

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

**MUNICIPIO DE SANTA ISABEL
AUDITORÍA 2008-2009
30 DE JUNIO DE 2009**

**COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL**

**BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE**

SINGLE AUDIT REPORT

With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon
JUNE 30, 2009



MENDOZA & RAMOS
Contadores Públicos Autorizados, C.S.P.

P.O. Box 35 • Guayama, Puerto Rico 00785

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

HONORABLE MAYOR AND MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Municipality of Santa Isabel, Puerto Rico, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the Municipality's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Municipality's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion of these financial statements based on our audit.

Except as discussed in the following paragraph, 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 of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the respective financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the respective financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statements presentation. We believe that our audit provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

The Municipality does not maintain adequate records for capital assests, acumulated depreciation and related depreciation expense and were unable to satisfy ourselves about such balances through alternate procedures. Therefore, we were not able to obtain sufficient evidence to satisty ourselves about the capital assets of governmental activities recorded in the accompanying statement of net assets for \$31,054,887, net of accumulated depreciation of \$6,319,239, and the amount of depreciation expense stated at \$763,632 reported in the accompanying statement of activities for the year then ended.

The Municipality does not recognized in the General Fund and the State Legislative Joint Resolutions Fund liabilities normally paid in a timely manner and in full from expendable available financial resources. Instead, these liabilities were recorded as long term liabilities in the governmental activities in the accompanying statement of net assets, based on the assertion that the Municipality Legislative branch authorized the issuance of \$810,000 and \$6,500,000 of general obligation bonds subsequent to the year ended on June 30, 2009, principally to finance debts with other governmental entities, suppliers, contractors and claims and judgments pending at June 30, 2009 GASB Interpretation No. 6, *Recognition and Measurement of Certain Liabilities and Expenditures in Governmental Fund Financial Statements*

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

state that liabilities that governments normally pay in a timely manner and in full from expendable available financial resources should be recognized when incurred, without regard to the extent to which resources are currently available to liquidate the liability. If these liabilities were accounted for properly, liabilities and expenditures reported in the General Fund and the State Legislative Joint Resolutions Fund would be increased by \$5,533,088 and \$1,533,793 respectively, and the fund balances would be decreased by \$6,773,869 and \$1,319,750 respectively, as of June 30, 2009.

In our opinion, except for the effects of such of adjustments, if any, as might be determined to be necessary had we been able to obtain sufficient evidence to satisfy ourselves on the amounts reported as capital assets and related accumulated depreciation, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities of the Municipality's of Santa Isabel as of June 30, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Also, on our opinion, because of the matters discussed in the preceding paragraphs, the financial statements referred to above do not present fairly, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the respective financial position of the General Fund and the Legislative Joint Resolutions Fund of the Municipality of Santa Isabel as of June 30, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof for the year then ended..

In addition, in our opinion, the financial statements referred to previously present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the Head Start Fund, the Capital Improvement Bond Fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Municipality of Santa Isabel, as of June 30, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 5 through 13 and page 62, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

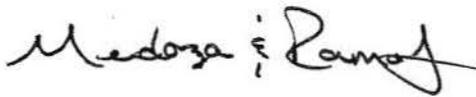
In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated July 2, 2010, on our consideration of the Municipality's internal control structure over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

As discussed in Note 13, the Municipality Legislative branch authorized the issuance of \$810,000 and \$6,500,000 of general obligation bonds subsequent to the year ended on June 30, 2009 principally to finance debts with other governmental entities, suppliers, contractors, and claims and judgments pending at June 30, 2009. These these liabilities were recorded as long term liabilities in the governmental activities in the accompanying statement of net assets.

Also, on March 2009, the Administration for Children and Families of the United States Department of Health and Human Services took possession of the administration and operation of the Head Start and Early Head Start programs which were administered by the Municipality since year 1999, These programs transactions were accounted for in the Head Start Fund, a major fund for the year ended on June 30, 2009.



MENDOZA & RAMOS
CONTADORES PUBLICOS AUTORIZADOS, C.S.P.

July 2, 2010
Guayama, Puerto Rico

The stamp number 2395416
was affixed to the original of this report.



**COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

Management of the Municipality of Santa Isabel of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the Municipality) provides this *Management's Discussion and Analysis* (MD&A) for the readers of the Municipality's basic financial statements. This narrative represents an overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Municipality for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. Because this MD&A is designed to focus on the current year activities, resulting changes and currently known facts, we encourage readers to consider the information presented in this MD&A in conjunction with the additional information furnished in the accompanying basic financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

a) Government-Wide Highlights

- **Assets** – The Municipality has reported assets amounting to \$33.9 millions in the accompanying statement of net assets, of which the most significant are capital assets, cash and tax receivables amounting to \$24.7 millions, \$7.2 millions and \$2 millions, respectively.
- **Liabilities** – The Municipality has reported liabilities amounting to \$31 millions in the accompanying statement of net assets, of which the most significant are deferred revenues, bonds payable, intergovernmental payable and accounts payable, amounting to \$1 million, \$15 millions, \$3 millions and \$4.9 millions respectively.
- **Net assets** – The assets of the Municipality exceeded its liabilities by \$2.9 millions at June 30, 2009, which is presented as “net assets” in the accompanying statement of net assets. Restricted net assets and unrestricted deficit amounted to \$5.6 millions and (\$19.8) millions, respectively. Net assets invested in capital assets amounted to \$17.1 millions.
- **Net change in net assets** – The Municipality's net assets decreased by \$1.8 millions during fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. Net assets at June 30, 2008 (as restated) amounted to \$4.7 millions. The decreased in net assets was principally for a reduction of property tax, municipal license tax and construction excise taxes collected and a reduction of state grants in comparison with the prior fiscal year.
- **Revenues** – The Municipality has reported total revenues amounting to \$16.1 millions in the accompanying statement of activities, of which the most significant are tax revenues, operating grants and capital grants and contributions amounting to \$5.8 millions, \$7.7 millions, \$2.2 million and \$4 millions, respectively.
- **Expenses** – The Municipality has reported total expenses amounting to \$17.9 millions in the accompanying statement of activities.

b) Governmental Funds Highlights

- **Assets** – The Municipality's governmental funds have reported combined assets amounting to \$9.9 millions in the accompanying balance sheet – governmental funds, of which the most significant are cash, accounts receivables and due from other funds, amounting to \$7.1 millions, \$2 millions and \$.8 millions respectively.
- **Liabilities** – The Municipality's governmental funds have reported combined liabilities amounting to \$4.1 millions in the accompanying balance sheet – governmental funds, of which the most significant are deferred revenues, accounts payable, due to other funds and intergovernmental payable amounting to \$2.2 millions, \$.6 millions, \$.8 millions, and \$.5 millions respectively.

- **Governmental fund balances** – The Municipality’s governmental funds reported combined fund balance amounting to \$5.8 millions, of which \$5.6 millions and \$.2 millions represents reserved and unreserved fund balances, respectively.
- **Net change in governmental fund balances** – The Municipality’s governmental fund balances decrease by \$2 millions during fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. The decrease in fund balances represents the excess of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses.
- **Revenues** – The Municipality’s governmental funds have reported combined revenues amounting to \$15.8 millions in the accompanying statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances – governmental funds, of which the most significant are property taxes, intergovernmental grants and contributions, municipal license, sales tax and construction excise taxes amounting to \$2.4 millions, \$9.9 millions, \$1.1 millions, \$1.8 millions and \$.5 million, respectively.
- **Expenditures** – The Municipality’s governmental funds have reported combined expenditures amounting to \$17.9 millions in the accompanying statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances – governmental funds, of which the most significant are categorized as general government; culture recreation and education and urban and economic development amounting to \$8.4 millions, \$2.7 millions, and \$2.6 millions respectively.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consist of a series of financial statements similar to the previous financial statements. The focus is on both the Municipality as a whole (government-wide) and the major individual funds. Both perspectives (government-wide and major fund) allow the user to address relevant questions, broaden a basis for comparison (year to year or government to government) and enhance the Municipality’s accountability.

OVERVIEW OF THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Municipality’s financial statements include three components: (1) the government-wide financial statements, (2) the fund financial statements, and (3) the notes to the financial statements (collectively known as the basic financial statements). This report also contains additional required supplementary information (budgetary schedules) and other supplementary information (combining financial statements) in addition to the basic financial statements themselves. These components are described below:

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Municipality’s operations and finance as a whole in a manner similar to private-sector business. These statements provide short-term and long-term information about the Municipality’s financial position, which assist the Municipality’s management to determine the economic condition at the end of the fiscal year. These financial statements are prepared using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. This basically means that these financial statements follow methods that are similar to those used by most businesses. They take into account all revenues and expenses connected with the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 even if cash involved have not been received or paid. The government-wide financial statements include: (1) the statements of net assets and (2) the statement of activities.

Statement of Net Assets

The statement of net *assets* presents all of the Municipality's assets and liabilities, with the difference between these two items reported as "net assets" (equity). Over time, increases or decreases in the net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Municipality is either improving or deteriorating.

Statement of Activities

The statement of activities presents information showing how the Municipality's net assets changed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. All changes in net assets 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 not result in cash flows until future fiscal periods (such as uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave). This statement also presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Municipality.

Both of the abovementioned financial statements present all the governmental activities of the Municipality, which consist mostly by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (such as federal grants). Most services provided by the Municipality fall into this category, including culture and education, general government, health and sanitation, public safety, public housing and welfare, etc.

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

The fund financial statements focus on: (1) individual parts of the Municipality's government and (2) reporting the Municipality's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements. For financial reporting purposes, the Municipality classifies its funds within the following fund categories: (1) general fund, (2) debt service fund, (3) special revenue funds and (4) capital projects funds (collectively known as the "governmental funds").

Governmental funds are used to account for all of the services provided by the Municipality. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources. They also focus on the balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year (June 30, 2009). This approach is known as using the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. These statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Municipality's finances that assists in determining whether there will be adequate financial resources available to meet the current needs of the Municipality, that is, evaluating the Municipality's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the fund information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the Municipality's near-term financial decisions.

For financial reporting purposes the Municipality has five major funds: (1) the general fund, (2) state legislature joint resolutions, (3) the head start, (4) the capital improvement bond fund and (5) the debt service.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes to the basic financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and the fund financial statements. The notes to the basic financial statements can be found immediately following the basic financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

The basic financial statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information consisting of a budgetary comparison between actual operating results with the original budget and the final amended budget for the general fund.

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

Historically, a government's largest group of assets (infrastructure – roads, bridges, traffic signals, underground pipes [unless associated with a utility], etc.) have not been reported nor depreciated in governmental financial statements. GASB 34 requires that these assets be valued and reported within the governmental column of the Government-Wide Financial Statements. Additionally, the government must elect to either (a) depreciate these assets over their estimated useful life or (b) develop a system of asset management designed to maintain the service delivery potential to near perpetuity. If the government develops the asset management system (modified approach) which periodically (at least every third year), by category, measures and demonstrates its maintenance of locally established levels of service standards, the government may record its cost of maintenance in lieu of depreciation. The information about the condition and maintenance of condition of the government infrastructure assets should assist financial statement users in evaluating a local government and its performance over time.

As of July 1, 2003, the Municipality retroactively recorded the historical costs of infrastructure assets. Also the Municipality elected to depreciate infrastructure assets instead of using the modified approach.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE MUNICIPALITY AS A WHOLE

Net Assets

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of the Municipality's financial position. In the case of the Municipality, net assets (excess of assets over liabilities) amounted to \$2.9 millions at June 30, 2009, compared to \$4.7 millions at the end of the previous year, as restated.

The largest portion of the Municipality's net assets are invested in capital assets net of their related debt (\$17.1 millions). The Municipality's net assets is also composed of net assets amounting to \$5.6 millions that are restricted for (1) future debt service payments, (2) the future acquisition or construction of capital assets and (3) other purposes, mainly the financing of federal and state assisted programs. In addition, the Municipality's net asset are reported net of an unrestricted deficit of \$19.8 millions.

The unrestricted deficit is the consequence of previous budgets which did not provide funding for incurred long-term obligations such as compensated absences and others. Historically, such obligations have been budgeted on a pay as you go basis without providing funding for their future liquidation. Consequently, the Municipality cannot draw from its existing assets to provide services to its citizens and depends on its taxing ability to continue its operations.

The portion of the Municipality's net assets invested in capital assets such as land, buildings, equipment, etc., less any outstanding related debt used to acquire those assets, are used by the Municipality to provide services to its citizens; consequently these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Municipality's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from the debt service fund, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

The following is a condensed presentation of the Municipality's financial position, as reported in the government-wide financial statements:

Condensed Statement of Net Assets:

	2009	2008	Change	%
Current assets	\$ 9,158,627	\$ 12,379,725	\$ (3,221,098)	(26%)
Noncurrent assets	24,735,648	19,422,418	5,313,230	27%
Total assets	<u>33,894,275</u>	<u>31,802,143</u>	<u>2,092,132</u>	<u>7%</u>
Current liabilities outstanding	12,642,749	9,020,224	3,622,525	40%
Noncurrent liabilities outstanding	18,325,796	18,064,013	261,783	1%
Total liabilities	<u>30,968,545</u>	<u>27,084,237</u>	<u>3,884,308</u>	<u>14%</u>
Net assets/(liabilities):				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	17,094,648	11,556,418	5,538,230	48%
Restricted	5,653,086	10,227,470	(4,574,384)	(45%)
Unrestricted	(19,822,004)	(17,065,982)	(2,756,022)	16%
Total net assets	<u>\$ 2,925,730</u>	<u>\$ 4,717,906</u>	<u>\$ (1,792,176)</u>	<u>(38%)</u>

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Changes in Net Assets

The Municipality's net assets decreased by \$2.8 millions. Approximately 37 percent of the Municipality's total revenues came from taxes, while 61 percent resulted from restricted and unrestricted capital and operating grants, contributions and reimbursements, including federal financial assistance. The Municipality's expenses cover a range of services. The largest expenses were for general government (47 percent), culture, recreation and education (15 percent) and urban and economic development (15 percent).

The following is a condensed presentation of the Municipality's results of operations, as reported in the government-wide financial statements:

Condensed Statement of Activities:	2009	2008	Change	%
Revenues:				
Program revenues:				
Operating grants and contributions	\$ 3,164,868	\$ 3,908,275	\$ (743,407)	(19%)
Capital grants and contributions	2,210,219	1,337,767	872,452	65%
Charges for services	82,636	75,140	7,496	10%
General revenues:				
Property taxes	2,432,940	2,695,472	(262,532)	(10%)
Municipal license taxes	1,075,319	1,280,672	(205,353)	(16%)
Sales taxes	1,821,430	1,867,879	(46,449)	100%
Construction excise taxes	504,754	1,138,266	(633,512)	(56%)
Unrestricted intergovernmental contributions	4,515,383	3,729,760	785,623	21%
Unrestricted interest on deposits	170,879	109,947	60,932	55%
Miscellaneous	133,431	178,696	(45,265)	(25%)
Total revenues	16,111,859	16,321,874	(210,015)	(1%)
Expenses:				
General government	8,373,347	5,591,021	2,782,326	50%
Urban and economic development	2,615,340	4,871,656	(2,256,316)	(46%)
Public safety	1,276,118	592,033	684,085	116%
Health and sanitation	877,673	564,122	313,551	56%
Culture, recreation and education	2,698,128	4,167,423	(1,469,295)	(35%)
Public housing and welfare	1,332,533	1,322,197	10,336	1%
Interest on bonds, notes and capital lease obligati	730,896	523,693	207,203	40%
Total expenses	17,904,035	17,632,145	271,890	2%
Net increase in net assets	(1,792,176)	(1,310,271)	(481,905)	37%
Net assets - at beginning of year, as restated	4,717,906	6,028,177	(1,310,271)	(22%)
Net assets - at end of year	\$ 2,925,730	\$ 4,717,906	\$ (1,792,176)	(38%)

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE MUNICIPALITY'S GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

As discussed earlier, the Municipality uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds - The focus of the Municipality's *governmental funds* is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balance of *spendable resources*. Such information is useful in assessing the Municipality's

financing requirements. In particular, *unreserved fund balance* may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of fiscal year. The following is a condensed presentation of the Municipality's balance sheet and results of operations of governmental funds:

Condensed Balance Sheet - Governmental funds:

	2009	2008	Change	%
Total assets - major funds	\$ 4,847,171	\$ 10,352,966	\$ (5,505,795)	(53%)
Total assets - nonmajor funds	5,074,178	7,075,134	(2,000,956)	(28%)
Total assets	<u>9,921,349</u>	<u>17,428,100</u>	<u>(7,506,751)</u>	<u>(43%)</u>
Total liabilities - major funds	2,946,801	10,855,303	(7,908,502)	(73%)
Total liabilities - nonmajor funds	1,151,915	1,545,915	(394,000)	(25%)
Total liabilities	<u>4,098,716</u>	<u>12,401,218</u>	<u>(8,302,502)</u>	<u>(67%)</u>
Fund Balances:				
Reserved - major funds	1,607,358	4,140,633	(2,533,275)	(61%)
Reserved - nonmajor funds	3,922,263	5,529,219	(1,606,956)	(29%)
Unreserved - nonmajor funds	-	-	-	-
Unreserved - major funds	293,012	(4,642,970)	4,935,982	(106%)
Total net assets	<u>\$ 5,822,633</u>	<u>\$ 5,026,882</u>	<u>\$ 795,751</u>	<u>16%</u>

Condensed Statement of Operations - Governmental funds:

Total revenues - major funds	\$ 13,017,242	\$ 12,948,685	\$ 68,557	1%
Total revenues - nonmajor funds	2,802,888	2,900,492	(97,604)	(3%)
Total revenues	<u>15,820,130</u>	<u>15,849,177</u>	<u>(29,047)</u>	<u>(0%)</u>
Total expenditures - major funds	13,434,956	15,628,503	(2,193,547)	(14%)
Total expenditures - nonmajor	4,409,844	3,867,740	542,104	14%
Total expenditures	<u>17,844,800</u>	<u>19,496,243</u>	<u>(1,651,443)</u>	<u>(8%)</u>
Other financing sources - major funds (excluding operating transfers among funds)	0	6,101,000	(6,101,000)	(100%)
Net change in fund balances	<u>\$ (2,024,670)</u>	<u>\$ 2,453,934</u>	<u>\$ (4,478,604)</u>	<u>(183%)</u>

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The accompanying statement of net assets reported total gross capital assets, at cost, amounting to \$31,054,887 of which \$12,195,303 represents buildings, structures and buildings improvements assets at June 30, 2009. The related accumulated depreciation and amortization of capital assets amounted to \$6,319,239, of which \$2,599,150 is related to buildings, structures and buildings improvements assets at June 30, 2009. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, equipment, infrastructure and construction in progress. Infrastructure assets are items that are normally immovable and of value only to the municipal government, such as roads, bridges, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems. Lighting systems, and similar items.

Actual costs incurred to purchase or construct capital assets were \$6,139,853 for the year ended June 30, 2009. Depreciation charges for the year totaled \$763,632. Disposal assets for the year totaled \$62,991.

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

Debt Administration

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

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

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

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT BUDGETS AND RATES

The Municipality relies primarily on property and municipal license taxes, as well as, federal and state grants to carry out the governmental activities. Historically, property and municipal license taxes have been very predictable with increases not generally exceeding ten percent. Federal grant revenues may vary if new grants are available but the revenue is also very predictable.

Those factors were considered when preparing the Municipality's budget for the 2009-2010 fiscal year. There were no significant changes between the budget for fiscal year 2008-2009 and the one for fiscal year 2009-2010.

FINAL COMMENTS

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

FINANCIAL CONTACT

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 demonstrate the Municipality's accountability. If you have any questions about the report or need additional financial information, contact the Municipality's Director of Finance, Mrs. Irma M. Vargas Aguirre, at PO Box 725, Santa Isabel, Puerto Rico, 00757.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Municipality of Santa Isabel
Statement of Net Assets
June 30, 2009

Assets

Current assets:

Cash in commercial banks	\$	422,286
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts:		
Property taxes		97,282
Intergovernmental		1,660,954
Sales tax		171,058
Municipal license		2,981
Construction excise taxes		44,525
Interest		8,653
Miscellaneous		1,500
Restricted assets :		
Cash with commercial banks		453,095
Cash with fiscal agent		6,296,293
Investments		-
Total current assets		9,158,627

Noncurrent assets:

Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$6,319,239		24,735,648
Total noncurrent assets		24,735,648
Total assets	\$	33,894,275

Current Liabilities (due within one year):

Accounts payable	\$	605,618
Accrued interest payable on long-term debt		153,672
Deferred revenues		1,007,037
Current portion of long-term obligations:		
Bonds payable		533,000
Other debts		10,343,422
Total current liabilities		12,642,749

Noncurrent liabilities (due in more than one year):

Total liabilities		18,325,796
	\$	30,968,545

Net assets (liabilities):

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$	17,094,648
Restricted for:		
Capital projects		4,554,416
Debt service		1,393,315
Other specified purposes		(294,645)
Unrestricted net assets		(19,822,004)
Total net assets	\$	2,925,730

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

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Municipality of Santa Isabel
Statement of Activities
June 30, 2009

Functions/programs	Expenses	Charges for services	Program Revenues		Net Expenses and Charges in Net Assets
			Operating grants and contributions	Capital grants and contributions	
Governmental activities :					
General government	\$ 8,373,347	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (8,373,347)
Urban and economic development	2,615,340	13,444	154,069	1,598,417	(849,410)
Public safety	1,276,118	6,424	290,176	200,000	(779,518)
Health and sanitation	877,673	-	-	-	(877,673)
Culture, recreation and education	2,698,128	62,768	2,313,276	411,802	89,718
Welfare and housing assistance	1,332,533	-	407,347	-	(925,186)
Interest on long-term obligation	730,896	-	-	-	(730,896)
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 17,904,035</u>	<u>\$ 82,636</u>	<u>\$ 3,164,868</u>	<u>\$ 2,210,219</u>	<u>\$ (12,446,312)</u>

General Revenues:

Taxes:

Property taxes	2,432,940
Municipal license taxes	1,075,319
Sales taxes	1,821,430
Construction excise taxes	504,754
Total taxes	<u>5,834,443</u>
Grants and contributions, not restricted to specific programs	4,515,383
Interests on deposits	170,879
Miscellaneous	133,431
Total general revenues	<u>10,654,136</u>

Net changes in net assets (1,792,176)

Net assets at beginning of the year, as restated 4,717,906

Net assets at the end of the year \$ 2,925,730

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

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL
 Balance Sheet
 Governmental Funds
 June 30, 2009

	MAJOR FUNDS						Total Governmental Funds
	General Fund	State Legislative Joint Resolutions	Head Start	Capital Improvement Bonds Fund	Debt Service	Other Nonmajor Fund	
ASSETS							
Cash in commercial banks	\$ 422,286	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -		\$ 422,286
Account receivable, net of doubtful accounts:							
Property taxes					97,282		97,282
Municipal license	2,981						2,981
Construction excise taxes	44,525						44,525
Sales tax	122,380				48,678		171,058
Interest	8,653						8,653
Other	1,500						1,500
Due from other funds	607,968	135,188				19,566	762,722
Due from governmental entities	1,169,667		135,187			356,100	1,660,954
Other							
Restricted assets:							
Cash in commercial bank		125,113	1,271			326,711	453,095
Cash in fiscal agent	123,465			4,340,372	1,801,027	31,429	6,296,293
Investments							
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,503,425</u>	<u>\$ 260,301</u>	<u>\$ 136,458</u>	<u>\$ 4,340,372</u>	<u>\$ 1,946,987</u>	<u>\$ 733,806</u>	<u>\$ 9,921,349</u>
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable	\$ 53,793	\$ 20,000	\$ 136,458		\$ -	\$ 395,367	\$ 605,618
Intergovernmental							
Due to other funds	14,440	26,258				722,024	762,722
Deferred revenue	2,142,180					34,524	2,176,704
Matured bonds due and payable					400,000		400,000
Matured interests due and payable					153,672		153,672
Total liabilities	<u>2,210,413</u>	<u>46,258</u>	<u>136,458</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>553,672</u>	<u>1,151,915</u>	<u>4,098,716</u>
FUND BALANCE							
Reserved for:							
Encumbrances	7,161						7,161
Debt service					1,393,315		1,393,315
Capital projects		214,043		4,340,372			4,554,415
Other specified purposes	123,465					(418,109)	-294,644
Unreserved, reported in:							
General fund	162,386						162,386
Total fund balances	<u>293,012</u>	<u>214,043</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,340,372</u>	<u>1,393,315</u>	<u>-418,109</u>	<u>5,822,633</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	<u>\$ 2,503,425</u>	<u>\$ 260,301</u>	<u>\$ 136,458</u>	<u>\$ 4,340,372</u>	<u>\$ 1,946,987</u>	<u>\$ 733,806</u>	<u>\$ 9,921,349</u>

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

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds
to the Statement of Net Assets
June 30, 2009

Aggregate fund balance reported in the balance sheet - governmental funds \$ 5,822,633

Governmental activities' amounts reported in the statement of net assets and the balance sheet - governmental funds are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds 24,735,648

Deferred (unavailable) revenues in the governmental funds that are recorded as revenues in the statement of activities 1,169,667

The following liabilities are not due (mature) in the current period, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds:

Accrued employees' christmas bonus	(166,145)
Compensated absences	(1,297,982)
Bonds and notes payable	(14,591,000)
Debt to intergovernmental agencies	(7,079,064)
Debt to suppliers	(3,788,544)
Claims and Judgments	(888,724)
Landfill closure and postclosure care costs	<u>(990,759)</u>

Net assets as reported in the accompanying statement of net assets \$ 2,925,730

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

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2009

	MAJOR FUNDS						Total Governmental Funds
	General Fund	State Legislative Joint Resolutions	Head Start	Capital Improvement Bonds Fund	Debt Service	Other Non-major Funds	
REVENUES							
Taxes:							
Property taxes	\$ 1,873,000	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 559,940	\$ -	\$ 2,432,940
Municipal license	1,075,319	-	-		-	-	1,075,319
Construction excise taxes	504,754	-	-		-	-	504,754
Sales tax	1,383,710	-	-		437,720	-	1,821,430
Charges of service	70,364	-	-		-	12,272	82,636
Intergovernmental grants and contributions:							
Federal government	-	-	1,508,297		-	2,462,712	3,971,009
State government	4,223,654	1,076,174	-		-	327,904	5,627,732
Investment earnings	168,465	1,281	-		1,133	-	170,879
Miscellaneous	133,431	-	-		-	-	133,431
Total Revenues	\$ 9,432,697	\$ 1,077,455	\$ 1,508,297	\$ -	\$ 998,793	\$ 2,802,888	\$ 15,820,130
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
General government	5,948,993	-	-		-	-	5,948,993
Urban and economic development	1,606,451	241,059	-	197,908	-	1,800,220	3,845,638
Public safety	634,814	140,114	-	25,939	-	250,061	1,050,928
Health and Sanitation	555,035	-	-	-	-	7,587	562,622
Culture, recreation and education	861,681	106,463	1,508,297	1,257,680	-	480,781	4,214,902
Welfare and housing assistance	559,653	3,500	-	-	-	389,668	952,821
Debt service:							
Principal	-	-	-		538,000	-	538,000
Interest	-	-	-		730,896	-	730,896
Total Expenditures	10,166,627	491,136	1,508,297	1,481,527	1,268,896	2,928,317	17,844,800
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over expenditures	(733,930)	586,319	-	(1,481,527)	(270,103)	(125,429)	(2,024,670)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Transfer in from other funds	-	-	-		206,805	-	206,805
Transfer out to other funds	(206,805)	-	-		-	-	(206,805)
Special Items	-	-	-		-	-	-
Proceeds from bond issuance	-	-	-		-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (uses)	(206,805)	-	-	-	206,805	-	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)	(940,735)	586,319	-	(1,481,527)	(63,298)	(125,429)	(2,024,670)
FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT) AT BEGINNING OF YEAR, AS RESTATED	1,233,747	(372,276)	-	5,821,899	1,456,613	(292,680)	7,847,303
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	\$ 293,012	\$ 214,043	\$ 0	\$ 4,340,372	\$ 1,393,315	\$ (418,109)	\$ 5,822,633

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

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Municipality of Santa Isabel
 Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
 in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds to the Statements of Activities
 For the Year Ended June 30,2009

Net change in fund balances- total governmental funds \$ (2,024,670)

Governmental activities amounts reported in the statement of activities and the statement of Revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances governmental funds are different because:

Revenues in the statement of activities that not provide current financial resources, therefore are not reported as revenues in the funds:

Net Change in PREPA Contribution in Liue of Taxes Revenue Deferred in GFFS	291,729
Net Change in State Treasury Department Christmas Bonus Reimbursement Deferred in GFFS	(26,976)

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting used in the governmental funds, expenditures are not recognize for transactions that are not normally paid with expendable financial resources. In the Statements of Activities , however, wich is presented in the accrual basis, expenses and liabilities are presented regardless of when finacial resources are available:

Net Change in Compensated Absences Liability	215,435
Net Change in Christmas Bonus	58,080
Landfill Closure and Post closure care costs	(30,023)
Net Change in PREPA Contribution in Liue of Taxes Liability	(291,729)
Net Change in Retirement System Administration	(1,133,664)
Net Change in claims and judgements	(888,724)
Other intergubernamental debts	(797,407)
Suppliers debts	(3,564,168)

Govnermental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation and amortization expenses. This the amount by which capital outlays exceed depreciation expenses. 5,313,230

Repayment of principal of long-term obligation is an expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets 1,086,711

Net changes in net assets reported in the accompaying statements of activities \$ (1,792,176)

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

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Municipality of Santa Isabel of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the "Municipality") is a local government with full legislative, fiscal and administrative powers to operate as a government under Law No. 81 of August 30, 1991, as amended, known as the *Autonomous Municipalities Act of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (Law No. 81)*.

The Municipality's governmental system consists of executive and legislative branches. The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the "Commonwealth") provides for the separation of powers of the executive, legislative and judicial branches. A Mayor, elected every four years by the citizens, exercises the executive power of the Municipality. The legislative power is exercised by the Municipal Legislature, which is also elected every four years. The General Justice Court System of the Commonwealth, which has jurisdiction over the Municipality, exercises the judiciary power.

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

a) Financial Reporting Model

The accompanying basic financial statements present the financial position and the results of operations of the Municipality as a whole, and its various governmental funds as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

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

The RSI, which consists of a management discussion and analysis (MD&A), is information presented along with, but separate from, the Municipality's basic financial statements. The MD&A is a narrative report that introduces the accompanying basic financial statements and provides an analytical overview of the Municipality's financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2009, based on the Municipality's knowledge of the transactions, events and conditions reflected in the basic financial statements. The MD&A also highlights certain key fiscal policies that control the Municipality's operations.

Other statements and interpretations were also adopted in conjunction and simultaneously with GASB No. 34. Those statements and interpretations are: (1) GASB Statement No. 33 –

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions, (2) GASB Statement No. 37 – *Basic Financial Statements – and Management’s Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments: Omnibus*, (3) GASB Statement No. 38 – *Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures* and (4) GASB Interpretation No. 6 – *Recognition and Measurement of Certain Liabilities and Expenditures in Governmental Fund Financial Statements*.

GASB No. 34 also required that the accounting for all governmental activities reported in the GWFS be based on applicable pronouncements issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and its predecessor bodies, such as the Accounting Principles Board (APB), issued on or before November 30, 1989, provided those pronouncements do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. Accordingly, in conjunction and simultaneously with the adoption of GASB No. 34, the Municipality also adopted the following pronouncements: (1) APB Opinion No. 20 – *Accounting Changes*, (2) APB Opinion No. 21 – *Interest on Receivables and Payables*, (3) FASB Statement No. 5 - *Accounting for Contingencies* and (4) FASB Statement No. 16 – *Prior Period Adjustments*. The Municipality has elected to not apply all statements and interpretations issued by FASB after November 30, 1989.

b) Financial Reporting Entity

The accompanying basic financial statements include all departments, agencies and municipal entities that: (1) are under the legal and administrative control of the Mayor and (2) whose funds are under the legal custody and control of the Municipality’s Director of Finance and Budget, as prescribed by Law No. 81.

The Municipality’s management has considered all potential component units for which it may be financially accountable and other legally separate organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Municipality may be such that exclusion of their basic financial statements from those of the Municipality would cause the Municipality’s basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

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

On July 1, 2003, the Municipality adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 39 – *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units* (GASB No. 39). This statement provides additional guidance in determining whether certain organizations for which the primary government is not financially accountable should be reported as component units based on the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government. Generally, GASB No. 39 requires reporting a component unit if an organization rises and holds economic resources for the direct benefit of a governmental unit.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

The Municipality's management has concluded that, based on the aforementioned criteria, there are no legally separate entities or organizations that should be reported as component units of the Municipality as of June 30, 2009 nor for the year then ended.

c) *Government-wide Financial Statements*

The accompanying GWFS are composed of: (1) the statement of net assets and (2) the statement of activities. These financial statements do not report fund information but rather report information of all of the Municipality's governmental activities. These statements are aimed at presenting a broad overview of the Municipality's finances through reporting its financial position and results of operations as a whole, using methods that are similar to those used by most private businesses.

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

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

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

- **Invested in capital assets, net of related debt** – These consist of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, reduced by the outstanding balances of bonds, notes and other debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. For the purposes of determining the outstanding debt attributed to capital assets, the total long-term debt related to the acquisition, construction or improvement of capital assets have been reduced by any related unspent debt proceeds and any related unamortized debt issuance costs.
- **Restricted net assets** – These consist of net assets restricted by external parties (such as creditors, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments, etc.), or net assets for which constraints are imposed by constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Enabling legislation is defined as legislation that authorizes the Municipality to assess, levy,

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

charge or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external resource providers). Enabling legislation establishes restrictions if it includes a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation.

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

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

- **Unrestricted net assets** – These consist of net assets that are neither externally or legally restricted, nor invested in capital assets. However, unrestricted net assets often are designated to indicate that management does not consider them to be available for general operations. Unrestricted net assets often have constraints that are imposed by management, but can be removed or modified.

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

The accompanying statement of activities presents the results of the Municipality's operations by showing how the Municipality's net assets changed during the year ended June 30, 2009, using a net (expense) revenue format. This statement presents the cost of each function/program as well as the extent to which each of the Municipality's functions, programs or other services either contributes to or draws from the Municipality's general revenues (such as property taxes, municipal license taxes, construction excise taxes, etc.).

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

General Government:

Municipal Legislature

Mayor's Office

Department of Finance and Budget

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

Department of Human Resources
Department of Municipal Secretary
Department of Internal Audit
Department of Public Relations

Urban and Economic Development:

Department of Public Works

Public Safety:

Department of Municipal Police
Office of Emergency Management

Health and Sanitation:

Department of Health
Department of Sanitation

Culture, Recreation and Education:

Department of Recreation and Sports

Welfare and Housing Assistance:

Department of Elderly Affairs
Department of Service to Citizen

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

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

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

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

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

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

The Municipality has no fiduciary activities, which are those in which the Municipality would be holding or managing net assets for specific individuals or other external parties in accordance with trust agreements or other custodial arrangements. In addition, the Municipality has no operations or activities that are primarily financed and operated in a manner similar to private

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

business enterprises, where the costs of providing goods or services to the general public is financed primarily through user charges.

d) Governmental Fund Financial Statements

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

Each governmental fund is considered an independent fiscal entity accounted for within a set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity or deficit, revenue and expenditures. The accompanying GFFS segregate governmental funds according to their intended purpose and are used in demonstrating compliance with legal, financial and contractual provisions. The minimum number of governmental funds is maintained consistent with legal and self-imposed managerial requirements established by the Municipality. For financial reporting purposes, the Municipality classifies its governmental funds within the following categories:

- **General fund** – The general fund is the Municipality's main operating and major fund, as defined below, used to account for all financial resources and governmental activities, except for financial resources required to be accounted for in another fund. It is presumed that the Municipality's governmental activities have been reported in the general fund except for transactions for which one of the following compelling reasons has required the use of another fund: (1) legal requirements, (2) GAAP requirements or (3) the demands of sound financial administration requiring the use of a governmental fund other than the general fund.
- **Special revenue funds** – The special revenue funds are major and nonmajor funds, as defined below, used by the Municipality to account for revenues derived from grants or other revenue sources (other than major capital projects) that are either self-restricted by the Municipality or legally restricted by outside parties for use in specific purposes. The uses and limitations of each special revenue fund are specified by municipal ordinances or federal and state statutes. However, resources restricted to expenditure for purposes normally financed from the general fund are reported in the Municipality's general fund provided that all applicable legal requirements are appropriately satisfied. In this case, a special revenue fund to account for such kind of transactions will be used only if legally mandated.
- **Debt service fund** – The debt service fund is a major fund, as defined below, used by the Municipality to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, principal

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

and interest for: (1) bonds and notes for which debt service payments are legally mandated to be accounted for in a debt service fund and/or (2) general long-term debt for which the Municipality is being accumulating financial resources in advance, to pay principal and interest payments maturing in future years. Principal and accrued interest due on July 1 of the following fiscal year related to long-term debt for which debt service payments are accounted for in the debt service fund, are recorded as debt service fund's liabilities at June 30, if resources are available at June 30 for its payment.

General long-term debts for which debt service payments do not involve the advance accumulation of resources (such as obligations under capital leases, compensated absences, claims and judgments, and notes payable, among others) are accounted for in the accompanying statement of net assets. The debt service payments of such debts are generally accounted for in the general fund.

- **Capital projects funds** – Capital projects funds are major and nonmajor funds, as defined below, used to account for the financial resources used in the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities, other assets and permanent improvements. Significant capital outlays financed from general obligation bond proceeds are accounted for also in the capital projects funds.

The use of the capital projects funds has been reserved for major capital acquisitions or construction activities that would distort financial resources trend data if not reported separately from the other Municipality's operating activities. The routine purchases of minor capitalizable assets (such as certain vehicles and other minor capital assets) have been reported in the fund from which financial resources were used for the purchase.

Prior to GASB No. 34, the Municipality was required to report governmental fund financial statements that presented a single aggregated column for each fund type. Each column presented the combined total of all funds of a particular type. Fund types are no longer the focus of the accompanying governmental fund financial statements. Under GASB No. 34, the focus of the governmental fund financial statements is on major funds, which generally represent the Municipality's most important funds. Accordingly, the Municipality is required to segregate governmental funds among major and nonmajor within the governmental fund financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported individually as separate columns in the governmental fund financial statements, while data from all nonmajor governmental funds are aggregated into a single column, regardless of fund type.

By definition, the Municipality's general fund is always considered a major governmental fund for financial reporting purposes. In addition, any other fund is considered a major fund for financial reporting purposes if its total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures of that individual governmental fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding element total (assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures) for all governmental funds. For the purposes of applying the aforementioned major fund criteria, no eliminations of interfund balances have been made. Total revenues for these purposes means all revenues, including operating and nonoperating

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revenues (net of allowances), except for other financing sources. Total expenditures for these purposes mean all expenditures, including operating and nonoperating expenditures, except for other financing uses.

Based on the aforementioned criteria, the Municipality's major governmental funds reported in the accompanying governmental fund financial statements are: (1) the general fund, (2) the state legislative joint resolutions fund, (3) the head start fund, (4) the capital improvement bond fund, and (5) debt service fund.

The State Legislative Joint Resolutions Fund is a major fund used to account for financial resources derived from capital and operating grants awarded each year by the Commonwealth's Senate and House of Representatives (the Commonwealth's Legislature). The purpose of the amounts awarded by the Commonwealth's Legislature vary from year to year, but are generally restricted to (1) partially subsidy certain qualifying administrative and operational activities of the Municipality, (2) provide specific multipurpose services to citizens and (3) finance the acquisition or construction of capital assets approved by the Commonwealth's Legislature.

The Head Start Fund is a major fund used to account for financial resources derived from Federal grants from the Administration for Children and Families of the United States Department of Health and Human Services related to Head Start and Early Head Start Programs. The purpose of the amounts awarded by the Grantor is restricted to (1) provide specific services to eligible participants.

The Capital Improvement Bond Fund is a major capital projects fund used to account for proceeds of general obligation, public improvement or special obligation bonds. These proceeds are used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of major capital facilities and other assets.

The Debt Service are used to account for the accumulation of recourses for and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest, and related cost.

e) Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

All revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are generally recorded when the exchange takes place. In exchange transactions, each party to the transaction receives and gives up essentially equal values.

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An exchange-like transaction is one in which there is an identifiable exchange and the values exchanged, though related, may not be quite equal. Nevertheless, the exchange characteristics of the exchange-like transaction are strong enough to justify treating it as an exchange for accounting purposes (examples include fees for licenses and permits, charges for services, and miscellaneous revenues, which are recorded as revenues when collected because they are generally not measurable until actually received).

All revenues, expenses, gains, losses and assets resulting from nonexchange transactions are recorded using the criteria set forth by GASB Statement No. 33, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions* (GASB No. 33), which the Municipality adopted on July 1, 2003. GASB No. 33 established accounting and reporting standards for nonexchange transactions involving cash and financial or capital resources (for example, most taxes, grants and private donations). In a nonexchange transaction, the Municipality gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in return. This is different from an exchange transaction, in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. According to GASB No. 33, the Municipality groups its nonexchange transactions into the following four classes in the accompanying basic financial statements: (a) derived tax revenues, (b) imposed nonexchange revenues, (c) government mandated nonexchange transactions, and (d) voluntary nonexchange transactions.

In the case of derived tax revenue transactions (such as municipal license taxes), which result from assessments the Municipality places on exchange transactions, receivables and revenues are recorded when the underlying exchange has occurred (that generally is, when the taxpayers' net sales or revenues subject to tax take place).

In the case of imposed nonexchange revenue transactions (such as property taxes), which result from assessments made by the Municipality on nongovernmental entities, including individuals, other than assessments on exchange transactions, receivables are generally recorded in the period when an enforceable legal claim has arisen. Property taxes are generally recorded as revenues (net of amounts considered not collectible) in the period when resources are required to be used or the first period that the use of the resources is permitted.

Government-mandated nonexchange transactions (such as grants and contributions) result when a government at one level (such as the federal or state government) provides resources to another government (such as the Municipality), and the provider government requires the recipient government to use those resources for a specific purpose or purposes established in the provider's enabling legislation. In these types of transactions, receivables and revenues are generally recorded as follows:

- For reimbursement-type (commonly known as "expenditure-driven awards"), receivables and revenues are recorded when all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. The Municipality must expend resources on the specific purpose or project before the provider reimburses any amounts. Revenue is, therefore, generally recognized as qualifying reimbursable expenditures are incurred.

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- For other types of grants (mainly grants and contributions with purpose restrictions but with no time requirements), receivables and revenues are recorded when all applicable eligibility requirements are met. When the provider is a government (including the government of the United States of America) the applicable recognition period for both, the provider and the recipient, is the provider's fiscal year and begins on the first day of that year.

Voluntary nonexchange transactions (such as donations and certain grants and entitlements) result from legislative or contractual agreements, other than exchanges, entered into willingly by two or more parties. In these types of transactions, receivables and revenues are generally accounted for in the same manner as government-mandated nonexchange transactions discussed above.

Receipts of any type of revenue sources collected in advance for use in the following period are recorded as deferred revenues.

Events that are neither exchange nor nonexchange transactions are recorded when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of loss is reasonably estimable.

The measurement focus and the basis of accounting used in the accompanying GWFS differ significantly from the measurement focus and basis of accounting used in the preparation of the accompanying GFFS. Therefore, the accompanying GFFS include reconciliations to better identify the relationship between the GWFS and the GFFS.

Governmental fund financial statements – The accompanying GFFS are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are generally recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are generally considered to be available when they are collectible within the current year or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current year. For this purpose, the Municipality considers most revenues to be available if collected within 90 days after June 30, 2009, except for property taxes for which the availability period is 60 days. Revenue sources not meeting this availability criterion or collected in advance are recorded as deferred revenues at June 30, 2009. The principal revenue sources considered susceptible to accrual include property taxes, municipal license taxes, intergovernmental grants and contributions and interest income. These principal revenue sources meet both measurability and availability criteria in the accompanying GFFS, except for amounts recorded as deferred revenues.

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

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

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

As previously discussed, on July 1, 2003, the Municipality adopted the provisions of GASB Interpretation No. 6, *Recognition and Measurement of Certain Liabilities and Expenditures in Governmental Fund Financial Statements* (GASBI No. 6), which modifies the recognition criteria for certain expenditures and liabilities reported under the modified accrual basis of accounting and clarifies a number of situations in which the Municipality should distinguish between governmental fund liabilities and general long-term liabilities.

Pursuant to the provisions of GASBI No. 6, in the absence of an applicable accrual modification, governmental fund liabilities and expenditures should be accrued. Liabilities that governments normally pay in a timely manner and in full from expendable available financial resources (for example, salaries and utilities) should be recognized when incurred, without regard to the extent to which resources are currently available to liquidate the liability.

Modifications to the accrual basis of accounting include:

- Employees' accumulated vacation, sick leave and compensatory time (compensated absences) is recorded as expenditure when consumed. The amount of the unpaid compensated absences has been reported only in the accompanying statements of net assets.
- Principal and interest on bonds and notes payable are recorded when they mature (when payment is due), except for principal and interest due in July 1 of the following fiscal year, which are recorded when resources are available in the debt service fund (generally June 30).
- Obligations under capital leases, amounts subject to claims and judgments under litigation and other long-term obligations are recorded only when they mature (when payment is due).

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- Accounts payable and accrued liabilities not expected to be liquidated with available and expendable financial resources are recorded in the accompanying statement of net assets but not in the governmental funds.
- Executory purchase orders and contracts are recorded as a reservation of fund balance in the GFFS.

Liabilities outside the bounds of these exceptions or modifications are reported as governmental fund liabilities when incurred (including salaries, professional services, supplies, utilities, etc.) since these liabilities normally are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources.

The measurement focus of the GFFS is on decreases in 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.

Under the financial reporting model established by GASB No. 34, all general capital assets and the unmatured long-term liabilities (determined using the modified accrual basis of accounting) are no longer reported in account groups within the governmental fund balance sheet but are incorporated into the accompanying statement of net assets since July 1, 2003.

f) Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Budgetary Control

According to the Autonomous Municipalities Act of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Mayor and its Administrative Cabinet prepare annual budgets each fiscal year for the Municipality's general fund and debt service fund. Such legally adopted budgets are based on expected expenditures by program and estimated resources by source for both funds. The annual budgets are developed using elements of performance-based program budgeting and zero-based budgeting, and include estimates of revenues and other resources for the ensuing fiscal year under laws and regulations existing at the time the budget is prepared.

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

The Municipal Legislature has 10 business days, up to June 13, to discuss and approve the Project with modifications. The Municipal Legislature may amend the budgets submitted by the Mayor but may not increase any items so far to cause a deficit without imposing taxes or

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identifying other sources of revenue to cover such deficit. After the Municipal Legislature modifies and preliminarily approves the Project, the modified Project is sent back to the Mayor for his approval or rejection within 6 days. The Mayor may decrease or eliminate any line item but may not increase or insert any new line item in the budgets. The Mayor may also veto the budgets in their entirety and return it to the Municipal Legislature with his objections. If the Mayor rejects the Project, the Municipal Legislature will have up to 8 days to adopt or reject the recommendations or objections of the Mayor. The approved Project is sent again to the Mayor, which then would have 3 days to sign and approve it.

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

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

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

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

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

Budgetary Accounting

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

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

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The Municipality uses encumbrance accounting to record the full amount of purchase orders, contracts and other commitments of appropriated resources as deductions from the appropriation prior to actual expenditure. In the governmental funds, encumbrance accounting is a significant aspect of budgetary control. Accordingly, expenditures are generally recorded when the related expenditure is incurred or encumbered. Available appropriations and encumbrances are established to lapse one year after the end of the fiscal year. Amounts required to settle claims and judgments against the Municipality, and certain other liabilities, are not recognized until they are encumbered or otherwise processed for payment. Unencumbered appropriations and encumbrances lapse at year-end. Other appropriations, mainly capital projects appropriations, are continuing accounts for which the Municipal Legislature has authorized that an unspent balance from the prior year be carried forward and made available for current spending.

The accompanying budgetary comparison schedule provides information about the general fund's original budget, the amendments made to such budget, and the actual general fund's results of operations under the budgetary basis of accounting for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. Further details of the Municipality's budgetary control at the legal level may be obtained from the Budgetary Liquidation Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. Copies of that report may be obtained by writing to the Municipality's Director of Finance and Budget.

Accounting principles applied for purposes of developing data on a budgetary basis differ significantly from those used to present the governmental fund financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Accordingly, the accompanying budgetary comparison schedule is accompanied by a reconciliation of the differences between the budgetary basis and GAAP actual amounts.

The Municipality does not legally adopt budgets for the state legislative joint resolutions capital fund. The financial resources received by these funds are not subject to budgeting by the Municipality since the resources received each year from the respective grantors varies from year to year, and the respective amounts are granted at their discretion.

g) *Unrestricted and Restricted Deposits*

The Municipality's deposits are composed of cash on hand, demand deposits and cash equivalents in: (1) commercial banks, (2) the Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico (GDB), a governmental bank and a major component unit of the Commonwealth, who is statutorily designated as fiscal agent of the Municipality, and (3) the Municipal Revenue Collection Center (CRIM, by its Spanish acronyms), a governmental entity responsible for the imposition and collection of property taxes on behalf of all municipalities of Puerto Rico.

The Municipality follows the practice of pooling cash. The balance in the pooled cash account is available to meet current operating requirements. Under the laws and regulations of the Commonwealth, public funds deposited by the Municipality in commercial banks must be fully collateralized for the amounts deposited in excess of the federal depository insurance generally provided by the Federal Deposits Insurance Corporation (FDIC). All securities pledged as

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collateral are held by agents designated by the Secretary of the Treasury of the Commonwealth, but not in the Municipality's name.

Restricted assets include cash and cash equivalents in commercial banks, GDB and CRIM. These cash balances are classified as restricted assets since its use is limited for the specified purposes discussed below, which are established by applicable agreements or required by law.

Restricted cash with fiscal agent in the general and debt service funds represent property tax collections which are retained and restricted for the payment of the Municipality's debt service, as established by law. Restricted cash in fiscal agent in other governmental funds consists of unspent proceeds of bonds and notes, and the balance of interest and noninterest bearing accounts which are restricted for: (1) the acquisition, construction or improvement of major capital assets and the operations of federal and state funded programs.

h) Unrestricted and Restricted Accounts and Notes Receivable

In the accompanying GWFS, receivables consist of all revenues earned but not collected at June 30, 2009. Major receivable balances for the governmental activities include property taxes and intergovernmental receivables.

Tax receivables in the general fund represent uncollected property taxes. Restricted tax receivables in the debt service fund consist of uncollected property taxes, which are restricted for the payment of the Municipality's debt service, as established by law.

Intergovernmental receivables are composed of: (1) amounts owed to the Municipality for reimbursement of expenditures incurred pursuant to federal and state funded programs (recorded in the general fund, special revenue funds and capital project funds), and (2) contributions in lieu of taxes from the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority, recorded in the general fund.

These accounts receivables are stated net of estimated allowances for uncollectible accounts, which are determined, based upon past collection experience, historical trends, current economic conditions and the periodic aging of accounts receivable.

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

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i) Inventories

Inventories consist of materials, supplies, food and medicine inventories held for consumption. Generally, inventories are recorded as expenditures when purchased (purchase method).

j) Capital Assets

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

The Municipality defines capital assets as assets with an individual cost of \$500 or more at the date of acquisition or construction, and with useful lives extending beyond one year. All assets with individual costs under \$500 or with useful lives not exceeding one year, are charged directly to expense in the accompanying statement of activities. In the governmental funds, all capital assets are recorded as expenditures.

In the statement of net assets, all capital assets are recorded at cost or estimated historical cost if actual cost was unavailable, except for donated capital assets, which are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. Estimated historical costs based on deflated current costs were used to value a significant portion of the infrastructure and certain land, buildings, structures and building improvements constructed or acquired prior to June 30, 2003. The method to deflate the current costs using an approximate price index was used only in the case of certain items for which their historical cost documentation was not available. Actual historical costs were used to value the infrastructure, land, building, structures, building improvements, construction in progress, machinery and equipment and licensed vehicles constructed or acquired during or after the year ended June 30, 2004.

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

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

	<u>Years</u>
Land improvements	20
Buildings, structures and building improvements	30 to 50
Infrastructure	20 to 50
Licensed vehicles	8
Furniture and fixtures	5 to 20
Machinery and equipment, excluding those held under capital leases	5 to 20

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

k) Deferred Revenues

The Municipality reports deferred revenue on its GFFS and GWFS. In the GFFS, deferred revenue arises when:

- Potential revenue does not meet both the “measurable” and “available” criteria for revenue recognition in the current period. As previously discussed, available is defined as due (or past due) at June 30, and collected within 90 days (60 days for property taxes) thereafter to pay obligations due at June 30, or;
- The Municipality receives resources before it has a legal claim to them. In subsequent periods, when the revenue recognition criterion is met, the liability for deferred revenue is removed and revenue is recognized.

Deferred revenues at the government-wide level arise only when the Municipality receives resources before it has a legal claim to them.

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l) Compensated Absences

Compensated absences are accounted for under the provisions of Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*, issued by GASB (GASB No. 16). Compensated absences include paid time off made available to employees in connection with vacation, sick leave and compensatory time. The liability for compensated absences recorded in the accompanying statement of net assets is limited to leave that: (1) is attributable to services already rendered on or before June 30, 2009 and (2) is not contingent on a specific event (such as illness) that is outside the control of the Municipality and the employee. The liability for compensated absences includes salary-related costs, which are directly and incrementally related to the amount of salary paid to the employee (such as employer's share of social security taxes and medicare taxes).

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

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

The liability for compensated absences is reported in the statement of net assets. A liability for compensated absences is reported in the GFFS only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

m) Long-term Debt

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

All long-term debt to be repaid from governmental resources is reported as liabilities in the accompanying statement of net assets. Principal and interest payments on bonds due in July 1 of the following fiscal year are recorded as fund liabilities in the GFFS when resources are available in the debt service fund (generally at June 30). In the GFFS, the face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources when issued.

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On July 1, 2003, the Municipality adopted the provisions of APB Opinion No. 21, *Interest on Receivables and Payables* (APB No. 21), to account for certain non-interest bearing notes payable to: (1) CRIM, , a discretely presented component unit of the Commonwealth, and (2) Puerto-Rico Treasury Department, an agency (governmental unit) of the primary government of the Commonwealth.

According to APB No. 21, the Municipality has recorded such notes at present value with an imputed interest rate that approximates the rate that would have been used, using the same terms and conditions, if it had been negotiated by an independent lender. In the accompanying statement of net assets, such notes payable are reported net of the applicable unamortized discount, which is the difference between the present value and the face amount of the notes.

n) Accounting for Pension Costs

For the purpose of applying the requirements of GASB Statement No. 27, *Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Government Employers* (GASB No. 27), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is considered to be the sponsor of the Employees' Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico and Its Instrumentalities (ERS) and System 2000, the two retirement systems in which the employees of the Municipality participate. Accordingly, 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 part of the financial reporting entity of the Commonwealth. Accordingly, no portion of the net pension obligation (NPO) related to ERS has been allocated to the Municipality in the accompanying basic financial statements. The basic financial statements of the Commonwealth account for the total amount of the net pension obligation of ERS, including any amount that may be allocated to the Municipality.

According to GASB No. 27, the Municipality accounts for pension costs from the standpoint of a participant in a multiple-employer cost-sharing plan. Accordingly, pension costs recognized in the accompanying basic financial statements are equal to the statutorily required contributions, with a liability recorded for any unpaid required contributions.

o) Risk Management

The Municipality carries commercial insurance covering casualty, theft, tort claims and other losses. Insurance policies are negotiated by the Puerto Rico Treasury Department (the Treasury Department) on behalf of all municipalities of Puerto Rico. The Treasury Department pays the insurance premiums on behalf of the Municipality and then is reimbursed each year through monthly equal payments deducted from the Municipality's gross property tax collections made by CRIM.

The Municipality carries insurance coverage for death and bodily injuries caused by automobile accidents. This insurance is obtained through the Automobile Accidents Compensation Administration ("ACAA", by its Spanish acronym), a discretely component unit of the Commonwealth. This insurance is compulsory for all licensed vehicles used on public roads and

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highways in Puerto Rico. The annual premium is \$35 per licensed motor vehicle, which is paid directly to ACAA.

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

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

The Municipality also obtains medical insurance coverage for its employees. The current insurance policies have not been cancelled or terminated at June 30, 2009. In the past three years, the Municipality has not settled claims that exceeded insurance coverage.

p) Reservations of Fund Balances

Reservations of fund balances represent portions of fund balances that are legally segregated for specific future uses or are not appropriated for expenditure. The Municipality has the following types of reservations of fund balances:

- *Encumbrances* – Represent future expenditures under purchase orders, contracts and other commitments. These committed amounts represent reservations of unexpired appropriations and generally will become liabilities in future periods as the goods or services are received.
- *Capital Projects* – Represent the reservation of amounts to be used for future expenditures for capital projects under contracts and other commitments. These committed amounts generally will become liabilities in future periods as the projects are completed.
- *Debt Service* – Represent fund balances available to finance future debt service payments.
- *Other Specified Purposes* – Represent resources set aside for use in federal and state grant programs accounted for in the special revenue funds.

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q) *Interfund Activities*

Permanent reallocations of resources among the Municipality's funds are classified as interfund transfers. The Municipality has the following types of activities recorded among funds in the accompanying GFFS:

- *Operating Transfers* – Represent legally required transfers that are reported when incurred as “operating transfers-in” by the recipient fund and as “operating transfer-out” by the disbursing fund.
- *Intra-entity Activities* – Represent transfers among funds that are reported as interfund transfers with receivables and payables presented as amounts due to and due from other funds.
- *Advances* – Represent amounts advanced among funds, which are not considered to be currently available financial resources.

In the GFFS, interfund activity has not been eliminated, as permitted by GAAP.

r) *Use of Estimates*

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

s) *Future Adoption of Accounting Pronouncements*

The GASB has issued the following standards that have effective dates after June 30, 2009:

- GASB Statement No. 51, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets* (GASB No. 51). This Statement requires that all intangible assets not specifically excluded by its scope provisions be classified as capital assets. This Statement is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2009.
- GASB Statement No. 52, *Land and Other Real Estates Held as Investment by Endowments* (GASB No. 52). This Statement requires endowments to report their land and other real estate investments at fair value. Governments also are required to report the changes in fair value as investment income and to disclose the method and significant assumptions employed to determine fair value, and other information that they currently present for other investments reported as fair value. This Statement is effective for periods beginning after June 30, 2009.

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- GASB Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments* (GASB No. 53). This Statement addresses the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of information regarding derivative instruments entered into by state and local governments. Derivative instruments are often complex financial arrangements used by governments to manage specific risks or to make investments. This Statement is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2009.
- GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions* (GASB No. 54). This Statement establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. This Statement is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2010.
- Statement No. 57 *OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans*. This Statement addresses issues related to the use of the alternative measurement method and the frequency and timing of measurements by employers that participate in agent multiple-employer other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans (that is, agent employers). The provisions related to the use and reporting of the alternative measurement method are effective on issuance (12/2009) The provisions related to the frequency and timing of measurements for actuarial valuations first used to report funded status information in OPEB plan financial statements are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2011.
- Statement No. 58 *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Chapter 9 Bankruptcies*. This Statement provide accounting and financial reporting guidance for governments that have petitioned for protection from creditors by filing for bankruptcy under Chapter 9 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. It requires governments to remeasure liabilities that are adjusted in bankruptcy when the bankruptcy court confirms (that is, approves) a new payment plan. This Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2009.
- Statement No. 59 *Financial Instruments Omnibus*. This Statement update and improve existing standards regarding financial reporting and disclosure requirements of certain financial instruments and external investment pools for which significant issues have been identified in practice. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2010.

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

2. DEPOSITS

The Municipality maintains its deposits of cash in various commercial banks located in Puerto Rico, GDB and CRIM. The balances deposited in commercial banks are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") up to a maximum of \$250,000 per depositor.

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Under the laws and regulations of the Commonwealth, public funds deposited in commercial banks must be fully collateralized for the amounts deposited in excess of federal depository insurance. All securities pledged as collateral are held by the agents of the Commonwealth's Secretary of the Treasury, in the Municipality's name.

The Municipality's bank balance of deposits with financial institutions is categorized to provide an indication of the level of collateral risk assumed by the Municipality at June 30, 2009. Risk categories are described as follows:

- Category 1:** Deposit is insured or collateralized with securities held by the Secretary of the Treasury' agents in the Municipality's name.
- Category 2:** Deposit is collateralized with securities held by pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the Municipality's name.
- Category 3:** Deposit is uncollateralized; including any bank balance that is collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution or by its trust department or agent but not in the Municipality's name.

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The carrying amount (book balance) of cash at June 30, 2009 consists of the following:

	General fund	State legislative joint resolution fund	Head start fund	Capital improvement bond fund	Debt service fund	Nonmajor funds	Totals
Unrestricted (category 1)							
Cash in commercial banks	\$ 422,286	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 422,286
Restricted (category 1):							
Cash in commercial banks	-	125,113	1,271	-	-	326,711	453,095
Restricted (category 3):							
Cash in GDB or CRIM, as fiscal agents	123,465	-	-	4,340,372	1,801,027	31,429	6,296,293
Total deposits	<u>\$ 545,751</u>	<u>125,113</u>	<u>1,271</u>	<u>4,340,372</u>	<u>1,801,027</u>	<u>358,140</u>	<u>\$ 7,171,674</u>

The Municipality's bank balances in commercial banks amounting to \$875,381 at June 30, 2009 were fully collateralized (Category 1). The bank balance of deposits in GDB and CRIM, which is uninsured and uncollateralized (Category 3), amounted to \$6,296,293 at June 30, 2009.

3. MUNICIPAL LICENSE TAXES

The Municipality is authorized by Law No. 81 to impose and collect municipal license taxes on all trade or business activities operated by any natural or legal person within the territorial area of Santa Isabel. This is a self-assessed tax generally based on the business volume measured by gross sales. The Municipality establishes the applicable tax rates. At June 30, 2009, the municipal tax rates imposed by the Municipality were 1.50% for financing institutions and 0.30% for other types of taxpayers. Any taxpayers that have been granted with partial tax exemptions under any of the incentive tax laws of the Commonwealth ultimately pay municipal license taxes at reduced tax rates, generally between 60% and 90% under standard rates.

Each taxpayer must assess his/her corresponding municipal license tax by declaring his/her volume of business through a tax return to be filed every April 15 based on the actual volume of business generated in the preceding calendar year.

Taxpayers with a sales volume of \$1 million or more must include audited financial statements with their tax returns. The tax can be paid by the taxpayer in two equal installments due on July 15 and January 15, subsequent to the filing of the declaration.

The first installment of the tax covers the six-month period ended December 31, subsequent to the filing date of the declaration, while the second installment of the tax covers the six-month period

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ended June 30 of the subsequent calendar year. If a taxpayer elects to pay the tax in full on the filing date of the declaration (generally April 15), a 5% discount is granted automatically on the total tax amount due.

Any municipal license taxes collected in advance (that is, pertaining to a future period) are recorded as deferred revenues. Deferred municipal license tax revenues recorded in the accompanying GWFS and GFFS amounted to \$972,513 at June 30, 2009, which represents municipal licenses collected in advance for the taxable year 2009-2010.

4. PROPERTY TAXES

The Municipality is authorized by Law No. 81 to impose and collect personal and real property taxes. Under the laws and regulations of the Commonwealth, personal property taxes can be imposed to any natural or legal person that at January 1 of each year is engaged in trade or business and is the owner of personal property used in trade or business.

Personal property taxes are self-assessed by taxpayers every year generally using the book value of personal property assets owned by the taxpayer at January 1 (assessment date) and reporting such taxable value through a personal property tax return filed on May 15 subsequent to the assessment date. The total personal property tax rate in force at June 30, 2009 was 8.53% (of which taxpayers pay 8.33% and 0.20% is reimbursed by the Department of Treasury). Real property taxes are assessed by CRIM. The assessment on real property is made every January 1 and is based on estimated current values of the property deflated to 1957 market prices. The total real property tax rate in force at June 30, 2009 was 10.53% (of which 10.33% is paid by taxpayers and 0.20% is also reimbursed by the Department of Treasury).

Residential real property occupied by its owner is exempt by law from property taxes on the first \$15,000 of the assessed value (at 1957 market prices). For such exempt amounts, the Department of Treasury assumes payment of the basic tax (4% and 6% for personal and real property, respectively) to the Municipality, except for property assessed of less than \$3,500 (at 1957 market prices), for which no payment is made.

CRIM is responsible for the billing and collections of real and personal property taxes on behalf of the Municipality. Prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, CRIM informs the Municipality of the estimated amount of property tax expected to be collected for the ensuing fiscal year. Throughout the year, CRIM advances funds to the Municipality based on the initial estimated collections. CRIM is required by law to prepare a settlement statement on a fiscal year basis, whereby a comparison is made between the amounts advanced to the Municipality and amounts actually collected from taxpayers. This settlement has to be completed on a preliminary basis not later than each December 31. If CRIM remits to the Municipality property tax advances, which are less than the property tax actually collected, an additional property tax receivable is recorded at June 30. However, if advances exceed the amount actually collected by CRIM, an intergovernmental payable is recorded at June 30.

Law No. 81 provides for the levy of an annual special tax of 1.03% of the assessed value of all real and personal property not exonerated from taxation. Such special tax is levied and collected by

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CRIM. Collections of this special tax are remitted to the Commonwealth's debt service fund for payment of debt service on general obligations of the Commonwealth.

In addition, 1.50% of the total personal and real property taxes collected by CRIM is restricted for the Municipality's debt service requirements and is retained by GDB for such purposes.

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

- i. Thirty five percent (35%) of its net earnings (defined as the excess of revenues over expenses less an amount earmarked for the Fund for Rent and Home Improvement Subsidy Program for the Low-Income Qualifying Elderly) is earmarked to the municipalities of the Commonwealth, of which a maximum of \$26 million, on an annual basis, is distributed to the Municipal Equalization Fund held by CRIM to cover operating expenses and permanent improvements of the municipalities.
- ii. An additional amount not exceeding \$16 million, on an annual basis, is distributed to the Municipal Equalization Fund, provided it is within the 35% corresponding to the municipalities of the Commonwealth. When the accumulated municipal appropriations from the municipalities' Puerto Rico Health Reform are covered up to June 30, 1997, these resources will be assigned to the Health Insurance Administration, a component unit of the Commonwealth.

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5. DUE FROM GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES

1. Amounts due from governmental entities as of June 30, 2009 follows:

	Commonwealth entities	Federal government
Puerto Rico Power Authority (PREPA) 2005-2006 contribution in lieu of taxes	\$ 1,092,498	\$ -
US Department of Health and Human Services – Head Start		135,187
Community Development Block Grant		219,863
State Department of Labor- Law 52 & 82	33,856	
Other programs	93,848	
State Department of Education – Child and Adult Food Program		8,533
Puerto Rico Department of Treasury – Christmas bonus reimbursement	77,169	
Total	\$ 1,297,371	\$ 363,583

The amount due from Puerto Rico Department of Treasury – Christmas bonus (\$77,169) and (\$1,092,498) from PREPA are recorded as deferred revenues in the governmental funds statements (general fund) since is not available as required by modified accrual basis of accounting.

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6. INTERFUND BALANCES

On July 1, 2003 the Municipality adopted the provisions of Statement No. 38, *Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures*, issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. This statement requires the disclosure of the flow of resources between funds and to assess the collectibility of interfund balances. Interfund balances at June 30, 2009 consisted of the following:

Operating transfers-in:				
Operating transfers-out:	Debt service fund	Non major funds	General fund	Total
Major funds:				
General fund	\$ 206,805	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 206,805
Non major funds				-
Total	\$ 206,805	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 206,805

Due/advances to:	General fund	State legislative joint resolutions fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	Total
Major funds:				
General fund	\$ -	-	14,441	\$ 14,441
State legislative joint resolution funds	11,220	13,538	1,500	26,258
Head start fund	-	-	-	-
Debt service fund	-	-	-	-
Nonmajor governmental funds	596,748	121,650	3,625	722,023
Total	\$ 607,968	135,188	19,566	\$ 762,722

At June 30, 2009 all amounts due to among funds are considered collectible by the Municipality's management.

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7. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2009, was as follows:

Depreciation and amortization of capital assets was charged to functions/activities in the accompanying government-wide statement of activities as follows:

	Balance at June 30, 2008	Additions/ increases	Disposals/ decreases	Balance at June 30, 2009
COST BASIS:				
Cost basis of capital assets, not subject to depreciation and amortization:				
Land	\$ 1,165,285	\$ 267,906		\$ 1,433,191
Construction in progress	5,158,253	3,701,134		8,859,387
Total cost basis of capital assets, not subject to depreciation and amortization	<u>6,323,538</u>	<u>3,969,040</u>	-	<u>10,292,578</u>
Cost basis of capital assets, subject to depreciation and amortization				
Buildings, structures and building improvements	12,195,303			12,195,303
Infrastructure	2,890,023	1,544,046		4,434,069
Land Improvements	62,800			62,800
Licensed vehicles	2,289,919	186,057	(55,540)	2,420,436
Machinery and equipment	1,216,442	440,710	(7,451)	1,649,701
Total cost basis of capital assets subject to depreciation and amortization	<u>18,654,487</u>	<u>2,170,813</u>	<u>(62,991)</u>	<u>20,762,309</u>
Total cost basis of capital assets	<u>\$ 24,978,025</u>	<u>6,139,853</u>	<u>(62,991)</u>	<u>\$ 31,054,887</u>
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION:				
	Balance at June 30, 2008	Depreciation and Amortization Expense	Reclassifications	Balance at June 30, 2009
Buildings, structures and building improvements	\$ 2,348,613	250,537		\$ 2,599,150
Infrastructure	1,290,572	186,692		1,477,264
Land Improvements	4,710	1,130		5,840
Licensed vehicles	1,419,976	183,919		1,603,895
Machinery and equipment	491,736	141,354		633,090
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>5,555,607</u>	<u>763,632</u>	-	<u>6,319,239</u>
CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	<u>\$ 19,422,418</u>			<u>\$ 24,735,648</u>
The depreciation expense is detailed as follows:				
General government				57,487
Public safety				83,460
Welfare and housing assistance				8,715
Culture recreation and education				225,993
Health and sanitation				6,113
Urban and economic development				381,864
Total depreciation and amortization expense				<u>\$ 763,632</u>

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8. EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The Municipality's employees participate in the Employees' Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico and its Instrumentalities (the "System"). The System is the administrator of a multi-employer cost-sharing (as related to the Municipality's reporting entity) defined pension plan established by the Commonwealth. The System was created under Act. No. 447 approved on May 15, 1951, as amended, and became effective on January 1, 1952. The System covers all regular employees of the Commonwealth and its instrumentalities, the Municipality and other municipalities of the Commonwealth.

The System is independent, thus assets may not be transferred to another system or used for any purpose other than to benefit each system's participants. The System issues publicly available financial reports that include its basic financial statements and required supplementary information for each of them, including required six-year trend information. Those reports may be obtained by writing to the administrator of the System.

The System provides for retirement, death and disability benefits. Death and disability retirement benefits are available to members for occupational and non-occupational death and disabilities. Retirement benefits depend upon age at retirement and number of years of credited service. Benefits vest after 10 years of plan participation.

Retirement benefits are determined by the application of stipulated benefit ratios to the member's average compensation. Average compensation is computed based on the highest 36 months of compensation recognized by ERS. The annuity, for which a plan member is eligible, is limited to a minimum of \$200 per month and a maximum of 75 percent of the average compensation.

On September 24, 1999, an amendment to Act No. 447 of May 15, 1951, which created the System, was enacted with the purpose of establishing a new pension system ("System 2000"). System 2000 became effective on January 1, 2000. Employees participating in the current system as of December 31, 1999, had the option to either stay in the defined benefit plan or transfer to the new program. Persons joining the government on or after January 1, 2000, are the only required to become members of System 2000.

System 2000 is a hybrid defined contribution plan, also known as cash balance plan. Under this new plan, there is a pool of pension assets, which will be invested by the System, together with those of the current defined benefit plan. The Commonwealth nor the Municipality will not guarantee benefits at retirement age. The annuity will be based on a formula which assumes that each year the employees' contribution (with a minimum of 8.275 percent of the employees' salary up to a maximum of 10.00 percent) will be invested in an account which will either: (1) earn a fixed rate based on the two-year Constant Maturity U.S. Treasury Note; (2) earn a rate equal to 75 percent of the return of the System 2000's investment portfolio (net of management fees); or (3) earn a combination of both alternatives. Participants receive periodic account statements similar to those of defined contribution plans showing their accrued balances.

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Disability pensions are not being granted under System 2000. The employer's contributions (9.275 percent of the employees' salary which is applicable to the Municipality) will be used to fund the current plan.

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

Funding Policy:

Contribution requirements are established by law and are as follows:

Municipality	9.275% of gross salary
Employees:	
Hired on or before March 31, 1990	5.775% of gross salary up to \$6,600 8.275 of gross salary over \$6,600
Hired on or after April 1, 1990	8.275% of gross salary

On August 12, 2000, Act No. 174 was approved to allow certain participants of the ERS to be eligible for early retirement upon attaining at least age 55 with 25 years of service, provided they made their election on or before April 1, 2001. Those who elected early retirement under this law will receive monthly benefits of 75 percent (if 25 or more year of service and 55, or 30 or more years or services and age 50) or benefits of 65 percent (if 25 years of service by less than age 55) of their average compensation which is computed based on the highest 36 months of compensation recognized by the System. In these cases, the employer (including the Municipality) is responsible for contributing to the System the amount needed to cover the benefit payments and employer contribution with respect to the participants covered until the participants reaches the normal retirement age.

Historically, the Commonwealth has reported the System as a single-employer plan (as relates only to the financial reporting entity of the Commonwealth) in its comprehensive annual financial report. Accordingly, any actuarial deficiency that may exist or arise related to the Municipality's participating employees will be assumed by the Commonwealth since the System does not allocate any actuarial deficiencies pertaining to municipal employees participating in the System. The Municipality is only required by law to make statutory contributions in the rates mentioned above. As a result, no net pension obligation nor net pension asset that may be allocable to the

Municipality's participating employees, if any, has been recorded in the accompanying basic financial statements.

9. LONG-TERM DEBT

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

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

In addition, before any new bonds or notes are issued, the revenues of the debt service fund should be sufficient to cover the projected debt service requirement. At June 30, 2009, the Municipality is in compliance with the debt limitation requirements. The general long-term debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2009 was as follows:

	Balance at June 30, 2008, as restated	Borrowings or Additions	Payments or Deductions	Balance at June 30, 2009	Due Within One Year
Bonds and bond anticipation note payables	\$15,471,000	\$ 0	\$ 480,000	\$14,991,000	\$ 533,500
Notes payable to:					
Puerto Rico Treasury Department					
Financing agreement for the excess of property tax					
advances over collections	44,218		37,902	6,316	6,316
Financing agreement to settle two legal demands	1,056,851		192,155	864,696	192,155
Income Tax Withheld	1,357,987	184,821		1,542,808	1,542,808
CRIM					
Advances over collections through fiscal year 2000	516,503		9,406	507,097	9,406
Act No. 146 -Financing of delinquent property tax accounts sold	502,487		20,937	481,550	20,937
LIMS Reimbursement	75,742		20,079	55,663	21,291
State Department of Labor- Financing Agreement	202,006	186,651	63,810	324,847	324,847
Compensated absences	1,513,417	968,259	1,183,694	1,297,982	86,162
Estimated landfill closure and post closure care costs	960,736	30,023		990,759	
Puerto Rico Power Authority - fiscal year power utility expense	800,769	1,092,498	800,769	1,092,498	1,092,498
Christmas bonus	224,225	166,145	224,225	166,145	166,145
Water and Sewers Authority	181,606	314,782	60,000	436,388	436,388
State Insurance Fund Administration	202,422		202,422	-	-
Several Suppliers	37,877	3,488,460		3,526,337	3,526,337
First Medical Insurance	186,499	75,708		262,207	262,207
ELA's Employees Association		169,153		169,153	169,153
Claims and Judgments		888,724		888,724	888,724
State Retirement System Administration	464,384	1,133,664		1,598,048	1,598,048
Total	<u>\$23,798,729</u>	<u>\$8,698,888</u>	<u>\$3,295,399</u>	<u>\$29,202,218</u>	<u>\$10,876,922</u>

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a). Bonds Payable

The Municipality issues general and special (public improvements) obligations bonds and notes to provide for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities and equipment, as well as, to cover certain operating needs. Bonds and notes payable at June 30, 2009 is composed of the following debts:

<u>General and Special Obligations:</u>	<u>Outstanding Amount</u>
\$1,850,000 rent bond series of 2003 payable in annual installments ranging from \$30,000 to \$140,000 through July 2027, interest ranging 2.43% to 6.50%	1,620,000
\$730,000 rent bond series of 2003 payable in annual installments ranging from \$10,000 to \$55,000 through July 2027, interest ranging 2.43% to 6.50%	640,000
\$33,000 rent bond series of 1994 payable in annual installments ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 through January 2018, interest at 4.5%	18,000
\$205,000 rent bond series of 1997 payable in annual installments ranging from \$5,000 to \$20,000 through July 2022, interest ranging 4.87% to 6.56%	150,000
\$215,000 rent bond series of 1994 payable in annual installments ranging from \$5,000 to \$15,000 through January 2018, interest at 4.5%	111,000
\$235,000 rent bond series of 2000 payable in annual installments ranging from \$10,000 to \$30,000 through July 2011, interest ranging 2.7% to 7.81%	80,000
\$324,000 rent bond series of 1987 payable in annual installments ranging from \$7,000 to \$23,000 through January 2011, interest at 5.0%	45,000
\$361,000 rent bond series of 2003 payable in annual installments ranging from \$9,000 to \$25,000 through July 2019, interest at 5.0%	154,000
\$230,000 rent bond series of 2003 payable in annual installments ranging from \$9,000 to \$22,500 through July 2019, interest ranging 4.50% to 6.00%	188,000
\$580,000 general obligations bonds series of 2001 payable in semi annual installments ranging of \$35,000 to \$80,000 through July 2010, interest ranging from 5% to 8.0%	155,000
\$630,000 general obligations bonds series of 1997 payable in semi annual installments ranging of \$10,000 to \$60,000 through July 2020, interest from 4.7% to 6.63%	455,000
\$755,000 general obligation bonds series of 2001 payable in semi annual installments ranging of \$5,000 to \$65,000 through July 2025, interest ranging from 5% to 7.5%	645,000
\$185,000 general obligation bonds series 2004 payable in semi annual installments ranging from \$5,000 to \$ 15,000 through July 2028, interest ranging 5.0% to 6.5%	160,000
\$185,000 general obligation bonds series 2004 payable in semi annual installments ranging from \$5,000 to \$ 15,000 through July 2028, interest ranging 5.0% to 6.0%	160,000
\$55,000 general obligation note series of 2003 payable in semi annual installments ranging of \$5,000 to \$10,000 through July 2010, interest ranging from 5% to 6%	20,000
\$300,000 general obligation bond series of 2001 payable in annual installments ranging of \$7,000 to \$21,000 through July 2029, interest at 4.75%	264,000
\$1,410,000 general obligation bond series of 2006 payable in annual installments ranging of \$40,000 to \$115,000 through July 2025, interest ranging 5.32 to 5.5%	1,280,000
\$2,690,000 general obligation bond series of 2007 payable in annual installments ranging of \$40,000 to \$225,000 through July 2031, interest at 5.5%	2,605,000

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\$210,000 general obligation bond series of 2007 payable in annual installments ranging of \$25,000 to \$35,000 through July 2015, interest at 5.5%	160,000
\$745,000 general obligation bond series of 2008 payable in annual installments ranging of \$20,000 to \$70,000 through July 2027, interest ranging 2.43% to 7.0%	725,000
\$5,356,000,000 general obligation bond series of 2008 payable in annual installments ranging of \$85,000 to \$456,000 through July 2032, interest ranging 2.43% to 7.50%	<u>5,356,000</u>
Total bonds:	<u><u>\$ 14,991,000</u></u>

These bonds are payable from the ad valorem property tax of 1.5% which is restricted for debt service and retained by the Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico for such purposes.

The laws and regulations of the Commonwealth provide that public debt of the Municipality will constitute a first claim on the available revenue of the Municipality. Public debt includes bonds and notes payable. The good faith, credit and taxing power of the Municipality are irrevocably pledged for the prompt payment of the principal and interest of the bonds and notes payable.

The Municipality levies an annual additional special tax of 1.50% of the assessed value of personal and real property. The proceeds of this additional special tax are deposited in a sinking fund established at GDB whereby sufficient funds must be set aside to redeem the bonds in minimum annual or biannual principal and interest payments. The proceeds of this special tax are recorded in the debt service fund.

Interest rates on serial bonds subject to variable rates are reviewed periodically by GDB and are based on the fluctuation of GDB's weighted average rate for its commercial paper program, not to exceed 8%. Under this program, GDB issues commercial paper in the U.S. taxable and tax-exempt markets, in the Eurodollar market and to corporations that have tax exemption under the Commonwealth's Industrial Incentives Act and qualify for benefits provided by the U.S. Internal Revenue Code Section 936.

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

Year ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2010	\$ 533,500	\$ 775,815	\$ 1,309,315
2011	563,000	947,113	1,510,113
2012	487,000	913,879	1,400,879
2013	480,000	883,401	1,363,401
2014	518,000	851,243	1,369,243
2015-2019	2,838,000	3,953,713	6,791,713
2020-2024	3,529,500	2,656,976	6,186,476
2025-2029	3,776,000	1,384,124	5,160,124
2030-2034	2,266,000	310,518	2,576,518
Totals	<u><u>\$ 14,991,000</u></u>	<u><u>12,676,782</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 27,667,782</u></u>

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

Notes Payable to Puerto Rico Treasury Department

Financing of the excess of property tax advances over collections - On November 1999 the Municipality entered into a financing agreement with the Puerto Rico Treasury Department to pay a debt related to the excess of property tax advances over collections made by the Puerto Rico Treasury Department prior to the creation of CRIM in 1993. The outstanding principal balances of the note payable to CRIM amounted to \$6,316 at June 30, 2009. The principal and implicit interest maturities are as follows:

<u>Year ending June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2010	\$ 6,281	\$ 35	\$ 6,316
Total	<u>\$ 6,281</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>\$ 6,316</u>

Loan for payment of legal settlement - On December 1, 2003 the Municipality obtained a loan from the Puerto Rico Treasury Department to pay a legal settlement. The face amount of the loan was \$1,921,548 at no interest. This note has an imputed interest rate of 5.00% and was originally recorded at its present value of \$1,509,718, net of an unamortized discount of \$411,830, at inception. At June 30, 2009, the balance of this note amounted to \$864,696. The principal and discount amortization maturities are as follows:

<u>Year ending June 30,</u>	<u>Principal amortization</u>	<u>Discount amortization</u>	<u>Total</u>
2010	\$ 157,078	\$ 35,077	\$ 192,155
2011	164,328	27,827	192,155
2012	171,578	20,577	192,155
2013	178,828	13,327	192,155
2014	96,076	-	96,076
Total	<u>\$ 767,888</u>	<u>96,808</u>	<u>\$ 864,696</u>

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

b) Notes Payable to CRIM

Act No. 42 – Act No. 42 of January 26, 2000 was enacted to authorize CRIM to enter into a financing agreement of up to \$200 million, for a term not exceeding 30 years. The financing agreement allows for the financing of a debt that the municipalities of Puerto Rico have with CRIM, arising from the final settlements of property tax advances versus actual collections through fiscal year 2000. The amounts that the municipalities will collect from the additional property taxes resulting from the increases in the subsidy from the Commonwealth to the municipalities are assigned through this law to repay such loan. The increase in this subsidy was the result of the Public Law No. 238 of August 15, 1999.

In addition, on February 12, 2003, the Municipality entered into a repayment agreement with GDB and CRIM to pay off the remaining \$559,133 of excess of property tax advances through fiscal year 2000 and 2001. CRIM retains the principal and interest from the property tax advances of the Municipality. The amounts retained by CRIM are remitted to GDB on July 1 of each year through July 1, 2032. The repayment agreement bears interest at variable rates determined by GDB. The outstanding principal balances of the note payable to CRIM amounted \$507,097, at June 30, 2009. The principal and interest maturities are as follows:

<u>Year ending June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2010	\$ 9,997	\$ 30,267	\$ 40,264
2011	10,625	29,579	40,204
2012	11,293	28,848	40,140
2013	12,002	28,070	40,073
2014-2018	72,317	126,868	199,185
2019-2023	98,076	98,644	196,719
2024-2028	133,010	60,366	193,376
2029-2033	159,777	12,358	172,136
Total	<u>\$ 507,097</u>	<u>415,000</u>	<u>\$ 922,097</u>

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COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

Financing of delinquent property tax accounts sold – On April 22, 2002, the Municipality entered into a financing agreement with CRIM in the amount of \$688,000 for the payment of delinquent property tax account sold to private investors. The financing agreement in the form of a line of credit bearing interests at 6.50% during the first 5 years, and variable interests 125 points over LIBOR rate during the next 25 years. At June 30, 2009, the outstanding principal balances amounted to \$481,550. The principal and interest maturities are as follows:

<u>Year ending June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2010	\$ 20,937	\$ 29,952	\$ 50,889
2011	20,937	28,650	49,587
2012	20,937	27,348	48,285
2013	20,937	26,046	46,983
2014-2018	104,685	110,692	215,377
2019-2023	104,685	78,334	183,019
2024-2028	104,685	45,574	150,259
2029-2032	83,747	13,022	96,769
Total	<u>\$ 481,550</u>	<u>359,618</u>	<u>\$ 841,168</u>

LIMS – On June 28, 2001, the Municipality entered into a financing agreement with CRIM for the payment of the Municipality's share of the cost of an information management system, acquired by CRIM on behalf of all municipalities, for the management of a digital database of taxpayers properties located in Puerto Rico. The face amount of the loan was \$181,113 and bears no interest. The note is payable in monthly installments of \$2,024 through December 1, 2011. This note has an imputed interest rate of 5.95%. At June 30, 2009, the balance of this note amounted to \$55,663. The principal and interest maturities are as follows.

<u>Year ending June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2010	\$ 21,292	\$ 3,000	\$ 24,292
2011	22,577	1,715	24,292
2012	11,794	351	12,145
Total	<u>\$ 55,663</u>	<u>5,066</u>	<u>\$ 60,729</u>

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

c) Puerto Rico Power Authority (PREPA)

The Municipality indebtedness to PREPA on the payment of the power utility for current fiscal year that amount to \$1,092,498. The outstanding balance will be paid from the PREPA annual contribution in lieu of taxes during next fiscal year. Therefore, an account receivable of \$1,092,498 to PREPA was accrued in the GWFS and general fund at June 30, 2009. The receivable in the general fund was charged against deferred revenue because it was not a current available financial resource at June 30, 2009.

d) Compensated Absences

At June 30, 2009, the liability for compensated absences is composed as follows:

	<u>Due within One year</u>	<u>Due after one year</u>	<u>Total</u>
Vacations and sick leave	<u>\$ 723,676</u>	<u>\$ 574,306</u>	<u>\$1,297,982</u>
Total	<u>\$723,676</u>	<u>\$ 574,306</u>	<u>\$1,297,982</u>

10. LANDFILL CLOSURE AND POSTCLOSURE CARE COSTS OBLIGATIONS

State and federal laws and regulations require the Municipality to place a final cover on its landfill site when closed and perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the landfill site for 30 years after closure. Although closure and postclosure care costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste, the Municipality reports a portion of these closure and postclosure care costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used as of each statement of net assets date. The \$990,759 reported as landfill closure and postclosure care liability at June 30, 2009, represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on the percentage used of the estimated capacity of the landfill. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closure and postclosure care in 2004. The closing date of the landfill is the year 2010. Actual cost may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigations

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

With respect to pending and threatened litigation, the Municipality has not reported liabilities in the general fund for awarded unfavorable judgment because there is not liabilities with a fixed or expected due date, which will require future available financial resources for its payment.

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

Federal Programs

The municipality participates in a number of federal financial assistance programs. These programs are subject to audit on behalf the grantors to assure compliance with grant provisions. If expenditures are disallowed due to noncompliance with grant programs requirements, the Municipality may be required to reimburse, these costs, to the grantor agency. It is the Municipality's Management opinion, that any amount disallowed by federal agencies, will be immaterial to the financial statements.

Commitments

The Municipality has reported, outstanding encumbrances amounting to \$7,161 in the general fund at June 30, 2009. The municipality intends to honor these encumbrances, which will continue to be liquidated under the current year's budget during a lapse of period that extends into the subsequent fiscal year.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

12. RESTATEMENTS

During the current fiscal year, the Municipality revised its fund financial statements and its government-wide financial statements, which resulted in the reclassification of debt balance previously reported as fund liabilities to long term debt.

a) Governmental Fund Financial Statements

The following schedule presents a summary of the prior-period adjustments recorded in the accompanying balance sheet – governmental funds, and reconciles the fund balances, as previously reported by the Municipality at June 30, 2008, to the beginning fund balances in the accompanying basic financial statements, as restated:

	Major governmental funds						Total governmental funds
	General Fund	Debt service fund	Head start fund	Legislative Joint Resolutions Fund	Capital improvement bonds fund	Other governmental funds	
Fund balance:							
As previously reported in the audited financial statements at June 30, 2008	\$ (4,642,970)	1,456,613	-	2,684,020	5,821,899	(292,680)	\$ 5,026,882
Add/(deduct): prior-period adjustments	5,876,717	-	-	(3,056,296)	-	-	2,820,421
Total fund balance at June 30, 2008, as restated	<u>\$ 1,233,747</u>	<u>1,456,613</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(372,276)</u>	<u>5,821,899</u>	<u>(292,680)</u>	<u>\$ 7,847,303</u>

b) Government-Wide Financial Statements

The following schedule reconciles the total net asset balance at June 30, 2008, as previously reported by the Municipality, to the beginning net assets, as restated in the accompanying GWFS:

	Net assets – governmental activities
As previously reported in the audited financial statements at June 30, 2008	\$ 3,609,372
Add/(deduct): prior-period adjustments	1,108,534
Total net assets at June 30, 2008, as restated	<u>\$ 4,717,906</u>

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

13. SUBSEQUENTS EVENTS

On July 7, 2009 the Municipality's Legislative branch authorized the issuance of \$810,000 of general obligation bond principally to finance debts with other governmental entities and suppliers. The interest rate on the bond is prime rate variable plus 1.50 percent and maturity date is July 1, 2035.

On May 27, 2010 the Municipality's Legislative branch authorized the issuance of \$6,500,000 of general obligation bond principally to finance debts with other governmental entities, suppliers, contractors, and claims and judgments. The interest rate on the bond is prime rate variable plus 1.50 percent and maturity date is July 1, 2036.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL
Budgetary Comparison Schedule- General Fund
(See Notes to Budgetary Comparison Schedule)
June 30, 2009

	<u>Budgeted amounts</u>		<u>Actual amounts</u>	<u>Variance with</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>(budgetary</u>	<u>final budget –</u>
Revenues:			<u>basis)</u>	<u>over (under)</u>
Property taxes	\$1,682,409	\$1,682,409	\$ 2,214,718	\$ 532,309
Municipal license taxes	1,370,460	1,370,475	1,105,183	(265,292)
Sales tax	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,375,579	(224,421)
Construction excise taxes	2,783,545	2,783,545	1,188,116	(1,595,429)
Intergovernmental grants	4,411,005	4,411,005	3,422,886	(988,119)
Interest on deposits	50,000	50,000	179,599	129,599
Charges for services	51,000	51,000	16,184	(34,816)
Miscellaneous	76,000	677,221	105,543	(571,678)
Total revenues	<u>\$12,024,418</u>	<u>\$12,625,655</u>	<u>\$9,607,808</u>	<u>(\$3,017,846)</u>
Expenditures:				
General government	3,549,406	3,855,352	5,822,374	(1,967,022)
Urban and economic development	5,138,036	5,544,995	2,747,106	2,797,889
Health and sanitation	616,513	616,513	580,643	35,870
Public safety	708,248	709,404	664,283	45,121
Public housing and welfare	888,436	788,305	631,854	156,452
Culture, recreation and education	1,123,779	1,111,086	934,496	176,589
Total expenditures	<u>\$12,024,418</u>	<u>\$12,625,655</u>	<u>\$11,380,756</u>	<u>\$1,244,899</u>

Reconciliation of differences:

Sources/inflows of financial resources:

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "available for appropriations" from the budgetary comparison schedule

\$ 9,607,808

Differences-budget to GAAP:

No budgeted revenues

(175,111)

Total revenues and special item reported on the

statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances

\$ 9,432,697

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL
Budgetary Comparison Schedule- General Fund
(See Notes to Budgetary Comparison Schedule)
June 30, 2009

Reconciliation of differences (concluded):

Uses/outflows of financial resources:

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "total charges to appropriations" from the budgetary comparison schedule	\$ 11,380,756
Differences-budget to GAAP:	
No budgeted expenditures	<u>(1,007,324)</u>
Total expenditures reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances	<u>\$ 10,373,432</u>

1. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Control

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

The Municipality prepares its annual budget including the operations of the general fund.

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

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

The annual budget as presented in the Budgetary Comparison Schedule-General Fund is the budget ordinance at June 30, 2009 representing the original budget. There were no supplemental appropriations for the year ended June 30, 2009.

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program Title	Federal CFDA Number (note B)	Pass-Through Grantor's Number (note C)	Expenditures (note A)
<u>U.S. Department of Agriculture</u>			
_____ Program:			
Passed through the P.R. Department of Education:			
Child and Adult Care Food Program	10.558	N/AV	\$ <u>109,773</u>
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			<u>109,773</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development</u>			
_____ Program:			
Direct Program:			
Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher	14.871	N/A	368,625
_____ Program:			
Passed through the Office of Commissioner of Municipal Affairs:			
Community Development Block Grant - Small Cities Program	14.219	N/AV	<u>1,434,760</u>
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			<u>1,803,385</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Health and Human Services</u>			
_____ Program:			
Direct Program:			
Head Start and Early Head Start	93.600	N/A	1,508,297
_____ Program:			
Passed through the P.R. Department of Family - Administration for Care and Integral Development of Childhood:			
Child Care and Development Block Grant	93.575	N/AV	<u>660,768</u>
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			<u>2,169,065</u>

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
 YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program Title	CFDA Number (Note 3)	Grantor's Number (Note 4)	Expenditures (Note 1)
<u>U.S. Department of Homeland Security</u>			
_____ Program:			
Passed through the P.R. Governor Authorized Representative (GAR):			
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance	97.036	N/AV	45,519
Passed through the Governor Office – Public Security Affairs Office:			
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	N/AV	122,993
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			122,993
			<hr/>
Total federal awards expenditures			\$ 4,250,735

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

NOTE 1: BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of the Municipality of Santa Isabel, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the Municipality) for the year ended June 30, 2009. The Municipality's reporting entity is disclosed in Note 1 to the Municipality's basic financial statements as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009.

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the basic financial statements.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is prepared from Municipality's accounting records and is not intended to present financial position or the results of operations. The financial transactions are recorded by the Municipality in accordance with the terms and conditions of the grants, which are consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the liability is incurred, if measurable or when actually paid, whichever occurs first.

NOTE 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.

NOTE 4: PASS THROUGH GRANTOR'S NUMBER

State or local government redistribution of federal awards to the Municipality, treated as if they were received directly from the federal government. OMB Circular A-133 requires the schedule to include the name of the pass through entity and identifying number assigned by the pass through entity for federal awards received as a sub-recipient. Numbers identified as N/AV are not available.

NOTE 5: MAJOR PROGRAMS

Major programs are identified in the Summary of Auditor's Results Section of the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

END OF NOTES



MENDOZA & RAMOS
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

**To the Honorable Mayor and
Members of the Municipal Legislature
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO**

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Municipality of Santa Isabel, Puerto Rico (the "Municipality") as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise Municipality of Santa Isabel's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 30, 2009. The report's opinion on governmental wide financial statement was qualified because the Municipality does not maintained adequate records regarding capital assets, accumulated depreciation and related depreciation expense reported in the governmental activities. Also, the report's opinion on General Fund and State Legislative Joint Resolutions Fund was adverse because the Municipality does not recognized in these Funds liabilities normally paid in a timely manner and in full from expendable available financial resources. Moreover, the report's opinion on Head Start Fund, Capital Improvement Bond Fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information was unqualified. Except as discussed in the preceding sentences, 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.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Municipality's internal control over financial reporting as basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Municipality's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Municipality's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A control deficiency 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 misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects Municipality's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the Municipality's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the Municipality's internal control. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of finding and questioned costs to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting. Significant deficiencies are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as finding number 09-01 and 09-02.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the Municipality's internal control.

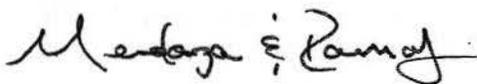
Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, of the significant deficiencies described above, we consider 09-01 and 09-02 to be material weakness.

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 grants agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matter that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as findings 09-01, 09-02 and 09-03.

Municipality's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. We did not audit Municipality's responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the management, Municipal Legislature, Office of the Commissioner of Municipal Affairs, federal awarding agencies, state funding agencies, and pass-through entities, and other regulatory agencies, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.



MENDOZA & RAMOS
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, C.S.P.

Guayama, Puerto Rico
July 2, 2010

Stamp number 2395417 was
affixed to the original of this
report.





MENDOZA & RAMOS
 Contadores Públicos Autorizados, C.S.P.

P.O. Box 35 • Guayama, Puerto Rico 00785

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE OMB CIRCULAR A-133

**To the Honorable Mayor and
 Members of the Municipal Legislature
 MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO**

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of the Municipality of Santa Isabel, Puerto Rico (the "Municipality") with the types of compliance requirements described in the *U. S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that are applicable to each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2009. The Municipality's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to each of its major federal programs is the responsibility of the Municipality's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Municipality's compliance based on our audit.

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 the Municipality's compliance with those requirements and performing such others procedures, as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination on the Municipality's compliance with those requirements.

As described in the accompanying Schedule of findings and questioned costs, the Municipality did not comply with the requirements that are applicable to its major programs, as follows:

Reference Number	Compliance Requirement	Major Program
09-04	Reporting	Community Development Block Grant / Small Cities
09-05	Equipment and Real Property Management	Community Development Block Grant / Small Cities
09-07	Cash Management	Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers
09-11	Equipment and Property Management	Child Care and Development Block Grant
09-13	Reporting	Head Start
09-14	Reporting	Head Start
09-15	Matching, Level of Effort, Earmarking	Head Start

Compliance with such requirements is necessary, in our opinion, for the Municipality to comply with the requirements applicable to such programs.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

Internal Control Over Compliance

The management of the Municipality is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Municipality's internal control over compliance with the requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance, 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 would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the entity's internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses as defined below. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiency in internal control over compliance that we consider to be significant deficiency and a material weakness.

A control deficiency in an entity's internal control over compliance 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 noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects Municipality's ability to administer a federal program such that there is more than a remote likelihood that noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of federal program that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the Municipality's internal control. We consider the deficiency in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as findings 09-06, 09-08, 09-09, 09-10, 09-12 and 09-15 to be significant deficiencies.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented or detected by Municipality's internal control. Of the significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of finding and questioned costs, we consider items 09-06, 09-08, 09-09, 09-10 and 09-15 to be material weaknesses.

Municipality's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. We did not audit Municipality's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Municipal Legislature, management, Office of the Commissioner of Municipal Affairs, federal awarding agencies, state funding agencies, and pass-through entities, and other regulatory agencies, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Mendoza & Ramos

MENDOZA & RAMOS
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, C.S.P.

Guayama, Puerto Rico
July 2, 2010

Stamp number 2395418 was
affixed to the original of this report.



MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued:

- Unqualified Opinion for head start fund, capital improvement bond fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information
- Qualified Opinion for government-wide financial statement
- Adverse Opinion for general fund and state legislative joint resolutions fund
- Disclaimer Opinion

Internal control over financial reporting:

- Material weakness (es) identified? Yes No
- Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weakness (es)? 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 deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weakness (es)? Yes None Reported

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for Major Programs:

- Unqualified Opinion
- Qualified Opinion
- Adverse Opinion
- Disclaimer

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 510(a) OMB Circular A-133? Yes No

The Municipality's major programs were:

CFDA Number	Name of Federal Program
14.228	Community Development Block Grant
14.871	Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers
93.575	Child Care and Development Block Grant
93.600	Head Start and Early Head Start Programs

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B Programs: \$300,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? Yes No

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

FINDING	09-01
CATEGORY	INTERNAL CONTROL \ COMPLIANCE
TOPIC SENTENCE	FIXED \ CAPITAL ASSETS AND EXPENDITURES – SUBSIDIARY LEDGER.
CONDITION	The Municipality has not maintained complete and adequate records in order to obtain sufficient, competent evidential matter with respect to the Capital Assets reported in governmental activities and, accordingly, the amount by which this departure would affect the assets, net assets, and expenses of the governmental activities is not determinable.
CRITERIA	Chapter IX, Article 9.002 of State Act Number 81 of August 30, 1991 states that the municipality should maintain updated property accounting records. Also the GASB Statements No. 34 requires that all capital assets, including infrastructure, must be presented in the Statements of Net Assets and that these assets must be depreciated during its useful life.
CAUSE	Competent and sufficient evidential matter related to the capital assets was not available to support the value, completeness and ownership of these assets.
EFFECT	The Municipality's Government Wide Financial Statements do not present fairly, the financial position of the governmental activities, and the change in financial position of the Municipality.
RECOMMENDATION	We recommend that the Municipality should continue the compilation of documents to support the value, completeness and ownership of its capital assets, to comply with the requirements of the GASB Statement No. 34.
QUESTIONED COSTS	NONE
MANAGEMENT RESPONSE AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN	Actually, the Municipality's Finance Department staffs continue updating the capital assets subsidiary ledger in order to comply with the GASB No. 34 capital assets requirements for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 2011. Implementation Date: June 30, 2011 Responsible Person: Mrs. Irma M. Vargas Finance Department Director

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

FINDING	09-02
CATEGORY	INTERNAL CONTROLS \ COMPLIANCE
TOPIC SENTENCE	ACCOUNTING SYSTEM
CONDITION	<p>The accounting system and manuals used by the Municipality to account and register the financial transactions during the fiscal year does not provide for the summarization of transactions that permit the preparation of Municipality's financial statements in conformity with the General Accepted Accounting Principles of the United States of America (GAAP).</p>
CRITERIA	<p>According to Article 8.010 (a) and (b) of Law Num. 81 for the Municipalities of Puerto Rico, the computerized system and the procedures of accounting and property will be design so that it allows the Municipality to carry out its functions, at the same time as they serve to maintain an uniform and coordinated accounting, that provide a complete picture of the financial operations of the Municipality and the necessary financial information that assist the Municipality Legislature, the Governor, and the Secretary of the Puerto Rico Treasury Department in the performance of its respective responsibilities. Municipalities accounting will be based on funds, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and the requirements established by the Governmental Accounting Standard Board. Also the pronouncements of the National Committee on Governmental Accounting and the "Blue Book" will be used to design municipalities' accounting systems and fiscal procedures.</p>
CAUSE	<p>Municipality's accounting system and financial reports are subject to State's agencies requirements which does not allow nor provide the Municipality with the necessary tools capable of recapturing the financial information and provide financial statements.</p>
EFFECT	<p>The lack of an adequate accounting system which can captures all the financial information and generates Municipality's financial statements for each fiscal year affect the Municipality ability to measure the financial and nonfinancial performance of programs and activities; adequately safeguard significant assets and properly record various transactions; and hinder the Municipality from having reliable financial information to operate in an economical, efficient, and effective manner.</p> <p>Sound decisions on the current results and future direction of vital programs and policies are made more difficult without timely, reliable and useful financial performance information.</p>

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

RECOMMENDATION

The Municipality should establish and implement the necessary measures that allow the summarization of the financial transactions in order to prepare the financial statements in conformity with GAAP.

QUESTIONED COSTS

None

MANAGEMENT RESPONSE
AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

The Municipality maintains two set of accounting records; a manual system and a uniform computerized accounting system provided in the past by the Office of the Commissioner of Municipal Affairs (OCAM) to all of the municipalities of Puerto Rico (as required by Law No. 81). The manual system is the primary financial records for financial statements preparation purposes at the end of each fiscal year due to the fact that the computerized system real accounts balances carried forward from prior years were affected by accounting errors in the first years of the system operation.

Some of the manual accounting records maintained by the Municipality consist of the following records, that provide information based on cash and budgetary basis: a) Cash Receipt Books – To record all receipts issued by the Official and Auxiliary Cash Collectors; each receipt is posted under each account of fund column title, and at the end of the month each column total is posted to the General Ledger; b) Cash Disbursement Books – To record all cash disbursements made by the Official Payer; each cash disbursement is charged to an account or to a fund, and at the end of the month each account or fund total is posted to the General Ledger; and c) Purchase Orders and Contracts Registers – To record purchase orders and contracts issued against the budgeted amounts for each account or fund.

We are considering alternatives to for the acquisition of new accounting software, and therefore, we will hope to solve our accounting system condition in a near future.

Implementation Date: June 30, 2011

Responsible Person: Mrs. Irma M. Vargas
Finance Department Director

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

FINDING	09-03
CATEGORY	COMPLIANCE
TOPIC SENTENCE	LIABILITY RECOGNITION
CONDITION	The Municipality did not recognized in the General Fund and the State Legislative Joint Resolutions Fund liabilities by \$5,533,793 and \$1,319,750 respectively, that are normally paid in a timely manner, and in full, from expendable available financial resources. Instead, these liabilities were recorded as long term liabilities in the governmental activities in the accompanying statement of net assets.
CRITERIA	GASB Interpretation No. 6, <i>Recognition and Measurement of Certain Liabilities and Expenditures in Governmental Fund Financial Statements</i> state that liabilities that governments normally pay in a timely manner and in full from expendable available financial resources should be recognized when incurred, without regard to the extent to which resources are currently available to liquidate the liability.
CAUSE	These liabilities were recorded as long term liabilities in the governmental activities in the accompanying statement of net assets based on the management assertion that these liabilities will be liquidated with the proceed of two general long term bonds issuances authorized subsequent to the year then ended.
EFFECT	The General Fund and Special Legislative Joint Resolutions Fund do not present fairly, the financial position and the change in financial position thereof, for the year then ended.
RECOMMENDATION	Liabilities that the Municipality normally pays in a timely manner and in full from expendable available financial resources should be recognized when incurred in the governmental funds.
QUESTIONED COSTS	None
MANAGEMENT RESPONSE AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN	As discussed in Note 14 in the accompanying Basic Financial Statements, the Municipality Legislative branch authorized the issuance of \$810,000 and \$6,500,000 of general obligation bonds after year ended on June 30, 2009 principally to finance debts of the General Fund with other governmental entities, services providers, suppliers, contractors, and claims and judgments pending at June 30, 2009.

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

FINDING 09-04

FEDERAL PROGRAM COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT/SMALL CITIES (CDBG) (CFDA NO. 14.228) DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT PASS THROUGH STATE-OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

CATEGORY COMPLIANCE

NONCOMPLIANCE REPORTING

TOPIC SENTENCE Non compliance with reporting requirements

CONDITION Amounts reported during the fiscal year to the Lead Agency (OCAM) were incorrect. Reported amounts as of June 30, 2009 could not be traced to any accounting record or financial reports since they were not maintained. For such reason, in order to determine Programs' expenditures during the fiscal year a check register was examined. Based on such evaluation we noted that the amounts reported to the Lead Agency (OCAM) were (under)/overstated as follows:

Program Year	Amount Reported	Amount per Financial Records	Difference
03-FC-006	\$ 230,860.86	\$ 302,741.16	\$ -71,880.30
2005-AB-ADM	47,204.94	47,174.44	30.50
06-FC-008	4,725.00	9,450.00	-4,725.00
2006-AB-ADM	63,449.62	64,272.60	-822.98
06-AB-001	14,537.13	35,976.06	-21,438.93
07-FC-002	14,445.03	14,710.85	-265.82
07-AB-002	20,288.45	20,240.18	48.27
08-FC-003	61,287.18	60,995.25	291.93
08-AB-ADM	53,496.56	53,527.16	-30.60
08-AB-002	52,208.07	52,500.00	-291.93

CRITERIA As specified in 24 CFR 85.20(b)(1), accurate, current, and complete disclosure of the financial results of financially assisted activities must be made in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the grant.

CAUSE Lack of adequate accounting records and fiscal control.

EFFECT The continuance occurrence of this situation inhibits the Lead Agency (OCAM) and other Federal award agencies from monitoring the programs financial performance. In addition, the Program could be sanctioned by the federal awarding agency due to the inaccurate filing of financial reports.

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

RECOMMENDATION

The Municipality should establish a plan and implement the corresponding internal controls to ensure that all Program's transactions and activities are properly recorded and fairly presented in accordance with program requirements and that all financial transactions' supporting documents are properly safeguarded. In addition, should establish and maintain a subsidiary ledger to accurately account for inter fund transactions.

QUESTIONED COSTS

None

MANAGEMENT RESPONSE
AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

The Municipality is in the process to engage a Program Accountant in order to reconcile accounting records with reports submitted to the Lead Agency.

Implementation Date: October 31, 2010

Responsible Person: Mrs. Janice Brugman
Federal Programs Department Director

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

FINDING	09-05
FEDERAL PROGRAM	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT/SMALL CITIES (CDBG) (CFDA NO. 14.228) DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT PASS THROUGH STATE-OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS
CATEGORY	COMPLIANCE
NONCOMPLIANCE	EQUIPMENT AND REAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
TOPIC SENTENCE	Lack of controls over property and equipment items acquired with Federal Funds.
CONDITION	<p>The Municipality and the Community Development Block Grant / Small Cities Program (CDBG) are not maintaining internal controls over property and equipment items acquired with Federal Funds. In testing property and equipment we noted the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Municipality could not provides us with adequate property records which include a description of the property, serial number or other identification number, the source of the property, who holds title, the acquisition date, cost of the property, percentage of Federal participation in the cost of the property, location, use and condition of the property, and any ultimate disposition data including the date of disposal.- The CDBG Program did not count with a general ledger or a property subsidiary ledger where all property and equipment transactions are registered. For such reason, we could not ascertain that all capital outlays and property dispositions were recorded. In addition, related annual depreciation is not being calculated and accounted for.- We could not ascertain that all the property and equipment acquired it is being used by the Program's personnel and for Program's purposes.- Inventory report contains information which it is incorrect and lack of some of the property and equipment acquired during the year or physically observed.

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

CRITERIA

24 CFR 85.32(d) establishes that procedures for managing equipment will, as a minimum, meet the following requirements:

(1) Property records must be maintained that include a description of the property, a serial number or other identification number, the source of property, who holds title, the acquisition date, and cost of the property, percentage of Federal participation in the cost of the property, the location, use and condition of the property, and any ultimate disposition data including the date of disposal and sale price of the property. (2) A physical inventory of the property must be taken and the results reconciled with the property records at least once every two years. (3) A control system must be developed to ensure adequate safeguards to prevent loss, damage, or theft of the property. Any loss, damage, or theft shall be investigated. (4) Adequate maintenance procedures must be developed to keep the property in good condition.

24 CFR 85.20 (b)(3), establishes that effective control and accountability must be maintained for all grant and subgrant cash, real and personal property, and other assets. Grantees and subgrantees must adequately safeguard all such property and must assure that it is used solely for authorized purposes.

Chapter VII, Section 3, 14, 15(2) and 22(2) of Municipality's Basic Standards, establish that the Municipality's Finance Director is responsible for the custody, conservation and use of municipal property against theft, damage or inadequate use. The Finance Director, also, will be responsible for the accounting of all property transactions and records maintenance. All property acquired must be numbered and properly identified. A property record detailing unit number, name, description, cost, acquisition date, brand, serial number, and property location must be completed for each property acquired. An annual physical inventory must be taken and the results reconciled with the property records.

CAUSE

The Municipality has inadequate internal control procedures that guarantee adequate records, registering and safeguarding of property.

EFFECT

Due to the lack of internal controls and updated property accounting records, we could not validate the accuracy and completeness of the annual physical inventory report and any other related report. For such reason, we were unable to adequately perform our tests of real property and equipment management in order to ascertain compliance with applicable federal laws and regulations.

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

The Municipality is exposed to the risk of possible unauthorized use and disposition of equipment due to the lack of internal controls and property records. In addition, sanctions could be imposed by the State CDBG Program or the federal awarding agency.

RECOMMENDATION

The Property Division must require each office, department and federal program that acquires property and equipment to submit a report including a full description of the assets, location, use, responsible person, cost, and any other pertinent data. In addition, the CDBG Program and the Accounting Department should establish a property control account and a subsidiary ledger to provide for the reconciliation of property. A physical inventory of the Municipality's property should be performed as soon as possible for all departments and all differences should be investigated, adjusted and reconciled with the property records maintained by the Municipality's federal program offices.

QUESTIONED COSTS

None

MANAGEMENT RESPONSE
AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

Actually, the Municipality's Finance Department staffs continue updating the capital assets subsidiary ledger in order to comply with the GASB No. 34 capital assets requirements for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 2011. Therefore, we will request to the Property Division staff to take into account the Federal regulations requirements.

Implementation Date: June 30, 2010

Responsible Person: Mrs. Janice Brugman
Federal Programs Department Director

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

FINDING	09-06
FEDERAL PROGRAM	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT/SMALL CITIES (CDBG) (CFDA NO. 14.228) DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT PASS THROUGH STATE-OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS
CATEGORY	INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE
NONCOMPLIANCE	FISCAL REQUIREMENTS
TOPIC SENTENCE	Inadequate accounting records
CONDITION	Municipality's Community Development Block Grant Program does not maintain accounting records. Proper accounting policies regarding revenue recognition, expenditures, assets, liabilities and fund balance were not followed. Month-end and year-end closing procedures were not performed according to Program's federal regulations. These situations cause that general ledger accounts were not in balance as of June 30, 2009.
CRITERIA	As stated in 24 CFR 982.158(a) the PHA must maintain complete and accurate accounts and other records for the program in accordance with HUD requirements, in a manner that permits a speedy and effective audit. In addition, 24 CFR 92.20(b) establishes that the financial management systems of other grantees and subgrantees must meet the following standards: (1) Accurate, current, and complete disclosure of the financial results of financially assisted activities must be made in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the grant or subgrant; (2) grantees and subgrantees must maintain records which adequately identify the source and application of funds provided for financially-assisted activities. These records must contain information pertaining to grant or subgrant awards and authorizations, obligations, unobligated balances, assets, liabilities, outlays or expenditures, and income; (3) Effective control and accountability must be maintained for all grant and subgrant cash, real and personal property, and other assets.
CAUSE	Program's accountant does not count with the necessary accounting knowledge and training to correctly perform their duties.
EFFECT	These conditions inhibit the Municipality from having current accurate and reliable financial reports and information necessary for management to take efficient and effective actions, including corrective actions plans. Also, Municipality's failure to have accurate and complete accounting records could result in the qualification of the general purposes financial statements audit opinion.

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

RECOMMENDATION Accounting personnel should be trained or take some courses in accounting so they can adequately perform their duties. Furthermore, they should be oriented regarding the related federal requirements. The general ledger should be revised to ensure that all Program's transactions and activities are properly recorded and fairly presented in accordance with program requirements.

QUESTIONED COSTS None

**MANAGEMENT RESPONSE
AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN**

The Municipality is in the process to engage a Program Accountant in order to correct of accounting records.

Implementation Date: October 31, 2010

Responsible Person: Mrs. Janice Brugman
Federal Programs Department Director

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

FINDING	09-07
FEDERAL PROGRAM	SECTION 8 HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHERS (CFDA NO. 14.871) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
CATEGORY	COMPLIANCE
NONCOMPLIANCE	CASH MANAGEMENT
TOPIC SENTENCE	Non-Compliance with Cash Management Requirements
CONDITION	<p>Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program does not have adequate controls over the timing of disbursements once federal funds are received.</p> <p>During the fiscal year 2008 - 2009, the Municipality received approximately \$350,000 from Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers grant funds. In order to determine compliance with the applicable cash management requirements, we selected for testing four out of twelve transfers of funds received during the fiscal year amounting \$124,010 (36%). The time elapsed between the receipt and the disbursement of such funds was from 14 days to more than a month.</p> <p>In addition, internal controls regarding the receipt of income are not adequately followed. Collections receipts were not issued to account for the receipt of monthly housing assistance and administrative fees funds electronically transferred to the Municipality.</p>
CRITERIA	<p>As stated in 24 CFR 85.20(b)(7); 85.21(c) and 31 CFR 205.33, Subpart B, grantees must minimize the time between the drawdown of Federal funds from the Federal government and their disbursement for Federal program purposes.</p> <p>Chapter III, Section 4(2)(g) of the Basic Standards establishes that a pre numbered receipt (OCAM CR01 Model) should be issue by the Municipality's Collector to account for all funds received.</p> <p>24 CFR 85.20(b)(3) establishes that effective control and accountability must be maintained for all grant cash and other assets.</p>
CAUSE	The aforementioned condition is mainly due to the lack of adequate controls that guarantee the adequate and promptly disbursement of federal funds transactions.
EFFECT	If the recipient fails to expend those Federal assistance funds within a reasonable period, or fails to establish procedures to minimize the time between the transfer and payout of funds, the Municipality could be subject to penalties from the Federal Government and be adversely affected in the benefits they are entitled to receive in the future.

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

RECOMMENDATION

The Program should implement adequate internal control procedures which allow the promptly use of federal funds received. This could be attained by evaluating the procedures followed regarding payments to participants, homeowners and Programs' providers.

QUESTIONED COSTS

None.

MANAGEMENT RESPONSE
AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

Program Staff was instructed to improve disbursement procedures to minimize the time elapsed between the receipt and the disbursement of Section 8 program funds in order to disburse funds in the next three to five days after receipt of funds; and to request to the Official Collector a receipt issuance for each monthly housing assistance and administrative fees electronic fund transfer received by the Program.

Implementation Date: October 31, 2010

Responsible Person: Mrs. Janice Brugman
Federal Programs Department Director

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

FINDING	09-08
FEDERAL PROGRAM	SECTION 8 HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHERS (CFDA NO. 14.871) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
CATEGORY	INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE
NONCOMPLIANCE	FISCAL REQUIREMENTS
TOPIC SENTENCE	Inadequate accounting records
CONDITION	Municipality's Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers Program does not maintain adequate accounting records. Proper accounting policies regarding revenue recognition, expenditures, assets, liabilities and fund balance were not adequately followed. Month-end and year-end closing procedures were incomplete and they were not performed according to Program's federal regulations. These situations cause that general ledger accounts were not in balance as of June 30, 2009.
CRITERIA	As stated in 24 CFR 982.158(a) the PHA must maintain complete and accurate accounts and other records for the program in accordance with HUD requirements, in a manner that permits a speedy and effective audit. In addition, 24 CFR 92.20(b) establishes that the financial management systems of other grantees and subgrantees must meet the following standards: (1) Accurate, current, and complete disclosure of the financial results of financially assisted activities must be made in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the grant or subgrant; (2) grantees and subgrantees must maintain records which adequately identify the source and application of funds provided for financially-assisted activities. These records must contain information pertaining to grant or subgrant awards and authorizations, obligations, unobligated balances, assets, liabilities, outlays or expenditures, and income; (3) Effective control and accountability must be maintained for all grant and subgrant cash, real and personal property, and other assets.
CAUSE	Program's accountant does not count with the necessary accounting knowledge and training to correctly perform their duties.
EFFECT	These conditions inhibit the Municipality from having current accurate and reliable financial reports and information necessary for management to take efficient and effective actions, including corrective actions plans. Also, Municipality's failure to have accurate and complete accounting records could result in the qualification of the general purposes financial statements audit opinion.

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

RECOMMENDATION

Accounting personnel should be trained or take some courses in accounting so they can adequately perform their duties. Furthermore, they should be oriented regarding the related federal requirements. The general ledger should be revised to ensure that all Program's transactions and activities are properly recorded and fairly presented in accordance with program requirements.

QUESTIONED COSTS

None

MANAGEMENT RESPONSE
AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

The Municipality is in the process to engage a Program Accountant in order to correct of accounting records.

Implementation Date: October 31, 2010

Responsible Person: Mrs. Janice Brugman
Federal Programs Department Director

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

FINDING NUMBER	09-09
FEDERAL PROGRAM	CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CFDA NO. 93.575) PASS THROUGH COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO-ADMINISTRATION FOR CARE AND INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDHOOD (ACUDEN)
CATEGORY	INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER COMPLIANCE
NONCOMPLIANCE	FISCAL REQUIREMENTS
TOPIC SENTENCE	Inadequate fiscal control and lack of adequate accounting records
CONDITION	<p>Municipality's Child Care and Development Block Grant Program (the Program) does not maintain an adequate fiscal control and accounting records over the management, use and registering of funds granted by the Lead Agency (ACUDEN). Among the deficiencies founds were the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Program could not provide us with an adequate general ledger or any related subsidiary ledger which detail assets, liabilities, encumbrances, receipts and expenditures of the Program for the fiscal year 2008-2009. We were not able to ascertain that all financial and accounting transactions were recorded.- The lack of proper accounting records does not make possible for the preparation of annual financial statements.- There are no control accounts to accurately account for the inter fund receivable and payables balances. Monthly Program's expenditures financed by the Municipality's general fund are not being registered, monitored nor accounted for by the Program. In addition, inter fund transactions regarding the reimbursement of money between funds were not supported by an analysis.- Program's financial and accounting records does not provided for the proper segregation and accountability of direct service, quality and administrative costs.- A budgetary control is not maintained.
CRITERIA	<p>Provision 17(6), (11), (14) and (16) of the Delegation of Funds Contracts subscribed with the Lead Agency (ACUDEN) require the Program to maintain accounting subsidiaries, financial and accounting records, supporting documents, among others, that provide for the proper accountability, implementation of internal controls and monitoring from the Lead Agency and federal authorities. The Program will adopt written administrative and accounting procedures that provide for the trustworthiness of the financial information, and must maintain an adequate fiscal control that provide for the preparation of monthly and annual financial reports, budget control and bank account reconciliations.</p>

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

45 CFR 98.67(c) establishes that fiscal control and accounting procedures shall be sufficient to permit: (1) preparation of reports; and (2) the tracing of funds to a level of expenditure adequate to establish that such funds have not been used in violation of the provisions of this part.

As stated in 45 CFR 92.20(a) fiscal control and accounting procedures of the State, as well as its subgrantees, must be sufficient to (1) permit preparation of reports required by this part and the statutes authorizing the grant, and (2) permit the tracing of funds to a level of expenditures adequate to establish that such funds have not been used in violation of the restrictions and prohibitions of applicable statutes; (b) The financial management systems of other grantees and subgrantees must meet the following standards: (1) Accurate, current, and complete disclosure of the financial results of financially assisted activities must be made in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the grant or subgrant; (2) grantees and subgrantees must maintain records which adequately identify the source and application of funds provided for financially-assisted activities. These records must contain information pertaining to grant or subgrant awards and authorizations, obligations, unobligated balances, assets, liabilities, outlays or expenditures, and income; (3) Effective control and accountability must be maintained for all grant and subgrant cash, real and personal property, and other assets. Grantees and subgrantees must adequately safeguard all such property and must assure that it is used solely for authorized purposes; (4) Actual expenditures or outlays must be compared with budgeted amounts for each grant or subgrant.

CAUSE

The Municipality's and Program's management have not established the procedures and adequate internal controls to ensure the adequate recording, safeguarding and custody of all related financial information.

EFFECT

These conditions inhibit the Municipality from having current accurate and reliable financial reports and information necessary for management to take efficient and effective actions, including corrective actions plans. On the other hand, the awarding agency it is inhibits from monitoring the programs financial performance. Also, Municipality's failure to have accurate and complete accounting records could result in the qualification of the general purposes financial statements audit opinion.

RECOMMENDATION

The Municipality should establish a plan and implement the corresponding internal controls to ensure that all Program's transactions and activities are properly recorded and fairly presented in accordance with program requirements and that all financial transactions' supporting documents are properly safeguarded. In addition, should establish and maintain a subsidiary ledger to accurately account for inter fund transactions.

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

QUESTIONED COSTS

None

MANAGEMENT RESPONSE
AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

To correct the condition reported by the external auditors we will modify existing records in order to assure that the accounting records presented the financial position and the results of operation in sufficient detail to permit an easily audit trial and preparation on time of required financial reports.

Implementation Date: October 1, 2010

Responsible Person: Mrs. Ruby J. Giraldo Meléndez
Program Accountant

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

FINDING NUMBER	09-10
FEDERAL PROGRAM	CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CFDA NO. 93.575) PASS THROUGH COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO-ADMINISTRATION FOR CARE AND INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDHOOD (ACUDEN)
CATEGORY	INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE
NONCOMPLIANCE	PROGRAM INCOME
TOPIC SENTENCE	Lack of internal controls over program income
CONDITION	<p>In testing internal controls over program income compliance requirement, we determined that the Program lack of internal controls over the billing, receipt, accounting, registering, deposit and unobligated balance at the end of each program year regarding parent's contribution for child care services and enrollment fees.</p> <p>The Program does not have an adequate general ledger, nor subsidiary ledger control accounts to accurately account for receivable balances, daily receipts, expenditures, encumbrances and unobligated balance at the end of each program year. In addition, there are no internal controls in order to ascertain that all parents which are required to pay for child care services or annual enrollment fees are being paying. Also, no controls exists to corroborate that all fees that are being collected are promptly deposited, registered, reported and used according to applicable Program's regulations.</p>
CRITERIA	<p>Provisions 10 and 17(6), (8) and (11) of the Delegation of Funds Contracts subscribed with the Lead Agency (ACUDEN) require that the Program it is committed to comply with the norms and procedures to make use of program income as required by the Federal law. In addition, the Program will maintain accounting subsidiaries, financial and accounting records, supporting documents, among others, that provide for the proper accountability, implementation of internal controls and monitoring from the Lead Agency and federal authorities. The Program will adopt written administrative and accounting procedures that provide for the trustworthiness of the financial information, and must maintain an adequate fiscal control that provide for the adequate accountability of other sources of income.</p>

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

As stated in 45 CFR 92.20(b), the financial management systems of other grantees and subgrantees must meet the following standards: (1) Accurate, current, and complete disclosure of the financial results of financially assisted activities must be made in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the grant or subgrant; (2) Grantees and subgrantees must maintain records which adequately identify the source and application of funds provided for financially-assisted activities. These records must contain information pertaining to grant or subgrant awards and authorizations, obligations, unobligated balances, assets, liabilities, outlays or expenditures, and income; (3) Effective control and accountability must be maintained for all grant and subgrant cash, real and personal property, and other assets.

CAUSE

The Municipality's and Program's management have not established the adequate internal controls procedures to ensure proper recording, safeguarding and reporting of all related program income financial transactions.

EFFECT

These conditions inhibit the Municipality from having current accurate and reliable financial information regarding program income. Furthermore, this condition represents a significant risk of loss of funds. Also, by not having an accounts receivable aging report, proper actions could not be taken against those parents which owed a considerable amount of money and services could be provided to children whose parents do not pay.

RECOMMENDATION

The Municipality should establish and maintain a general and subsidiary ledger to accurately account for program income. Management should implement the corresponding internal controls to ensure that all program income transactions and activities are properly recorded and fairly reported in accordance with program requirements.

QUESTIONED COSTS

None

MANAGEMENT RESPONSE
AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

To correct the condition reported by the external auditors we will modify existing accounting records in order to assure that the accounting records presented the financial position and the results of operation in sufficient detail to permit an easily audit trial and preparation on time of required financial reports.

Implementation Date: October 1, 2010

Responsible Person: Mrs. Ruby J. Giraldo Meléndez
Program Accountant

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

FINDING NUMBER	09-11
FEDERAL PROGRAM	CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CFDA NO. 93.575) PASS THROUGH COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO-ADMINISTRATION FOR CARE AND INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDHOOD (ACUDEN)
CATEGORY	COMPLIANCE
NONCOMPLIANCE	EQUIPMENT AND REAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
TOPIC SENTENCE	Lack of controls over property and equipment items acquired with Federal Funds
CONDITION	<p>The Municipality and the Child Care and Development Block Grant Program (the Program) did not maintained adequate internal controls over property and equipment items acquired with Federal Funds. In testing property and equipment we noted the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Municipality could not provides us with adequate property records which include a description of the property, serial number or other identification number, the source of the property, who holds title, the acquisition date, cost of the property, percentage of Federal participation in the cost of the property, location, use and condition of the property, and any ultimate disposition data including the date of disposal.- The Child Care Program did not maintain a general ledger or a property subsidiary ledger where all property and equipment transactions are registered. We were not able to assure that all capitalizable expenditures and property dispositions are recorded. In addition, related annual depreciation is not being calculated and accounted for.- We were not able to ascertain that all property and equipment acquired was properly identified through a numbered plate or any other identification form. In a visit to the child care centers we observed that most of the property it is not numbered nor identified.- We were not able to ascertain that all the property and equipment acquired it is being used by the Program's personnel and for Program's purposes.- An updated property and educative material inventory report is not being maintain for each Child Care Center as required by the Delegation of Funds Contract subscribed with the Lead Agency (ACUDEN).- The results of the last property physical inventory were not reconciled with a property subsidiary ledger or any other accounting record.

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

CRITERIA

Provisions 7 (1) (g) of the Delegation of Funds Contract subscribed with the Lead Agency (ACUDEN) require that an adequate and update property and educational material inventory register should be maintained.

45 CFR 92.32(d) establishes that procedures for managing equipment will, as a minimum, meet the following requirements: (1) Property records must be maintained that include a description of the property, a serial number or other identification number, the source of property, who holds title, the acquisition date, and cost of the property, percentage of Federal participation in the cost of the property, the location, use and condition of the property, and any ultimate disposition data including the date of disposal and sale price of the property. (2) A physical inventory of the property must be taken and the results reconciled with the property records at least once every two years. (3) A control system must be developed to ensure adequate safeguards to prevent loss, damage, or theft of the property. Any loss, damage, or theft shall be investigated. (4) Adequate maintenance procedures must be developed to keep the property in good condition.

45 CFR 92.20 (b)(3), establishes that effective control and accountability must be maintained for all grant and subgrant cash, real and personal property, and other assets. Grantees and subgrantees must adequately safeguard all such property and must assure that it is used solely for authorized purposes.

Chapter VII, Section 3, 14, 15(2) and 22(2) of Municipality's Basic Standards, establish that the Municipality's Finance Director is responsible for the custody, conservation and use of municipal property against theft, damage or inadequate use. The Finance Director, also, will be responsible for the accounting of all property transactions and records maintenance. All property acquired must be numbered and properly identified. A property record detailing unit number, name, description, cost, acquisition date, brand, serial number, and property location must be completed for each property acquired. An annual physical inventory must be taken and the results reconciled with the property records.

CAUSE

The Municipality has inadequate internal control procedures that provides for adequate records, registering and safeguarding of property.

EFFECT

Due to the lack of internal controls and updated property accounting records, it was not possible to validate the accuracy and completeness of the Annual Physical Inventory Report and any other related report. For such reason, we were unable to adequately perform our tests of real property and equipment management in order to ascertain compliance with applicable federal laws and regulations.

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

The Municipality is exposed to the risk of possible unauthorized use and disposition of equipment due to the lack of internal controls and property records. In addition, sanctions could be imposed by the Lead Agency or the federal awarding agency.

RECOMMENDATION

The Property Division must require each office, department and federal program that acquires property and equipment to submit a report including a full description of the assets, location, use, responsible person, cost, and any other pertinent data. In addition, the Program and the Accounting Department should establish a property control account and a subsidiary ledger to provide for the reconciliation of property. A physical inventory of the Municipality's property should be performed as soon as possible for all departments and all differences should be investigated, adjusted and reconciled with the property records maintained by the Municipality's federal program offices.

QUESTIONED COSTS

NONE

MANAGEMENT RESPONSE
AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

The delegation of funds contracts provisions have established that the Grantee holds the title of each property and equipment items acquired with funds awarded. Also, the Grantee provided us a property and equipment subsidiary form and required us to include in it all of the property and equipment acquired with the funds delegated, and to conduct an annual physical inventory and submit the property and equipment subsidiary form properly completed. The Program staffs have been properly advised of the need to follow the property and equipment standards established in the delegation of funds contracts provisions.

Implementation Date: October 1, 2010

Responsible Person: Mrs. Ruby J. Giraldo Meléndez
Program Accountant

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

FINDING NUMBER 09-12

FEDERAL PROGRAM HEAD START (CFDA 93.600) U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

CATEGORY INTERNAL CONTROL

NONCOMPLIANCE ALLOWABLE COST/COST PRINCIPLES

TOPIC SENTENCE Disbursement vouchers not provided for testing.

CONDITION In our disbursement test, we examined 20 payments vouchers and, 6 of them, as detailed below, were not available for our audit procedures.

Payee	Check Number	Check Date	Check Amount
Directora de Finanzas	2458	7/23/2008	\$ 30,395.00
Ana L. Munoz Bermudez	2579	12/1/2008	1,860.00
Directora de Finanzas	2585	12/5/2008	2,571.30
Wal-Mart Super Center	2629	2/4/2009	1,032.35
Zee Service Company	2648	2/23/2009	442.60
Kaplan Early Learning Corp.	2651	2/23/2009	275.64
Total			\$ 36,576.89

CRITERIA Code of Federal Regulation 45, Subpart C, Section 92.20 (a) (6) states that accounting records must be supported by such source documentation as cancelled checks, paid bills, payrolls, time and attendance records, contract and subgrant award documents, etc.

CAUSE The Program internal control related to the record retention policies and procedures failed to adequately safeguard supporting documents.

EFFECT The Program could be sanctioned by the federal awarding agency due to the inadequately safeguard supporting documents to fiscal transactions.

RECOMMENDATION The Municipality Management should reinforce compliance with its record retentions internal control policies and procedures. Also, an additional effort will be made to locate the missing disbursement vouchers.

QUESTIONED COST \$ 36,576.89

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

MANAGEMENT RESPONSE
AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

The Municipality's staffs have been properly advised of the need to enforce the existing record retention policies and procedures. Also, a staff was assigned to locate the missing disbursement vouchers.

Implementation Date: Septemeber 30, 2010

Responsible Person: Mrs. Irma M. Vargas
Finance Department Director

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

FINDING NUMBER	09-13
FEDERAL PROGRAM	HEAD START (CFDA 93.600) U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CATEGORY	COMPLIANCE
NONCOMPLIANCE	REPORTING
TOPIC SENTENCE	Payroll costs obligations incorrectly reported
CONDITION	During the fiscal year 2008-09, Early Head Start and Head Start Programs reported payroll costs obligations (retirement contributions and withholding) as outlays in the "SF-269 Report" submitted for the period ended on October 31, 2008 (first six months of the grant fiscal year). Funds were transferred to the Municipality's general account in order to make the related payments to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Employees' Retirement System, but these payments were pending at June 30, 2009.
CRITERIA	OMB Common Rule, Subpart C, Sec. 20 (b) (1), states that the financial management systems of other grantee must be accurate, current, and complete disclosure of the financial results of financially assisted activities must be made in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the grant.
CAUSE	The Municipality did not complied with procedures to assure that the payroll costs obligations were paid to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Employees' Retirement System.
EFFECT	The continuous occurrence of this situation inhibits the federal awarding agency from monitoring the programs financial performance. In addition, the Program could be sanctioned by the federal awarding agency due to the inaccurate filing of financial reports.
RECOMMENDATION	The Program's Administration has to establish procedures to be assured that the payroll costs obligations be paid to the Commonwealth Agency in a timely basis.
QUESTIONED COST	None

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

MANAGEMENT RESPONSE
AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

As discussed in Note 14 in the accompanying Basic Financial Statements, the Municipality's Legislative branch authorized the issuance of \$810,000 and \$6,500,000 of general obligation bonds after year ended on June 30, 2009 principally to finance debts of the General Fund with other governmental entities (including debt with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Employees' Retirement System), services providers, suppliers, contractors, and claims and judgments pending at June 30, 2009.

Implementation Date: June 30, 2010

Responsible Person: Mrs. Irma M. Vargas
Finance Department Director

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

FINDING NUMBER	09-14
FEDERAL PROGRAM	HEAD START (CFDA 93.600) U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CATEGORY	COMPLIANCE
NONCOMPLIANCE	REPORTING
TOPIC SENTENCE	Submission of final Financial Status Report (SF-269)
CONDITION	The Administration for Children and Families of the United States Department of Health and Human Services closed out the Head Start and Early Head Start programs grant to the Municipality on March 3, 2009. But, the Municipality did not submit the Financial Status Report (SF-269) within 90 days after the termination of the grant.
CRITERIA	OMB Common Rule, Subpart D, Sec. 50 (b), states that Within 90 days after the expiration or termination of the grant, the grantee must submit all financial, performance, and other reports required as a condition of the grant. Upon request by the grantee, Federal agencies may extend this time frame.
CAUSE	It's pending the liquidation of liabilities related to former program employees' accrued compensated absences at termination of the grant, pending to approval of funds by the Administration for Children and Families of the United States Department of Health and Human Services.
EFFECT	The Municipality is not in compliance with the OMB Common Rule, Subpart D, Sec. 50 (b).
RECOMMENDATION	The Municipality should solve the issue with the Administration for Children and Families of the United States Department of Health and Human Services about the accrued compensated absences, and submit a final SF-269 to the applicable Federal agency.
QUESTIONED COST	None
MANAGEMENT RESPONSE AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN	We will solve the former employees accrued compensated absences issue with the Administration for Children and Families of the United States Department of Health and Human Services in September, 2010. After liquidation of these liabilities, we will submit the final SF-269 to the Federal agency. Implementation Date: September 30, 2010 Responsible Person: Mrs. Irma M. Vargas Finance Department Director

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

FINDING NUMBER	09-15
FEDERAL PROGRAM	HEAD START (CFDA 93.600) U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CATEGORY	COMPLIANCE \ INTERNAL CONTROL
NONCOMPLIANCE	MATCHING, LEVEL OF EFFORT, EARMARKING
TOPIC SENTENCE	Monitoring Procedures over the Level of Matching Contributions
CONDITION	The Head Start Program did not have adequate internal controls and procedures to ensure compliance with the required level of matching contributions, because matching contribution was not documented during the grant program year 2008-2009, nor posted in the accounting records.
CRITERIA	Code of Federal Regulation 45, Subpart C, Section 92.20 (b) (4) <i>Budget Control</i> states that Actual expenditures or outlays must be compared with budgeted amounts for each grant or subgrant, and if unit cost data are required, estimates based on available documentation will be accepted whenever possible. Also, Code of Federal Regulation 45, Subpart C, Section 92.24 (b) (6) states that costs and third party in kind contributions counting towards satisfying a cost sharing or matching requirement must be verifiable from the records of grantees and subgrantee or cost- type contractors.
CAUSE	The Head Start Program did not maintain an adequate control throughout the program year to obtain source documentation to monitor the level of matching contributions.
EFFECT	The Municipality is not in compliance with the Code of Federal Regulation 45, Subpart C, Section 92.20 (b) (4) <i>Budget Control</i> . Also, the Municipality will not comply with the level of matching requirements.
RECOMMENDATION	The Municipality should improve internal control policies and procedures regarding prospective grants with matching requirements in order to monitor compliance during the grant fiscal year.
QUESTIONED COST	None
MANAGEMENT RESPONSE AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN	We will consider enforcing control procedures in any other grant administered by the Municipality with matching requirements, if any. Implementation Date: Not Applicable Responsible Person: Mrs. Irma M. Vargas Finance Department Director

END OF SCHEDULE

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT'S FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

(1) Audit Findings that have been Fully Corrected:

Finding Number	CFDA	Questioned Cost	Comments	
08-03 Purchase and Expenditure Procedures		N/A	None	Fully Corrected
08-05 Special Test / Rehabilitation		14,228	None	Fully Corrected
08-07 Reporting		93,600	None	Fully Corrected
07-02 Special Test		14,228	None	Fully Corrected

(2) Audit Findings not corrected or Partially Corrected:

Finding Number	CFDA	Questioned Cost	Comments
08-01 Property, Plant and Equipment	N/A	None	Situation still prevails
08-02 Accounting System	N/A	None	Situation still prevails
08-04 Equipment and Real Property Management	14,228	None	Situation still prevails
08-06 Cash Management	14,871	None	Situation still prevails
08-08 Reporting – Internal Control	93,575	None	Situation still prevails
08-09 Program Income	93,575	None	Situation still prevails
08-10 Equipment and Real Property Management	93,575	None	Situation still prevails
07-06 Equipment and Real Property Management	14,228	None	Situation still prevails
07-20 Reporting	93,600	None	Situation still prevails
06-06 Equipment and Real Property Management	14,228	None	Situation still prevails
06-03 Reporting	93,600	None	Situation still prevails

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

NONE

(4) Audit findings is no longer valid:

07-12 Property, Plant and Equipment	14,575	None	
07-13 Accounting System	93,575	None	
07-14 Equipment and Real Property Management	93,575	\$83,002	
07-15 Cash Management	93,575	None	
07-16 Reporting – Internal Control	93,575	None	
07-17 Program Income	93,575	None	

END OF SCHEDULE

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COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION
COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION