Town of Taylor, Arizona

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report



New 2021 Ambulance and Brush Truck

Year-ended June 30, 2022 With Report of Certified Public Accountants



Prepared by: Taylor Finance Department

Town of Taylor, Arizona

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

Year-ended June 30, 2022
With Report of Certified Public Accountants

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TOWN OF TAYLOR, ARIZONA

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December 29, 2022

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of the Town Council, and Citizens of the Town of Taylor:

I am pleased to submit the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the Town of Taylor, Arizona (Town) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The report was prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and audited in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by a licensed Certified Public Accountant.

Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report, based upon a comprehensive framework of internal control that has been established for this purpose. Because the cost of internal control should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements.

Hinton Burdick, Certified Public Accountants, has issued an unqualified ("clean") opinion on the Town of Taylor's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022. The independent auditor's report is located at the front of the financial section of this report. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements: assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. MD&A complement this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

Profile of the Government

The Town of Taylor, incorporated in 1966, is located in Northeastern Arizona. It currently occupies 26 square miles and serves a population estimated at 4,190. The Town of Taylor is empowered by the citizens to levy property taxes through a proper election, but as of today levies no property taxes, nor has ever levied a tax on property. The Town is also empowered by state statute to extend its corporate limits by annexation, which it has done from time to time.

The Town of Taylor has operated under the Council-Manager form of government since 1990. Policy-making and legislative authority are vested in a governing Council (Council) consisting of the mayor and six other Council members, all elected on a non-partisan basis. The Council appoints the Town manager, who in turn appoints the heads of various departments. Council members serve four-year terms which are staggered between a two-year election-cycle. The mayor is appointed from within the Council.

The Town of Taylor provides a full range of services, including ambulance and fire protection; the construction and maintenance of highways, streets and other infrastructure, parks and cultural activities. The Town also operates a water and sewer utility and an airport.

The Council is required to adopt a tentative budget on or before the third Monday in July of each year, which it did on July 1, 2021. The Town Council adopted the final budget for the fiscal year on August 5, 2021. The budget is prepared by fund, and department. Department heads may transfer resources within a department as they see fit. Transfers between departments, however, need special approval from the governing Council.

Local Economy

Major industries located within the government's boundaries, or in proximity, include power generation facilities, a regional healthcare facility, a 40-acre medical marijuana cultivation facility and a pork production operation.

In March 2016, doors opened to a new Wal-Mart store which is the anchor to a new 6-parcel commercial development in Taylor, Silver Creek Crossings. This new commercial development has bolstered construction sales taxes in the current year and will provide a stable base of retail sales tax.

Capital Projects

The Town finalized its second flood control project in a series of 3 that have been funded by FEMA to significantly reduce or eliminate flood hazard areas. The Pinedale Wash project is vital to the future success of the Town's business and industrial park and will also permanently remove several downstream homes from the floodplain. Funding of over \$1.5 Million will be provided for 3 projects and will all be completed in the coming years.

The Town of Taylor is the managing partner for the joint Fire and Ambulance department for both Taylor and the Town of Snowflake. With call volumes continuing to rise in the community, the Town Council authorized the purchase of a new Ambulance vehicle as well as a new Brush Fire Truck. These two vehicles were paid for with cash and totaled over \$320,000.

Long-term Financial Planning

The Town practices a very conservative fiscal approach to meeting the demands for service of the community. Resources are spent maintaining and improving the assets that are currently in place. A main priority of the Town Council and management has been to focus on operating within annual incomes and setting aside reserves while not needing to undergo financing of capital needs.

Awards and Acknowledgements

This is the eighth year that the Town has compiled an ACFR, which will be submitted to the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) for consideration of a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, the government has to publish an easily readable and efficiently organized ACFR that satisfies both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We were pleased to receive the award last year, and believe that our current ACFR meets the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility.

The preparation of this report would not have been possible without the efficient and dedicated service of the entire staff of the finance and administration department. I wish to express my appreciation to all members of the department who assisted and contributed to the preparation of this report. Credit also must be given to the Mayor and Council for their unfailing support for maintaining the highest standards of professionalism in the management of the Town of Taylor's finances.

Respectfully Submitted,

Gus Lundberg

Gus Lundberg Town Manager

Town of Taylor, Arizona List of Elected and Appointed Officials June 30, 2022

Elected Officials

Mayor Shawn Palmer
Vice-Mayor Jason Brubaker
Council Bill Baldwin
Council Sherry Cosper
Council Kris Neff
Council Dustin Hancock
Council Lynn DeWitt

Lynn DeWitt

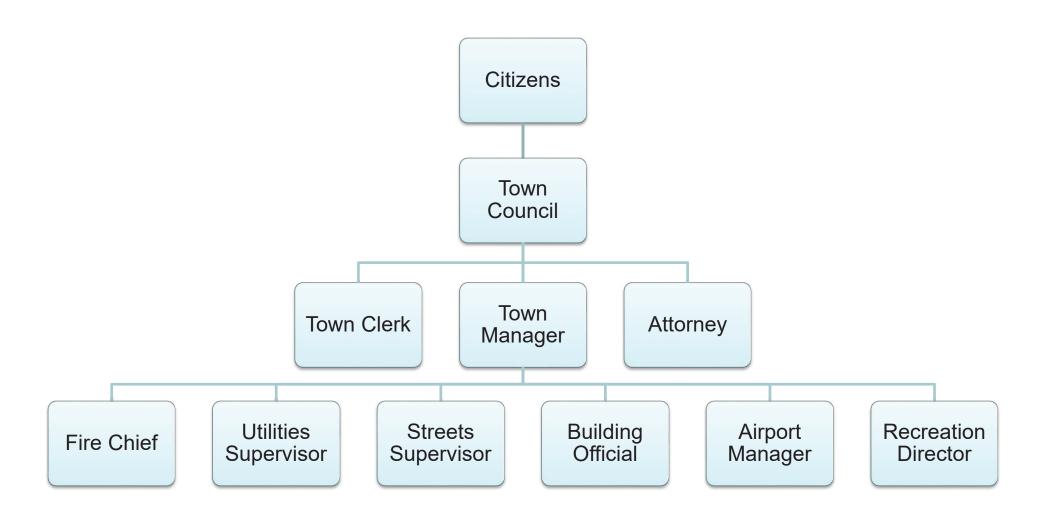
Appointed Officials

Town Manager Gus Lundberg **Utilities Supervisor** Jeremy Peters Streets Supervisor Richard Troutman **Recreation Director** Sara Ramsay Building Official/Zoning Administrator Allen Davis Town Clerk Geri Judd Town Attorney Bill Sims Fire Chief William Nelson Police Chief Robert Martin

Airport Manager Ray Webber Town Magistrate Fred Peterson

Town of Taylor, Arizona

Organization Chart





Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

Town of Taylor Arizona

For its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2021

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

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Independent Auditors' Report

The Honorable Mayor and Town Council Taylor, Arizona

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Taylor, Arizona, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Taylor, Arizona's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Taylor, Arizona, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Town of Taylor, Arizona and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The Town of Taylor, Arizona's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Town of Taylor, Arizona's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are issued or when applicable, one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
 procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an
 opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Taylor, Arizona's internal control. Accordingly, no
 such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Town of Taylor, Arizona's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control–related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, and pension and OPEB schedules as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for



consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Taylor, Arizona's basic financial statements. The nonmajor fund budgetary comparison schedule is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the nonmajor fund budgetary comparison schedule is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory section and statistical but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 29, 2022, on our consideration of the Town of Taylor, Arizona's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town of Taylor, Arizona's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

HintonBurdick, PLLC

Gilbert, Arizona December 29, 2022



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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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As management of the Town of Taylor (Town), we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. Please read it in conjunction with the accompanying basic financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Local sales tax collections of \$3,085,682 were up 23.7%, or \$590,256, from last year. This is due, in part, to a sales tax increased approved by the Town Council effective April 1, 2022.
- In April 2015, the Town Council entered into an inter-governmental agreement (IGA) with the neighboring Town of Snowflake for a jointly-operated Fire and Ambulance Department. The Town of Taylor is the managing agency of the joint department and efficiencies in operations are expected. The towns have funded a joint Police Department (managed by Snowflake) for over 20 years. In fiscal year 2022, Ambulance revenues of \$1,537,856 exceeded the budget by \$527,856, or 52.3%. This is due to increased calls for service.
- The Town's total net position at the close of the fiscal year was \$22,707,165. This amount is comprised of \$16,645,155 in net investment in capital assets, \$985,382 in restricted net position, and \$5,076,629 in unrestricted net position.
- Governmental activities net position increased by \$4,671,637 and business-type activities net position increased \$530,433 for a net increase of \$5,202,070 in fiscal year 2022.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The three components of the financial statements are: (1) Government-wide financial statements which include the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. These statements provide information about the activities of the Town as a whole. (2) Fund financial statements tell how these services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the Town's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the Town's most significant funds. (3) Notes to the financial statements.

Reporting the Town as a Whole

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities (Government-Wide)

A frequently asked question regarding the Town's financial health is whether the year's activities contributed positively to the overall financial well-being. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the Town as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the Town's net position and changes in them. Net position, the difference between assets and liabilities, are one way to measure the Town's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position are an indicator of whether the financial health is improving or deteriorating. However, it is important to consider other non-financial factors such as changes in the Town's property tax base or condition of the Town's roads to accurately assess the overall health of the Town.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, present information about the following:

- Government activities All of the Town's basic services are considered to be governmental activities, including general government, public safety, public works/streets, culture and recreation, and interest on long-term debt. Sales tax, State Revenue Sharing, intergovernmental revenues and charges for services finance most of these activities.
- Proprietary activities/Business type activities The Town charges a fee to customers to cover most of the cost of the services provided.

Reporting the Town's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds—not the Town as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by State law and by bond covenants. However, management establishes many other funds which aid in the management of money for particular purposes or meet legal responsibilities associated with the usage of certain taxes, grants, and other money. The Town's two major kinds of funds, governmental and proprietary, use different accounting approaches as explained below.

- Governmental funds Most of the Town's basic services are reported in governmental funds. Governmental funds focus on how resources flow in and out with the balances remaining at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called the modified accrual accounting method, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Town's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Government fund information shows whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Town's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in a reconciliation included with the Basic Financial Statements.
- Proprietary funds When the Town charges customers for the services it provides, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are reported on the accrual basis of accounting in the same way that all activities are reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities.

Reporting the Town's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The Town is not currently a trustee or fiduciary for any assets.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the Town's financial position. The Town's combined assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$22,707,165 as of June 30, 2022, as shown in the following condensed statement of net position. The Town has chosen to account for its water and sewer operations in enterprise funds which are shown as Business-type Activities.

Town of Taylor's Statement of Net Position

	Governmental		Business-type			
	Activ	ities	Activi	ities	Total	Total
•	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous
	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
Current and other assets	\$ 8,417,506	5,048,659	(214,394)	(481,011)	8,203,112	4,567,648
Net capital assets	12,018,784	10,942,489	8,096,417	8,332,114	20,115,201	19,274,603
Total assets	20,436,289	15,991,148	7,882,023	7,851,103	28,318,312	23,842,250
Deferred outflows of resources	249,276	199,573	95,209	76,928	344,485	276,501
Total assets and deferred						
outflows	\$ 20,685,565	16,190,721	7,977,232	7,928,030	28,662,797	24,118,751
•						
Long-term liabilities	\$ 1,163,631	1,411,494	3,564,561	4,078,422	4,728,192	5,489,916
Current liabilities	571,350	609,709	102,467	110,607	673,817	720,316
Total liabilities	1,734,981	2,021,203	3,667,028	4,189,029	5,402,009	6,210,232
Deferred inflows of resources	400,613	291,184	153,010	112,241	553,623	403,425
Total liabilities and						
deferred inflows	2,135,594	2,312,387	3,820,038	4,301,270	5,955,632	6,613,657
NI 4 '4'						
Net position:						
Net investment in						
capital assets	11,789,107	10,671,345	4,856,047	4,660,233	16,645,155	15,331,578
Restricted	701,553	1,059,457	283,829	283,829	985,383	1,343,286
Unrestricted	6,059,311	2,147,532	(982,682)	(1,317,301)	5,076,629	830,231
Total net position	\$ 18,549,972	13,878,334	4,157,194	3,626,760	22,707,165	17,505,094

The Town has \$28,662,797 in total assets and deferred outflows of resources, with \$20,115,201 in capital assets (net of depreciation). Funds included in the business-type activities column are the Town's enterprise funds operation, which are Water and Sewer. These operations are capital intensive, using a large portion of their resources to maintain and replace major equipment and facilities. See Note 3-C, Capital Assets, for more information about the Town's capital assets.

The Town's programs include: General Government, Public Safety, Public Works/Streets, Culture and Recreation, Water, and Sewer. Each program's revenues and expenses are presented on the next page.

Town of Taylor's Changes in Net Position

	Governmental		Business-type			
	Activ	ities	Activ	ities	Total	Total
•	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous
	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 1,890,041	1,508,741	1,521,584	1,505,803	3,411,624	3,014,544
Operating grants and contributions	2,707,359	1,363,210	-	-	2,707,359	1,363,210
Capital grants and contributions	1,920,863	1,544,628	290,409	180,401	2,211,272	1,725,029
General revenues:						
Taxes	4,092,558	3,450,550	-	-	4,092,558	3,450,550
State revenue sharing	533,026	617,531	-	-	533,026	617,531
Other revenues	391,678	307,409	597	270	392,275	307,679
Total revenues	11,535,525	8,792,069	1,812,590	1,686,474	13,348,115	10,478,543
•						
Expenses:						
General government	2,004,280	1,608,764	-	-	2,004,280	1,608,764
Public safety	3,512,232	2,947,552	-	-	3,512,232	2,947,552
Public works/Streets	637,538	479,424	-	-	637,538	479,424
Culture and recreation	638,885	519,795	-	-	638,885	519,795
Interest on long-term debt	10,675	10,675	-	-	10,675	10,675
Water	-	-	665,638	880,231	665,638	880,231
Sewer	-	-	676,796	630,919	676,796	630,919
Total expenses	6,803,611	5,566,211	1,342,434	1,511,149	8,146,045	7,077,360
Transfers in (out)	(60,277)		60,277			_
Change in net position	4,671,637	3,225,858	530,433	175,325	5,202,070	3,401,183
Net position - beginning	13,878,334	10,652,476	3,626,760	3,451,436	17,505,094	14,103,912
Net position - ending	\$ 18,549,971	13,878,334	4,157,194	3,626,760	22,707,165	17,505,094

Governmental Activities

The cost of all Governmental activities this year was \$6,803,611. \$1,890,041 of this cost was paid for by those who directly benefited from the programs. \$4,628,222 was subsidized by grants and contributions received from other governmental organizations for both capital and operating activities. Overall governmental program revenues, including intergovernmental aid and fees for services totaled \$6,518,263 General taxes, State Revenue Sharing, investment in earnings, and other revenues totaled \$5,017,262.

Total resources available during the year to finance governmental operations were \$25,413,859, consisting of Net Position at July 1, 2021 of \$13,878,334, program revenues of \$6,518,263, and General Revenues of \$5,017,262. Total Governmental Activities expenses during the year were \$6,803,611; thus, Governmental Net Position was increased by \$4,671,637. The primary reason for this increase was due to significant increases grant revenues of \$1,720,384. Increases in taxes revenues was \$642,008 as the recovery from COVID-19 continues. Additionally, revenues from ambulance fees increased \$291,453.

Business-type Activities

Net Position of the Business Type activities at June 30, 2022, as reflected in the Statement of Net Position, was \$4,157,194. The cost of providing all Proprietary (Business Type) activities this year was \$1,342,434. As shown in the statement of Changes in Net Position, the amounts paid by users of the system were \$1,521,584. The Net Position increased by \$530,433. This increase is primarily due to increases grant revenues, while operating expenses decreased.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the Town of Taylor uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds – The focus of the Town's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town of Taylor's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. See the Balance Sheet for Governmental Funds statement for information about components of the fiscal year's ending fund balance for governmental funds.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Town's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$7,816,964, an increase of \$3,382,051 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 90.1% (\$7,091,951) constitutes assigned or unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the Town. At the end of the current fiscal year, the General Fund has a total fund balance of \$7,110,988 of which \$7,091,951 is assigned or unassigned. The fund balance increased during the current year by \$3,735,532 mainly due to an increase in sales tax and intergovernmental revenues.

The Highway User Revenue Fund has a total fund balance of \$692,937, all of which is restricted for road construction and maintenance. The fund balance decreased during the current year by \$362,437.

The Grants Fund has a total fund balance of \$13,039. The fund balance increased during the year by \$8,956, after intergovernmental revenues of \$446,466 and capital outlay expenditures of \$437,510.

Proprietary funds – The Town's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

General fund revenues of \$10,175,130 were more than budgeted revenues of \$7,836,914 by \$2,338,216, mainly due to sales tax revenues, intergovernmental revenues, and ambulance revenues received being higher than anticipated.

Expenditures of \$6,379,321 were less than budgeted expenditures of \$6,942,672 by \$563,351, mainly due to budgeted contingency amounts not being used.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Town of Taylor's Capital Assets (net of depreciation)

	Governmental		Business-type			
	Activities		Activities		Total	Total
	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous
	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
Net Capital Assets:				,		
Land and water rights	\$ 1,916,328	1,865,885	40,000	40,000	1,956,328	1,905,885
Buildings	1,274,792	872,697	-	-	1,274,792	872,697
Improvements	2,917,857	2,474,953	-	-	2,917,857	2,474,953
Infrastructure	4,070,642	1,360,253	7,916,800	8,157,720	11,987,442	9,517,973
Machinery and equipment	1,622,548	1,280,137	91,051	117,264	1,713,598	1,397,401
Work in progress	216,617	3,088,564	48,566	17,130	265,183	3,105,694
Totals	\$ 12,018,784	10,942,489	8,096,417	8,332,114	20,115,201	19,274,602

The capital assets of the Town are those assets that are used in performance of Town functions. The total amount of capital assets, net of depreciation, of \$20,115,201 is an increase of \$840,598 from the previous year. Governmental activities capital assets, net of depreciation, of \$12,018,784 is an increase of \$1,076,295 from the previous year. Business-type activities capital assets, net of depreciation, of \$8,096,417 is a decrease of \$235,697 from the previous year. The net increase in capital assets, net of depreciation is equal to the amount that new investment in capital assets exceeded depreciation charged on capital assets during the year. Additional information regarding capital assets may be found in the notes to the financial statements, Note 3-C.

Town of Taylor's Outstanding Long-term Liabilities

	Current		Previous	
		Year	Year	Change
Governmental activities:				
Compensated absences	\$	62,830	61,663	1,167
Notes payable		229,676	271,144	(41,468)
Landfill post-closure payable		58,836	58,836	-
Net pension/OPEB liability		812,289	1,019,851	(207,562)
Total governmental	\$	1,163,631	1,411,494	(247,863)
Business-type activities:				
WIFA Sewer Excise Revenue	\$	1,976,370	2,215,881	(239,511)
2018 Excise Revenue		1,264,000	1,456,000	(192,000)
Compensated absences		13,945	13,425	520
Net pension/OPEB liability		310,246	393,116	(82,870)
Total business-type	\$	3,564,561	4,078,422	(513,861)
Total outstanding long-term liabilities	\$	4,728,192	5,489,916	(761,724)

Additional information regarding long-term liabilities may be found in the notes to the financial statements, Note 3-D.

NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

In considering the Town Budget for fiscal year 2022/2023MD&A the Town Council and management budgeted for increased revenue and expenditures.

CONTACTING THE TOWN'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the Town's finances and to show the Town's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact:

Taylor Finance Department PO Box 158 Taylor, Arizona 85939 This page intentionally left blank.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Town of Taylor **STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**

June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:			
Assets:			
Current assets:	4.040.62	200.106	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,910,627	399,196	5,309,823
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	2,292,626	173,826	2,466,452
Internal balances	1,161,601	(1,161,601)	-
Inventory	23,460	46,296	69,756
Total current assets	8,388,314	(542,283)	7,846,031
Non-current assets:			
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	316,739	316,739
Net pension/OPEB asset	29,192	11,150	40,342
Capital assets:			
Not being depreciated	2,132,945	88,566	2,221,511
Net of accumulated depreciation	9,885,839	8,007,851	17,893,690
Total non-current assets	12,047,976	8,424,306	20,472,281
Total assets	20,436,289	7,882,023	28,318,312
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions/OPEB	249,276	95,209	344,485
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 20,685,565	7,977,232	28,662,797
LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES: Liabilities: Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 518,107	35,312	553,418
Accrued liabilities	53,243	-	53,243
Accrued interest payable	=	34,246	34,246
Customer deposits	-	32,910	32,910
Compensated absences	31,415	9,064	40,479
Long-term debt due within one year	42,890	441,301	484,191
Total current liabilities	645,655	552,833	1,198,488
Non-current liabilities:			
Compensated absences	31,415	4,881	36,296
Landfill post-closure payable	58,836	· -	58,836
Long-term debt due after one year	186,786	2,799,068	2,985,855
Net pension/OPEB liability	812,289	310,246	1,122,535
Total non-current liabilities	1,089,326	3,114,195	4,203,521
Total liabilities	1,734,981	3,667,028	5,402,009
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions/OPEB	400,613	153,010	553,623
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	2,135,594	3,820,038	5,955,632
NET DOCUTION			
NET POSITION:	11 700 107	4.056.045	16 645 155
Net investment in capital assets Restricted for:	11,789,107	4,856,047	16,645,155
		202 020	202 020
Debt service	701 552	283,829	283,829
Highways and streets	701,553	(002 602)	701,553 5,076,620
Unrestricted Total net position	6,059,311 18,549,972	(982,682) 4,157,194	5,076,629 22,707,165
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$ 20,685,565	7,977,232	28,662,797

Town of Taylor **STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES**

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Program Revenues Net (Expense) Operating Capital Charges for Grants and Grants and Revenue **FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS:** Services Contributions Contributions (To Next Page) Expenses **Primary government:** Governmental activities: General governement 2,004,280 232,000 1,460,887 400,748 89,354 414,987 Public safety 3,512,232 1,542,076 (1,555,169)Public works/Streets 637,538 742,817 520,115 625,394 1,000,000 115,965 Culture and recreation 638,885 88,668 565,748 Interest on long-term debt 10,675 (10,675)2,707,359 **Total governmental activities** 6,803,611 1,890,041 1,920,863 (285,348)Business-type activities: 234,970 Water 665,638 784,276 353,607 676,796 737,308 55,439 115,951 Sewer 1,342,433 1,521,584 290,409 Total business-type activities 469,559 **Total primary government** 3,411,624 2,707,359 2,211,272 8,146,044 184,211

(continued on next page)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES (continued)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
CHANGES IN NET POSITION:				
Net (expense) revenue (from previous page)	\$ (285,348)	469,559	184,211	
General revenues:				
Taxes:				
City sales tax	3,085,682	-	3,085,682	
Franchise tax	81,561	-	81,561	
State sales tax (unrestricted)	568,606		568,606	
Auto lieu tax (unrestricted)	356,708	-	356,708	
State taxes - revenue sharing (unrestricted)	533,026		533,026	
Unrestricted investment earnings	12,058	597	12,655	
Gain (loss) on capital assets retired	(641	-	(641)	
Miscellaneous	380,261	-	380,261	
Transfers in (out)	(60,277)) 60,277		
Total general revenues and transfers	4,956,985	60,874	5,017,859	
Change in net position	4,671,637	530,433	5,202,070	
Net position - beginning	13,878,334	3,626,760	17,505,094	
Net position - ending	\$ 18,549,972	4,157,194	22,707,165	

Town of Taylor **BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

June 30, 2022

A COCKETO	General Fund	Highway User Revenue Fund	Grants Fund	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS	* 4.22= -4-			4 0 4 0 6 7 7
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,337,545	573,083	-	4,910,627
Receivables:				
Accounts receivable	125,590	-	-	125,590
Intergovernmental	1,560,570	120,056	486,410	2,167,036
Due from other funds	1,608,489	-	-	1,608,489
Inventories	19,037	4,423		23,460
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 7,651,231	697,561	486,410	8,835,202
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$ 488,512	3,112	26,483	518,107
Accrued liabilities	51,731	1,512	, -	53,243
Due to other funds			446,889	446,889
TOTAL LIABILITIES	540,243	4,624	473,372	1,018,238
			- /-	
FUND BALANCES: Nonspendable:				
Inventory Restricted for:	19,037	4,423	-	23,460
Highways and streets		688,514	13,039	701,553
Unassigned	7,091,951	000,314	13,039	7,091,951
Onassigned	7,091,931	· <u>-</u> -	-	7,091,931
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	7,110,988	692,937	13,039	7,816,964
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED				
INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 7,651,231	697,561	486,410	8,835,202

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

June 30, 2022

Total Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	_	\$ 7,816,964
Total net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position is different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental funds are not financial resources, and therefore, are not reported in the funds:		
Capital assets, at cost Less accumulated depreciation Net capital assets	\$ 25,749,933 (13,731,150)	12,018,784
Net OPEB asset is not an available resource and therefore is not reported in the fund statements.		29,192
Some liabilities are not due in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Notes payable Landfill post-closure payable Compensated absences Net pension/OPEB liability	\$ (229,676) (58,836) (62,830) (812,289)	(1,163,631)
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB are applicable to future reporting periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Deferred outflows Deferred inflows	\$ 249,276 (400,613)	(151,337)

\$ 18,549,972

Total Net Position of Governmental Activities

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General Fund	Highway User Revenue Fund	Grants Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
Taxes:				
Sales taxes	\$ 3,085,682	-	-	3,085,682
Franchise taxes	81,561	-	-	81,561
License and permits	128,685	-	-	128,685
Intergovernmental revenues	4,820,131	819,967	446,466	6,086,563
Charges for services	1,761,356	-	-	1,761,356
Interest	12,058	-	-	12,058
Miscellaneous revenue	285,657	94,605	-	380,261
Total revenues	10,175,130	914,571	446,466	11,536,166
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	1,773,108	_	_	1,773,108
Public safety	3,389,375	_	_	3,389,375
Public works/Streets	-	418,679	_	418,679
Culture and recreation	590,029	<u>-</u>	_	590,029
Capital outlay	574,666	858,329	437,510	1,870,505
Debt service:	,	,	,	, ,
Principal	41,468	_	_	41,468
Interest and fiscal charges	10,675	_	_	10,675
Total expenditures	6,379,321	1,277,008	437,510	8,093,838
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over				
(under) expenditures	3,795,809	(362,437)	8,956	3,442,328
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers out	(60,277)	_	_	(60,277)
Total other financing sources and (uses)	$\frac{(60,277)}{(60,277)}$			$\frac{(60,277)}{(60,277)}$
Not showed in found halomage	2 725 522	(2(2,425)	0.057	2 202 051
Net change in fund balances	3,735,532	(362,437)	8,956	3,382,051
Fund balances - beginning of year	3,375,456	1,055,375	4,083	4,434,913
Fund balance - end of year	\$ 7,110,988	692,937	13,039	7,816,964

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	_	\$ 3,382,051
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, assets with a material cost are capitalized and the cost is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.		
Capital outlays Depreciation expense	\$ 1,870,505 (793,569)	
Net	(120,002)	1,076,936
Book cost of assets retired		(641)
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		41,468
The statement of activities shows pension/OPEB contributions and pension/OPEB expenses that are not shown in the fund statements.		172,991
Compensated absences expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures		

(1,167)

\$ 4,671,637

in governmental funds.

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS

June 30, 2022

		Water	Sewer	Total Enterprise
		Fund	Fund	Funds
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Assets:				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	399,196	-	399,196
Accounts receivable, net of allowance		108,970	64,856	173,826
Inventory		44,085	2,211	46,296
Total current assets		552,251	67,067	619,318
Non-current assets:				
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		30,110	286,629	316,739
Net pension/OPEB asset		5,394	5,756	11,150
Capital assets:		,		ŕ
Not being depreciated		48,566	40,000	88,566
Net of accumulated depreciation		2,507,340	5,500,511	8,007,851
Total non-current assets		2,591,410	5,832,896	8,424,306
Total assets		3,143,661	5,899,963	9,043,624
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions/OPEB		46,058	49,151	95,209
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$	3,189,719	5,949,114	9,138,833
			:	
LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCE	ES			
Liabilities:				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$	20,101	15,210	35,312
Due to other funds		-	1,161,601	1,161,601
Accrued interest payable		5,793	28,453	34,246
Customer deposits		30,110	2,800	32,910
Compensated absences, current portion		8,139	925	9,064
Long-term debt, current portion		78,800	362,501	441,301
Total current liabilities		142,943	1,571,491	1,714,434
Non-current liabilities:				
Compensated absences, long-term portion		4,383	498	4,881
Long-term debt, long-term portion		426,800	2,372,268	2,799,068
Net pension liability/OPEB		150,083	160,163	310,246
Total non-current liabilities		581,266	2,532,929	3,114,195
Total liabilities		724,209	4,104,420	4,828,629
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions/OPEB		74,019	78,991	153,010
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		798,228	4,183,411	4,981,639
			,, <u>-</u>	<i>y y</i>
NET POSITION:				
Net investment in capital assets		2,050,306	2,805,741	4,856,047
Restricted for debt service		-	283,829	283,829
Unrestricted		341,185	(1,323,868)	(982,682)
Total net position		2,391,491	1,765,703	4,157,194
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources,				
and net position	\$	3,189,719	5,949,114	9,138,833

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Water Fund		Sewer Fund	Total Enterprise Funds
Operating income:	ф	744677	722 (50	1 455 225
Charges for sales and service Other revenues	\$	744,677	732,658	1,477,335
Total operating income	-	39,599 784,276	4,650 737,308	44,249 1,521,584
Total operating income		764,270	737,306	1,321,304
Operating expenses:				
Salaries		160,449	126,550	286,999
Employee benefits		39,069	17,051	56,119
Repair and maintenance		221,314	90,980	312,294
Utilities		66,976	107,013	173,989
Insurance		17,799	17,799	35,598
Other supplies and expenses		38,439	39,068	77,508
Depreciation expense		108,339	216,533	324,872
Total operating expense		652,385	614,994	1,267,379
Net operating income (loss)		131,890	122,314	254,205
Non-operating income (expense):				
Interest income		-	597	597
Interest expense and fiscal charges		(13,253)	(61,802)	(75,055)
Total non-operating income (expense)		(13,253)	(61,205)	(74,458)
				<u> </u>
Income (loss) before capital contributions and transfers		118,637	61,109	179,747
Capital contributions		195,000	(11,711)	183,289
Connection fees		39,970	67,150	107,120
Transfers in		48,567	110,593	159,159
Transfers out		(98,882)	<u> </u>	(98,882)
Change in net position		303,292	227,141	530,433
Net position - beginning, restated		2,088,199	1,538,561	3,626,760
Net position - ending	\$	2,391,491	1,765,703	4,157,194

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Total Enterprise Funds
Cash flows from operating activities:	ф	000 411	750 207	1.550.600
Cash received from customers - services and other	\$	800,411	750,287	1,550,699
Cash paid to suppliers Cash paid to employees		(352,172) (231,609)	(262,527)	(614,699)
Net cash provided (used) in operating activities		216,631	(181,308) 306,451	(412,917) 523,082
Net cash provided (used) in operating activities		210,031	300,431	323,082
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:				
Change in due to/due from		_	(47,196)	(47,196)
Interfund transfers		(50,315)	110,593	60,277
Net cash provided (used) in				<u> </u>
noncapital financing activities		(50,315)	63,397	13,082
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		20.070	(7.150	107.120
Connection fees		39,970	67,150	107,120
Cash from capital grants		206,583	(11,711)	194,872
Cash payments for capital assets Cash payments for long-term debt principal		(86,667) (76,800)	(2,508) (354,711)	(89,175) (431,511)
Cash payments for long-term debt interest		(14,097)	(67,865)	(81,963)
Net cash provided (used) in capital	-	(14,097)	(07,803)	(61,903)
and related financing activities		68,988	(369,645)	(300,657)
Cashflows from investing activites:				
Cash received from interest earned		<u> </u>	597	597
Net cash provided (used) ininvesting activities		-	597	597
Net increase (decrease) in cash		235,304	800	236,104
Cash balance - beginning		194,002	285,829	479,832
Cash balance - ending	\$	429,306	286,629	715,935
Cash reported on the statement of net position:	¢.	200.106		200.107
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	399,196	-	399,196
Non-current restricted cash	•	30,110	286,629	316,739
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$	429,306	286,629	715,935

Town of Taylor STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) in Operating Activities:

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Total Enterprise Funds
Net operating income (expense)	\$ 131,890	122,314	254,205
Adjustments to reconcile operating income or (loss) to net cash provided (used) in operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	108,339	216,533	324,872
Pension/OPEB expense and pension/OPEB contributions	(34,174)	(35,802)	(69,976)
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in receivables	6,936	12,179	19,115
(Increase) decrease in inventory	(2,211)	(2,211)	(4,422)
Increase (decrease) in payables	(5,433)	(5,456)	(10,889)
Increase (decrease) in accrued wages and benefits	(196)	(147)	(343)
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences	2,279	(1,759)	520
Increase (decrease) in deposits	 9,200	800	10,000
Net cash provided (used) in operating activities	\$ 216,631	306,451	523,082

June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1-A. Reporting entity

The Town of Taylor (Town) is a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor, vice-mayor and three-member governing council (council). The accompanying financial statements present the Town and its component units, entities for which the Town is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units are, in substance, part of the Town's operations, even though they are legally separate entities. Thus, blended component units are appropriately presented as funds of the primary government. When applicable, each discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the government.

The following is a brief review of the component units included in defining the Town's reporting entity. There are no discretely presented component units and one blended component unit.

Blended component units included within the reporting entity:

The **Town of Taylor, Arizona Municipal Property Corporation's (MPC)** board of directors consists of members which are appointed by the Town of Taylor's Town Council. The MPC, which is a nonprofit corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Arizona, was formed for the sole purpose of assisting the Town in purchasing land through a note payable due to a private trust separate from the Town. The Town has a "moral obligation" for the repayment of the MPC's note payable. All related receivables and payables between the Town and the MPC have been eliminated. The MPC has a June 30 year end. For financial reporting purposes, transactions of the MPC are combined together and included as if they were part of the Town's operations.

1-B. Government-wide and fund financial statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements, consisting of the statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of net position reports the financial position of the governmental and business-type activities of the Town and its discretely presented component units at year-end.

The statement of activities reports the expenses of a given function offset by program revenues directly connected with the functional program. A function is an assembly of similar activities and may include portions of a fund or summarize more than one fund to capture the expenses and program revenues associated with a distinct functional activity. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Indirect expenses are not allocated. All expenses are included in the applicable function. *Program revenues* include (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privilege provided by a given function or segment and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

June 30, 2022

1-B. Government-wide and fund financial statements

Fund Financial Statements

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, if any, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statement.

1-C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting and financial statement presentation

The financial statements of the Town are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

The government-wide statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, generally including the reclassification of internal activity (between or within funds). However, internal eliminations do not include utility services provided to Town departments or payments to the general fund by other funds for providing administrative and billing services for such funds. Reimbursements are reported as reductions to expenses. Proprietary and any fiduciary fund financial statements are also reported using this same focus and basis of accounting although internal activity is not eliminated in these statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property tax revenues are recognized in the year for which they are levied while grants are recognized when the grantor eligibility requirements are met.

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The Town considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, sales taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessments, if any, receivable within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *non-operating* items. Operating income and expense reported in proprietary fund financial statements include those revenues and expenses related to the primary, continuing operations of the fund. Principal operating revenues for proprietary funds are charges to customers for sales or services. Principal operating expenses are the costs of providing goods or services, including administrative expenses and depreciation of capital assets. Other revenues and expenses are classified as non-operating in the financial statements.

June 30, 2022

1-D. Fund types and major funds

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The *Highway User Revenue Fund* is used to account for the Town's share of motor fuel tax revenues which are restricted for the maintaining, repairing, and upgrading of streets.

The *Grants Fund* accounts for federal and state grants and other contributions that are restricted for specific use.

The Town reports the following major proprietary funds:

The Water Fund accounts for the activities related to the Town's water distribution operations.

The Sewer Fund accounts for the activities related to the Town's sewer collection and treatment operations.

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

Further, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers or resources between funds. In fund financial statements these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in the fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the business-type activities column.

June 30, 2022

1-E. Assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and net position/fund balance

1-E-1. Deposit and Investments

Cash includes cash on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, deposits in other types of accounts or cash management pools that have the general characteristics of demand deposit accounts, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. The Town's policy allows for the investment of funds in time certificates of deposits with federally insured depositories, investment in the state treasurer's pool, obligations of the U.S. Government, and other investments as allowed by Arizona State Statutes. All investments are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recorded as adjustments to interest earnings. Fair values are based on quoted market prices. The reported value of the state treasurer's pool is the same as the fair value of the pool shares.

1-E-2. Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as "Internal balances" in the Statement of Net Position and as "Due to" or "Due from" other funds in the fund financial statements. All trade accounts receivable in the General Fund and proprietary funds are shown net of an allowance for doubtful accounts.

1-E-3. Inventories and Prepaid items

Inventories consist of various parts and supplies and fuel on hand and are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

1-E-4. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Town as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of three years. Such assets are recorded cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that does not add to the value of an asset or materially extend the assets' life is not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. Upon retirement or disposition of capital assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts. Depreciation of capital assets is computed using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Land and construction in progress are not depreciated.

June 30, 2022

1-E. Assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and net position/fund balance (continued)

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government, as well as the component units (if any), are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and improvements

Treatment facilities and improvements

Machinery, vehicles and equipment

Storm drains and inlets

Infrastructure – Streets and sidewalks

25 to 50 years

20 to 50 years

5 to 10 years

20 years

1-E-5. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes include a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Town reports deferred outflows related to pensions as required by GASB 68 and deferred outflows related to other post-employment benefits as required by GASB 75. See note 4-D for more information.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes include a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until then. The Town reports deferred inflows related to pensions as required by GASB 68 and deferred inflows related to other post-employment benefits as required by GASB 75. See note 4-D for more information.

1-E-6. Pensions and other post-employment benefits

For purposes of measuring the net pension and other post-employment benefits (OPEB) assets and liabilities, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB, and pension and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS) and additions to/deductions from the plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by ASRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

1-E-7. Net position flow assumption

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

June 30, 2022

1-E. Assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and net position/fund balance (continued)

1-E-8. Fund balance flow assumptions

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

1-E-9. Fund balance policies

Fund balance of governmental funds is reported in various categories based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific purposes. The Town itself can establish limitations on the use of resources through either a commitment (committed fund balance) or an assignment (assigned fund balance).

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by formal action of the Town's highest level of decision-making authority. The governing council is the highest level of decision-making authority for the Town that can, by adoption of an ordinance prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another ordinance) to remove or revise the limitation.

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the Town for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The council has authorized the Town Manager to assign fund balance. The council may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

Unassigned fund balance is a residual classification of the General Fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to a specific purpose within the General Fund.

1-F. Revenues and expenditures/expenses

1-F-1. Program revenues

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions (including special assessments) that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, and other internally dedicated resources, are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

June 30, 2022

1-F. Revenues and expenditures/expenses (continued)

1-F-2. Property taxes

The Town does not currently have any primary or secondary real property tax levies.

Property tax revenues are recognized as revenues in the year collected or if collected within 60 days thereafter unless they are prepaid. The County levies real property taxes on or before the third Monday in August, which become due and payable in two equal installments. The first installment is due on the first day of October and becomes delinquent after the first business day of November. The second installment is due on the first day of March of the next year and becomes delinquent after the first business day of May. The County also levies various personal property taxes during the year, which are due the second Monday of the month following receipt of the tax notice and become delinquent 30 days thereafter.

A lien against real and personal property assessed attaches on the first day of January preceding the assessment and levy thereof.

1-F-3. Compensated absences

For governmental funds, amounts of vested or accumulated vacation and sick leave that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statement of net position and as an expense in the government-wide statement of activities. No expenditures are reported for these amounts in the fund financial statements unless they have matured, for example, as a result of employees' resignations and retirements. Vested or accumulated vacation and sick leave in the proprietary fund are recorded as an expense and a liability of that fund as the benefits accrue to the employees and are thus recorded in both the government-wide financial statements and the individual fund financial statements.

1-G. Tax abatements

The Town has not entered into any tax abatement agreements and the Town is not aware of any tax abatement agreements that have been entered into by other governments that would reduce the Town's tax revenues.

1-H. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Stewardship, compliance, and accountability are key concepts in defining the responsibilities of the Town. The use of budgets and monitoring of equity status facilitate the Town's compliance with legal requirements.

June 30, 2022

2-A. Budgets and budgetary accounting

Annual budgets are prepared and adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all governmental funds. All annual appropriations lapse at year end. The Town Council follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. In accordance with the Arizona Revised Statutes, the Town Manager submits a proposed budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1 to the Town Council. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them for the upcoming year.
- 2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comment.
- 3. Prior to the third Monday in August, the expenditure limitation for the Town is legally enacted through passage of resolution. To ensure compliance with the expenditure limitation, a uniform expenditure report must be filed with the State each year. This report, issued under a separate cover, reconciles total Town expenditures from the audited financial statements to total expenditures for reporting in accordance with the State's uniform expenditure reporting system (A.R.S. §41-1279.07).
- 4. The Town follows a voter-approved alternative expenditure limitation that was adopted on April 2, 2020.
- 5. Expenditures may not legally exceed the expenditure limitation of all fund types as a whole. For management purposes, the Town adopts a budget by department of the General Fund and in total by fund for the other funds. The Town Manager, subject to Town Council approval, may at any time transfer any unencumbered appropriation balance or portion thereof between a department or activity. The adopted budget cannot be amended in any way without Town Council approval.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General and Special Revenue Funds on essentially the same modified accrual basis of accounting used to record actual revenues and expenditures.

The Town is subject to the State of Arizona's Spending Limitation Law for Towns and Cities. The law does not permit the Town to spend more than budgeted revenues plus the carry-over unrestricted cash balance from the prior fiscal year. The limitation is applied to the total of the combined funds. The Town complied with this law during the year.

No supplementary budgetary appropriations were made during the year

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation for future years, is not employed by the Town.

2-B. Expenditures over appropriations

Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the department level. The individual Statements of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual reports as listed in the table of contents present all of the departments which incurred an excess of expenditures/expenses over appropriations for the year ended June 30, 2022, if any.

2-C. Highway User Revenue Funds

Highway user revenue fund monies received by the Town pursuant to title 28, chapter 18, article 2 of Arizona Revised Statutes and other dedicated state transportation revenues received during the current fiscal year have been used solely for authorized transportation purposes.

June 30, 2022

NOTE 3 - DETAILED NOTES

3-A. Deposits and investments

A reconciliation of cash and investments as shown on the statement of net position is as follows:

Restricted cash and cash equivalents	110,737
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	316,739

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk

For deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposit may not be returned to it. The Town does not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk. At June 30, 2022, cash on hand was \$450 and the carrying amount of the Town's deposits was \$86,407. As of June 30, 2022, the bank balance of the Town's deposits was \$138,575 in non-interest bearing accounts. None of the Town's bank balance was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was insured or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the Town's name.

Investments

The Arizona State Treasurer's Office operates the Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) with no regulatory oversight. The LGIP is available for investment of funds administered by any Arizona Public Treasurer.

The LGIP is not registered with the SEC as an investment company. The State Board of Investments provides oversight for the State Treasurer Investment pools. Deposits in the LGIP are not insured or otherwise guaranteed by the State of Arizona, and participants share proportionally in any realized gain or losses on investments. Financial Statements for the LGIP funds are available on the Arizona State Treasurer website at aztreasury.gov.

The provisions of State law (A.R.S 35-323) govern the investment of funds in excess of \$100,000. A.R.S. 35-323 allows for investment in certificates of deposit, interest bearing savings accounts, repurchase agreements with a maximum maturity of 180 days, pooled investment funds established by the State Treasurer, obligations guaranteed by the United States, bonds of the State of Arizona or other local municipalities, commercial paper of prime quality that is rate "P1" by Moody's investors or "A1" by Standard and Poor's rate service, and bonds, debentures or notes that are issued by corporations organized and doing business in the United States subject to certain restrictions. For investments of less than \$100,000 procedures as specified by local ordinance or resolution must be followed.

As of June 30, 2022, the Town had the following deposits and investments:

				Weighted
	Fair	r	Credit	Average
	Valu	.e	Rating (1)	Maturity (2)
Cash on deposit	\$ 8	6,407	N/A	N/A
Cash on hand		450	N/A	N/A
Local Governments Investment Pool	5,53	9,705	AAA	0.14 years
	\$ 5,620	5,562		

- (1) Ratings are provided where applicable to indicate associated Credit Risk. N/A indicates not applicable.
- (2) Interest Rate Risk is estimated using the weighted average days to maturity.

June 30, 2022

3-A. Deposits and investments (continued)

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Town's policy for reducing its exposure to credit risk is to comply with State law (A.R.S. 35-323). A.R.S. 35-323 limits investment in commercial paper and corporate bonds to the top ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations such as Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Town's policy for managing its exposure to fair value loss arising from increasing interest rates is to comply with the provisions of State law (A.R.S. 35-323). A.R.S. 35-323 requires that the Town's investment portfolio maturities do no exceed five years from the time of purchase.

Fair value measurements

As noted above, the Town holds investments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The Town categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The Town has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2022:

• Local Governments Investment Pool is valued using inputs other than quoted prices, that are observable (Level 2 inputs)

3-B. Restricted assets

Restricted assets consisted of the following cash reserves at June 30, 2022:

Business-type activities:

Water Fund:	
Customer deposits	\$ 30,110
Sewer Fund:	
Debt reserves	283,829
Customer deposits	 2,800
Total business-type activities	\$ 316,739

June 30, 2022

3-C. Capital assets

Capital assets activity for the governmental activities during the year was as follows:

	Beginning			Ending
Governmental activities	Balance	Additions	Retirements	Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land rights	\$ 1,865,885	50,442	-	1,916,328
Construction in progress	3,088,564	924,348	(3,796,295)	216,617
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	4,954,449	974,790	(3,796,295)	2,132,945
		-		
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	1,428,883	448,001	-	1,876,884
Improvements	11,497,868	754,241	-	12,252,109
Furniture, equipment & vehicles	2,871,090	587,676	(105,781)	3,352,986
Infrastructure	3,232,919	2,902,091	-	6,135,010
Total capital assets, being depreciated	19,030,760	4,692,009	(105,781)	23,616,988
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(556,187)	(45,906)	_	(602,092)
Improvements	(9,022,914)	(311,337)	_	(9,334,251)
Furniture, equipment & vehicles	(1,590,953)	(244,624)	105,139	(1,730,438)
Infrastructure	(1,872,666)	(191,702)	105,159	(2,064,368)
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	(13,042,720)		105,139	
Total accumulated depreciation	(13,042,720)	(793,569)	105,139	(13,731,150)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	5,988,039	3,898,441	(641)	9,885,839
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$10,942,489	4,873,231	(3,796,936)	12,018,784

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the Town's governmental activities as follows:

Governmental activities:

General government	\$ 278,645
Public safety	183,222
Public works/Streets	253,407
Culture and recreation	 78,295
Total	\$ 793,569

June 30, 2022

3-C. Capital assets (continued)

Capital assets activity for the business-type activities during the year was as follows:

	Be	ginning			Ending
Business-type activities	В	alance	Additions	Retirements	Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:			_		
Land	\$	40,000	-	-	40,000
Construction in progress		17,130	89,175	(57,740)	48,566
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		57,130	89,175	(57,740)	88,566
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Water system		3,902,756	43,521	-	3,946,276
Sewer system	,	7,916,121	14,219	-	7,930,339
Furniture, equipment & vehicles		325,225	-	(21,918)	303,307
Total capital assets, being depreciated	12,	144,101	57,740	(21,918)	12,179,923
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Water system	(1,411,288)	(89,868)	-	(1,501,156)
Sewer system	(2	2,249,868)	(208,791)	_	(2,458,659)
Furniture, equipment & vehicles		(207,961)	(26,213)	21,918	(212,256)
Total accumulated depreciation	(3,	869,118)	(324,872)	21,918	(4,172,072)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	8,	274,984	(267,133)		8,007,851
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 8,	332,114	(177,957)	(57,740)	8,096,417

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the Town's business-type activities as follows:

Business-type activities:

 216,533
\$ 324,872
\$

Note 3-D. Long-term liabilities

The following is a summary of changes in long-term obligations for the year ended June 30, 2022:

					Due
	Beginning			Ending	Within
	Balance	Additions	Reductions	Balance	One Year
Governmental activities:					
Compensated absences	\$ 61,663	45,971	(44,804)	62,830	31,415
Notes payable*	271,144	-	(41,468)	229,676	42,890
Landfill post-closure payable	58,836	-	-	58,836	-
Net pension/OPEB liability	1,019,851	-	(207,562)	812,289	-
Total governmental activity					
long-term liabilities	\$1,411,494	45,971	(293,834)	1,163,631	74,305
Business-type activities: Loans payable from direct borro	wings and direc	t placements:			
1 2		t placements:			
WIFA Sewer Excise Revenue	\$ 2,215,881	-	(239,511)	1,976,370	244,301
2018 Excise Revenue	1,456,000	-	(192,000)	1,264,000	197,000
Total loans payable	3,671,881		(431,511)	3,240,370	441,301
Compensated absences Net pension/OPEB liability	13,425 393,116	11,594	(11,074) (82,870)	13,945 310,246	9,064
Total business-type activity				.,	
long-term liabilities	\$4,078,422	11,594	(525,455)	3,564,561	450,366
Total long-term liabilities	\$5,489,916	57,565	(819,289)	4,728,192	524,671

^{*}The Town implemented GASB 87 in fiscal year 2022 which resulted in amounts previously classified as a capital lease as a financed purchase.

A description of long-term liabilities follows:

Generally, resources from the General Fund are used to liquidate pension/OPEB liabilities and compensated absences for governmental activities. The respective business-type activities generally liquidate their respective liabilities in each fund as it relates to pension/OPEB liabilities and compensated absences.

Due to requirements placed on Navajo County Lone Pine Landfill by Federal and State regulatory agencies (e.g. EPA and ADEQ) in 1995, the landfill was closed and must be monitored for thirty years. Landfill monitoring costs are the Town's share of total estimated costs of closing and monitoring the Loan Pine Landfill. The remaining post-closure costs have been estimated based on engineering studies and will be revised each year based on inflation/deflation and/or technology changes. No invoices were received from the County to pay down the liability during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022.

The Town's outstanding loans from direct borrowings related to the governmental-type activities of \$229,676 are secured with the collateral of the fire truck. The agreement contains a provision that in the event of default the bank may take ownership of the equipment and the Town is liable for all remaining payments under the agreement and is responsible for reasonable attorney and other fees.

June 30, 2022

Note 3-D. Long-term liabilities (continued)

The Town's outstanding loans from direct borrowings related to business-type activities of \$1,976,370 are secured with the collateral of the wastewater treatment plant. These bonds contain a provision that in an event of default, the balance of the loan is due in full, including late fees, and the Town must pay for attorney fees and collection efforts.

The Town's outstanding loans for direct placements related to business-type activities of \$1,264,000 are secured with the collateral of excise taxes. These bonds contain a provision that in an event of default, the balance of the loan is due in full and the Town must pay for attorney fees and collection efforts.

Resources from the General Fund are typically used to liquidate other long-term liabilities of the governmental funds.

The following is a listing of notes payable outstanding as of June 30, 2022:

Notes payable:	Governmental
	Activities
Fire truck notes payable to Zions Bank, secured by the collateral of the	
fire truck, bearing interest at 3.4% due in annual principal and interest	
installments of approximately \$50,768, maturing September 15, 2026.	\$ 229,676

Notes from direct borrowings payable debt service maturities are as follows:

Governmental Activities						
Principal		Principal		Principal		Interest
\$	42,890	7,878				
	44,361	6,407				
	45,883	485				
	47,457	3,311				
	49,085	1,684				
\$	229,676	19,765				
		Principal \$ 42,890 44,361 45,883 47,457 49,085				

The following is a listing of loans payable outstanding as of June 30, 2022:

Loans payable:	Business-Type Activities
Sewer excise revenue loan payable to the Water Infrastructure Finance Authority of Arizona (WIFA), secured by all future sewer revenue, bearing interest at 2%, due in semi-annual principal and interest installments of approximately \$283,800, maturing July 1, 2028.	\$ 1,976,370
Water and sewer excise revenue loan payable to Zions Bank, secured by all future water and sewer revenue, bearing interest at 2.75%, due in semi-annual principal and interest installments of approximately \$229,000,	1264,000
maturing February 1, 2028. Total loans payable	1,264,000 \$ 3,240,370

June 30, 2022

Note 3-D. Long-term liabilities (continued)

Loans from direct borrowings and direct placements payable debt service maturities are as follows:

Year Ended	E	Business-type Activities			
June 30,	P	Principal	Interest		
2023	\$	441,301	71,844		
2024		451,188	61,492		
2025		462,171	50,903		
2026		472,255	40,049		
2027		483,440	28,955		
2028 - 2029		930,015	21,943		
Total	\$ 3	3,240,370	275,187		

3-E. Interfund receivables, payables, and transfers

As of June 30, 202, interfund receivables and payables that resulted from various interfund transactions were as follows:

	 Due from:				
	 Sewer	General Grant	_		
Due To:	 Fund	Fund	Total		
General Fund	\$ 1,161,601	446,889	1,608,489		
Total	\$ 1,161,601	446,889	1,608,489		

Interfund balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made. Residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are netted and reported in the government-wide financial statements as internal balances. The majority of the Sewer Fund amount due to other funds is not expected to be repaid within one year.

Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 are as follows:

	Transfers in:					
	Water			Sewer		
Transfers out:	Fund			Fund		
General Fund	\$	48,567	\$	11,711		
Water Fund		-		98,882		
Total	\$ 48,567 \$ 110,593			110,593		

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expand them and (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

June 30, 2022

NOTE 4 – OTHER INFORMATION

4-A. Risk management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The Town's insurance protection is provided by the Arizona Municipal Risk Retention Pool, of which the Town is a participating member. The limit for basic coverage is for \$2,000,000 per occurrence on a claims-made basis.

The Arizona Municipal Risk Retention Pool is structured such that members premiums are based on an actuarial review that will provide adequate reserves to allow the pool to meet its expected financial obligations. The pool has the authority to assess its members additional premiums should reserves and annual premiums be insufficient to meet the pool's obligations.

The Town is insured by Municipal Workers Compensation for potential worker related accidents.

4-B. Commitments and contingencies

The Town is involved with various matters of litigation from year to year. It is the opinion of Town officials that these cases will either be handled by the Town's insurance coverage or that they will not have a material effect on the Town's financial condition. Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount if any, of the expenditures that may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the Town does not anticipate any such amounts.

4-C. Rounding convention

A rounding convention to the nearest whole dollar has been applied throughout this report, therefore the precision displayed in any monetary amount is plus or minus \$1. These financial statements are computer generated and the rounding convention is applied to each amount displayed in a column, whether detail item or total. As a result, without the overhead cost of manually balancing each column, the sum of displayed amounts in a column may not equal the total displayed. The maximum difference between any displayed number or total and its actual value will not be more than \$1.

4-D. Pensions and other postemployment benefits

At June 30, 2022, the Town reported the following aggregate amounts related to pensions and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) for all plans to which it contributes:

	ernmental ctivities	siness-type activities	 Total
Net pension and OPEB asset	\$ 29,192	\$ 11,149	\$ 40,341
Net pension and OPEB liability	812,290	310,246	1,122,536
Deferred outflows of resources	249,276	95,209	344,485
Deferred inflows of resources	400,613	153,010	553,623
Pension and OPEB expense	(77,097)	(29,446)	(106,543)

June 30, 2022

4-D. Pensions and other postemployment benefits (continued)

Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS)

Plan description – Town employees participate in the Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS). The ASRS administers a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit health insurance premium benefit (OPEB) plan, and a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit long-term disability (OPEB) plan. The Arizona State Retirement System Board governs the ASRS according to the provisions of A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter 5, Articles 2 and 2.1. The ASRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes its financial statements and required supplementary information. The report is available on its website at www.azasrs.gov.

Benefits provided – The ASRS provides retirement, health insurance premium supplement, long-term disability, and survivor benefits. State statute establishes benefit terms. Retirement benefits are calculated on the basis of age, average monthly compensation, and service credit as follows:

	Initial Membership Date	Initial Membership Date
	Before July 1, 2011	On or After July 1, 2011
Years of service and	Sum of years and age equals 80	30 years age 55
age required to receive	10 years age 62	25 years age 60
benefit	5 years age 50*	10 years age 62
	any years age 65	5 years age 50*
		any years age 65
Final average salary is based on	Highest 36 consecutive months of last 120 months	Highest 60 consecutive months of last 120 months
Benefit percent per year of service	2.1% to 2.3%	2.1% to 2.3%

^{*} With actuarially reduced benefits.

Retirement benefits for members who joined the ASRS prior to September 13, 2013, are subject to automatic cost-of-living adjustments based on excess investment earning. Members with a membership date on or after September 13, 2013, are not eligible for cost-of-living adjustments. Survivor benefits are payable upon a member's death. For retired members, the survivor benefit is determined by the retirement benefit option chosen. For all other members, the beneficiary is entitled to the member's account balance that includes the member's contributions and employer's contributions, plus interest earned.

Health insurance premium benefits are available to retired or disabled members with 5 years of credited service. The benefits are payable only with respect to allowable health insurance premiums for which the member is responsible. For members with 10 or more years of service, benefits range from \$100 per month to \$260 per month depending on the age of the member and dependents. For members with 5 to 9 years of service, the benefits are the same dollar amounts as above multiplied by a vesting fraction based on completed years of service.

June 30, 2022

4-D. Pensions and other postemployment benefits (continued)

Active members are eligible for a monthly long-term disability benefit equal to two-thirds of monthly earnings. Members receiving benefits continue to earn service credit up to their normal retirement dates. Members with long-term disability commencement dates after June 30, 1999, are limited to 30 years of service or the service on record as of the effective disability date if their service is greater than 30 years.

Contributions – In accordance with state statutes, annual actuarial valuations determine active member and employer contribution requirements. The combined active member and employer contribution rates are expected to finance the costs of benefits employees earn during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. For the year ended June 30, 2022, statute required active ASRS members to contribute at the actuarially determined rate of 12.41 percent (12.22 percent for retirement and 0.19 percent for long-term disability) of the members' annual covered payroll, and statute required the Town to contribute at the actuarially determined rate of 12.41 percent (12.01 percent for retirement, 0.21 percent for health insurance premium benefit, and 0.19 percent for long-term disability) of the active members' annual covered payroll. In addition, the Town was required by statute to contribute at the actuarially determined rate of 10.22 percent (10.13 percent for retirement and 0.09 percent for long-term disability) of annual covered payroll of retired members who worked for the Town in positions that an employee who contributes to the ASRS would typically fill.

The Town's contributions to the pension, health insurance premium benefit, and long-term disability plans for the year ended June 30, 2022, were \$131,771, \$2,304, and \$2,085, respectively.

During the fiscal year 2022, the Town paid for ASRS pension and OPEB contributions as follows: 76% from governmental funds, 13% from the water fund, and 11% from the sewer fund.

Liability – At June 30, 2022, the Town reported the following asset and liabilities for its proportionate share of the ASRS' net pension/OPEB asset or liability.

	Net pension/OPEB
	(asset) liability
Pension	\$ 1,120,804
Health insurance premium benefit	(40,341)
Long-term disability	1,732

The net asset and net liabilities were measured as of June 30, 2021. The total liability used to calculate the net asset or net liability was determined using update procedures to roll forward the total liability from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, to the measurement date of June 30, 2021. The total liabilities as of June 30, 2021, reflect changes in actuarial assumptions based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the 5-year period ended June 30, 2020, including decreasing the discount rate from 7.5 percent to 7.0 percent and changing the projected salary increases from 2.7–7.2 percent to 2.9–8.4 percent.

June 30, 2022

4-D. Pensions and other postemployment benefits (continued)

The Town's proportion of the net asset or net liability was based on the Town's actual contributions to the plan relative to the total of all participating employers' contributions for the year ended June 30, 2021. The Town's proportions measured as of June 30, 2021, and the change from its proportions measured as of June 30, 2020, were:

			Increase
	Proportion	Proportion	(decrease) from
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Pension	0.00812%	0.00853%	0.00041%
Health insurance premium benefit	0.00790%	0.00828%	0.00038%
Long-term disability	0.00798%	0.00839%	0.00041%

Expense – For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Town recognized the following pension and OPEB expense:

	Pension/C	<u> PEB Expense</u>
Pension	\$	(103,056)
Health insurance premium benefit		(4,587)
Long-term disability		1,100

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources—At June 30, 2022, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB from the following sources:

	Pension				Health Insurance Premium Benefit				Long-Term Disability			
	De	ferred	Deferred		Deferred		Deferred		Deferred		Deferred	
	Out	flows of	In	flows of	Outflows of		Inflows of		Outf	lows of	Inflows of	
	Res	sources	Re	esources	Res	ources	Re	sources	Res	ources	Resources	
Differences between expected and												
actual experience	\$	17,086	\$	-	\$	-	\$	13,990	\$	500	\$	141
Changes of assumptions or other												
inputs		145,882		-		2,000		1,631		554		2,182
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		355,110		-		14,964		-		1,199
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions		41,552		162,597		305		136		447		1,673
Contributions subsequent to the												
measurement date		131,771				2,304				2,085		
Total	\$	336,291	\$	517,707	\$	4,609	\$	30,721	\$	3,586	\$	5,195

June 30, 2022

4-D. Pensions and other postemployment benefits (continued)

The amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to ASRS pensions and OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as an increase of the net asset or a reduction of the net liability in the year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB will be recognized as expenses as follows:

	Health					
			In	surance		
Year Ended			P	remium	Lon	g-Term
June 30,]	Pension	I	Benefit	Di	sability
				_		
2023	\$	(136,236)	\$	(6,637)	\$	(523)
2024		23,707		(6,369)		(502)
2025		(78,284)		(6,994)		(546)
2026		(122,374)		(7,775)		(727)
2027		_		(641)		(441)
Thereafter		-		-		(955)

Actuarial Assumptions – The significant actuarial assumptions used to measure the total pension liability are as follows:

Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2020
Actuarial roll forward date	June 30, 2021
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Investment rate of return	7.0%
Projected salary increases	2.9-8.4% for pensions/not applicable for OPEB
Inflation	2.3%
Permanent benefit increase	Included for pensions/not applicable for OPEB
Mortality rates	2017 SRA Scale U-MP for pensions and health insurance premium benefit
Recovery rates	2012 GLDT for long-term disability
Healthcare cost trend rate	Not applicable

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the 5-year period ended June 30, 2020.

June 30, 2022

4-D. Pensions and other postemployment benefits (continued)

The long-term expected rate of return on ASRS pension plan investments was determined to be 7.0 percent using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
Equity	50%	6.39%
Fixed income – credit	20%	5.44%
Fixed income – interest rate sensitive	10%	0.22%
Real estate	20%	5.85%
Totals	100%	_

Discount Rate – At June 30, 2021, the discount rate used to measure the ASRS total pension/OPEB liability was 7.0 percent, which was a decrease of 0.5 from the discount rate used as of June 30, 2020. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating employers will be made based on the actuarially determined rates based on the ASRS Board's funding policy, which establishes the contractually required rate under Arizona statute. Based on those assumptions, the pension plans' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension/OPEB liability.

Sensitivity of the proportionate share of the net pension/OPEB (asset) liability to changes in the discount rate – The following table presents the Town's proportionate share of the net pension/OPEB (asset) liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.0 percent, as well as what the Town's proportionate share of the net pension/OPEB (asset) liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.0 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (8.0 percent) than the current rate:

	1%	Decrease	Dis	scount Rate	1%	Increase
		(6.0%)		(7.0%)		(8.0%)
Proportionate share of						
Net pension (asset) / liability	\$	1,762,931	\$	1,120,804	\$	585,448
Net insurance premium benefit liability (asset)		(26,710)		(40,341)		(51,932)
Net long-term disability liability		2,255		1,732		1,226

Plan fiduciary net position – Detailed information about the pension plans' fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued ASRS financial report.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Town of Taylor

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability June 30, 2022

ASRS - Pension				Reporting (Measure)	Fiscal Year nent Date)			
	2022 (2021)	2021 (2020)	2020 (2019)	2019 (2018)	2018 (2017)	2017 (2016)	2016 (2015)	2015 (2014)
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.008530%	0.008120%	0.011580%	0.012600%	0.011380%	0.009500%	0.008330%	0.008080%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 1,120,804	\$ 1,406,913	\$ 1,685,025	\$ 1,757,257	\$ 1,772,782	\$ 1,533,395	\$ 1,297,759	\$ 1,195,602
Covered payroll	\$ 966,820	\$ 863,434	\$ 1,220,263	\$ 1,232,866	\$ 1,127,874	\$ 912,606	\$ 778,621	\$ 728,376
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	115.93%	162.94%	138.09%	142.53%	157.18%	168.02%	166.67%	164.15%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	78.58%	69.33%	73.24%	73.40%	69.92%	67.06%	68.35%	69.49%

Note: In accordance with GASB 68, employers will need to disclose a 10-year history for the pension schedule above. Additional information will be displayed as it becomes available.

Town of Taylor

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability June 30, 2022

ASRS - Health insurance premium benefit						eporting F Measurem						
		2022 2021)		2021 (2020)		2020 (2019)	(2019 (2018)		2018 (2017)	(2017 2016)
Proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.	008280%		0.007900%	0.	011440%	0.	.012680%	(0.011540%	0.	011540%
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$	(40,341)	\$	(5,593)	\$	(3,161)	\$	(4,566)	\$	(6,282)	\$	3,337
Covered payroll	\$	966,820	\$	863,434	\$1	,220,263	\$ 1	1,232,866	\$	1,127,874	\$	912,606
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll		-4.17%		-0.65%		-0.26%		-0.37%		-0.56%		0.37%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		130.24%		104.33%		101.62%		102.20%		103.57%		98.02%
ASRS - Long-term disability						eporting l Measuren						
		2022 (2021)		2021 (2020)		2020 2019)	(2019 (2018)		2018 (2017)		2017 (2016)
Proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0	.008390%	C	0.007980%	0.	012020%	0	.012620%	•	0.011430%	0	.011430%
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$	1,732	\$	6,054	\$	7,830	\$	6,594	\$	4,143	\$	4,108
Covered payroll	\$	966,820	\$	863,434	\$ 1	,220,263	\$	1,232,866	\$	1,127,874	\$	912,606
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll		0.18%		0.70%		0.64%		0.53%		0.37%		0.45%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the												

Note: In accordance with GASB 75, employers will need to disclose a 10-year history for the OPEB schedules above. Additional information will be displayed as it becomes available.

Town of Taylor
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Pension/OPEB Contributions
June 30, 2022

ASRS - Pension	·-	Reporting Fiscal Year							
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually required contribution	\$ 131,771	\$ 111,739	\$ 101,659	\$ 136,577	\$136,500	\$127,682	\$96,518	\$83,568	\$77,937
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	\$ (131,771)	\$ (111,739)	\$ (101,659)	\$ (136,577)	\$ (136,500)	\$ (127,682)	\$ (96,518)	\$ (83,568)	\$ (77,937)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered payroll	\$ 1,108,456	\$ 966,820	\$ 863,434	\$ 1,220,263	\$ 1,232,866	\$ 1,127,874	\$ 912,606	\$ 778,621	\$ 728,376
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	11.89%	11.56%	11.77%	11.19%	11.07%	11.32%	10.58%	10.73%	10.70%

Note: In accordance with GASB 68, employers will need to disclose a 10-year history for the pension schedule above. Additional information will be displayed as it becomes available.

Town of Taylor

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Pension/OPEB Contributions June 30, 2022

ASRS - Health insurance premium benefit	RS - Health insurance premium benefit Reporting Fiscal Year												
		2022		2021		2020		2019		2018		2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	2,304	\$	3,542	\$	4,128	\$	5,416	\$	5,442	\$	6,215	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	\$	(2,304)	\$	(3,542)	\$	(4,128)	\$	(5,416)	\$	(5,442)	\$	(6,215)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	_	
Covered payroll	\$	1,108,456	\$	966,820	\$	863,434	\$ 1	,220,263	\$ 1	,232,866	\$ 1	,127,874	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.21%		0.37%		0.48%		0.44%		0.44%		0.55%	
ASRS - Long-term disability					1	Reporting	Fisc	cal Year					
		2022		2021		2020		2019		2018		2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	2,085	\$	1,676	\$	1,462	\$	1,998	\$	2,003	\$	1,554	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	\$	(2,085)	\$	(1,676)	\$	(1,462)	\$	(1,998)	\$	(2,003)	\$	(1,554)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$		
Covered payroll	\$	1,108,456	\$	966,820	\$	863,434	\$	1,220,263	\$	1,232,866	\$	1,127,874	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.19%		0.17%		0.17%		0.16%		0.16%		0.14%	

Note: In accordance with GASB 75, employers will need to disclose a 10-year history for the OPEB schedule above. Additional information will be displayed as it becomes available.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

The budgetary comparison schedules presented in this section are prepared and adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES FOR THE FOLLOWING MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS:

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

The **Highway User Revenue Fund** is used to account for the Town's share of motor fuel tax revenues which are restricted for the maintaining, repairing, and upgrading of streets.

The **Grants Fund** accounts for federal and state grants and other contributions that are restricted for specific use.

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET TO ACTUAL GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Taxes:				
Sales taxes	\$ 2,100,000	2,100,000	3,085,682	985,682
Franchise taxes	75,000	75,000	81,561	6,561
Total taxes	2,175,000	2,175,000	3,167,243	992,243
Licenses, permits and fees:				
License and permits	2,200	2,200	34,974	32,774
Building permits	60,000	60,000	93,711	33,711
Total licenses, permits and fees	62,200	62,200	128,685	66,485
Intergovernmental revenues	4,245,214	4,245,214	4,820,131	574,917
Charges for services	1,152,500	1,152,500	1,761,356	608,856
Interest income	12,000	12,000	12,058	58
Miscellaneous revenue	190,000	190,000	285,657	95,657
Total revenues	7,836,914	7,836,914	10,175,130	2,338,216

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SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET TO ACTUAL GENERAL FUND (Continued)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
EXPENDITURES	Duaget	Budget	Actual	rillai Budget
General government:				
Mayor and council	34,500	34,500	32,917	1,583
Administration	500,000	500,000	432,424	67,576
Airport	125,800	125,800	124,924	876
Non-departmental	1,481,564	1,481,564	1,182,843	298,721
Total general government	2,141,864	2,141,864	1,773,108	368,756
Public safety:				
Code enforcement	97,000	97,000	90,246	6,754
Judicial	52,000	52,000	34,401	17,599
Fire	2,368,400	2,368,400	2,298,488	69,912
Police	1,018,000	1,018,000	966,240	51,760
Total public safety	3,535,400	3,535,400	3,389,375	146,025
Culture and recreation:	100 500	100 500	510.005	(00.505)
Parks and recreation	422,500	422,500	512,025	(89,525)
Library	122,672	122,672	78,004	44,668
Total culture and recreation	545,172	545,172	590,029	(44,857)
Capital outlay	669,236	669,236	574,666	94,570
Debt service	51,000	51,000	52,143	(1,143)
Total expenditures	6,942,672	6,942,672	6,379,321	563,351
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over				
(under) expenditures	894,242	894,242	3,795,809	2,901,567
OTHER EIN ANGING COURCES (LIGES)				
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers out	(250,000)	(250,000)	(60.277)	189,723
	(250,000)	(250,000)	(60,277) (60,277)	189,723
Total other financing sources and (uses)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(00,277)	109,723
Net change in fund balances	644,242	644,242	3,735,532	3,091,289
Fund balances - beginning of year	3,375,456	3,375,456	3,375,456	
Fund balance - end of year	\$ 4,019,698	4,019,698	7,110,988	3,091,289

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET TO ACTUAL HIGHWAY USER REVENUE SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

	Original Budget			Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES			Actual	I mai Baaget
Intergovernmental revenues	\$ 1,268,000	1,268,000	819,967	(448,033)
Miscellaneous revenue	10,000	10,000	94,605	84,605
Total revenues	1,278,000	1,278,000	914,571	(363,429)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Public works/Streets	1,475,000	1,475,000	418,679	1,056,321
Capital outlay	325,000	325,000	858,329	(533,329)
Total expenditures	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,277,008	522,992
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over				
(under) expenditures	(522,000)	(522,000)	(362,437)	159,563
Fund balances - beginning of year	1,055,375	1,055,375	1,055,375	
Fund balance - end of year	\$ 533,375	533,375	692,938	159,563

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET TO ACTUAL GRANTS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

	Original	Final		Variance with
	Budget	Budget	Actual	Final Budget
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental revenues	2,850,000	2,850,000	446,466	(2,403,534)
Total revenues	2,850,000	2,850,000	446,466	(2,403,534)
EXPENDITURES				
Capital outlay	3,100,000	3,100,000	437,510	2,662,490
Total expenditures	3,100,000	3,100,000	437,510	2,662,490
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over				
(under) expenditures	(250,000)	(250,000)	8,956	258,956
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	250,000	250,000	-	(250,000)
Total other financing sources and (uses)	250,000	250,000	-	(250,000)
Net change in fund balances	-	-	8,956	8,956
Fund balances - beginning of year	4,083	4,083	4,083	
Fund balance - end of year	\$ 4,083	4,083	13,039	8,956

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STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the Town of Taylor's financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, notes disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the government's overall financial health.

Contents Page
Financial Trends
These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the government's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.
Revenue Capacity
These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the government's most significant local revenues source, the sales tax.
Debt Capacity
These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the government's current levels of outstanding debt and the government's ability to issue additional debt in the future.
Demographic and Economic Information
These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the government's financial activities take place.
Operating Information74
These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the government's financial report relates to the services the government provides and the activities it performs.

Town of Taylor, Arizona Net Position by Component Last Ten Fiscal Years (accrual basis of accounting) (Unaudited)

									Fiscal	Ye	ar								
	2022		2021		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015	2	2014		2013
Governmental activities																			
Net investment in capital assets \$	11,789,107	\$	10,671,345	\$	8,381,314	\$	7,552,577	\$	7,575,552	\$	7,303,533	\$	7,410,806	\$	7,305,141 \$	7	7,928,141	\$	7,999,457
Restricted	701,553		1,059,457		1,012,468		637,212		976,172		870,166		837,991		869,542		879,133		767,047
Unrestricted	6,059,311		2,147,532		1,258,693		464,437		379,088		403,704		171,385		(58,958)		772,588		716,478
Total governmental activities net position \$	18,549,971	\$	13,878,334	\$	10,652,475	\$	8,654,226	\$	8,930,812	\$	8,577,403	\$	8,420,182	\$	8,115,725 \$. (9,579,862	\$	9,482,982
_																			
Business-Type activities																			
Net investment in capital assets \$	4,856,047	\$	4,660,233	\$	4,350,145	\$	4,156,395	\$	2,262,174	\$	3,854,662	\$	3,691,044	\$	3,599,653 \$	3	3,527,577	\$	3,480,662
Restricted	283,829		283,829		283,829		283,829		283,829		283,829		283,829		288,324		288,325		230,660
Unrestricted	(982,682)		(1,317,301)		(1,182,538)		(1,240,393)		566,354		(857,009)		(478,611)		(404,971)		(104,666)		(184,183)
Total business-type activities net position	4,157,194	\$	3,626,761	\$	3,451,436	\$	3,199,831	\$	3,112,357	\$	3,281,482	\$	3,496,262	\$	3,483,006 \$: 3	3,711,236	\$	3,527,139
Primary government																			
Net investment in capital assets \$	16,645,154	\$	15,331,578	\$	12,731,459	\$	11,708,972	\$	9,837,726	\$	11,158,195	\$	11,101,850	\$	10,904,794 \$	11	1.455.718	\$	11,480,119
Restricted	985,382	*	1,343,286	*	1,296,297	*	921,041	•	1,260,001	•	1,153,995	•	1,121,820	•	1,157,866		1,167,458	•	997,707
Unrestricted	5,076,629		830,231		76,155		(775,956)		945,442		(453,305)		(307,226)		(463,929)		667,922		532,295
Total primary government net position \$	22,707,165	\$	17,505,095	\$		\$	11,854,057	\$	12,043,169	\$	11,858,885	\$	11,916,444	\$	11,598,731 \$	13		\$	13,010,121

Town of Taylor, Arizona Changes in Net Position Last Ten Fiscal Years

(accrual basis of accounting) - (unaudited)

										Fisca	Ye	ar								
		2022		2021		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014		2013
Expenses																				
Governmental activities:																				
General government	\$	2,004,280	\$	1,608,764	\$	1,533,429	\$	2,228,792	\$	1,368,315	\$	1,296,235	\$	867,639	\$	993,812	\$	822,898	\$	821,915
Public safety		3,512,232		2,947,552		2,736,405		2,216,420		2,630,746		2,339,849		2,119,446		1,740,142		1,712,991		1,869,293
Public works/streets		637,538		479,424		514,095		1,030,002		600,622		552,671		711,117		708,994		452,506		1,466,382
Culture and recreation		638,885		519,795		563,140		326,487		557,457		405,822		311,487		290,618		245,256		195,749
Economic development		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		55,668		43,666
Interest on long-term debt		10,675		10,675		12,640		1,298		1,757		2,493		1,357		14,985		16,534		20,196
Total governmental activities expenses		6,803,610		5,566,210		5,359,709		5,802,999		5,158,897		4,597,070		4,011,046		3,748,551		3,305,853		4,417,201
Business-type activities:																				
Water		665,638		880,231		550,258		604,322		689,194		604,408		426,587		403,241		307,113		317,537
Sewer		676,796		630,919		579,203		660,903		602,997		645,952		557,016		566,569		492,689		496,170
Total business-type activities expenses		1,342,434		1,511,150		1,129,461		1,265,225		1,292,191		1,250,360		983,603		969,810		799,802		813,707
Total Expenses	\$	8,146,044	\$	7,077,360	\$	6,489,170	\$	7,068,224	\$	6,451,088	\$	5,847,430	\$	4,994,649	\$	4,718,361	\$	4,105,655	\$	5,230,908
Program Revenues																				
Governmental activities:																				
Charges for services	\$	1.890.041	\$	1,508,741	\$	1,041,899	\$	982,703	\$	980,109	\$	802,053	\$	872,511	\$	791,914	\$	683,320	\$	658,779
Operating grants and contributions	Ψ	2,707,359	Ψ	1,363,210	Ψ	1,417,330	Ψ	1,090,589	Ψ	812,979	Ψ	853,200	Ψ	746,106	Ψ	558,240	Ψ	558,169	Ψ	541,355
Capital grants and contributions		1,920,863		1,544,628		1,127,008		342,291		682,080		297,735		521,069		79,925		402,936		225,314
Total governmental activities program revenues	_	6,518,263		4,416,579		3,586,237		2,415,583		2,475,168		1,952,988		2,139,686		1,430,079	_	1,644,425		1,425,448
Business -type activities:		0,010,200		1,110,070		0,000,207		2,110,000		2,170,100		1,002,000		2,100,000		1,100,010	_	1,011,120		1,120,110
Charges for services:		1,521,584		1,505,803		1,334,391		1,244,910		1,090,049		1,033,782		960,151		980,029		971,416		944,759
Operating grants and contributions		-		-		-		-		, , , -		-		-		, -		5,440		2,450
Capital grants and contributions		290,409		180,401		43,080		74,730		25,840		1,800		36,708		15,560		7,000		-
Other revenue (expense)		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		_
Total business-type activities program revenues		1,811,993		1,686,204		1,377,471		1,319,640		1,115,889		1,035,582		996,859		995,589		983,856		947,209
Total primary government program revenues	\$	8,330,256	\$	6,102,783	\$		\$		\$	3,591,057	\$	2,988,570	\$	3,136,545	\$	2,425,668	\$	2,628,281	\$	2,372,657
Net/(expense) revenue																				
Governmental activities	\$,	\$,	\$	(1,773,472)	\$	(3,387,416)	\$	(2,683,729)	\$	(2,644,082)	\$,	\$	(2,318,472)	\$	(1,661,428)	\$	(2,991,753)
Business-type activities		469,559		175,054		248,010	_	54,415		(176,302)		(214,778)		13,256		25,779		184,054		133,502
Total primary government net expense	\$	184,212	\$	(974,577)	\$	(1,525,462)	\$	(3,333,001)	\$	(2,860,031)	\$	(2,858,860)	\$	(1,858,104)	\$	(2,292,693)	\$	(1,477,374)	\$	(2,858,251)

Town of Taylor, Arizona Changes in Net Position (continued) Last Ten Fiscal Years

(accrual basis of accounting) - (unaudited)

							Fiscal	Yea	ar					
		2022	2021	2020	2019	:	2018		2017	2016	2015	2014	1	2013
General Revenues														
Governmental activities:														
Taxes														
Sales taxes	\$	3,085,682	\$ 2,495,426	\$ 2,169,871	\$ 1,627,986 \$	1	1,649,803	\$	1,417,051	\$ 985,558	\$ 705,975 \$	639	9,646	\$ 647,477
Franchise taxes		81,561	75,733	72,606	76,000		73,263		67,603	68,407	63,033	64	1,905	63,372
State shared sales taxes		568,606	512,613	440,735	421,603		404,809		378,355	388,096	375,790	357	7,920	336,575
Auto lieu taxes		356,708	366,677	291,784	283,142		267,139		248,618	235,191	216,607	210	0,079	202,387
State taxes - revenue sharing		533,026	617,531	551,138	506,803		522,316		507,845	495,084	497,783	458	3,335	420,032
Investment earnings		12,058	3,057	13,446	18,829		-		-	-	574		564	1,804
Gain (Loss) on Retired Assets		(641)	-	95,114	(36,432)		(27,078)		-	-	-		-	-
Miscellaneous		380,261	304,652	137,028	212,900		146,644		181,827	3,481	10,787	(5,200	37,328
Transfers in (out)		(60,277)	-	-	-		-		-	-	-		-	-
Total governmental activities	\$	4,956,984	\$ 4,375,689	\$ 3,771,722	\$ 3,110,831 \$; 3	3,036,896	\$	2,801,299	\$ 2,175,817	\$ 1,870,549 \$	1,737	7,649	\$ 1,708,975
Business-type activities:														
Investment earnings	\$	597	\$ 270	\$ 3,595	\$ 33,059 \$;	545	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 44 \$		43	\$ 309
Impact Fees		-	-	-	-		24,000		-	-	-		-	-
Gain (Loss) on Retired Assets			-	-	-		(17,448)		-	-	-		-	-
Transfers in (out)		60,277	-	-	-		-		-	-	-		-	-
Total business-type activities		60,874	270	3,595	33,059		7,097		-	-	44		43	309
Total primary government	_	5,017,858	4,375,959	3,775,317	3,143,890	3	3,043,993		2,801,299	2,175,817	1,870,593	1,737	7,692	1,709,284
Change in Net Position														
Governmental activities	\$	4,671,637	\$ 3,226,058	\$ 1,998,250	\$ (276,585) \$;	353,167	\$	157,217	\$ 304,457	\$ (447,923) \$	76	5,221	\$ (1,282,778)
Business-type activities		530,433	175,324	251,605	87,474		(169,205)		(214,778)	13,256	25,823	184	1,097	133,811
Total change in Net Position	\$	5,202,070	\$ 3,401,382	\$ 2,249,855	\$ (189,111) \$;	183,962	\$	(57,561)	\$ 317,713	\$ (422,100) \$	260),318	\$ (1,148,967)

Town of Taylor, Arizona Fund Balances of Governmental Funds Last Ten Fiscal Years

(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(Unaudited)

					Fisca	ΙY	ear				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018		2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
General fund											
Non-Spendable	\$ 19,037	\$ 4,676	\$ 11,597	\$ 15,735	\$ 9,798	\$	14,748	\$ 7,284	\$ 7,284	\$ 16,307	\$ 10,669
Restricted	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Assigned	-	-	-	473,702	240,326		240,326	224,688	26,088	26,923	14,181
Unassigned	7,091,951	3,370,780	2,604,700	1,139,646	1,248,289		990,689	900,839	902,494	402,425	413,991
Total general fund	\$ 7,110,988	\$ 3,375,456	\$ 2,616,297	\$ 1,629,083	\$ 1,498,413	\$	1,245,763	\$ 1,132,811	\$ 935,866	\$ 445,655	\$ 438,841
All other governmental funds											
Nonspendable	\$ 4,423	\$ -	\$ 1,395	\$ 1,956	\$ 1,956	\$	2,153	\$ 2,153	\$ 2,153	\$ 1,323	\$ 1,034
Restricted	701,553	1,059,457	1,012,468	614,416	976,172		870,166	837,991	869,542	879,133	704,809
Assigned	-	-	-	-	1,309		203,992	156,484	103,755	77,898	62,238
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Total all other governmental funds	\$ 705,976	\$ 1,059,457	\$ 1,013,863	\$ 616,372	\$ 979,437	\$	1,076,311	\$ 996,628	\$ 975,450	\$ 958,354	\$ 768,081

Town of Taylor, Arizona Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds Last Ten Fiscal Years

(modified accrual basis of accounting) (Unaudited)

					Fiscal Ye	ar				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Revenues										
Sales Taxes	\$ 3,085,682 \$	2,495,426 \$	2,169,871 \$	1,627,986 \$	1,649,803 \$	1,417,051 \$	985,558 \$	705,975 \$	639,646 \$	647,477
Franchise taxes	81,561	75,733	72,606	76,000	73,263	67,603	68,407	63,033	64,905	63,372
Licenses and permits	128,685	91,471	29,945	45,014	34,020	21,752	54,467	22,213	13,210	10,224
Intergovernmental	6,086,563	4,404,760	3,827,995	2,644,428	2,689,322	2,285,753	2,385,366	1,704,195	1,939,859	1,642,812
Charges for services	1,761,356	1,417,270	1,011,954	937,688	946,089	780,302	796,794	746,100	660,160	630,865
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest revenue	12,058	3,057	13,446	18,829	-	-	-	573	564	1,804
Contributions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,000	20,500
Other revenues	380,261	304,352	137,028	212,900	146,644	104,668	24,911	403,536	65,731	117,368
Total revenues	11,536,166	8,792,069	7,262,845	5,562,845	5,539,141	4,677,129	4,315,503	3,645,625	3,407,075	3,134,422
Expenditures										
Current:										
General government	1,773,108	1,370,723	1,188,403	1,885,087	1,108,957	1,049,718	631,408	530,666	637,611	578,265
Public safety	3,389,375	2,854,976	2,568,003	2,116,287	2,493,545	2,324,430	2,068,123	1,713,599	1,672,214	1,885,528
Public works/streets	418,679	281,267	305,599	903,768	411,061	385,548	535,063	532,149	596,994	1,288,987
Culture and recreation	590,029	493,906	454,742	244,445	482,726	350,228	418,727	293,605	179,501	230,260
Economic development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,668	43,666
Capital outlay	1,870,505	2,935,675	1,408,612	945,224	860,825	516,550	116,384	38,597	444,287	352,184
Debt service:										
Principal retirement	41,468	40,093	64,318	24,952	24,493	7,687	320,000	25,000	25,000	25,523
Interest on long-term debt	 10,675	10,675	12,640	1,298	1,757	2,493	7,675	16,116	17,650	19,628
Total expenditures	8,093,839	7,987,315	6,002,317	6,121,061	5,383,364	4,636,654	4,097,380	3,149,732	3,628,925	4,424,041

(\$558,216)

\$155,777

\$40,475

\$218,123

\$495,893

(\$221,850) \$ (1,289,619)

over expenditures

\$3,442,327

\$804,754

\$1,260,528

Town of Taylor, Arizona

Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds (continued) Last Ten Fiscal Years

(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(Unaudited)

							Fiscal	Yea	ır						
	2022		2021	2	2020	2019	2018		2017	2	2016	2015	2014		2013
Other financing sources (uses)															
Sale of capital assets	\$ -	\$	-	\$	100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-
Transfers in	-		108,274		115,095	62,481	171,316		757		17,240	8,674	-		-
Transfers (out)	(60,277)	(108,274)		(115,095)	(62,481)	(171,316)		(757)		(17,240)	(8,674)	-		-
Insurance claims	-		-		-	-	-		77,159		-	-	-		-
Lease proceeds	 -		-		-	350,000	-		75,000		-	11,414	-		
Total other financing															
sources (uses)	 (60,277)	-		100,000	350,000	-		152,159		-	11,414	-		
Net change in fund balances	 \$3,382,050		\$804,754	\$^	1,360,528	(\$208,216)	\$155,777		\$192,634	;	\$218,123	\$507,307	(\$221,850)	((\$1,289,619)
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	0.84%)	1.00%		1.68%	0.51%	0.58%		0.25%		8.23%	1.32%	1.34%		1.11%

Town of Taylor, Arizona Governmental Activities Tax Revenues by Source Last Ten Fiscal Years (accrual basis of accounting) (Unaudited)

Fiscal Year	 te Shared Sales Tax	City Sales Tax	Franchise Tax	Auto Lieu Tax	St	ate Shared Income Tax
2022	\$ 568,606	\$ 3,085,682	\$ 81,561	\$ 356,708	\$	533,026
2021	512,613	2,495,426	75,733	366,678		617,531
2020	440,735	2,169,871	72,606	291,784		551,138
2019	421,603	1,627,986	76,000	283,142		506,803
2018	404,809	1,649,803	73,263	267,139		522,316
2017	378,355	1,417,051	67,604	248,618		507,845
2016	388,096	985,558	68,406	235,191		495,084
2015	375,790	705,975	63,033	216,607		497,754
2014	357,920	639,646	64,905	210,079		458,335
2013	336,575	647,477	63,372	202,387		420,032

Town of Taylor, Arizona Local Sales Tax Revenue by Industry Last Five Fiscal Years

(Unaudited)

	2022	2	2021	1	202	0	2019	9	2018	<u> </u>
		% of								
	Collections	Total								
Mining	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 27,843	1.1%	\$ 23,432	1.1%	\$ 18,111	1.1%	\$ 16,354	1.0%
Communication and Utilities	16,594	0.6%	25,532	1.0%	23,572	1.1%	21,561	1.3%	24,758	1.5%
Construction	33,373	1.1%	372,691	14.9%	261,830	12.1%	65,465	4.0%	67,104	4.1%
Manufacturing	-	0.0%	16,637	0.7%	15,397	0.7%	16,050	1.0%	12,357	0.7%
Retail	2,576,604	87.8%	1,802,067	72.2%	1,610,497	74.2%	1,323,547	81.3%	1,348,984	81.8%
Real Estate Leasing	29,736	1.0%	27,369	1.1%	25,394	1.2%	20,193	1.2%	19,104	1.2%
Use Tax	8,068	0.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Services	1,492	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Restaurant and Bar	232,938	7.9%	176,350	7.1%	167,530	7.7%	123,783	7.6%	119,107	7.2%
Accommodation	32,574	1.1%	25,573	1.0%	23,430	1.1%	21,536	1.3%	22,798	1.4%
Other	2,334	0.1%	21,364	0.9%	18,789	0.9%	17,679	1.1%	19,237	1.2%
Total	\$ 2,933,713	100.0%	\$ 2,495,426	100.0%	\$ 2,169,871	100.0%	\$ 1,627,925	100.0%	\$ 1,649,803	100.0%

Due to confidentiality issues, the names of the ten largest revenue payers are not available. The categories presented are intended to provide alternative information regarding the sources of the Town's local sales tax revenues.

Town of Taylor, Arizona Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Unaudited)

		Governmen	ntal Acti	vities	 Business-Ty	ре Ас	tivities			
Fiscal Year	ı	Loans Payable		apital ases (3)	Loans Payable		Capital Leases	Total Debt Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income (1)	Debt Per Capita (2)
2022	\$	229,676	\$	-	\$ 3,240,370	\$	-	3,470,046	4.65%	828
2021		-		271,144	3,671,881		-	3,943,02	5.63%	913
2020		-		311,237	4,092,696		-	4,403,933	6.63%	1,028
2019		-		350,000	4,503,907		-	4,853,907	7.35%	1,139
2018		-		50,507	4,680,907		-	4,731,414	7.10%	1,131
2017		-		75,000	3,127,875		-	3,202,87	4.50%	772
2016		-		7,686	3,344,808		-	3,352,494	4.79%	809
2015		320,000		9,614	3,587,302		18,415	3,935,33	5.91%	951
2014		345,000		25,382	3,797,350		54,039	4,221,77	6.78%	1,024
2013		370,000		50,070	4,007,269		88,112	4,515,45	6.53%	1,097

⁽¹⁾ See the schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics on page 77 for personal income and population data.

⁽²⁾ Population numbers are based on Arizona Department of Economic Security estimated amounts.

⁽³⁾ The Town implemented GASB 87 in FY22. Amounts previously reported as capital leases are now reported as loans payable.

Town of Taylor, Arizona Legal Debt Margin Information Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Unaudited)

Fiscal Year

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Secondary assessed valuaton	\$ 30,329,235 \$	27,940,699	\$ 26,492,164	\$ 22,967,858	\$ 21,173,857	\$ 19,973,435	\$ 17,693,219	\$ 15,902,970 \$	5 15,423,954	\$ 17,565,157
Debt limit @ 20%	6,065,847	5,588,140	5,298,433	4,593,572	4,234,771	3,994,687	3,538,644	3,180,594	3,084,791	3,513,031
Debt limit @ 6%	1,819,754	1,676,442	1,589,530	1,378,071	1,270,431	1,198,406	1,061,593	954,178	925,437	1,053,909
Total net debt applicable to limit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal debt margin @ 20%	6,065,847	5,588,140	5,298,433	4,593,572	4,234,771	3,994,687	3,538,644	3,180,594	3,084,791	3,513,031
Legal debt margin @ 6%	1,819,754	1,676,442	1,589,530	1,378,071	1,270,431	1,198,406	1,061,593	954,178	925,437	1,053,909

For statutory purposes, the Town's outstanding revenue bonds are not considered general obligation bonds subject to the statutory limits listed above because the Town's bonds outstanding at June 30, 2017, were secured by sales taxes, and pledged excise tax revenues, rather than property taxes.

Town of Taylor, Arizona Demographic and Economic Statistics Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Unaudited)

		ľ	/ledian	Per Capita	Total		
Fiscal	Estimated	Но	usehold	Personal	Personal	Unemployment	Public School
Year	Population	I	ncome	Income	Income	Rate	Enrollment
2022	4,190	\$	50,212	17,825	74,687,839	6.9%	2,830
2021	4,321	\$	45,632	16,199	69,997,435	7.6%	2,637
2020	4,283		43,659	15,499	66,381,981	8.7%	2,438
2019	4,262		43,659	15,499	66,056,504	3.6%	2,549
2018	4,185		44,868	15,928	66,659,266	4.2%	2,549
2017	4,151		48,320	17,154	71,204,594	3.9%	2,498
2016	4,145		47,580	16,891	70,012,781	4.6%	2,435
2015	4,136		45,350	16,099	66,586,498	9.7%	2,433
2014	4,124		42,500	15,100	62,272,400	14.6%	2,183
2013	4,115		53,384	16,796	69,115,540	15.2%	2,241

Source: US Census Bureau, Arizona Department of Economic Security, and US Department of Commerce, Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics.

Town of Taylor, Arizona Principle Employers Current Year and Nine Years Prior

(Unaudited)

	2022		2013	
Employers	Employees	Percentage of Total Employment	Employees	Percentage of Total Employment
Summit Regional Medical Center Northland Pioneer College Navajo County Wal-Mart Hon-Dah Casino Abitibi Paper Mill Show Low Unified School District Arizona Public Service Copperstate Farms Blue Ridge Unified School District	1,327 285 712 485 257 - 301 265 385 257	5.08% 1.09% 2.73% 1.86% 0.98% 0.00% 1.15% 1.02% 1.48% 0.98%	692 257 573 423 457 342 287 367 -	2.52% 0.94% 2.09% 1.54% 1.66% 1.25% 1.05% 1.34% 0.00% 0.88%
Snowflake/Taylor School District Smithfield Farms Total	208 215 4,697	0.80% 0.82% 16.48%	192 237 4,068	0.70% 0.86% 14.82%
Total Employment	28,500		27,450	

Source: Estimates of various employers and sources.

The principle employers represent a county-wide employment base, because the Town operates in a rural area and most employers are based outside the Town limits.

Town of Taylor, Arizona Full Time Equivalent Town Employees by Function Last Ten Fiscal Years

Full Time Equivalent Employees General government 6.5 6.5 6.5 Public safety Ambulance Full-time 4.5 4.5 Part-time Fire Full-time 11.5 0.5 0.5 Part-time Highways and streets 2.5 Parks Maintenance 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 Water 4.5 2.5 1.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 Sewer 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 1.5 Total 51.5 46.5 48.5 52.5

Source: Various departments

Town of Taylor, Arizona Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Public safety Fire stations Highways and streets Streetlights Lift stations Signalized intersections Recreation and parks Park areas Cemeteries Water and wastewater Well sites Treatment facilities Airport Runways

Source: Various departments

Town of Taylor, Arizona Operating Indicators by Function/Program Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Public safety 1,714 1,445 1,030 Ambulance calls for service 1,561 1,458 1,070 Fire calls for service **Building & Safety New Construction Permits** Recreation and parks Participants 5,130 5,097 4,238 5,023 4,974 4,860 4,720 4,670 4,400 4,700 Water and wastewater Water connects Sewer connects Airport **Runway Activities** 2,954 2,768 2,532

Source: Various departments

OTHER COMMUNICATIONS FROM INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

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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*

The Honorable Mayor and Town Council Taylor, Arizona

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Taylor, Arizona as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Taylor, Arizona's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 29, 2022.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town of Taylor, Arizona's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Taylor, Arizona's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town Taylor, Arizona's internal control.

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

HintonBurdick, PLLC Gilbert, Arizona December 29, 2022





Independent Auditors' Report on State Legal Compliance

The Honorable Mayor and Town Council Taylor, Arizona

We have audited the basic financial statements of the Town of Taylor, Arizona for the year ended June 30, 2022, and have issued our report thereon dated December 29, 2022. Our audit also included test work on the Town of Taylor's compliance with selected requirements identified in the State of Arizona Revised Statutes and the Arizona State Constitution including, but not limited to, Title 28, Chapter 18, Article 2.

The management of the Town of Taylor is responsible for the Town's compliance with all requirements identified above. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance with those requirements based on our audit; accordingly, we make the following statements:

The Town of Taylor has established separate funds to account for Highway User Revenue funds and Local Transportation Assistance funds. Highway user revenue fund monies received by the Town of Taylor pursuant to Title 28, Chapter 18, Article 2 and other dedicated state transportation revenues received during the current fiscal year appear to have been used solely for authorized purposes. The funds are administered in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Sources of revenues available and fund balances are reflected in the individual fund financial statements.

Our opinion regarding the Town's compliance with annual expenditure limitations has been issued separately with the Town's Annual Expenditure Limitation Report.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the requirements referred to above occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Town's compliance with those requirements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, The Town of Taylor complied, in all material respects, with the requirements identified above for the year ended June 30, 2022.

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of the applicable compliance requirements identified in the Arizona Revised Statutes as noted above and the results of that testing based on the state requirements. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

HintonBurdick, PLLC

Gilbert, Arizona December 29, 2022 This page intentionally left blank.