# Financial Statements, Supplementary Information, and Single Audit Reports

June 30, 2016

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#### Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors of Northern Arizona Intergovernmental Public Transportation Authority Flagstaff, Arizona

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying statement of net position of Northern Arizona Intergovernmental Public Transportation Authority (the Authority), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### **Auditors' Responsibility**

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

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

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

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Northern Arizona Intergovernmental Public Transportation Authority as of June 30, 2016, and the changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

## **Emphasis of Matter**

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, for the year ended June 30, 2016, the Authority adopted new accounting guidance, Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application; GASB Statement No. 73, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statement 67 and 68; and GASB No. 76, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

#### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Cost Sharing Pension Plan on page 18, and the Schedule of Pension Contributions on page 19, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a required 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. Except as noted below, 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.

Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Supplementary Information - Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the Authority's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, is presented for the purpose of additional analysis, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

## Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Fester & Chapman P.C.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 3, 2017, on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

March 3, 2017

# STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2016

# **ASSETS**

Current assets: Cash Grants and contracts receivable Inventory Prepaid expenses Total current assets	\$ 2,248,031 1,838,112 186,422 67,342 4,339,907
Capital assets: Capital assets, not being depreciated Capital assets, being depreciated, net Total capital assets Total assets	2,077,696 29,562,882 31,640,578 35,980,485
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOUR	CES
Deferred outflows related to pensions Total deferred outflows of resources	715,154 715,154
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities: Accounts payable Accrued payroll and related Total current liabilities	1,801,888 414,243 2,216,131
Noncurrent liabilities: Due to other governments Net pension liability Total noncurrent liabilities Total liabilities	1,186,695 5,376,812 6,563,507 8,779,638
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCE	CES
Deferred inflows related to pensions Total deferred inflows of resources	498,401 498,401
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets Unrestricted (deficit) Total net position	30,347,978 (2,930,378) \$ 27,417,600

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

# Year Ended June 30, 2016

Operating revenues:	
Participant fees	\$ 4,992,959
Fares	861,245
Advertising	83,119
Total operating revenues	5,937,323
	<u> </u>
Operating expenses:	
Payroll	3,937,460
Payroll taxes and benefits	1,403,531
Professional fees	393,916
Insurance	297,591
Transit services planning	181,697
Fuel and oil	390,000
Tires	57,075
Vehicle parts and supplies	220,304
Uniforms	25,291
Memberships and subscriptions	18,475
Utilities	56,768
Administration supplies	52,682
Printing and postage	49,356
Information and technology	139,657
Travel and training	76,061
Depreciation	2,015,029
Repairs and maintenance	131,004
Miscellaneous	71,468
Total operating expenses	9,517,365
Operating loss	(3,580,042)
Nonoperating revenues:	
Federal grants	4,086,255
Interest income	6,180
Other income	<u>78,710</u>
Total nonoperating revenues	4,171,145
Total honoperating revenues	4,1/1,143
Increase in net position	591,103
Net position, July 1, 2015	26,826,497
Net position, June 30, 2016	\$27,417,600

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

# Year Ended June 30, 2016

Cash flows from operating activities: Cash received from participants and customers Cash received for advertising Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services Cash payments to employees Net cash used by operating activities	\$ 6,329,497 83,119 (2,167,461) (5,201,000) (955,845)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities: Noncapital grants Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	3,129,040 3,129,040
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: Capital grants Purchase of capital assets Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	1,021,185 (1,525,362) (504,177)
Cash flows from investing activities: Interest income Other investing activities Net cash provided by investing activities	6,180 78,710 84,890
Net change in cash	1,753,908
Cash, July 1, 2015	494,123
Cash, June 30, 2016	\$ 2,248,031
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used by operating activities:  Operating loss Adjustments:	\$ (3,580,042)
Depreciation	2,015,029
Pension expense	434,337
Employer pension contributions	(388,010)
Changes in assets and liabilities: Inventory	(44,716)
Prepaid expenses	(33,599)
Accounts payable (noncapital)	72,199
Accrued payroll and related	93,664
Due to other governments	475,293
Net cash used by operating activities	<u>\$ (955,845)</u>

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2016

#### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of Northern Arizona Intergovernmental Public Transportation Authority (the Authority) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to proprietary funds of governmental units as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the Authority implemented the provisions of GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application; GASB Statement No. 73, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68; and GASB Statement No. 76, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments. GASB Statement No. 72 establishes standards for measuring fair value and applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements. GASB Statement No. 73 amended GASB Statement No. 68 requirements related to note disclosures for pension related required supplementary information and payables to defined benefit pension plans. GASB Statement No. 76 establishes the hierarchy of sources of accounting principles used to prepare financial statements of state and local governmental entities in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

A summary of the Authority's significant accounting policies follows.

# A. Reporting Entity

The Authority was formed under Arizona Revised Statutes (Statutes) 28-9102 on July 1, 2006, for the purposes of managing and operating the transit operations of participating governments. This activity comprises the Authority's major operations. Fees collected from participating governments (members) represented 84% of total operating revenues in fiscal year 2016; therefore, the Authority is highly dependent on those governments for its operations.

The Board of Directors is comprised of representatives from each of the Authority's members and has broad financial responsibilities, including the approval of the annual budget, and the establishment of a system of accounting and budgetary controls. The Board of Directors includes a member from Coconino County, Northern Arizona University, Coconino County Community College and two members from the City of Flagstaff.

A reporting entity consists of a primary government and its component units. The Authority is considered a primary government because it is a special-purpose government, is legally separate, and is fiscally independent of other state or local governments. There are no component units combined with the Authority, and the Authority is not included in any other governmental reporting entity. The Authority does not maintain any fiduciary activities.

#### B. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied, and determines when revenues and expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2016

#### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

The Authority is reported as a proprietary enterprise fund. Enterprise funds account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, in which the intent of the Authority's Board is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through participant fees and user charges; or for which the Authority's Board has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, or change in net assets is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

The financial statements of the proprietary fund are accounted for on the flow of economic resources measurement focus and use the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are earned, and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

#### C. Use of Estimates

In preparing financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### D. Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses

The enterprise fund distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and in connection with principal ongoing operations. The Authority's principal operating revenues are fares charged to riders and fees charged to participating governments. Operating expenses include administrative expenses, production and distribution expenses, and depreciation on capital assets.

Nonoperating revenues include revenues from noncapital financing activities, capital and related financing activities and revenues from investing activities. Capital and related financing activities include proceeds from capital grants and are shown on the statements of cash flows as positive cash flows. Investing activities include interest from investments and other miscellaneous sources of income.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2016

#### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

## E. Cash and Investments

Statutes authorize the Authority to invest public monies in the State Treasurer's investment pool; obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States or any of the senior debt of its agencies, sponsored agencies, corporations, sponsored corporations, or instrumentalities; specified state and local government bonds; interest earning investments such as savings accounts, certificates of deposit, and repurchase agreements in eligible depositories; and specified commercial paper, bonds, debentures, and notes issued by corporations organized and doing business in the United States. The Authority had no investments described above at June 30, 2016.

<u>Credit Risk</u> – Statutes have the following requirements for credit risk:

- 1. Commercial paper must be rated P1 by Moody's investors' service or A1 or better by Standard and Poor's rating service.
- 2. Corporate bonds, debentures, and notes must be rated A or better by Moody's investors' service or Standard and Poor's rating service.
- 3. Fixed income securities must carry one of the two highest ratings by Moody's investors' service and Standard and Poor's rating service. If only one of the above-mentioned services rates the security, it must carry the highest rating of that service.

<u>Custodial Credit Risk</u> – Statutes require collateral for demand deposits, certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements at 101 percent of all deposits not covered by federal depository insurance.

<u>Concentration of Credit Risk</u> – Statutes do not include requirements for concentration of credit risk.

<u>Interest Rate Risk</u> – Statutes require that public monies invested in securities and deposits have a maximum maturity of 5 years and that public operating fund monies invested in securities and deposits have a maximum maturity of 3 years. Investments in repurchase agreements must have a maximum maturity of 180 days.

<u>Foreign Currency Risk</u> – Statutes do not allow foreign investments unless the investment is denominated in United States dollars.

#### F.Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Authority's grants and contracts receivable consist of amounts due from federal and local governments, and from other governmental agencies. Based on historical collection experience and a review of the current status of grants and contracts receivable, the Authority has not provided an allowance for doubtful accounts, as management believes it is likely to collect the full receivable balance.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2016

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

## G. Inventory

Inventory consists of vehicle parts and supplies used to maintain and repair the Authority's fleet vehicles. The Authority records inventory as assets when purchased and expenses when consumed. Inventory is stated at cost using the first-in, first-out method.

# H. Capital Assets

Purchased capital assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation of capital assets is charged as an expense against operations. The estimated useful lives in determining depreciation using the straight-line method are:

Buildings and improvements 40 years Machinery and equipment 3-20 years

The Authority's policy is to capitalize assets with a cost in excess of \$5,000.

#### I. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

The statement of net position includes separate sections for deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to future periods that will be recognized as an expense in future periods. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to future periods and will be recognized as a revenue in future periods.

#### J. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension (asset and) liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position and additions to/deductions from the plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the plan. 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.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2016

#### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

## K. Compensated Absences

The Authority provides sick and vacation leave to its employees. The Authority provides full time employees with 12 days of sick leave annually, to a maximum of 130 days. After 20 years of service with the Authority, an employee is entitled to be paid 25% of the total unused sick hours accrued. Employees accrue vacation time to a maximum of 30 days. Upon termination, an employee is paid 100% of unused vacation time accrued, to the maximum allowable number of days.

#### NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS

#### A. Bank Deposits

<u>Custodial Credit Risk</u> – In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the Authority's deposits may not be returned. As of June 30, 2016, the bank balance of deposits was \$249,592, and the carrying amount was \$224,115. The Authority's cash on deposit at banks was fully insured at June 30, 2016. The Authority has not experienced any losses in such accounts, and management believes it is not exposed to any significant risks on cash accounts.

#### B. Deposits with the Coconino County Treasurer

At June 30, 2016, the Authority had \$2,023,416 in cash on deposit with the Coconino County Treasurer. The carrying amount of this deposit was \$2,023,416 at June 30, 2016.

The Authority's cash held on deposit with the County Treasurer was collateralized as required by statutes at June 30, 2016.

<u>Credit Risk</u> – The Authority complies with applicable statutes regarding its investment policy with respect to credit risk.

<u>Custodial Credit Risk</u> – For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Authority will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Authority complies with applicable statutes regarding its investment policy for custodial credit risk.

<u>Interest Rate Risk</u> – The Authority does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2016

#### NOTE 3 – GRANTS AND CONTRACTS RECEIVABLE

The Authority recognizes grants and contracts as support when eligible costs are incurred or services are provided. Grants and contracts receivable are recorded when allowable expenses are incurred or contracted services have been provided, but reimbursement has not been received by the Authority. Grants and contracts receivable was comprised of amounts due from the following entities at June 30, 2016:

Federal Transit Authority	\$ 1,227,783
Arizona Department of Transportation	153,686
City of Flagstaff, Arizona	373,917
Others	82,726
	\$ 1,838,112

## NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2016:

	Balance			Balance
	July 1, 2015	Increases	Decreases	June 30, 2016
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,076,046			\$ 2,076,046
Construction in progress	55,984		\$ (54,334)	1,650
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	2,132,030		(54,334)	2,077,696
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	18,874,033	\$ 957,327	(17,194)	19,814,166
Machinery and equipment	17,516,536	1,683,982		19,200,518
Total capital assets being depreciated	36,390,569	2,641,309	(17,194)	39,014,684
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(1,840,746)	(431,048)	7,307	(2,264,487)
Machinery and equipment	(5,603,334)	(1,583,981)		<u>(7,187,315</u> )
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(7,444,080</u> )	(2,015,029)	7,307	<u>(9,451,802</u> )
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	28,946,489	626,280	(9,887)	29,562,882
Total capital assets, net	\$31,078,519	\$ 626,280	\$ (64,221)	\$31,640,578

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2016

#### NOTE 5 – DUE TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS

The Authority receives payments, in advance, from its members to subsidize the cost of its operations. According to the master intergovernmental agreement signed in March 2006 and amended July 1, 2013, members must maintain a fund balance with the Authority that is equal to no less than three months of the member's annual transit operating budget. Each member's service intergovernmental agreement (service IGA) specifies when payments are due and terms of cancellation. If the service IGA is cancelable within one year of the Authority's fiscal year end, the fund balance is classified as a current liability. The rolling balances are calculated using a three-month average of operating expenses for the members, and are adjusted at June 30th each year.

The Authority had \$1,186,695 due to other governments at June 30, 2016, which was comprised of the City of Flagstaff's fund balances.

#### **NOTE 6 - PENSIONS**

<u>Plan description</u> — The Authority's 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.

<u>Benefits provided</u> — 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:

	ASRS Retirement Initial Membership Date:		
Years of service and age required to	Before July 1, 2011: Sum of years and age equals 80	On or after July 1, 2011: 30 years, age 55	
receive benefit:	10 years, age 62 5 years, age 50*	25 years, age 60 10 years, age 62	
	Any years, age 65	5 years, age 65 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%	

<sup>\*</sup>With actuarially reduced benefits

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2016

#### NOTE 6 - PENSIONS - CONTINUED

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 retirement benefit option chosen determines the survivor benefit. 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.

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, 2016, statute required active ASRS members to contribute at the actuarially determined rate of 11.47% (11.35% for retirement and 0.12% for long-term disability) of the members' annual covered payroll, and the Authority was required by statute to contribute at the actuarially determined rate of 11.47% (10.85% for retirement, 0.50% for health insurance premium benefit, and 0.12% for long-term disability) of the active members' annual covered payroll. The Authority's contributions to the pension plan for the year ended June 30, 2016, were \$388,010.

The Authority's contributions for the current and 2 preceding years for the Health Benefit Supplement and Long Term Disability, which are required contributions, were as follows:

	Health Benefit	Long-Term
Year ended June 30,	Supplement Fund	Disability Fund
2016	\$ 16,914	\$ 4,059
2015	20,692	4,208
2014	19,948	9,150

Pension liability — At June 30, 2016, the Authority reported a liability of \$5,376,812 for its proportionate share of the ASRS' net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2015. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined using update procedures to roll forward the total pension liability from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2014, to the measurement date of June 30, 2015. The Authority's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Authority's actual contributions to the plan relative to the total of all participating employers' contributions for the year ended June 30, 2015. The Authority's proportion measured as of June 30, 2015, was .034520%, which increased from its proportion of .034903% measured as of June 30, 2014.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2016

#### NOTE 6 - PENSIONS - CONTINUED

<u>Pension expense and deferred outflows/inflows of resources</u> — For the year ended June 30, 2016, the Authority recognized pension expense for ASRS of \$434,337. At June 30, 2016, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	O	Deferred utflows of Resources	I	Deferred nflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	146,722	\$	281,750
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on	Ψ	140,722	Ψ	201,730
pension plan investments				172,315
Changes in proportion and differences between the				
Authority's contributions and proportionate share of		180,422		44,336
contributions				
Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date		388,010		
Total	\$	715,154	\$	498,401

The \$388,010 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to ASRS pensions resulting from the Authority's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to ASRS pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending June 30,	
2016	\$ 4,526
2017	(171,628)
2018	(128,546)
2019	124,391

<u>Actuarial Assumptions</u> — The significant actuarial assumptions used to measure the total pension liability are as follows:

Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2014
Actuarial roll forward date	June 30, 2015
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Investment rate of return	8%
Projected salary increases	3 - 6.75%
Inflation	3%
Permanent benefit increase	Included
Mortality rates	1994 GAM Scale BB

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the 5-year period ended June 30, 2012.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2016

#### NOTE 6 - PENSIONS - CONTINUED

The long-term expected rate of return on ASRS pension plan investments was determined to be 8.79% 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 arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

		Long-Term
	Target	Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Arithmetic Real
		Rate of Return
Equity	58%	6.79%
Fixed income	25%	3.70%
Real estate	10%	4.25%
Multi-asset	5%	3.41%
Commodities	<u>2%</u>	3.93%
Total	<u>100%</u>	

<u>Discount Rate</u> — The discount rate used to measure the ASRS total pension liability was 8%, which is less than the long-term expected rate of return of 8.79%. 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 plan's 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 pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Authority's proportionate share of the ASRS net pension liability to changes in the discount rate — The following table presents the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 8%, as well as what the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (7%) or 1 percentage point higher (9%) than the current rate:

		Current	
		Discount	
	1% Decrease	Rate	1% Increase
	(7%)	(8%)	(9%)
Authority's proportionate share of the net			
pension liability	\$ 7,045,462	\$ 5,376,812	\$ 4,233,241

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2016

## NOTE 6 - PENSIONS - CONTINUED

<u>Pension plan fiduciary net position</u> — Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued ASRS financial report.

## NOTE 7 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and others; and natural disasters. These risks of loss are accounted for and financed by the following described insurance coverage.

The Authority maintains workers' compensation insurance and general liability insurance as required by laws and grantors.

There have been no material settled claims that have exceeded commercial insurance coverage.

# NOTE 8 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through March 3, 2017, which was the date the Authority's financial statements were issued.

# REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF THE AUTHORITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY - COST-SHARING PENSION PLAN

June 30, 2016

Arizona State Retirement System:	Reporting Fiscal Year (Measurement Date)		
	2016 (2015)	2015 (2014)	2014 through 2007
The Authority's proportion of the net pension liability The Authority's proportionate share of the net pension	0.034520%	0.034903%	Information not available
liability	\$ 5,376,812	\$ 5,164,467	
The Authority's covered payroll	\$ 3,382,829	\$ 2,997,618	
The Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	158.94%	172.29%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	68.35%	69.49%	

# SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS

June 30, 2016

Arizona State Retirement System:		Reporting	Fiscal Yea	<u>r                                      </u>
	2016	2015	2014	2013 through 2007
				Information not
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 388,010	\$ 372,160 \$	359,901	available
The Authority's contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution  The Authority's contribution deficiency.	388,010	372,160	359,901	
The Authority's contribution deficiency	¢	• •		
(excess)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
The Authority's covered payroll	\$ 3,382,829	\$ 2,997,618 \$	3,102,595	
The Authority's contributions as a percentage				
of covered payroll	11.47%	12.42%	11.60%	

# SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

# Year Ended June 30, 2016

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program Title	CFDA Number	Pass-Through Grantor's Number	Expenditures	Amount Provided to Subrecipients
U.S. Department of Transportation:				
Federal Transit Cluster:  Federal Transit - Capital Investment Grants Federal Transit - Formula Grants  Total Federal Transit Cluster	20.500 20.507	N/A N/A	\$ 1,029,200 2,692,100 3,721,300	\$ - - -
Metropolitan Transportation Planning and State and Non-Metropolitan Planning and Research, passed through ADOT	20.505	GRT-15-0005366-T	54,609	-
Formula Grants for Rural Areas, passed through ADOT	20.509	GRT-14-0006484-T	8,683	-
Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities, passed through ADOT	20.513	GRT-14-0004283-T GRT-15-0005627-T	301,663	
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ 4,086,255	\$ -

## Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year Ended June 30, 2016

## NOTE 1 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of the Authority for the year ended June 30, 2016, and is presented on the accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the basic financial statements.

# NOTE 2 - CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE (CFDA) NUMBERS

The program titles and CFDA numbers were obtained from the federal or pass-through grantors, or the 2016 *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Update*.

#### NOTE 3 - INDIRECT COST RATE

The Authority did not elect to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate as covered in 2 CFR §200.414.

#### **NOTE 4 - SUBRECIPIENTS**

The Authority did not award any federal monies to subrecipients during the year ending June 30, 2016.



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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 Board of Directors of Northern Arizona Intergovernmental Public Transportation Authority Flagstaff, Arizona

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the business-type activities of Northern Arizona Intergovernmental Public Transportation Authority (the Authority) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 3, 2017. The Authority has not presented management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of, the basic financial statements.

## **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Authority's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the basic financial statements but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority'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 a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2016-001 that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

# **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

# **Authority's Response to Finding**

Fester & Chapman P.C.

The Authority's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying corrective action plan. The Authority's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

## **Purpose of this Report**

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority'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 Authority's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

March 3, 2017



Certified Public Accountants 9019 East Bahia Drive Suite 100 Scottsdale, Arizona 85260

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Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

The Board of Directors of Northern Arizona Intergovernmental Public Transportation Authority Flagstaff, Arizona

## Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Northern Arizona Intergovernmental Public Transportation Authority (the Authority)'s compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Authority's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2016. The Authority's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

# Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the Authority's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Authority's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

## **Opinion on Each Major Federal Program**

In our opinion, the Authority complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2016.

#### **Other Matters**

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed an instance of noncompliance which is required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2016-101. Our opinion on each major federal program is not modified with respect to this matter.

The Authority's response to the noncompliance finding is described in the accompanying corrective action plan. The Authority's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

# **Report on Internal Control Over Compliance**

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

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies, and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficies may exist that have not been identified. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over compliance, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2016-101, that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

The Authority's response to the internal control over compliance finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying corrective action plan. The Authority's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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

Fester & Chapman P.C.

March 3, 2017

# SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

Year Ended June 30, 2016

# Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements: Type of auditors' report issued: Internal control over financial reporting: Material weakness(es) identified in internal control over financial reporting? Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses? Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	<pre>Unmodified  yes</pre>
Federal Awards: Internal control over major programs: Material weakness(es) identified? Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weakness(es)? Type of auditors' report on compliance for major programs: Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	yes no yes none reported  Unmodified  X yes no
Identification of major programs: CFDA Number	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
20.500 20.507	Federal Transit Cluster: Federal Transit - Capital Investment Grants Federal Transit - Formula Grants
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:  Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?  Other Matters:  Auditee's Summary Schedule of Prior Audit	\$750,000 X yes no
Findings required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.51 (b)?	X yes no

## SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

Year Ended June 30, 2016

# Section II - Financial Statement Findings

2016-001 - Significant Deficiency in Internal Controls over Payroll

Criteria: Subpart E, Section 200.430(8)(i) of the Uniform Guidance states: "Charges to

Federal awards for salaries and wages must be based on records that accurately

reflect the work performed."

Condition: Out of a sample size of 40 payroll transactions that we tested, one payroll

transaction was not calculated accurately, and the employee was underpaid for

0.5 hours of overtime pay.

Cause: Unknown.

Effect: Wages charged to a federal grant may not have been accurate.

Recommendation: We recommend that management review wage calculations to help ensure their

accuracy.

## Section III - Findings and Questioned Costs - Major Federal Programs' Audit

2016-101 - Significant Deficiency in Internal Controls over Payroll

Federal Program: Federal Transit Cluster: CFDA Nos. 20.500, and 20.507

U.S. Department of Transportation

See finding 2016-001 in Section II.



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#### CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

Year Ended June 30, 2016

Northern Arizona Intergovernmental Public Transportation Authority respectfully submits the following Corrective Action Plan for the year ended June 30, 2016.

Name and address of the independent public accounting firm:

Fester & Chapman P.C. 9019 East Bahia Drive, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85260

Audit Period: July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016

The findings from the June 30, 2016 schedule of findings and questioned costs are discussed below.

#### **Financial Statement Findings**

2016-001 - Significant Deficiency in Internal Control over Payroll

Recommendation: We recommend that management review wage calculations to help ensure their accuracy.

Action Taken: NAIPTA has updated our payroll processing procedure to ensure that no time is lost in the transition of data from Time & Labor to Payroll. The Accounting Technician II will run a report in Time & Labor showing all time by category approved for processing, transfer data from Time & Labor to Payroll, and then use the Time & Labor report to verify all data transferred into Payroll correctly. The verified report will be provided to the Business Manager as part of the completed payroll packet for final approval.

Anticipated Completion Date: June 30, 2017

## Major Federal Programs' Audit Findings

Federal Program:

Federal Transit Cluster: CFDA Nos. 20.500, and 20.507

U.S. Department of Transportation

2016-101 – Significant Deficiency in Internal Control over Payroll

See Finding 2016-001.

Respectfully submitted,

Heather Dalmolin, Administrative Director

Northern Arizona Intergovernmental Public Transportation Authority

Getting you where you want to go



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#### SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

Year Ended June 30, 2016

Status of Financial Statement Findings

Finding No.: 2015-001 Accrued Payroll and Related Liabilities

Status: Corrected.

Status of Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

Federal Program: Federal Transit Cluster: CFDA Nos. 20.500, 20.507, and 20.526

U.S. Department of Transportation

Finding No.: 2015-002 Internal Control over Payroll

Status: Partially corrected.

