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**Scottsdale Preserve Authority**  
(A Component Unit of the City of Scottsdale, Arizona)



**Annual Financial Report**  
**Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016**

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# Scottsdale Preserve Authority

For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2016

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors  
Scottsdale Preserve Authority

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Scottsdale Preserve Authority (SPA), a component unit of the City of Scottsdale, Arizona, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the SPA's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

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

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

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free 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 entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

### ***Opinions***

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Scottsdale Preserve Authority, as of June 30, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### ***Other Matters***

#### ***Required Supplementary Information***

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of 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.

#### **Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards**

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 27, 2016, on our consideration of Scottsdale Preserve Authority'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 to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Scottsdale Preserve Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

*Heinfeld, Meech & Co., P.C.*

Heinfeld, Meech & Co., P.C.  
Phoenix, Arizona  
October 27, 2016

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# Management's Discussion and Analysis

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For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

As management of the Scottsdale Preserve Authority (SPA), we offer readers this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the SPA for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. The Scottsdale Preserve Authority is a component unit of the City of Scottsdale, Arizona (City).

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The liabilities and assets of the SPA were equal at the close of the most recent fiscal year with a fund balance of \$0 (net position).
- The SPA's total net position was \$0 during the fiscal year. As of June 30, 2016, the SPA's Debt Service Fund reported an ending fund balance of \$0.
- The SPA's total long-term debt decreased by \$4,340,000 during the current fiscal year due to the payment of principal on outstanding debt.
- The SPA is in compliance with all significant bond indentures.

## OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis introduces the SPA's basic financial statements. Because of its limited purpose, the SPA's basic financial statements are comprised of two components: (1) Statement of Net Position and Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and the Statement of Activities and Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances and (2) Notes to the Basic Financial Statements. Because the SPA only has one governmental program, the government-wide and fund financial statements are combined.

### Government-wide Financial Statements

The *Statement of Net Position* is designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the SPA's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. The statement of net position presents information on all of the SPA's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as useful indicators of whether or not the financial position of the SPA is improving or deteriorating.

The *Statement of Activities* presents information showing how the SPA's assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported when the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will result in cash flows in future fiscal periods, such as revenues pertaining to uncollected taxes and expenses related to accrued interest.

# Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

## Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The SPA, like the City, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The SPA maintains two governmental funds, general fund and debt service fund. Information is presented on the Statement of Net Position and Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and the Statement of Activities and Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances.

The SPA does not adopt an annual appropriated budget for its revenues and expenses. The debt service payments are budgeted as part of the City's annual budget.

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes to the basic financial statements provide additional information that is essential to acquire a full understanding of the data provided in the basic financial statements.

## Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, changes in net position may serve over time as useful indicators of a government's financial condition. The liabilities and assets of the SPA were equal at the close of the most recent fiscal year with a balance of \$0 (net position).

## Net Position

June 30, 2016 and 2015

	Governmental Activities	
	2016	2015
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current Assets	\$ -	\$ 5,304,906
Noncurrent Assets	48,113,533	47,373,981
Total Assets	48,113,533	52,678,887
Deferred Outflows of Resources	786,536	901,905
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	48,900,069	53,580,792
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Current Liabilities	5,411,306	5,304,906
Noncurrent Liabilities	43,488,763	48,275,886
Total Liabilities	48,900,069	53,580,792
<b>NET POSITION</b>		
Unrestricted	-	-
Total Net Position	\$ -	\$ -

The SPA's total net position remains the same at \$0.

# Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

## Changes in Net Position

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

	Governmental Activities	
	2016	2015
<b>REVENUES</b>		
Payments Received from City of Scottsdale	\$ 1,823,367	\$ 1,995,877
Total Revenues	1,823,367	1,995,877
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
General Government	5,440	4,410
Debt Service	1,817,927	1,991,467
Total Expenses	1,823,367	1,995,877
Change in Net Position	-	-
Net Position, Beginning of Year	-	-
Net Position, End of Year	\$ -	\$ -

Expenses and revenues decreased due to a decrease in long-term debt.

## Financial Analysis of the SPA's Funds

As noted earlier, the SPA uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with legal requirements related to special purpose SPA bonds.

The focus of the SPA's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of resources that are available for spending.

The General Fund is used to pay administration expenses related to the SPA revenue bonds. Revenues were equal to expenses in the General Fund for the current fiscal year.

At June 30, 2016, the SPA's governmental funds reported a combined ending balance of \$0. The Debt Service Fund and the General Fund each had a fund balance of \$0.

## Debt Administration

The SPA's total long-term debt decreased by \$4,340,000 during the current fiscal year due to the payment of principal on outstanding debt. The total Excise Revenue Debt at June 30, 2016 was \$40,025,000.

## Outstanding Debt

June 30, 2016 and 2015

	Governmental Activities	
	2016	2015
Excise Tax Revenue Bonds	\$ 40,025,000	\$ 44,365,000



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## Management's Discussion and Analysis

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For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

### **Economic Factors**

The City's long-term financial plan remains one of conservative economic growth as Scottsdale's economy continues to improve. City revenues are forecast to increase by modest amounts again in fiscal year 2016/17, combined with a focus on efficient spending continues the trend from the past three years.

### **Requests for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the SPA's finances for all of those with an interest. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Scottsdale City Treasurer's Office at 7447 E. Indian School Road, Suite 210, Scottsdale, AZ 85251.

# Basic Financial Statements

# Statement of Net Position and Governmental Funds Balance Sheet

June 30, 2016

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total	Adjustments	Statement of Net Position
<b>ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>					
Assets					
Noncurrent Assets					
Cash, Restricted	\$ -	\$ 5,411,306	\$ 5,411,306	\$ -	\$ 5,411,306
Long-term Receivable from City of Scottsdale	-	42,702,227	42,702,227	-	42,702,227
Total Assets	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 48,113,533</u>	<u>\$ 48,113,533</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48,113,533</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Deferred Amounts on Refunding				786,536	786,536
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources				<u>786,536</u>	<u>48,900,069</u>
<b>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES/NET POSITION</b>					
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities					
Matured Interest Payable	-	1,071,306	1,071,306	-	1,071,306
Matured Bonds Payable	-	4,340,000	4,340,000	-	4,340,000
Total Current Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>5,411,306</u>	<u>5,411,306</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,411,306</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities					
Due Within One Year	-	-	-	4,175,000	4,175,000
Due After One Year	-	-	-	39,313,763	39,313,763
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>43,488,763</u>	<u>43,488,763</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>5,411,306</u>	<u>5,411,306</u>	<u>43,488,763</u>	<u>48,900,069</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Unavailable Revenue	-	42,702,227	42,702,227	(42,702,227)	-
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>-</u>	<u>48,113,533</u>	<u>48,113,533</u>	<u>786,536</u>	<u>48,900,069</u>
Fund Balances/Net Position					
Fund Balances					
Restricted	-	-	-	-	-
Total Fund Balances	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 48,113,533</u>	<u>\$ 48,113,533</u>		
Net Position					
Unrestricted				-	-
Total Net Position				<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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

**Statement of Activities and Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Debt Service Fund</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>Statement of Activities</b>
<b>REVENUES</b>					
Payments Received from City of Scottsdale	\$ 5,440	\$ 6,489,681	\$ 6,495,121	\$ (4,671,754)	\$ 1,823,367
Total Revenues	5,440	6,489,681	6,495,121	(4,671,754)	1,823,367
<b>EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES</b>					
General Government					
City Treasurer - Finance and Accounting	5,440	-	5,440	-	5,440
Debt Service					
Principal Retirement	-	4,340,000	4,340,000	(4,340,000)	-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	2,149,681	2,149,681	(331,754)	1,817,927
Total Expenditures/Expenses	5,440	6,489,681	6,495,121	(4,671,754)	1,823,367
Net Change in Fund Balances/Net Position	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balances/Net Position, Beginning of Year	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balances/Net Position, End of Year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

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

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## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Scottsdale Preserve Authority (SPA), a 501c3 nonprofit corporation, has adopted, as a component unit of the City, the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to governmental units as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. A summary of the more significant accounting policies of the SPA follows.

#### A. Reporting Entity

The Scottsdale Preserve Authority is a nonprofit corporation created by the City in 1996 to finance land acquisitions for the McDowell Sonoran Preserve (Preserve). The SPA is a component unit of the City of Scottsdale, Arizona. There are no component units combined with the SPA for financial statement presentation purposes. The Preserve was created by the City to protect the McDowell Mountains and related Sonoran desert lands and is supported by six public votes. The SPA issues its own bonds which are repaid through the two tenths of one percent City sales tax approved by voters to be used specifically for this purpose. A timeline of events for the SPA follows:

- May 23, 1995, the residents of the City passed proposition 400 which stated that funds collected by a sales tax increase (0.2 percent) can be used for land acquisition only, within Scottsdale's city boundaries.
- July 1, 1995, sales tax increase went into effect.
- September 1996, voters approved the use of revenue bonds to acquire land using proceeds from the sales tax increase.
- November 1998, voters approved expanding the boundary in which the Preserve tax could be used for land acquisition to include an additional 19,940 acres.
- May 18, 2004, voters approved a sales tax increase (0.15 percent) to be used for Preserve land acquisition and constructing improvements.
- July 1, 2004, new sales tax increase went into effect.

#### B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the SPA. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by payments from the City revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. The SPA had no business-type activities during the fiscal year.

Financial statements are provided for the SPA's major governmental funds, with an adjustments column to arrive at government-wide financial statement amounts.

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## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

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 earned and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the SPA considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 31 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting, except expenditures related to claims and judgments, which are recorded only when payment is due. However, since debt service resources are provided during the current year for payment of governmental long-term principal and interest due early in the following year, the expenditures and related liabilities have been recognized in the Debt Service Fund.

Installment payments from the City and interest associated with the current fiscal period are considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be earned and available only when cash is received by the SPA.

The SPA reports the following major governmental funds:

- The *General Fund* accounts for resources accumulated and used for the payment of other operating expenditures for the SPA, which may include insurance, legal fees and administration costs.
- The *Debt Service Fund* accounts for resources accumulated and used for the payment of governmental long-term debt principal, interest and related costs.
- Although they have not adopted a formal policy, when both restricted and unassigned funds are available for use, it is the SPA's practice to use restricted funds first, and then unassigned funds as they are needed. Currently, the SPA does not have any nonspendable, committed or assigned funds.

#### D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources and Net Position/Fund Balance

##### 1. Cash and Investments

As a 501c3 non-profit corporation, investments are not restricted by the Arizona Revised Statutes. The City of Scottsdale's investment policy authorizes the SPA to invest public monies in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Government agencies, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper (A-1, P-1), highly rated corporate bonds/notes, repurchase agreements, mutual funds consisting of the foregoing, and the State of Arizona Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP).

Cash held by trustee at June 30, 2016, plus accrued interest, is restricted as to usage.

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## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 2. Restricted Assets

Cash held by the SPA's trustee is classified as a restricted asset on the statement of net position because its use is limited to payments for debt service.

#### 3. Capital Assets

Land acquired by the SPA is donated to the City of Scottsdale, Arizona upon purchase for the McDowell Sonoran Preserve. As a result, the SPA owns no capital assets.

#### 4. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are expensed as incurred.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as an other financing source. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources, while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

#### 5. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The SPA has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. It is the deferred amounts on refunding. Deferred amounts on refunding result from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The SPA has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the balance sheet.

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## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 6. Net Position/Fund Balance

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report nonspendable portions of fund balance related to prepaids, inventories, long term receivables, and corpus on any permanent fund. Restricted funds are constrained from outside parties (statute, grantors, bond agreements, etc.). Committed fund balances are established and modified by a resolution approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has not authorized anyone to assign fund balances. Unassigned fund balances are considered the remaining amounts. The SPA has not formally adopted a spending priority policy and therefore uses the spending priority indicated in GASB Statement 54. When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted resources are available, it is the SPA's practice to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources. When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which committed, assigned and unassigned amounts are available, GASB Statement 54 indicates to use committed first, then assigned, and finally unassigned amounts.

In the government-wide financial statements, net position is reported in two categories: restricted net position and unrestricted net position. Restricted net position accounts for the portion of net position restricted by bond covenant. Unrestricted net position is the remaining net position not included in the previous category.



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## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

### NOTE 2 – RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### A. Amounts Reported in the Statement of Net Position are Different Because:

Amounts receivable from the City for retirement of debts are reported as deferred inflows of resources as they are not considered available.	\$ 42,702,227
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, are not reported in the funds.	(43,488,763)
Deferred amounts on refunding are long-term in nature and not reported in the funds.	<u>786,536</u>
Net adjustment to reduce total fund balance to arrive at net position	-
Total Fund Balance	<u>-</u>
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

#### B. Amounts Reported in the Statement of Activities are Different Because:

Contractual agreement provides for repayment of debt by the City to the SPA. Thus, in the statement of activities, revenues are recorded at the inception of the agreement rather than as received. Revenues in the fund statements that provide current financial resources for payment of principal have been previously recognized as revenues in the statement of activities resulting in the following adjustments to the revenue

Principal and premium and deferred refunding cost payment from City of Scottsdale	\$ (4,671,754)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds; however, neither transaction has any effect on net position.	4,340,000
Governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are amortized in the statement of activities	331,754
Net Adjustments to Change in net position	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>-</u>
<b>Change in Net Position</b>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

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# Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

## NOTE 3 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

### A. Budgetary Information

The SPA does not adopt an annual appropriation budget. However, debt service payments are budgeted as part of the City's annual budget.

## NOTE 4 – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

### A. Assets

#### 1. Deposits

**Deposits** – At June 30, 2016, the SPA's deposits were \$5,411,306.

##### *Custodial Credit Risk*

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned. As of June 30, 2016 securities valued at \$5,411,306 were held by the SPA's pledging financial institution's trust department in the name of the SPA. Therefore, there were no deposits that were exposed to custodial risk.

#### 2. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets at June 30, 2016, as follows:

Restricted for:

Debt Service Fund	<u>\$ 5,411,306</u>
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### B. Liabilities

#### Obiligations Under Long-term Debt

##### *Revenue Bonds*

The SPA issues excise tax revenue bonds to provide funds to acquire land for the McDowell Sonoran Preserve. Revenue bonds have been issued for governmental activities only. The bonds are generally callable with interest payable semiannually.

# Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

## NOTE 4 – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

Bonds payable at June 30, 2016, consisted of the outstanding revenue bonds presented below:

Purpose	Bonds Outstanding
2010 Scottsdale Preserve Authority Excise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds issued October 10, 2010, due in annual installments of \$3,110,000 to \$6,090,000 through July 1, 2024; interest at 3 percent to 5.25 percent. Original issue amount \$32,855,000.	\$ 32,855,000
2011 Scottsdale Preserve Authority Excise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds issued on April 6, 2011, due in annual installments of \$920,000 to \$1,350,000 through July 1, 2022; interest at 2 percent to 5 percent. Original issue amount \$12,015,000.	7,170,000
Total Scottsdale Preserve Authority Bonds	<u>\$ 40,025,000</u>

The City is obligated under agreements to pay the SPA amounts sufficient to retire the SPA's bonds and related interest in exchange for the properties acquired in connection with the issuance of the bonds. The City has collateralized the SPA bonds by a pledge of the Preserve Excise Tax, which is a two-tenths (.2) of one percent (1%) transaction privilege and use tax, and a one and one half-tenths (.15) of one percent (1%) transaction privilege and use tax of the City approved by the qualified electors of the City on May 23, 1995 and May 18, 2004, respectively. The revenues generated by the Preserve Excise Tax have consistently been greater than 150 percent of the annual debt service payments on the SPA bonds as required in the agreements.

The agreements mentioned above are, in substance, long-term sales contracts for an amount equal to the SPA's bonded debt and interest thereon. Accordingly, the accompanying balance sheet reflects a receivable from the City for the present value of the amounts due, which corresponds to the principal portion of the bonded debt payable.

### *Changes in Long-term Liabilities*

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Excise Tax Revenue Bonds	\$ 44,365,000	\$ -	\$ (4,340,000)	\$ 40,025,000	\$ 4,175,000
Issuance Premium	3,910,886	-	(447,123)	3,463,763	-
Total	<u>\$ 48,275,886</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (4,787,123)</u>	<u>\$ 43,488,763</u>	<u>\$ 4,175,000</u>

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## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

### NOTE 4 – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for revenue bonds are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2017	\$ 4,175,000	\$ 1,935,863
2018	4,365,000	1,759,963
2019	4,540,000	1,602,462
2020	4,780,000	1,375,462
2021	5,015,000	1,157,088
2022-2024	17,150,000	1,838,587
Total	<u>\$ 40,025,000</u>	<u>\$ 9,669,425</u>

### NOTE 5 – OTHER INFORMATION

#### A. Risk Management

The SPA 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 SPA does not have separate insurance coverage but is included under the City of Scottsdale, Arizona's risk management.