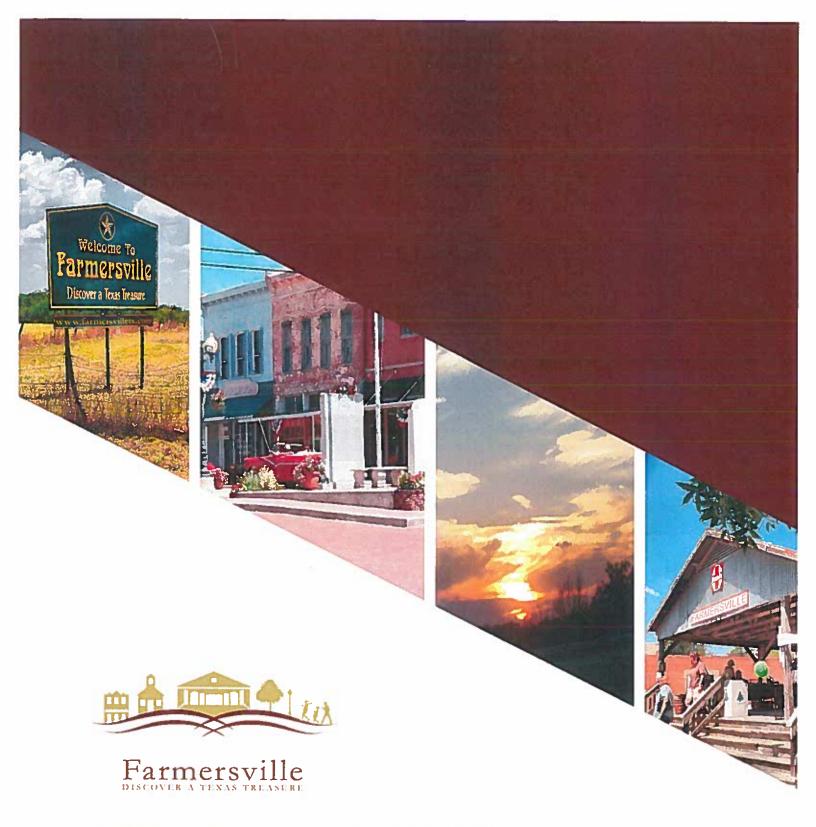
VI. Regular Agenda

Agenda Section	Regular Agenda						
Section Number	VI.A						
Subject	Presentation of City audit report.						
То	ayor and Council Members						
From	en White, City Manager						
Date	une 26, 2018						
Attachment(s)	Audit report						
Related Link(s)	http://www.farmersvilletx.com/government/agendas and minutes/city council meetings.php						
Consideration and Discussion	City Council discussion as required						
Action	<ul> <li>Motion/second/vote</li> <li>Approve</li> <li>Approve with Updates</li> <li>Disapprove</li> <li>Motion/second/vote to continue to a later date.</li> <li>Approve</li> <li>Disapprove</li> <li>Move item to another agenda.</li> <li>No motion, no action</li> </ul>						



# ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2017

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Farmersville, Texas:

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, discretely presented component units, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Farmersville, Texas (the "City"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

The City's 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. 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.

#### Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, discretely presented component units, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City as of September 30, 2017, 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.

#### **Emphasis of Matter**

#### Correction of Errors

As discussed in Note V.E to the financial statements, beginning fund balance and net position has been restated to reflect correction of errors in the 2016 financial statements. 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, pension information and budgetary comparison information 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 Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information, such as the combining statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The other supplementary 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. 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 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 combining statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

BrooksWatson & Co., PLLC

Brook Watson & Co.

Certified Public Accountants

Houston, Texas June 22, 2018

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# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A) September 30, 2017

As management of the City of Farmersville, Texas (the "City"), we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017.

#### Financial Highlights

- The City's total combined net position was \$9,037,630 at September 30, 2017. Of this, \$3,107,713
  (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to its citizens and
  creditors.
- At the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$2,880,528, a decrease of \$999,159.
- As of the end of the year, the unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$907,121 or 25% of total general fund expenditures.
- The City had an overall decrease in net position of \$189,269, which is primarily a result of the
  expenses exceeding revenues for governmental activities.
- The City closed the year with a net pension liability of \$675,488.

#### Overview of the Financial Statements

The discussion and analysis provided here are intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements consist of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) the notes to financial statements. This report also includes supplementary information intended to furnish additional detail to support the basic financial statements themselves.

#### Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents financial information on all of the City's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2017

reported for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the City include general government, public safety, community development, library and civic center, and public works. The business-type activities of the City include a water, wastewater, electric and refuse operations.

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 City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on *near-term* inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the City's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The City of Farmersville, Texas maintains thirteen individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general, debt service fund, and the capital projects funds are considered to be major funds. Fund data for the remaining nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements in the combining and individual fund statements and schedules section of this report.

The City of Farmersville, Texas adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general, debt service and utility funds. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided to demonstrate compliance with the general fund budget.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2017

Proprietary Funds. The City maintains one type of proprietary fund. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its water distribution, wastewater collection/treatment, electric and refuse operations. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the water, wastewater, electric and refuse funds. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found in the basic financial statements of this report.

**Notes to Financial Statements.** The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is necessary to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes are the last section of the basic financial statements.

**Other Information.** In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain *required supplementary information* (RSI) concerning the City's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension and other post-employment benefits to its employees.

The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds are presented immediately following the required supplementary information on pension and OPEB.

#### **Government-Wide Financial Analysis**

As noted previously, net position over time, may serve as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. For the City of Farmersville, Texas, assets exceed liabilities by \$9,037,630 as of year end.

The largest portion of the City's net position, \$5,578,782, reflects its investments in capital assets (e.g., land, city hall, police station, streets, and utility systems, as well as the public works facilities), less any debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2017

#### **Statement of Net Position:**

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position:

	2017					2016						
	Go	vernmental	Business-Type				Governmental		Bu	siness-Type		
		Activities		Activities		Total		Activities		Activities		Total
Current and												
other assets	\$	3,152,800	\$	8,161,229	\$	11,314,029	\$	4,139,463	\$	2,626,671	\$	6,766,134
Capital assets, net	_	6,868,589		6,376,067		13,244,656		7,378,434		5,373,048		12,751,482
Total Assets		10,021,389		14,537,296		24,558,685		11,517,897		7,999,719		19,517,616
	_		_									
Deferred Outflows		313,415	_	90,518		403,933		329,047		100,668		429,715
												<del></del>
Other liabilities		823,931		597,464		1,421,395		818,538		483,795		1,302,333
Long-term liabilities		8,296,394		6,137,692		14,434,086		8,973,746		427,854		9,401,600
Total Liabilities		9,120,325		6,735,156		15,855,481		9,792,284		911,649		10,703,933
Deferred Inflows	_	51,637		17,870		69,507		12,257		4,242		16,499
Net Position:												
Net investment												
in capital assets		(225,684)		5,804,466		5,578,782		664,614		4,983,648		5,648,262
Restricted		351,135		-		351,135		274,644		-		274,644
Unrestricted		1,037,391	_	2,070,322		3,107,713		1,103,145		2,200,848		3,303,993
<b>Total Net Position</b>	\$	1,162,842	\$	7,874,788	\$	9,037,630	\$	2,042,403	\$	7,184,496	\$	9,226,899

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2017

#### **Statement of Activities:**

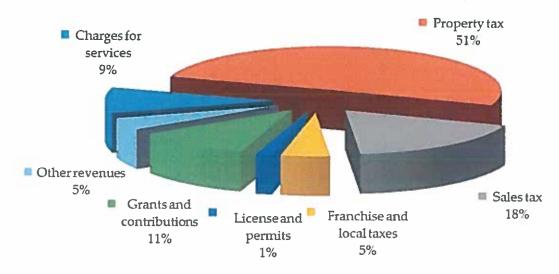
The following table provides a summary of the City's changes in net position:

	For the Ye	ar Ended Septem	ber 30, 2017	For the Year Ended September 30, 2016				
	Governmental	Business-Type	Total Primary	Governmental	Business-Type	Total Primary		
	Activities	Activities	Government	Activities	Activities	Government		
Revenues								
Program revenues:								
Charges for services	\$ 285,864	\$ 6,364,554	\$ 6,650,418	\$ 305,029	\$ 6,276,811	S 6,581,840		
Grants and contributions	328,119	52,235	380,354	276,569	202,928	479,497		
General revenues:								
Property tax	1,534,160	-	1,534,160	1,487,336	-	1,487,336		
Sales tax	549,160	-	549,160	557,235	•	557,235		
Franchise and local taxes	142,170	-	142,170	117,894	•	117,894		
License and permits	46,846	-	46,846	23,386	-	23,386		
Investment income	21,350	13,656	35,006	16,279	4,521	20,800		
Other revenues	117,156		117,156	72,209		72,209		
Total Revenues	3,024,825	6,430,445	9,455,270	2,855,937	6,484,260	9,340,197		
Expenses								
General government	645,827	-	645,827	644,510	•	644,510		
Municipal court	233,594	-	233,594	181,591	•	181,591		
Public safety	1,612,583	-	1,612,583	1,511,743	•	1,511,743		
Public works	1,139,570	-	1,139,570	1,215,217	-	1,215,217		
Culture and recreation	26,076	-	26,076	99,588	-	99,588		
Library and civic center	204,574	*	204,574	196,674	-	196,674		
Interest and fiscal charges	254,168	•	254,168	271,051	-	271,051		
Water	-	1,402,452	1,402,452	-	1,287,607	1,287,607		
Wastewater	*	762,429	762,429	-	666,081	666,081		
Electric	-	2,985,281	2,985,281	-	2,886,343	2,886,343		
Refuse		377,985	377,985		350,811	350,811		
Total Expenses	4,116,392	5,528,147	9,644,539	4,120,374	5,190,842	9,311,216		
Change in Net Position								
Before Transfers	(1,091,567)	902,298	(189,269)	(1,264,437)	1,293,418	28,981		
Transfers in (out)	212,006	(212,006)		1,394,343	(1,394,343)	7		
Total	212,006	(212,006)	-	1,394,343	(1,394,343)			
Change in Net Position	(879,561)	690,292	(189,269)	129,906	(100,925)	28,981		
Beginning Net Position	2,042,403	7,184,496	9,226,899	1,912,497	7,285,421	9,197,918		
<b>Ending Net Position</b>	\$ 1,162,842	\$ 7,874,788	\$ 9,037,630	\$ 2,042,403	\$ 7,184,496	\$ 9,226,899		

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
September 30, 2017

Graphic presentations of selected data from the summary tables are displayed below to assist in the analysis of the City's activities.

## **Governmental Activities - Revenues**

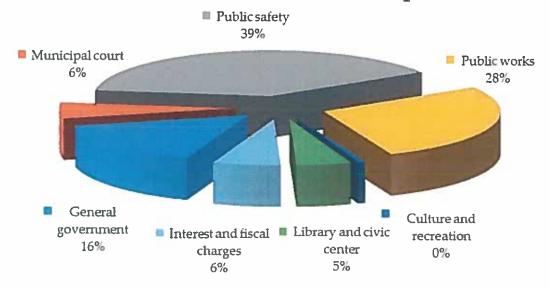


For the year ended September 30, 2017, revenues from governmental activities totaled \$3,024,825. Property tax and sales tax are the City's largest revenue sources. Grants and contributions increased by \$51,550 and 14% due primarily to nonrecurring public safety grant reimbursements received in the current year. Franchise taxes increased by \$24,276 and 21% due to economic growth. License and permits increased \$23,460 or 100%, which was expected and budgeted for due to the increase in new development. Other revenues increased \$44,947 or 62% due primarily to nonrecurring insurance reimbursements received in the current year. All other revenues remained stable.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
September 30, 2017

This graph shows the governmental function expenses of the City:

# Governmental Activities - Expenses

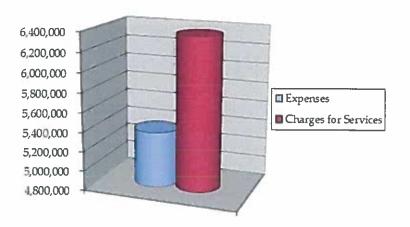


For the year ended September 30, 2017, expenses for governmental activities totaled \$4,116,392. This represents a slight decrease of \$3,982 from the prior year. The City's largest functional expenses are public safety of \$1,612,583 and public works of \$1,139,570. Public safety expenses increased by \$100,840 or 7% due to added personnel costs and additional capital depreciation. Municipal court expenses increased by \$52,003 or 29% due to an increase in salaries and information technology related expenses. Culture and recreation expenses decreased \$73,512 or 74% due to a reduction of Chapparal Grant activities. All other expenditures remained stable.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2017

Business-type activities are shown comparing operating costs to revenues generated by related services.

### Business-Type Activities - Revenues and Expenses



For the year ended September 30, 2017, charges for services by business-type activities totaled \$6,364,554. This is consistent with the prior year with only an increase of \$87,743, or 1%.

Total expenses increased \$337,305 or 6%. This primarily consists of an increase in water costs water and electric maintenance costs, in addition to wastewater bond issuance costs.

Current and other assets, as well as long-term liabilities, for business-type activities increased \$5,534,558 and \$5,709,838, respectively, primarily due to the bond issuance of \$5,845,000 at the end of the year.

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, fund accounting is used to demonstrate and ensure compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

<u>Governmental Funds</u> - The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information of near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the City's net resources available for spending at the end of the year.

As of the end of the year the general fund reflected a total fund balance of \$907,121, a decrease of \$147,928. The decrease is a result of expenditures exceeding revenues and transfers in from other funds.

The debt service fund reflected a total fund balance of \$250,823, an increase of \$30,349 from the prior year. The increase is a result of property tax revenues exceeding debt service expenses.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2017

The capital projects fund reflected a fund balance of \$1,264,125, a decrease of \$1,096,917. The decrease was a result of increased capital outlay expenditures and limited investment income.

There was an overall decrease in governmental fund balance of \$999,159. This is primarily due to the increase in capital expenditures with no offsetting bond issuances in the current year.

<u>Proprietary Funds</u> - The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

#### GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

There was a total negative budget variance of \$113,217 in the general fund. Total actual revenues were \$141,040 more than budgeted, actual expenditures were \$24,728 less than budgeted, and other financing sources and uses have a negative budget variance of \$278,985.

#### CAPITAL ASSETS

As of the end of the year, the City's governmental activities funds had invested \$6,868,589 in a variety of capital assets and infrastructure, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is included with the governmental capital assets as required by GASB Statement No. 34. The City's business-type activities funds had invested \$6,376,067 in a variety of capital assets and infrastructure, net of accumulated depreciation.

Major capital asset events during the current year include the following:

- City Hall and police department improvements totaling \$225,546.
- Investments to Hwy 380 infrastructure totaling \$624,773.
- Investments in Jackson Street projecting of \$424,826.
- Purchased automated meter reading system for the utility departments totaling \$158,452.
- The transfer of assets from governmental to business-type funds in the amount of \$1,213,261.

More detailed information about the City's capital assets is presented in note IV. C to the financial statements.

#### **LONG-TERM DEBT**

At the end of the current year, the City had total bonds outstanding of \$13,370,000. During the year, the City had a net increase in bonds of \$5,390,000. More detailed information about the City's long-term liabilities is presented in note IV. D to the financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
September 30, 2017

#### **ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET**

The Mayor and City Council are committed to maintaining and improving the overall wellbeing of the City of Farmersville, Texas and improving services provided to their public citizens. The City is budgeting to maintain services in the upcoming year and does not anticipate significant changes from fiscal year ending September 30, 2017.

#### CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Farmersville, Texas's finances for all those with an interest in the City's finances. Questions concerning this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to the City Manager, 205 S. Main, Farmersville, Texas 75442, (972) 782-6151.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (Page 1 of 2) September 30, 2017

		Primary Government						
		vernmental Activities		siness-Type Activities		Total		
Assets								
Current assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,594,958	\$	7,679,227	\$	10,274,185		
Investments		-		-		4		
Receivables, net		266,077		773,767		1,039,844		
Internal balances		291,765		(291,765)				
Total Current Assets		3,152,800		8,161,229		11,314,029		
Noncurrent assets:								
Investments		-		-		-		
Capital assets:								
Non-depreciable		1,262,772		522,698		1,785,470		
Net depreciable capital assets		5,605,817		5,853,369		11,459,186		
Total Noncurrent Assets		6,868,589		6,376,067		13,244,656		
Total Assets		10,021,389		14,537,296		24,558,685		
Deferred Outflows of Resources								
Pension contributions		98,831		34,203		133,034		
Pension investment earnings		152,292		51,099		203,391		
Pension change in assumptions		15,792		5,216		21,008		
Changes in pension proportion		10,347		-		10,347		
Deferred charge on refunding		36,153		-		36,153		
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>		313,415		90,518		403,933		
			_		-			

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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	Compon	eitt c	
1	Economic		Community
De	velopment	1	Development
C	orporation		Corporation
			-
\$	1,025,167	\$	366,195
	•		-
	38,865		38,865
	-		-
	1,064,032		405,060
	250,000		•
	-		192,820
	-		-
	250,000		192,820
	1,314,032		597,880
	120		
	21		Y2
	: <del>-</del> ;		
	•		-
	-		-

# STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (Page 2 of 2) September 30, 2017

	Primary Government					
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total			
<u>Liabilities</u>						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable	95,430	141,058	236,488			
Accrued liabilities	27,426	13,933	41,359			
Accrued interest payable	34,844	-	34,844			
Customer deposits		302,400	302,400			
Current portion of long-term debt	666,231	140,073	806,304			
	823,931	597,464	1,421,395			
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Long-term debt	7,781,924	5,976,674	13,758,598			
Net pension liability	514,470	161,018	675,488			
	8,296,394	6,137,692	14,434,086			
Total Liabilities	9,120,325	6,735,156	15,855,481			
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Pension (gains) losses	51,637	17,870	69,507			
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	51,637	17,870	69,507			
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets	(225,684)	5,804,466	5,578,782			
Restricted for:	, ,		. ,			
Debt service	250,823	-	250,823			
Library	2,576	•	2,576			
Muncipal court	11,530	-	11,530			
Public safety	86,206	-	86,206			
Community development	494					
Unrestricted	1,037,391	2,070,322	3,107,713			
Total Net Position	\$ 1,162,842	\$ 7,874,788	\$ 9,037,630			

See Notes to Financial Statements.

**Component Units** 

Compone	nt Units
Economic	Community
Development	Development
Corporation	Corporation
22,608	
-	_
-	1,599
•	
•	15,040
22,608	16,639
	10,007
_	63,952
-	,
	63,952
22,608	80,591
22,000	00,391
0.50	7.0
-	113,828
	·
340	
	-
0-1	2
-	
1,291,424	403,461
1,471,74	400,401
£ 1.301.404	£ 517.000
\$ 1,291,424	\$ 517,289

## STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2017

			Program Revenues							
					0	perating		Capital		
			(	Charges for	Grants and		Grants and			
Functions/Programs		Expenses		Services	Contributions		Contributions			
Primary Government										
Governmental Activities										
General government	\$	645,827	\$	285,864	\$	50,293	\$			
Municipal court		233,594		-		•		-		
Library and civic center		204,574		-		-		27		
Public safety		1,612,583		-		-		61,548		
Public works		1,139,570		-		•		2		
Community development		26,076		-		216,278				
Interest and fiscal charges		254,168		-				27		
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>		4,116,392		285,864		266,571	-	61,548		
<b>Business-Type Activities</b>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		41.4						
Water		1,402,452		1,177,433		•		-		
Wastewater		762,429		954,069		52,235		2		
Electric		2,985,281		3,780,266		-		*		
Refuse		377,985		452,786		•		2		
Total Business-Type Activities		5,528,147		6,364,554		52,235				
Total Primary Government	\$	9,644,539	\$	6,650,418	\$	318,806	\$	61,548		
Component Units										
<b>Economic Development Corporation</b>		116,497		-		-		-		
Community Development Corporation		129,276		-		-		-		
Total Component Units	\$	245,773	\$		\$		\$	-		

#### **General Revenues:**

Taxes

Property tax

Sales tax

Franchise and local taxes

License and permits

Investment income

Other revenues

Transfers

**Total General Revenues and Transfers** 

**Change in Net Position** 

Beginning Net Position

**Ending Net Position** 

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position Primary Government						Componit Units				
						Eco	nomic	Community		
Governmental Business-Type					Devel	lopment	Dev	elopment		
Activities		Activities		Total		Corp	oration	Corporation		
\$	(309,670)	\$	-	\$	(309,670)	\$		\$		
	(233,594)		-		(233,594)		-		-	
	(204,574)		-		(204,574)		-		-	
	(1,551,035)		-		(1,551,035)		-		-	
	(1,139,570)		-		(1,139,570)		-		-	
	190,202		-		190,202		-		-	
	(254,168)				(254,168)		-			
	(3,502,409)		-		(3,502,409)		-		120	
	-		(225,019)		(225,019)		-		-	
	-		243,875		243,875		•		-	
	•		794,985		794,985		-			
	-		74,801		74,801		-		-	
	-		888,642		888,642		-		-	
	(3,502,409)		888,642		(2,613,767)		-		-	
	_		_				(116,497)			
	-		_				(110,427)		(129,276)	
	-		-		-		(116,497)		(129,276)	
	1,534,160		-		1,534,160		-			
	549,160		-		549,160		274,580		274,580	
	142,170		-		142,170				-	
	46,846		-		46,846		•		-	
	21,350		13,656		35,006		6,062		574	
	117,156		-		117,156		-		16,991	
	212,006		(212,006)		-		50,000		(50,000)	
	2,622,848		(198,350)		2,424,498		330,642		242,145	
	(879,561)		690,292		(189,269)		214,145		112,869	
	2,042,403		7,184,496		9,226,899	1	1,077,279	404,420		
\$	1,162,842	\$	7,874,788	\$	9,037,630	\$ 1	1,291,424	\$	517,289	

## BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS September 30, 2017

	General Fund		Debt Service Fund		Capital Projects Fund		Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
<u>Assets</u>		·						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	902,854	\$	239,113	\$	1,116,649	\$	336,342
Receivables, net								
Property taxes		91,769		57,647		-		2
Sales tax		77,730		-		-		-
Franchise taxes		26,917		-		-		~
Other receivables		12,014		-		-		-
Due from other funds		-		11,711		161,433		186,074
Total Assets	\$	1,111,284	\$	308,471	\$	1,278,082	\$	522,416
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Accounts payable	\$	84,968	\$	1	\$	2,246	\$	8,215
Accrued liabilities		27,426				, -	·	21
Due to other funds		_				11,711		55,742
Total Liabilities		112,394		1		13,957		63,957
Deferred Inflows of Resources								
Unavailable revenue -								
property taxes		91,769		57,647		-		-
Total Deferred Inflows		91,769		57,647	_	-		-
Fund Balances								
Restricted for:								
Debt service		_		250,823		_		_
Capital projects		_		-		1,264,125		-
Library		-		_		_		2,576
Muncipal court		-		-		_		11,530
Public safety		•						86,206
Other purposes		•				-		414,855
Unassigned		907,121		-		_		(56,708)
Total Fund Balances		907,121		250,823		1,264,125		458,459
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of					-			
Resources, and Fund Balances	\$	1,111,284	\$	308,471	\$	1,278,082	\$	522,416

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Total Governmental Funds								
\$	\$ 2,594,958							
	149,416 77,730 26,917							
	12,014 359,218							
\$	3,220,253							
\$	95,430 27,426							
	67,453							
	190,309							
	149,416 149,416							
	250,823 1,264,125							
	2,576							
	11,530							
	86,206							
	414,855							
	850,413							
	2,880,528							
\$	3,220,253							

# RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS September 30, 2017

Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 2,880,528
Adjustments for the Statement of Net Position:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial	
resources and, therefore, not reported in the governmental funds.	
Capital assets - non-depreciable	1,262,772
Capital assets - net depreciable	5,605,817
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period	
expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.	
Property tax receivable	149,416
Deferred outflows (inflows) of resources represent a consumption of net position	
that applies to a future period(s) and is not recognized as an outflow (inflow)	
of resources (expenditures) until then.	
Pension contributions	98,831
Pension investment earnings	152,292
Pension change in assumptions	15,792
Pension losses on investments	(51,637)
Changes in pension proportion	10,347
Deferred charge on refunding	36,153
Some liabilities, including bonds payable and deferred charges	
are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds.	
Accrued interest	(34,844)
Premiums on bonds payable	(438,271)
Non-current liabilities due in one year	(666,231)
Non-current liabilities due in more than one year	(7,343,653)
Net pension liability	(514,470)
	\$ 1,162,842

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

## For the Year Ended September 30, 2017

	General Fund		Debt Service Fund		Capital Projects Fund		Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
<u>Revenues</u>								
Property tax	\$	665,889	\$	741,103	\$	-	\$	121,248
Sales tax		549,160		-		•		-
Franchise and local taxes		142,170		-		-		2
License and permits		46,846		2		-		-
Charges for services		130,415		-		-		-
Fines and forfeitures		143,085		2		-		12,364
Intergovernmental		215,125				-		1,153
Donations and contributions		-		Ţ.		-		50,293
Grant income		-		7.		•		61,548
Investment income		7,425		2,277		10,615		1,033
Other revenues		117,156				-		
Total Revenues		2,017,271		743,380		10,615		247,639
Expenditures Current:								
Mayor and city council		12,411				-		
Administration		803,917		-		-		2,120
Library and civic center		199,443		-		-		•
Municipal court		190,884		-		-		39,834
Police		1,169,797		7		-		230
Fire and EMS		339,615				-		-
Public works		683,691				•		•
Debt service:								
Principal		163,670		455,000		-		-
Interest and fiscal charges		17,156		258,031		-		•
Capital outlay		-		-		1,107,532		-
Total Expenditures		3,580,584		713,031	-	1,107,532		42,184
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(1,563,313)		30,349		(1,096,917)		205,455
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in		1,425,267				-		9,882
Transfers (out)		(9,882)		4		•		•
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		1,415,385		7		-		9,882
Net Change in Fund Balances		(147,928)		30,349		(1,096,917)		215,337
Beginning fund balances		1,055,049		220,474		2,361,042		243,122
Ending Fund Balances		907,121	\$	250,823	\$	1,264,125	\$	458,459
See Notes to Financial Statements.								

Total								
Governmental								
Funds								
f 1 570 240								
\$ 1,528,240 549,160								
	142,170							
	46,846							
	130,415							
	155,449							
	216,278							
	50,293							
	61,548 21,350							
	117,156							
	3,018,905							
	12,411							
	806,037							
	199,443							
	230,718							
	1,170,027							
	339,615							
	683,691							
	618,670							
	275,187							
	1,107,532							
	5,443,331							
	(2,424,426)							
	1 105 1 10							
	1,435,149							
	(9,882)							
	1,425,267							
	(999,159)							
	3,879,687							
\$	2,880,528							

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

### For the Year Ended September 30, 2017

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds (999,159)Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. Capital outlay 1.324,884 Depreciation expense (621,468)Transfer of assets to business-type activities (1,213,261)Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. 5.920 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences (3,800)Accrued interest (1,661)Pension expense (12,366)The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases, certificates of obligation) 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. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when they are first issued; whereas, these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. Amortization of deferred charges on refunding (2,008)Amortization of debt premium 24,688 Principal payments 618,670

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities

(879,561)

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS

September 30, 2017

	Water Fund		V	Wastewater Fund		Electric Utility		Nonmajor Refuse Utility
<u>Assets</u>							_	
Current Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,026,363	\$	6,054,596	\$	566,596	\$	31,672
Accounts and other receivables		145,853		106,997		467,671		53,246
Due from other funds				605,635		•		-
Total Current Assets		1,172,216		6,767,228		1,034,267	_	84,918
Noncurrent Assets								<del></del>
Capital assets:								
Non-depreciable		65,285		10,000		447,413		+1
Net depreciable capital assets		3,758,609		1,538,174		556,586		-
<b>Total Noncurrent Assets</b>		3,823,894		1,548,174		-		
Total Assets		4,996,110		8,315,402		2,038,266	_	84,918
Deferred Outflows of Resources		<del></del>					_	
Pension contributions		10,669		-		23,534		
Pension investment earnings		15,940		-		35,159		
Pension change in assumptions		1,627				3,589		_
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	_	28,236	_	-		62,282	_	72
<u>Liabilities</u> <u>Current Liabilities</u>								
Accounts payable		69,536		3,084		33,342		35,096
Accrued liabilities		3,866		2,536		7,531		-
Customer deposits		79,713		77.0		222,687		250
Due to other funds		392,252		•		505,148		-
Current portion of long-term debt		4,640		•		135,433		0.70
Total Current Liabilities		550,007		5,620		904,141		35,096
Noncurrent Liabilities								
Long-term debt		515		5,845,000		131,159		-
Net pension liability		50,228				110,790		
Total Liabilities		600,750	_	5,850,620		1,146,090		35,096
Deferred Inflows of Resources								
Pension (gains) losses		5,574				12,296		
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		5,574	_		_	12,296	_	
Net Position			_		_		_	
Net investment in capital assets		3,662,461		1,393,006		748,999		
Unrestricted		755,561		1,071,776		193,163		49,822
Total Net Position	\$	4,418,022	\$	2,464,782	\$	942,162	\$	49,822
			_				_	

	Total
P	roprietary
_	Funds
\$	7,679,227
	773,767
	605,635
	9,058,629
	522,698
	5,853,369
	6,376,067
	15,434,696
	34,203
	51,099
	5,216
	90,518
	141,058
	13,933
	302,400
	897,400
	140,073
	1,494,864
	5,976,674
	161,018
	7,632,556
	17,870
	17,870
	5,804,466
_	2,070,322
\$	7,874,788

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2017

		Water Fund	W	Vastewater Fund		Electric Utility		Ionmajor Refuse Utility
Operating Revenues								
Utility sales	\$	1,156,166	\$	937,025	\$	3,650,882	\$	441,047
Service fees		14,840		17,044		90,219		11,739
Sales tax revenue		-		-		39,165		-
Penalties and fees	_	6,427		-	_	-		
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	_	1,177,433		954,069	_	3,780,266		452,786
Operating Expenses								
Personnel		293,294		97,909		507,946		-
Contract and professional service	2S	66,982		29,249		78,858		368,064
Maintenance		95,782		367,064		163,330		•
Operations		25,449		24,831		2,088,435		6,455
Supplies		669,304		9,779		31,889		-
Miscellaneous		25,885		5,779		44,951		3,466
Depreciation	_	225,756		70,114	_	64,477		920
Total Operating Expenses		1,402,452		604,725	_	2,979,886		377,985
Operating Income (Loss)		(225,019)		349,344		800,380		74,801
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)								
Intergovernmental		-		52,235		-		-
Investment income		4,986		5,249		3,421		-
Bond issuance costs		-		(155,168)		-		-
Interest expense		-		(2,536)		(5,395)		-
Total Nonoperating Revenues								
(Expenses)		4,986	_	(100,220)	_	(1,974)	_	-
Income (Loss) Before Transfers		(220,033)		249,124		798,406		74,801
Transfers (out)		(121,874)		(252,780)		(939,206)		(111,407)
Transfers in	_	530,608		682,653		•		-
Change in Net Position		188,701		678,997		(140,800)		(36,606)
Beginning net position	_	4,229,321	_	1,785,785	_	1,082,962		86,428
<b>Ending Net Position</b>	\$	4,418,022	\$	2,464,782	\$	942,162	\$	49,822

	Total
P	roprietary
	Funds
_	
\$	6,185,120
	133,842
	39,165
	6,427
	6,364,554
	899,149
	543,153
	626,176
	2,145,170
	710,972
	80,081
	360,347
	5,365,048
-	999,506
	52,235
	13,656
	(155,168)
	(7,931)
	(97,208)
	902,298
	(1,425,267)
	1,213,261
	690,292
	7,184,496
\$	7,874,788

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS (Page 1 of 2) For the Year Ended September 30, 2017

		Water Fund	И	Vastewater Fund		Electric Utility	N	lonmajor Refuse Utility
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				·				
Receipts from customers	\$	1,192,509	\$	964,743	\$	3,911,579	\$	456,335
Payments to employees		(289,152)		(97,909)		(498,809)		•
Payments to suppliers and contractors		(790,338)	_	(664,156)	_	(2,268,011)		(317,412)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating								
Activities	_	113,019		202,678	_	1,144,759		138,923
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing								
Activities								
Transfer (out)		(121,874)		(252,780)		(939,206)		(111,407)
Proceeds from grants				52,235		_		-
Net Cash Provided by (Used for)								
Noncapital Financing Activities		(121,874)		(200,545)		(939,206)		(111,407)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities								
Purchases of capital assets		(64,600)		(10,000)		(75,505)		_
Proceeds from debt issuance		_		5,845,000		-		_
Principal paid on capital debt		-				(125,000)		
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Capital								
and Related Financing Activities		(64,600)		5,835,000		(200,505)		-
Cash Flows from Investing Activities								
Interest paid on debt		-		-		(5,395)		- 2
Bond issuance costs paid		-		(155,168)		-		
Interest on investments		4,986		2,713		3,421		2
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Investing			-			1	_	
Activities		4,986		(152,455)		(1,974)		2
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash								
Equivalents		(68,469)		5,684,678		3,074		27,516
Beginning cash and cash equivalents		1,094,832		369,918		563,522		4,156
<b>Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	\$	1,026,363	\$	6,054,596	\$	566,596	\$	31,672
	-							

	Total Proprietary Funds
\$	6,525,166
	(885,870) (4,039,917)
_	(4,057,717)
_	1,599,379
	(1,425,267)
	52,235
	(1,373,032)
_	(1,3/3,032)
	(150,105)
	5,845,000
_	(125,000)
	5,569,895
	(5,395)
	(155,168)
_	11,120
_	(149,443)
	5,646,799
_	2,032,428
\$	7,679,227

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS (Page 2 of 2) For the Year Ended September 30, 2017

		Water Fund	W	astewater Fund		Electric Utility	N	lonmajor Refuse Utility
Reconciliation of Operating					_			
Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by								
(Used for) Operating Activities								
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	(225,019)	\$	349,344	\$	800,380	\$	74,801
Adjustments to reconcile operating								
income (loss) to net cash provided by (used)	:							
Depreciation		225,756		70,114		64,477		
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:						,		
(Increase) Decrease in:								
Accounts receivable		1,820		10,674		107,563		3,549
Intergovernmental receivables		27,957		(224,420)		123,933		61,165
Deferred Outflows of Resources:								
Pension contributions		(831)		2.50		(1,833)		-
Investment experience		5,624		100		12,406		
Assumption changes		(1,627)				(3,589)		
Increase (Decrease) in:								
Accounts payable and								
accrued liabilities		65,107		(3,034)		15,519		(592)
Customer deposits		13,256				23,750		
Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Actual experience vs. assumption		4,251				9,377		-
Net pension liability		(3,275)				(7,224)		
Net Cash Provided by								
(Used for) Operating Activities	\$	113,019	\$	202,678	\$	1,144,759	\$	138,923
Schedule of Non-Cash Capital and								
Related Financing Activities:								
Contribution of capital assets	\$	530,608	\$	682,653	\$		\$	-

	Total				
P	roprietary				
	Funds				
\$	999,506				
	360,347				
	400 (0)				
	123,606				
	(11,365)				
	(2,664)				
	18,030				
	(5,216)				
	(3,210)				
	77,000				
	37,006				
	13,628				
	(10,499)				
\$	1,599,379				

\$ 1,213,261

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2017

### I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### A. Reporting Entity

The City of Farmersville, Texas (the "City") was incorporated under the laws of the State of Texas on June 2, 1873.

The City operates under a "General Law" City which provides for a "Mayor-Council" form of government. All powers of the City shall be vested in an elective council, hereinafter referred to as the "Council," which shall enact local legislation, adopt budgets, determine policies, and appoint the City Attorney and the Judge of the Municipal Court. The City provides the following services as authorized by its charter: public safety, streets & roads, sanitation, water & sewer, electric, culture-recreation, public improvements and administrative services.

The City is an independent political subdivision of the State of Texas governed by an elected council and is considered a primary government for financial reporting purposes. Its activities are not considered a part of any other governmental or other type of reporting entity. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these basic financial statements have been prepared based on considerations regarding the potential for inclusion of other entities, organizations, or functions as part of the City's financial reporting entity. The component units, although legally separate, are considered part of the reporting entity. No other entities have been included in the City's reporting entity.

Considerations regarding the potential for inclusion of other entities, organizations or functions in the City's financial reporting entity are based on criteria prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles. These same criteria are evaluated in considering whether the City is a part of any other governmental or other type of reporting entity. The overriding elements associated with prescribed criteria considered in determining that the City's financial reporting entity status is that of a primary government are that it has a separately elected governing body; it is legally separate; and is fiscally independent of other state and local governments. Additionally prescribed criteria under generally accepted accounting principles include considerations pertaining to organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and considerations pertaining to organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
September 30, 2017

### **Discretely Presented Component Units**

### Economic Development Corporation - 4A

The Farmersville Economic Development Corporation (the "EDC") was incorporated by the City under the Development Corporation Act of 1979, as amended, Article 5190.6 Vernon's Annoted Civil Statutes, Section 4B, as amended (the Act). The EDC serves all citizens of the City and is governed by a seven member board of directors appointed by the City Council. An Executive Director is appointed by the EDC seven member board to carry out the Board's administrative and policy initiatives. The purpose of the EDC is to promote economic development within the City and the State of Texas in order to enhance the employment and the public welfare for, and on behalf of, the City in a manner and purpose authorized by Section 4B of the Act. The EDC's financial statements are presented discretely as a part of the financial statements of the City. The EDC does not issue separate financial statements.

### <u>Community Development Corporation – 4B</u>

The purpose of the City of Farmersville Community Development Corporation (the "CDC") is to promote economic development within the City and the State of Texas in order to eliminate unemployment and underemployment, and to promote and to encourage employment and the public welfare of, for and on behalf of the City, and for parks, auditoriums, learning centers, open space improvements, athletic and exhibition facilities, and other related improvements and for maintenance and operating costs of publicly owned and operated projects by developing, implementing, providing, and financing projects. The CDC's financial statements are presented discretely as a part of the financial statements of the City. The CDC does not issue separate financial statements.

#### **Blended Component Units**

### Tax Increment Financing Reinvestment Zone

The City created the Tax Increment Financing Reinvestment Zone Fund (the "TIRZ") in December 2011 to encourage and accelerate planned development of a certain contiguous geographic area within its jurisdiction and extra-territorial jurisdiction. Of the five member Board of Directors three are appointed by the Farmersville City Council and two members shall be appointed by the County Commissioners Court of Collin County and serve for two-year staggered terms. The members of the Board are citizens of Farmersville. Any future debt obligations issued and backed by the TIRZ are to be repaid from property tax levies, based on the incremental increase in the real property values from the base year 2011.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

The TIRZ Board of Directors acts primarily in an advisory role to the City Council, who exercise the ultimate financial control over the recommendations of the TIRZ board, including its budget and expenditures. The financial information of the TIRZ is blended as a governmental fund into the primary government. Separate financial statements are not prepared.

#### B. Financial Statement Presentation

These financial statements include implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments. Requirements of the statement include the following:

- A Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) section providing an analysis of the City's overall financial position and results of operations;
- Financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the City's activities;
- A change in the fund financial statements to focus on the major funds.

GASB Statement No. 34 established standards for external financial reporting for all state and local governmental entities, which includes a statement of net position and a statement of activities. It requires the classification of net position into three components: invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted; and unrestricted. These classifications are defined as follows:

- Net investment in capital assets—This component of net position consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- Restricted This component of net position consists of constraints placed on net position use
  through external constraints imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors,
  contributors, laws or regulation of other governments or constraints imposed by law through
  constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted—This component of net position consists of net position that does not meet the
  definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

#### C. 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 about the City as a whole. These statements include all activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
September 30, 2017

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the City and for each function of the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and grants that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, such as taxes and investment earnings, are presented as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. In the fund financial statements, the accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. The government reports the following governmental funds:

#### **Governmental Funds**

Governmental funds are those funds through which most governmental functions are typically financed and focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Fund liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be liquidated. The City reports the difference between its governmental fund assets and its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources as fund balance.

### General Fund

The General Fund is the main operating fund of the City. The general fund is used to account for all financial transactions not properly includable in other funds. The principal sources of revenues include local property taxes, sales and franchise taxes, licenses and permits, fines and forfeitures, and charges for services. Expenditures include general government, library and civic center, municipal court, public safety and public works. The general service fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

### **Debt Service Fund**

The debt service fund is used to account for the payment of interest and principal on all general obligation bonds and other long-term debt of governmental funds. The primary source of revenue for debt service is local property taxes. The debt service fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

### Capital Projects Fund

The capital projects fund is used to account for the expenditures of resources accumulated from the sale of bonds and related interest earnings, contributed capital or transfers from other funds, other than those recorded in the enterprise funds, for acquisition of capital facilities. The capital projects fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

#### Special Revenue Funds

The City accounts for resources restricted to, or designated for, specific purposes in a special revenue fund.

### **Proprietary Fund Types**

Proprietary funds are used to account for activities that are similar to those often found in the private sector. All assets, liabilities, equities, revenues, expenses, and transfers relating to the government's business activities are accounted for through proprietary funds. The measurement focus is on determination of net income, financial position, and cash flows. Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues include charges for services. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. Operating expenses include costs of materials, contracts, personnel, and depreciation. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. Proprietary fund types follow GAAP prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and all financial Accounting Standards Board's standards issued prior to November 30, 1989. Subsequent to this date, the City accounts for its enterprise funds as presented by GASB. The proprietary fund types used by the City include enterprise funds.

The government reports the following enterprise funds:

### Water

This fund is used to account for the provision of water services to the residents of the City. Activities of the fund include administration, operations and maintenance of the water production and distribution system. All costs are financed through charges to utility customers with rates reviewed regularly and adjusted if necessary to ensure integrity of the fund. The water fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

#### Wastewater

This fund is used to account for the provision of wastewater services to the residents of the City. Activities of the fund include administration, operations and maintenance of the water collection and treatment systems. All costs are financed through charges to utility customers

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

with rates reviewed regularly and adjusted if necessary to ensure integrity of the fund.

This fund is used to account for the provision of electricity services to the residents of the City. Activities of the fund include administration, operations and maintenance of the electrical equipment. The fund also accounts for the accumulation of resources for and the payment of long-term debt, principal and interest. All costs are financed through charges to utility customers with rates reviewed regularly and adjusted if necessary to ensure integrity of the fund. The wastewater fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

#### Electric

This fund is used to account for the provision of electric services to the residents of the City. Activities of the fund include administration, operations and maintenance of the electric production and distribution system. All costs are financed through charges to utility customers with rates reviewed regularly and adjusted if necessary to ensure integrity of the fund. The electric fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

#### Refuse

This fund is used to account for the provision of sanitation services to the residents of the City. Activities of the fund include administration activities to maintain the services. All costs are financed through charges to sanitation customers with rates reviewed regularly and adjusted if necessary to ensure integrity of the fund. The refuse fund is considered nonmajor fund for reporting purposes.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. Measurement focus refers to what is being measured and basis of accounting refers to when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements and relates to the timing of the measurement made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The government-wide statements and fund financial statements for proprietary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The economic resources measurement focus means all assets and liabilities (whether current or non-current) are included on the statement of net position and the operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total net position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable, and expenses in the accounting period in which they are incurred and become measurable. Proprietary fund equity consists of net position. Proprietary fund-type operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets.

All governmental funds and component units are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period when they are susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they are measurable and available). Measurable means the amount of the transaction can be determined and available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current period. Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, and interest associated with the current period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current period. Other receipts and other taxes become measurable and available when cash is received by the government and are recognized as revenue at that time.

Generally, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

#### D. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### E. Assets, liabilities, deferred inflows/outflows, and net position/fund balance

### 1. Deposits and Investments

The City's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary fund types consider temporary investments with maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, Accounting and Reporting for Certain Investments and External Investment Pools, the City reports all investments at fair value, except for "money market investments" and "2a7-like pools." Money market investments, which are short-term highly liquid debt instruments that may include U.S. Treasury and agency obligations, are reported at amortized costs. Investment positions in external investment pools that are operated in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, such as TexSTAR, are reported using the pools' share price.

The City has adopted a written investment policy regarding the investment of its funds as defined in the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, of the Texas Governmental Code.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

In summary, the City is authorized to invest in the following:

Direct obligations of the U.S. Government Fully collateralized certificates of deposit and money market accounts Statewide investment pools

#### 2. Fair Value Measurement

The City has applied Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application. GASB Statement No. 72 provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for reporting purposes and applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements.

#### 3. Receivables and Interfund Transactions

Transactions between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the year are referred to as either "interfund receivables/payables" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds" in the fund financial statements. If the transactions are between the primary government and its component unit, these receivables and payables are classified as "due to/from component unit/primary government." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

Advances between funds are offset by a fund balance reserve account in the applicable governmental fund to indicate they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

All trade receivables are shown net of any allowance for uncollectible amounts.

### 4. Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied by October 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1 for all real and business personal property in conformity with Subtitle E, Texas Property Tax Code. Taxes are due on receipt of the tax bill and are delinquent if not paid before February 1 of the year following the year in which imposed. Penalties are calculated after February 1 up to the date collected by the government at the rate of 6% for the first month and increased 1% per month up to a total of 12%. Interest is calculated after February 1 at the rate of 1% per month up to the date collected by the government. Under state law, property taxes levied on real property constitute a lien on the real property which cannot be forgiven without specific approval of the State Legislature. The lien expires at the end of twenty years. Taxes levied on personal property can be deemed uncollectible by the City.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

### 5. Inventories and Prepaid Items

The costs of governmental fund type inventories are recorded as expenditures when the related liability is incurred, (i.e., the purchase method). The inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market using the first-in/first-out method. Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods (prepaid expenditures) are recognized as expenditures when utilized.

### 6. 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 government, as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Interest costs incurred in connection with construction of enterprise fund capital assets are capitalized when the effects of capitalization materially impact the financial statements.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government, as well as the component units, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful years.

	Estimated
Asset Description	Useful Life
Equipment and vehicles	5-20 years
Infrastructure	15 to 100 years
Utility systems	10 to 40 years
Buildings and improvements	20-50 years

### 7. 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 separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then.

An example is a deferred charge on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and 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. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The government 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 governmental funds balance sheet.

### 8. Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the government 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 statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied.

It is the government's policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

### 9. Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

Sometimes the government 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 report 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 government'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.

#### 10. 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 government 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 a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. The governing council is the highest level of decision-making

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

authority for the government 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 government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The governing body (council) has by resolution authorized the finance director 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.

### 11. Compensated Absences

The liability for compensated absences reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund statements consist of unpaid, accumulated vacation balances. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method, in which leave amounts for both employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments and other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments upon termination are included. Vested or accumulated vacation leave and compensated leave of government-wide and proprietary funds are recognized as an expense and liability of those funds as the benefits accrue to employees.

It is the City's policy to liquidate compensated absences with future revenues rather than with currently available expendable resources. Accordingly, the City's governmental funds recognize accrued compensated absences when it is paid.

Amounts of vested or accumulated sick leave and compensatory time that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are maintained separately and represent a reconciling item between the fund and government-wide presentations.

### 12. 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 statement of net position. The long-term debt consists primarily of bonds payable and accrued compensated absences.

Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements until due. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources, net of the applicable premium or discount and payments of principal and interest reported as expenditures. However, claims and judgments paid from governmental funds are reported

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

as a liability in the fund financial statements only for the portion expected to be financed from expendable available financial resources.

Long-term debt and other obligations, financed by proprietary funds, are reported as liabilities in the appropriate funds. For proprietary fund types, bond premiums, and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method, if material. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

Assets acquired under the terms of capital leases are recorded as liabilities and capitalized in the government-wide financial statements at the present value of net minimum lease payments at inception of the lease. In the year of acquisition, capital lease transactions are recorded as other financing sources and as capital outlay expenditures in the general fund. Lease payments representing both principal and interest are recorded as expenditures in the general fund upon payment with an appropriate reduction of principal recorded in the government-wide financial statements.

#### 13. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the Fiduciary Net Position of the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and additions to/deductions from TMRS's Fiduciary Net Position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TMRS. For this purpose, plan contributions are recognized in the period that compensation is reported for the employee, which is when contributions are legally due. Benefit payments and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

### F. Revenues and expenditures/expenses

### 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
September 30, 2017

2. Proprietary funds operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the utility fund are charges to customers for sales and services. The utility fund also recognizes as operating revenue the portion of tap fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the system. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

#### II. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net position.

The governmental fund balance sheet includes reconciliation between *fund balance-total* governmental funds and net position-governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains that long-term liabilities, including bonds, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. Reconciling items have been presented on the balance sheet of governmental funds in the basic financial statements.

B. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of activities.

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds and changes in net position of governmental states that, "the issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) 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. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. A reconciliation has been presented in the basic financial statements.

### III. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for the general, debt service, special revenue, and utility funds. The original budget is adopted by the City Council prior to the beginning of the year. The legal level of control as defined by the City Charter is the department level. No funds can be transferred or added to a budgeted item without Council approval. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year. One budget amendment was made during the year.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
September 30, 2017

### A. Expenditures Over Appropriations

For the year ended, general fund expenditures exceeded appropriations at the legal level of control and as follows:

Administration	\$ 38,749
Municipal court	\$ 1,305
Police	\$ 68,100
Fire and EMS	\$ 19,992
Debt service - interest	\$ 9,109
Transfers (out)	\$ 9,882

The City has implemented procedures to ensure budgetary compliance. No expenditure can be made unless there is a budget available or an approved budget amendment has been submitted. Department head and management will review the budget variances on a regular basis and the budget will be amended if necessary.

### **B.** Deficit Fund Equity

At September 30, 2017, the Chapparal Grant Fund and Municipal Court Technology have a deficit fund balance of \$55,742 and \$966, respectively. The deficit balances will be eliminated in the future with transfers from other funds and fines and forfeitures received.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
September 30, 2017

#### IV. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

### A. Deposits and Investments

As of September 30, 2017, the primary government had the following investments:

			Weighted
			Average Maturity
Investment Type	Car	rying Value	(Years)
Investment pools	\$	6,095,121	0.08
Total carrying value	\$	6,095,121	
Portfolio weighted average maturity			0.08

As of September 30, 2017, the discretely presented component unit had the following investments:

			Weighted
			Average Maturity
Investment Type	Carr	ying Value	(Years)
Certificates of deposit	\$	250,000	1.14
Total carrying value	\$	250,000	
Portfolio weighted average maturity			1.14

Interest rate risk In accordance with its investment policy, the City manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average of maturity not to exceed five years; structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations; monitoring credit ratings of portfolio position to assure compliance with rating requirements imposed by the Public Funds Investment Act; and invest operating funds primarily in short-term securities or similar government investment pools.

Credit risk The City's investment policy limits investments to obligations of the United States, State of Texas, or their agencies and instrumentalities with an investment quality rating of not less than "A" or its equivalent, by a nationally recognized investment rating firm. Other obligations must be unconditionally guaranteed (either express or implied) by the full faith and credit of the United States Government or the issuing U.S. agency and investment pools with an investment quality not less than AAA or AAA-m, or equivalent, by at least one nationally recognized rating service.

Custodial credit risk – deposits In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. State statutes require that all deposits in financial institutions be insured or fully collateralized by U.S. government obligations or its agencies and instrumentalities or direct obligations of Texas or its agencies and instrumentalities

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

that have a market value of not less than the principal amount of the deposits. As of September 30, 2017, the market values of pledged securities and FDIC exceeded bank balances.

Custodial credit risk – investments For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City's investment policy requires safekeeping securities at financial institutions, avoiding physical possession. Further, all trades, where applicable, are executed by delivery versus payment to ensure that securities are deposited in the City's safekeeping account prior to the release of funds.

### **TexPool**

TexPool was established as a trust company with the Treasurer of the State of Texas as trustee, segregated from all other trustees, investments, and activities of the trust company. The State Comptroller of Public Accounts exercises oversight responsibility over TexPool. Oversight includes the ability to significantly influence operations, designation of management, and accountability for fiscal matters. Additionally, the State Comptroller has established an advisory board composed of both participants in TexPool and other persons who do not have a business relationship with TexPool. The advisory board members review the investment policy and management fee structure. Finally, Standard & Poor's rates TexPool AAAm. As a requirement to maintain the rating, weekly portfolio information must be submitted to Standard & Poor's, as well as to the office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts for review. At September 30, 2017, the fair value of the position in TexPool approximates fair value of the shares.

#### **TexStar**

The TexStar Participant Services Local Government Investment Pool ("TexStar") is an external investment pool operated by First Southwest Asset Management, Inc. and is not SEC registered. The Texas Interlocal Cooperation Act and the Texas Public Funds Investments Act provide for creation of public funds investment pools and permit eligible governmental entities to jointly invest their funds in authorized investments. The State Comptroller has established an advisory board composed both of participants in TexStar and of other persons who do not have a business relationship with TexStar. The Advisory Board members review the investment policy and management fee structure. Standard & Poor's rates TexStar AAAm. At September 30, 2017, the fair value of the position in TexStar approximates fair value of the shares.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

### B. Receivables

The following comprise receivable balances of the City at year end:

### Governmental Funds

		General	Debt Service		 Total
Property taxes	\$	91,769	\$	57,647	\$ 149,416
Sales tax		77,730		•	77,730
Franchise taxes		26,917			26,917
Other	_	12,014		-	12,014
	\$	208,430	\$	57,647	\$ 266,077

### **Enterprise Funds**

	Water	W	astewater	Electric		c Refus		Total
Accounts	\$ 184,044	\$	154,927	\$	559,736	\$	79,013	\$ 977,720
Other	16,076		-		-		-	16,076
Allowance	(54,267)		(47,930)		(92,065)		(25,767)	(220,029)
	\$ 145,853	\$	106,997	\$	467,671	\$	53,246	\$ 773,767

### **Component Units**

	Ec	onomic	Community			
	Dev	elopment	Developmen			
	Cos	rporation	Corporation			
Sales tax	\$	38,865	\$	38,865		
	\$	38,865	\$	38,865		

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

### C. Capital Assets

The primary government's summary of changes in governmental activities capital assets for the year end was as follows:

	Beginning Balances Increases			Decreases/ lassifications	Ending Balances	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:						
Land	\$	1,245,042	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 1,245,042
Construction in progress		556,479	674,512		(1,213,261)	17,730
Total capital assets not being depreciated	1,801,521 674,512		(1,213,261)		1,262,772	
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Buildings and improvements		1,863,657	225,546			2,089,203
Vehicles and equipment	2,396,757		22			2,396,757
Infrastructure		13,787,156	424,826		-	14,211,982
Total capital assets being depreciated		18,047,570	650,372		-	18,697,942
Less accumulated depreciation						
Buildings and improvements		(1,431,731)	(43,643)		ν.	(1,475,374)
Vehicles and equipment		(1,538,249)	(206,395)			(1,744,644)
Infrastructure		(9,500,677)	(371,430)			(9,872,107)
Total accumulated depreciation		(12,470,657)	(621,468)		5 2	(13,092,125)
Net capital assets being depreciated		5,576,913	28,904		-	5,605,817
Total Capital Assets	\$	7,378,434	\$ 703,416	\$	(1,213,261)	\$ 6,868,589

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General and administrative	\$ 4,697
Library	3,482
Public safety	145,398
Public works	441,815
Community development	26,076
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 621,468

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

A summary of changes in business-type activities capital assets for the year end was as follows:

	Beginning					Decreases/	Ending		
		Balances	1	ncreases	Recl	lassifications		Balances	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:									
Land	\$	67,285	\$	10,000	\$	-	\$	77,285	
Construction in progress		369,908		75,505		-		445,413	
Total capital assets not being depreciated		437,193		85,505				522,698	
Capital assets, being depreciated:									
Buildings and improvements		231,192		-		-		231,192	
Vehicles and equipment	907,096			37,800		530,608		1,475,504	
Infrastructure		11,456,055		26,800		682,653		12,165,508	
Total capital assets being depreciated		12,594,343		64,600		1,213,261		13,872,204	
Less accumulated depreciation									
Buildings and improvements		(20,405)		(5,405)		-		(25,810)	
Vehicles and equipment		(558,168)		(57,267)		-		(615,435)	
Infrastructure		(7,079,915)		(297,675)		-		(7,377,590)	
Total accumulated depreciation		(7,658,488)		(360,347)		•		(8,018,835)	
Net capital assets being depreciated		4,935,855		(295,747)		1,213,261		5,853,369	
Total Capital Assets	\$	5,373,048	\$	(210,242)	\$	1,213,261	\$	6,376,067	

Depreciation was charged to business-type functions as follows:

Water	\$ 225,756
Wastewater	70,114
Electric	64,477
Total Business-Type Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 360,347

A summary of changes in component-unit activities capital assets for the year end was as follows:

	Beginning Balances		Increases		Decreases/ Reclassifications		Ending Balances	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	182,820	\$	•	\$	•	\$	182,820
Construction in progress		•		10,000		-		10,000
Total capital assets not being depreciated		182,820		10,000				192,820
Total Capital Assets	\$	182,820	\$	10,000	\$	-	\$	192,820

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
September 30, 2017

### D. Long-term Debt

The following is a summary of changes in the City's total governmental long-term liabilities for the year ended. In general, the City uses the debt service fund to liquidate governmental long-term liabilities.

								A	mounts
	Begi	nning					Ending	D	ue within
	Bal	ance	_A	dditions	R	eductions	Balance	C	ne Year
Governmental Activities:									
General obligation bonds	\$ 7,9	80,000	\$	-	\$	(455,000)	\$ 7,525,000	\$	470,000
Premium	4	62,959				(24,688)	438,271		_
	8,4	42,959		_		(479,688)	7,963,271		470,000
Other liabilities:									
Notes payable	5	88,749		-		(163,670)	425,079		142,406
Compensated absences		56,005	_	3,800		-	59,805		53,825
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 9,0	87,713	\$	3,800	\$	(643,358)	\$ 8,448,155	\$	666,231
Long-term liabilities due in more than	n one y	ear					\$ 7,781,924		
Business-Type Activities:									
Notes payable	\$ 3	80,000	\$	-	\$	(125,000)	\$ 255,000	\$	125,000
Certificates of Obligation		-	5	,845,000		•	5,845,000		-
Compensated absences		15,176		1,571		-	16,747		15,073
Total Business-Type Activities	\$ 3	95,176	\$ 5	5,846,571	\$	(125,000)	\$ 6,116,747	\$	140,073
Long-term liabilities due in more than	n one y	ear					\$ 5,976,674		
Component-Unit Activities:									
Notes payable	\$ !	94,954	\$	-	\$	(15,962)	\$ 78,992	\$	15,040
Total Business-Type Activities	\$	94,954	\$		\$	(15,962)	\$ 78,992	\$	15,040
Long-term liabilities due in more than	n one y	ear					\$ 63,952		

Long-term liabilities applicable to the City's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly, are not reported as fund liabilities in the governmental funds. Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather is recognized as an expenditure when due.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

Long-term debt at year end was comprised of the following debt issues:

	vernmental Activities		Business - Type Activities
General Obligation Bonds:			
\$1,500,000 General Obligation Bonds, Series 2012	\$ 1,215,000	\$	100
due in installments through 2032, interest at 1.25% to 3.125%			
\$2,185,000 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2014	1,840,000		
due in installments through 2034, interest at 2% to 4%			
\$4,855,000 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2015	4,470,000		-
due in installments through 2035, interest at 2% to 4%			
Total General Obligation Bonds	\$ 7,525,000	\$	-
			_
Certificates of Obligation:			
\$5,845,000 Certificates of Obligation Bonds, Series 2017	\$ -	\$	5,845,000
due in installments through 2037, interest at .02% to 1.90%	 		
Total Certificates of Obligation	\$ <u> </u>	\$	5,845,000
Notes Davidie			
Notes Payable:			
\$317,122 Public Property Finance Act Contract 53080	\$ 57,175	\$	-
due in annual installments through 2018, interest at 3.89%	455.000		
\$265,000 Public Property Finance Contractual Obligations	175,000		-
due in annual installments through 2016, interest at 5%			
\$625,000 Notes Payable, Series 2013, due in annual	-		255,000
installments through 2019, interest at 0.86% to 1.89%			
\$73,119 Public Property Finance Act Contract 6776			3
due in annual installments through 2017, interest at 3.97%			
\$73,119 Public Property Finance Act Contract 7190	26,957		
due in annual installments through 2018, interest at 3.97%			
\$206,572 Caterpillar Financial Contract 001-0785042	165,947		-
due in monthly installments through 2020, interest at 3.2%	 	_	
Total Notes Payable	\$ 425,079	\$	255,000

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
September 30, 2017

The annual requirements to amortize governmental activities bond issues outstanding at year ending were as follows:

Governmental Activities									
Year ending		General Obl	igation	ı Bonds					
September 30,		Principal	ncipal Inter						
2018	\$	470,000	\$	245,881					
2019		470,000		235,056					
2020		495,000		222,456					
2021		515,000		208,931					
2022		525,000		192,731					
2023		545,000		174,106					
2024		560,000		154,881					
2025		585,000		134,881					
2026		540,000		114,816					
2027		310,000		99,584					
2028		320,000		88,588					
2029		335,000		77,066					
2030		345,000		64,753					
2031		355,000		51,831					
2032		375,000		38,241					
2033		280,000		25,600					
2034		300,000		10,000					
2020		200,000		_					
Total	\$	7,525,000	\$	2.139.402					

The 2015 general obligation refunding bonds were issued September 8, 2015, due in annual installments through 2035, bearing interest ranging from 2.0% to 4.0% payable February 15 and August 15. Of the \$4,855,000 issued, \$2,150,000 of the 2006 series certificate of obligation was refunded.

The 2014 general obligation refunding bonds and the 2012 general obligation were used for the purpose of street improvements, including drainage, curbs, gutters, bridges, acquisition of equipment, machinery, land and right of ways as well as construction, acquiring, purchasing, renovating, enlarging, equipping and improving water and sewer system properties and facilities.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

The annual requirements to amortize total governmental notes payable at year ending were as follows:

**Governmental Activities** 

Year ending		Notes Payable						
September 30,	I	Principal	]	Interest				
2018	\$	\$ 142,406		11,376				
2019		58,936		6,670				
2020		59,713		5,192				
2021		129,116		1,546				
2022		34,908		350				
	\$	425,079	\$	25,134				

The annual requirements to amortize total business-type notes payable at year ending were as follows:

**Business-Type Activities** 

Year ending	Notes Payable			Certificates of Obligation				
September 30,	I	rincipal	Iı	nterest	Principal		Interest	
2018	\$	125,000	\$	3,357	\$	-	\$	50,727
2019		130,000		1,229		285,000		69,173
2020		•		-		285,000		69,173
2021		•		-		285,000		69,116
2022		-		-		290,000		68,660
2023		-		-		290,000		67,819
2024		-		-		290,000		66,369
2025		-		-		290,000		64,397
2026		-		-		295,000		61,816
2027		-		-		300,000		58,719
2028		-		•		300,000		55,029
2029		-		-		305,000		50,919
2030		-		-		310,000		46,435
2031				-		315,000		41,599
2032		-		-		320,000		36,465
2033		-		•		325,000		31,025
2034		-		-		330,000		25,272
2035		-		-		335,000		19,299
2036		-		-		345,000		13,102
2037		*				350,000		6,650
	\$	255,000	\$	4,586	\$	5,845,000	\$	971,764

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
September 30, 2017

### E. Deferred Charge on Refunding

A deferred charge resulting from the issuance of the 2015 general obligation refunding bonds has been recorded as a deferred outflow of resources and is being amortized to interest expense over the term of the refunded debt. Current year balances for governmental activities totaled \$31,719. Current year amortization expense for governmental activities totaled \$1,762.

A deferred charge resulting from the issuance of the 2014 general obligation refunding bonds has been recorded as a deferred outflow of resources and is being amortized to interest expense over the term of the refunded debt. Current year balances for governmental activities totaled \$4,434. Current year amortization expense for governmental activities totaled \$246.

#### F. Interfund Transactions

Transfers between the primary government funds during the 2017 year were as follows:

Transfer Out	Transfer In	Amount		
General	Nonmajor Governmental	\$	9,882	
Water	General		121,874	
Wastewater	General		252,780	
Electric	General		939,206	
Refuse	General		111,407	
	Total	\$	1,435,149	

Government-wide transfers of assets between governmental activities and business-type activities during the 2017 year were as follows:

Transfer out	Transfer In	Transfer In		Amount	
Governmental	Business-Type		\$	1,213,261	
		Total	\$	1,213,261	

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

The compositions of interfund balances as of year end were as follows:

Payable Fund	Receivable Fund	Amount	
Capital Projects	Debt Service	\$	11,711
Nonmajor Governmental	Nonmajor Governmental		55,742
Water	Capital Projects		161,433
Water	Nonmajor Governmental		130,332
Electric	Wastewater		505,148
Water	Wastewater		100,487
	Total	\$	964,853

Amounts recorded as "due to/from" are considered to be temporary loans and will be repaid during the following year.

#### G. Restricted Net Position / Fund Balance

The City records fund balance restrictions on the fund level to indicate that a portion of the fund balance is legally restricted for a specific future use or to indicate that a portion of the fund balance is not available for expenditures.

The following is a list of restricted net position / fund balance of the City:

			Governmental Activities		Governmental Funds	
I	Restricted for:					
	Debt service		\$	250,823	\$	250,823
	Capital projects			-		1,264,126
	Library			2,576		2,576
*	Municipal court			11,530		11,530
	Public safety			86,206		86,206
	Other purposes					414,855
		Total	\$	351,135	\$	2,030,116

<sup>\*</sup>Restricted by enabling legislation

### V. OTHER INFORMATION

### A. Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets, errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the City participates along with over 2,800 other entities in the Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pools. The Pool purchases commercial insurance at group rates for participants in the Pool. The City has no additional risk or responsibility to the Pool outside of the payment of insurance premiums. The

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

City has not significantly reduced insurance coverage or had settlements which exceeded coverage amounts for the past three years.

The City uses a number of approaches to decrease risks and protect against losses to the City, including internal practices, employee training, and a code of ethics, which all employees are required to acknowledge.

The City owns and operates motor vehicles and may provide such vehicle to employees for business use during the course and scope of their employment. The City is insured as to its own property losses, and the liability of loss to others.

### B. Contingent Liabilities

Amounts received or receivable from granting agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amounts of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. Claim liabilities are calculated considering the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends, including frequency and amount of payouts, and other economic and social factors.

The City participates in grant programs which are governed by various rules and regulations of the grantor agencies. Costs charged to the respective grant programs are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor agencies; therefore, to the extent that the City had not complied with the rules and regulations governing the grants, refunds of any money received may be required and the collectability of any related receivable may be impaired. In the opinion of the City, there are no significant contingent liabilities relating to compliance with the rules and regulations governing the respective grants; therefore, no provision has been recorded in the accompanying basic financial statements for such contingencies.

### C. Arbitrage

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 instituted certain arbitrage consisting of complex regulations with respect to issuance of tax-exempt bonds after August 31, 1986. Arbitrage regulations deal with the investment of tax-exempt bond proceeds at an interest yield greater than the interest yield paid to bondholders. Generally, all interest paid to bondholders can be retroactively rendered taxable if applicable rebates are not reported and paid to the Internal Revenue Service at least every five years for applicable bond issues. Accordingly, there is the risk that if such calculations are not performed correctly, a substantial liability to the City could result. The City does anticipate that it will have an arbitrage liability and performs annual calculations to estimate this

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

potential liability. The City will also engage an arbitrage consultant to perform the calculations in accordance with Internal Revenue Service's rules and regulations if indicated.

#### D. Pension Plans

Texas Municipal Retirement System

### 1. Plan Description

The City of Farmersville, Texas participates as one of 872 plans in the nontraditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined benefit pension plan administered by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS). TMRS is an agency created by the State of Texas and administered in accordance with the TMRS Act, Subtitle G, Title 8, Texas Government Code (the TMRS Act) as an agent multiple-employer retirement system for municipal employees in the State of Texas. The TMRS Act places the general administration and management of the System with a six-member Board of Trustees. Although the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Board, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State of Texas. TMRS's defined benefit pension plan is a tax-qualified plan under Section 401 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code. TMRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that can be obtained at www.tmrs.com.

All eligible employees of the city are required to participate in TMRS.

### 2. Benefits Provided

TMRS provides retirement, disability, and death benefits. Benefit provisions are adopted by the governing body of the city, within the options available in the state statutes governing TMRS.

At retirement, the benefit is calculated as if the sum of the employee's contributions, with interest, and the city-financed monetary credits with interest were used to purchase an annuity. Members may choose to receive their retirement benefit in one of seven payments options. Members may also choose to receive a portion of their benefit as a Partial Lump Sum Distribution in an amount equal to 12, 24, or 36 monthly payments, which cannot exceed 75% of the member's deposits and interest.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

The plan provisions are adopted by the governing body of the City, within the options available in the state statutes governing TMRS. Plan provisions for the City were as follows:

Employee deposit rate Matching ratio (city to employee)	Plan Year 2016 5% 2 to 1	<u>Plan Year 2015</u> 5% 2 to 1
Years required for vesting	5	5
Service retirement eligibility		
(expressed as age / years of service)	60/5, 0/20	60/5, 0/20
Updated service credit	100% Repeating Transfers	100% Repeating Transfers
Annuity increase (to retirees)	70% of CPI	70% of CPI

### Employees covered by benefit terms

At the December 31, 2016 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	17
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	16
Active employees	<u>35</u>
Total	68

#### 3. Contributions

The contribution rates for employees in TMRS are either 5%, 6%, or 7% of employee gross earnings, and the City matching percentages are either 100%, 150%, or 200%, both as adopted by the governing body of the City. Under the state law governing TMRS, the contribution rate for each city is determined annually by the actuary, using the Entry Age Normal (EAN) actuarial cost method. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the cost of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

Employees for the City of Farmersville, Texas were required to contribute 5% of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City of Farmersville, Texas were 8.42% and 8.77% in calendar years 2016 and 2017, respectively. The City's contributions to TMRS for the year ended September 30, 2017, were \$173,496, and were equal to the required contributions.

### 4. Net Pension Liability (Asset)

The City's Net Pension Liability (Asset) was measured as of December 31, 2016, and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the Net Pension Liability (Asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

### Actuarial assumptions

The Total Pension Liability in the December 31, 2016 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation 2.5% per year Overall payroll growth 3.0% per year

Investment Rate of Return 6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense,

including inflation

Salary increases were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members, retirees, and beneficiaries were based on the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment, with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103%. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements. For disabled annuitants, the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment are used with males rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% with a 3-year set-forward for both males and females. In addition, a 3% minimum mortality rate is applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements subject to the 3% floor.

Actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2016, valuation were based on the results of actuarial experience studies. The experience study in TMRS was for the period December 31, 2010 through December 31, 2014. Healthy post-retirement mortality rates and annuity purchase rates were updated based on a Mortality Experience Investigation Study covering 2009 through 2011, and dated December 31, 2013. These assumptions were first used in the December 31, 2013 valuation, along with a change to the Entry Age Normal (EAN) actuarial cost method. Assumptions are reviewed annually. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with an emphasis on both capital appreciation as well as the production of income, in order to satisfy the short-term and long-term funding needs of TMRS.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined 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. In determining their best estimate of a recommended investment return assumption under the various alternative asset allocation portfolios, GRS focused on the area between (1) arithmetic mean (aggressive) without an adjustment for time (conservative) and (2) the geometric mean (conservative) with an adjustment for time (aggressive). The target allocation and best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class in fiscal year 2017 are summarized in the following table:

		Long-Term Expected
	<u>Target</u>	Real Rate of Return
Asset Class	<b>Allocation</b>	(Arithmetic)
Domestic Equity	17.5%	4.55%
International Equity	17.5%	6.35%
Core Fixed Income	10.0%	1.00%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.0%	4.15%
Real Return	10.0%	4.15%
Real Estate	10.0%	4.75%
Absolute Return	10.0%	4.00%
Private Equity	<u>5.0%</u>	7.75%
Total	100.0%	

#### Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the Total Pension Liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee and employer contributions will be made at the rates specified in statute. Based on that assumption, the pension plan's Fiduciary Net Position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. 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 Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the City's net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.75%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.75%) than the current rate:

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

1% Decrease		ırrent Single Rate	1	% Increase
5.75%	Assumption 6.75%		7.75%	
\$ 1,335,921	\$	626,285	\$	40,248

### Changes in the Net Pension (Asset) Liability

P for	otal Pension Liability (a)	Pla	nn Fiduciary Net Position (b)	ision (Asset) ity (a) – (b)
Balance at 12/31/15	\$ 4,973,105	\$	4,305,982	\$ 667,123
Changes for the year:				
Service cost	231,232			231,232
Interest	335,857		2	335,857
Change in benefit terms	-		2	-
Difference between expected and				
actual experience	(60,555)		-	(60,555)
Changes of assumptions	•		-	-
Contributions – employer	•		163,202	(163,202)
Contributions - employee			96,588	(96,588)
Net investment income	-		291,046	(291,046)
Benefit payments, including				
refunds of emp. contributions	(226,121)		(226,121)	-
Administrative expense	5:		(3,287)	3,287
Other changes	-6		(177)	177
Net changes	 280,413		321,251	(40,838)
Balance at 12/31/16	\$ 5,253,518	\$	4,627,233	\$ 626,285

### Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in a separately-issued TMRS financial report. That report may be obtained on the internet at www.tmrs.com.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
September 30, 2017

## 5. <u>Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u>

For the year ended September 30, 2017, the City recognized pension expense of \$225,147.

At September 30, 2017, the City reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Ot	Deferred utflows of lesources	Deferred (Inflows) of Resources	
Difference between projected and investment earnings	\$	198,751	\$	÷:
Change in actuarial assumptons		20,290		-
Differences between expected and actual economic experience		-		(69,508)
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		133,034		22
Total	\$	352,075	\$	(69,508)

The City reported \$133,034 as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date that will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ending September 30, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended	
December 31:	
2017	\$ 47,904
2018	59,656
2019	44,935
2020	(2,962)
2021	-
Thereafter	 
	\$ 149,533

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
September 30, 2017

### 6. Supplemental Death Benefits Plan

The City also participates in the cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit group-term life insurance plan operated by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) known as the Supplemental Death Benefits Fund (SDBF). The City elected, by ordinance, to provide group-term life insurance coverage to both current and retired employees. The City may terminate coverage under and discontinue participation in the SDBF by adopting an ordinance before November 1 of any year to be effective the following January 1.

The death benefit for active employees provides a lump-sum payment approximately equal to the employee's annual salary (calculated based on the employee's actual earnings, for the 12-month period preceding the month of death); retired employees are insured for \$7,500; this coverage is an "other postemployment benefit," or OPEB.

The City contributes to the SDBF at a contractually required rate as determined by an annual actuarial valuation. The rate is equal to the cost of providing one-year term life insurance. The funding policy for the SDBF program is to assure that adequate resources are available to meet all death benefit payments for the upcoming year; the intent is not to pre-fund retiree term life insurance during employees' entire careers.

The City's retiree contribution rates to the TMRS SDBF for the years ended 2017, 2016 and 2015 were \$799, \$989 and \$1,050, respectively, which equaled the required contribution each year.

	Annual	Actual	
	Required	Contribution	Percentage of
Plan/	Contribution	Made	ARC
Calendar Year	(Rate)	(Rate)	Contributed
2015	0.06%	0.06%	100.0%
2016	0.05%	0.05%	100.0%
2017	0.04%	0.04%	100.0%

Texas Emergency Services Retirement System

#### 1. Plan Description

The Fire Fighter's Pension Commissioner is the administrator of the Texas Emergency Services Retirement System (TESRS), a cost-sharing multiple employer pension system established and administered by the State of Texas to provide pension benefits for emergency services personnel who serve without significant monetary remuneration. At August 31, 2017, there were 235 member fire or emergency services departments actively participating in TESRS. Eligible participants include volunteer emergency services personnel who are members in good standing of a participating department.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

At August 31, 2017, TESRS membership consisted of:

Retirees and Beneficiaries Currently	
Receiving Benefits	3.104
Terminated Participants Entitled to Benefits	,
but Not Yet Receiving Them	2,208
Active Participants (Vested and Nonvested)	4,046
Total	9,358

Senate Bill 411, 65th Legislature, Regular Session (1977), created TESRS and established the applicable benefit provisions. The 79th Legislature, Regular Session (2005), recodified the provisions and gave the TESRS Board of Trustees authority to establish vesting requirements, contribution levels, benefit formulas, and eligibility requirements by board rule. The benefit provisions include retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. Members are 50% vested after the tenth year of service, with the vesting percent increasing 10% for each of the next five years of service so that a member becomes 100% vested with 15 years of service. Upon reaching age 55, each vested member may retire and receive a monthly pension equal to his vested percent multiplied by six times the governing body's average monthly contribution over the member's years of qualified service. For years of service in excess of 15 years, this monthly benefit is increased at the rate of 6.2% compounded annually.

On and off-duty death benefits and on-duty disability benefits are dependent on whether or not the member was engaged in the performance of duties at the time of death or disability. Death benefits include a lump sum amount and continuing monthly payments to a member's surviving spouse and dependent children.

### 2. Funding Policy

Contributions are made by governing bodies for the participating departments. No contributions are required from the individuals who are members of the System, nor are they allowed. The governing bodies of each participating department are required to make contributions for each month a member performs emergency services for a department (this minimum contribution is \$36 per member and the department may make a higher monthly contribution for its members). This is referred to as a Part One contribution, which is the legacy portion of the System contribution that directly impacts future retiree annuities.

The state is required to contribute an amount necessary to make the System "actuarially sound" each year, which may not exceed one-third of the total of all contributions made by participating governing bodies in a particular year.

The board rule defining contributions was amended effective July 27, 2014 to add the potential for actuarially determined Part Two contributions that would be required only if the expected future annual contributions from the state are not enough with the Part One contributions to provide an adequate contribution arrangement as determined by the most recent actuarial

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

valuation. This Part Two portion, which is actuarially determined as a percent of the Part One portion (not to exceed 15%), is to be actuarially adjusted every two years based on the most recent actuarial valuation. Based on the actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2016, the Part Two contributions were established by the board to be 2% of the Part One contributions beginning September 1, 2017.

Additional contributions may be made by governing bodies within two years of joining the System, to grant up to ten years of credit for service per member. Prior service purchased must have occurred before the department began participation in the System.

A small subset of participating departments have a different contribution arrangement which is being phased out over time. In this arrangement, contributions made in addition to the monthly contributions for active members, are made by local governing bodies on a pay-as-you-go basis for members who were pensioners when their respective departments merged into the System. There is no actuarial impact associated with this arrangement as the pay-as-you-go contributions made by these governing bodies are always equal to benefit payments paid by the System.

### 3. Contributions

The contribution requirement per active emergency services personnel member per month is not actuarially determined. Rather, the minimum contribution provisions were set by board rule. For the fiscal year ending August 31, 2017, total contributions (dues and prior service) of \$5,012,131 were paid into TESRS by the political subdivisions served by the member volunteer emergency services personnel. The state appropriated \$1,583,825 for the fiscal year ending August 31, 2017.

The purpose of the biennial actuarial valuation is to test the adequacy of the contribution arrangement to determine if it is adequate to pay the benefits that are promised. The actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2016 concluded that the system has an adequate contribution arrangement.

To the best of our knowledge, the actuarial information supplied in this section is complete, accurate and in compliance with GASB Statement No. 25. In our opinion, the assumptions used are reasonably related to the experience of the System and to reasonable expectations. The assumptions represent a reasonable estimate of anticipated experience of the System over the long-term future, and their selection complies with the appropriate actuarial standards of practice.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
September 30, 2017

Valuation Date Actuarial Cost Method	August 31, 2012 Entry Age	August 31, 2014 Entry Age	August 31, 2016 Entry Age
Amortization Method	Level dollar, open	Level dollar, open	Level dollar, open
Amortization	Infinity	30 years	30 years
Asset Valuation Method	Market value	Market value smoothed	Market value smoothed
	smoothed by a 5- year deferred recognition method with a 80%/120% corridor on market value	by a 5-year deferred recognition method with a 80%/120% corridor on market value	by a 5-year deferred recognition method with a 80%/120% corridor on market value
Actuarial Assumptions:			
Investment Rate of Return *	7.75% per year, net	7.75% per year, net of	7.75% per year, net of
	of investment	investment expenses	investment expenses
	expenses		·
Projected Salary Increases *	N/A	N/A	N/A
* Includes Inflation at	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	None	None	None

The target allocation for each major asset class is summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Net Real Rate of Return		
Equities:				
Large cap domestic	32%	5.72%		
Small cap domestic	10%	5.96%		
Developed international	21%	6.21%		
Emerging markets	6%	7.18%		
Master limited partnership	5%	7.61%		
Fixed income:				
Domestic	21%	1.61%		
International	5%	1.81%		
Total	100.0%			

### Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75%. No projection of cash flows was used to determine the discount rate because the August 31, 2016 actuarial valuation showed that expected contributions would pay the normal cost and amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) in 30 years using the conservative level dollar amortization method. Because of the 30-year amortization period with the conservative amortization

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

method, the pension plan's fiduciary net position is expected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive 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.

### 4. Changes in the Net Pension Liability

	Te	otal Pension		Plan Fiduciary	<b>Net Pension</b>
	I	Liability (a)	_ :	Net Position (b)	Liability (a) – (b)
Balance at 8/31/16	\$	252,339	\$	192,626	\$ 59,713
Changes for the year:					
Service Cost		3,267		*	3,267
Interest (on the Total Pension Liab.)		19,410		40	19,410
Change in assumptions		-		5	
Difference between expected and					
actual experience		-		-	•
Contributions - members		-		10,275	(10,275)
Contributions - state		-		3,247	(3,247)
Net investment income		-		20,042	(20,042)
Benefit payments, including					
refunds of emp. contributions		(10,316)		(10,316)	-
Administrative expense		-		(377)	377
Other changes		-		•	•
Net changes		12,361		22,871	(10,510)
Balance at 8/31/17	\$	264,700	\$	215,497	\$ 49,203

### Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the net pension liability of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 7.75%, as well as what the City's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.75%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.75%) than the current rate:

1% Decrease	Current Single Rate	1% Increase			
6.75%	Assumption 7.75%	8.75%			
\$ 91,884	\$ 49,203	\$ 22,279			

### **Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:**

Detailed information about the pension plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in a separately-issued TESRS financial report. That report may be obtained on the internet at <a href="https://www.tesrs.com">www.tesrs.com</a>.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

### 5. Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

For the year ended September 30, 2017, the City recognized pension expense of \$10,324.

At September 30, 2017, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Dafamad Outflaws

	Deferred Outflows					
	(Inflows) of Resources					
Difference between expected and		<u></u>				
actual economic experience	\$	52				
Difference between projected and						
investment earnings		4,588				
Change in actuarial assumption		719				
Changes in pension proportion		10,347				
Total	\$	15,706				

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows related to the TESRS pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended August 31:	
2018	\$ 2,958
2019	4,890
2020	439
2021	(356)
2022	643
Thereafter	 7,132
	\$ 15,706

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2017

#### E. Restatement

The City has restated beginning fund balance/net position within governmental activities, business-type activities, general, as well as water, wastewater and electric funds due to corrections of various accounting errors as listed below. The restatement of beginning net position/fund balance is as follows:

	Governmental Activities		General Fund					
Prior year ending net position/				·				
fund balance as reported	\$	2,084,884	\$	1,038,028				
Corrections of errors:								
To correct reporting of accrued liabilities		17,021		17,021				
Recognition of VFD pension liability		(59,502)		_				
Restated beginning net position/								
fund balance	\$	2,042,403	\$	1,055,049				
	Bu	siness-Type						
		Activities	Water		Wastewater		Electric	
Prior year ending net assets					_		_	
as reported	\$	7,137,324	\$	4,215,599	S	1,784,354	\$	1,050,943
Corrections of errors:						, ,		-,,+
To correct reporting of accrued deposits		(28,145)		7,277		•		(35,422)
To correct reporting of accrued sales tax payable		58,070		_				58,070
To correct reporting of accrued liabilities		17,247		6,445		1,431		9,371
Restated beginning net position	\$	7,184,496	\$	4,229,321	\$	1,785,785	\$	1,082,962

#### F. Subsequent Events

On March 27, 2018, the City issued a Tax Note, Series 2018 in the amount of \$130,000 with an interest rate of 3.7% and a maturity date of February 15, 2023.

There were no other material subsequent events through June 22, 2018, the date the financial statements were issued.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### **GENERAL FUND**

For the Year Ended September 30, 2017

							riance with nal Budget
		Original	Final		2017		Positive
D		Budget	 Budget		Actual	(Negative)	
Revenues	<b>*</b>	#20 BF0	come more				
Property tax	\$	728,270	\$ 672,505	\$	665,889	\$	(6,616)
Sales tax		458,600	575,000		549,160		(25,840)
Franchise and local taxes		157,362	151,629		142,170		(9,459)
License and permits		35,100	40,700		46,846		6,146
Charges for services		134,837	129,697		130,415		718
Fines and forfeitures		150,000	150,000		143,085		(6,915)
Intergovernmental		80,353	80,353		215,125		134,772
Investment income		1,050	5,300		7,425		2,125
Other revenues		71,047	71,047	_	117,156		46,109
Total Revenues		1,816,619	 1,876,231		2,017,271		141,040
Expenditures Current:							
Mayor and city council		13,545	14,395		12,411		1,984
Administration		709,682	765,168		803,917		(38,749) *
Library and civic center		206,925	207,962		199,443		8,519
Municipal court		194,905	189,579		190,884		(1,305) *
Police		1,045,043	1,101,697		1,169,797		(68,100) *
Fire and EMS		299,440	319,623		339,615		(19,992) *
Public works		740,084	822,142		683,691		138,451
Debt Service:							
Principal		127,701	176,699		163,670		13,029
Interest and fiscal charges		35,905	8,047		17,156		(9,109) *
Total Expenditures		3,373,230	3,605,312		3,580,584		24,728
Revenues Over (Under)							
Expenditures		(1,556,611)	(1,729,081)		(1,563,313)		165,768
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers in		1,556,611	1,694,370		1,425,267		(269,103)
Transfers (out)		-	-		(9,882)		(9,882) *
Total Other							<u> </u>
Financing Sources (Uses)		1,556,611	1,694,370	_	1,415,385		(278,985)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	_	\$ (34,711)		(147,928)	\$	(113,217)
Beginning fund balance					1,055,049		
Ending Fund Balance				\$	907,121		

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

<sup>1.</sup> Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

<sup>2. \*</sup> Expenditures exceeded appropriations at legal level of control.

# SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

### Years Ended:

	1	2/31/2016	1	2/31/2015	12/31/2014	
Total pension liability						
Service cost	\$	231,232	\$	207,028	\$	157,726
Interest		335,857		326,753		313,135
Changes in benefit terms		-		-		-
Differences between expected and actual experience		(60,555)		(22,859)		(66,943)
Changes of assumptions Benefit payments, including refunds of participant		•		41,648		-
contributions		(226,121)		(287,705)		(180,348)
Net change in total pension liability		280,413		264,865		223,570
Total pension liability - beginning	\$	4,973,105	\$	4,708,240	\$	4,484,670
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$	5,253,518	\$	4,973,105	\$	4,708,240
Plan fiduciary net position						
Contributions - employer	\$	163,202	\$	165,151	\$	146,026
Contributions - members		96,588		89,856		81,766
Net investment income		291,046		6,399		232,214
Benefit payments, including refunds of participant						
contributions		(226,121)		(287,705)		(180,348)
Administrative expenses		(3,287)		(3,897)		(2,424)
Other		(177)		(194)		(199)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		321,251		(30,390)		277,035
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		4,305,982		4,336,372		4,059,337
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	4,627,233	\$	4,305,982	\$	4,336,372
Fund's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$	626,285	\$	667,123	\$	371,868
			-1			
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total						
pension liability		88.08%		86.59%		92.10%
Covered employee payroll	\$	1,931,763	\$	1,797,114	\$	1,635,328
Fund's net position as a percentage of covered						
employee payroll		32.42%		37.12%		22.74%

### Notes to schedule:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is compiled, only available information is shown.

### SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

#### Fiscal Years Ended:

	9/30/2017		_	9/30/2016	-	9/30/2015	
Actuarially determined employer contributions  Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined	\$	173,496	\$	170,502	\$	159,524	
contribution	\$	173,496	\$	170,502	\$	159,524	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$		\$		
Annual covered employee payroll	\$	1,997,465	\$	1,977,366	\$	1,749,217	
Employer contributions as a percentage of covered employee							
payroll		8.69%		8.62%		9.12%	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full tenyear trend is compiled, only available information is shown.

### NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN

#### Valuation Date:

Notes Actuarially determined contribution rates are

calculated as of December 31 and become effective in January 13 months later.

### Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Amortization Method Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed

Remaining Amortization Period 29 years

Asset Valuation Method 10 Year smoothed market: 15% soft corridor

Inflation 2.5%

Salary Increases 3.50% to 10.50% including inflation

Investment Rate of Return 6.75%

Retirement Age Experience-based table of rates that are specific to

the City's plan of benefits. Last updated for the 2015 valuation pursuant to an experience study

of the period 2010 - 2014

Mortality

RP2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% and projected

on a fully generational basis with scale BB

Other Information:

Notes There were no benefit changes during the year.

# SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS TEXAS EMERGENCY SERVICES RETIREMENT SYSTEM Years Ended:

		3/31/2017	8	3/31/2016	1	8/31/2015	1
Total pension liability							
Service cost	\$	3,266	\$	4,338	\$	4,388	
Interest		19,410		22,789		21,939	
Changes in benefit terms		-		1,848		-	
Differences between expected and actual experience		-		166		-	
Changes of assumptions  Benefit payments, including refunds of participant		175		2,278		-	
contributions		(10,316)		(12,037)		(11,652)	
Net change in total pension liability		12,360		19,382	_	14,675	
Total pension liability - beginning	\$	252,339	\$	295,734	\$	284,524	2
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$	264,699 4	\$	315,116	\$	299,199	
Plan fiduciary net position							
Contributions - employer	\$	3,247	\$	4,055	\$	4,241	
Contributions - members		10,275		8,867		9,105	
Net investment income		20,042		12,689		(8,529)	
Benefit payments, including refunds of participant							
contributions		(10,316)		(12,037)		(11,652)	
Administrative expenses		(378)		(427)		(559)	
Other		-		-		-	
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		22,870		13,147		(7,394)	
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		192,626		227,401		237,459	
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	215,496	\$	240,548	\$	230,065	
Fund's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$	49,203	\$	74,568	\$	69,134	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total							
pension liability		81.41%		76.34%		76.89%	
Number of active members		23		28		29	3
Systems' net pension liability per active member	\$	2,139	\$	2,663	\$	2,384	

#### Notes to schedule:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is compiled, only available information is shown.

<sup>2)</sup> Determined from the end of year total pension liability using the roll back procedure allowed for the initial year of implementing GASB 67.

<sup>3)</sup> There is no compensation for active members, so number of active members is used instead.

<sup>4)</sup> The System's net pension liability was measured as of August 31, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2017 and rolled forward to August 31, 2017

### SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN TEXAS EMERGENCY SERVICES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

### Fiscal Years Ended:

	_	9/30/2017	_	9/30/2016	_	9/30/2015
Actuarially determined employer contributions	\$	11,996	\$	10,692	\$	6,469
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined						
contribution	\$	11,996	\$	10,692	\$	6,469
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$		\$	-
Number of active members		23		28		29
Employer contributions per member		522		382		223

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full tenyear trend is compiled, only available information is shown.

#### NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN

#### Valuation Date:

Notes Contribution rates are determined by board rule

and become effective August 31.

#### Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Amortization Method Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed

Remaining Amortization Period 30 years

Asset Valuation Method 5 Year smoothed market: 20% soft corridor

Inflation 3.0%
Salary Increases n/a
Investment Rate of Return 7.75%

Retirement Age Experience-based table of rates that are specific to

the City's plan of benefits.

Mortality RP2000 Combined Healthy Lives Mortality

for males and females projected to 2024

by scale AA.

#### Other Information:

Notes There were no benefit changes during the year.

### NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

#### LIBRARY FUND

This fund accounts for funds to be used on the City's library.

### MUNICIPAL COURT TECHNOLOGY FUND

This fund accounts for funds that are legally restricted for use on municipal court technology.

#### MUNICIPAL COURT SECURITY FUND

This fund accounts for funds that are used for Law Enforcement Officer Safety Equipment grants to be used for Law Enforcement Officer Safety Equipment.

### CHAPPARAL GRANT FUND

This fund accounts for funds that are used for the development and maintenance of the Chapparal Trail.

#### SAFE ROUTES SCHOOL

This fund accounts for funds that are used for school routes and crossing guards.

#### **LEOSE**

The Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education is used to account for funds used to provide continuing education for law enforcement officers.

#### CHILD SAFETY

The purpose of this fund is to provide funding for public, parochial, and private school crossing guard programs inside the City.

#### SPECIAL PROJECTS

This fund accounts for funds to be used for special projects.

#### **IW SPAIN GRANT**

This fund accounts for the funds to be used to complete the master plan study for the JW Spain Athletic Complex.

#### TIRZ

This fund accounts for funds to be used for planned development of a certain contiguous geographic area.

# COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS September 30, 2017

<u>Assets</u>	Library Fund		Municipal Court Technology		Municipal Court Security		Chapparal Grant Fund		Safe Routes School Fund	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,576	\$	7,249	\$	11,530	\$	-	\$	5,806
Due from other funds		-				•		-		55,742
Total Assets	\$	2,576	\$	7,249	\$	11,530	\$	•	\$	61,548
										<del></del>
<u>Liabilities</u>										
Accounts payable	\$	-	\$	8,215	\$	-	\$	-	\$	27
Due to other funds		_		•		-		55,742		7.
Total Liabilities		•		8,215		-		55,742		23
Fund Balances				<del></del> -						
Restricted for:										
Library		2,576		-		-		-		7.5
Municipal court		-		-		11,530		-		-
Public safety		-		•		-		-		61,548
Special projects		-		-		-				27
Unassigned		-		(966)		•		(55,742)		_
Total Fund Balances		2,576		(966)		11,530		(55,742)		61,548
Total Liabilities										
and Fund Balances	\$	2,576	\$	7,249	\$	11,530	\$		\$	61,548

L	LEOSE		Child Safety		Special Projects		JW Spai TIRZ Grant			Total onmajor vernmental
\$	672	\$	23,986	\$	1	\$	236,642	\$	47,880	\$ 336,342
	*		•		130,332		43			186,074
\$	672	\$	23,986	\$	130,333	\$	236,642	\$	47,880	\$ 522,416
\$	-	\$	¥	\$		\$	2	\$	_	\$ 8,215
	•		7.		-		-		•	55,742
	199		-		•		•			63,957
	-		50						-	2,576
	-		-		٠,				-	11,530
	672		23,986		- 55				•	86,206
	-		*		130,333		236,642		47,880	414,855
			-				2			(56,708)
	672		23,986		130,333		236,642		47,880	458,459
\$	672	\$	23,986	\$	130,333	\$	236,642	\$	47,880	\$ 522,416

### COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2017

	Library Fund	Municipal Court Technology	Municipal Court Security	Chapparal Grant Fund	Safe Routes School Fund	
<u>Revenues</u>						
Property taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Fines and forfeitures	•	4,485	3,364	12	2"	
Intergovernemntal	-	-			-,	
Donations and contributions	293	-			2	
Grant income	120	-	-	1	61,548	
Investment income	-	-	-	-		
Total Revenues	293	4,485	3,364		61,548	
Expenditures						
Library	230				20	
General government	-	_	-		2	
Municipal court		19,349	2,564			
Total Expenditures	230	19,349	2,564	- 12	•	
Revenues Over						
(Under) Expenditures	63	(14,864)	800		61,548	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers in			_	_	526	
Total Other Financing						
Sources (Uses)			-	-		
Net Change in Fund Balances	63	(14,864)	800	-	61,548	
Beginning fund balances	2,513	13,898	10,730	(55,742)	_	
Ending Fund Balances	\$ 2,576	\$ (966)	\$ 11,530	\$ (55,742)	\$ 61,548	

LEOSE		Child Safety		Special Projects		TIRZ			JW Spain Grant		Total Nonmajor Governmental	
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	121,248	\$	-	\$	121,248	
	-		4,515		-		51		-		12,364	
	1,153		•		-		-		-		1,153	
	-		-		-				50,000		50,293	
	•		-		-				•		61,548	
	-		•		•		1,033				1,033	
	1,153		4,515		-		122,281		50,000		247,639	
	- 1		_				100				230	
	•		-		-		1.40		2,120		2,120	
	11,527		6,394		•				-		39,834	
	11,527		6,394				-	-	2,120		42,184	
	(10,374)		(1,879)		-		122,281		47,880		205,455	
	<del></del>											
	9,882		=		-		0 = 0		*		9,882	
	9,882				-		•				9,882	
								-				
	(492)		(1,879)				122,281		47,880		215,337	
	1,164		25,865		130,333		114,361				243,122	
\$	672	\$	23,986	\$	130,333	\$	236,642		47,880	\$	458,459	