Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

HMSW CPA, P.L.L.C.
Professional Limited Liability Company
1010 N. Center Street
Arlington, TX 76011
817-704-6400

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Town Council Town of Lakeside, Texas

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Lakeside, Texas as of and for the year ended September 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 opinion.

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 and each major fund of the Town of Lakeside, Texas as of September 30, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Management has not presented the Management's Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in appropriate operational, economic or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

HMSW, CPA, P.L.L.C.

HMSW

Arlington, Texas November 25, 2013

Town of Lakeside, Texas Government-Wide Statement of Net Assets September 30, 2013

	Primary Government							
	G	overnmental	Е	Susiness-Type				
		Activities		Activities		Total		
ASSETS	k							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	297,333	\$	71,007	\$	368,340		
Certificates of deposit	•	600,498	*	480,593	Ψ	1,081,091		
Property taxes receivable, net of				.00,000		1,001,001		
allowance for uncollectibles		-		-		_		
Accounts receivable		5,138		87,542		92,680		
Restricted assets:		•		7.				
Customer deposits		-		33,074		33,074		
Court technology fund		13,191		-		13,191		
Court security fund		4,783		_		4,783		
Capital assets:						,		
Land		283,172		136,275		419,447		
Building		225,221		22,535		247,756		
Furniture and equipment		291,103		224,989		516,092		
Water system		-		1,809,311		1,809,311		
Sewer system		-		511,808		511,808		
Less: accumulated depreciation		(338,059)		(1,172,398)		(1,510,457)		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	1,382,380	\$	2,204,736	_\$	3,587,116		
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable	\$	14,289	\$	16,746	\$	31,035		
Accrued liabilities		23,669		1,805	·	25,474		
Payable from restricted assets:		•		•		,		
Customer deposits		-		33,074		33,074		
Court technology fund		13,191		- -		13,191		
Court security fund	•	4,783		-		4,783		
TOTAL LİABILITIES		55,932		51,625		107,557		
NET ASSETS								
Invested in capital assets		461,437		1,532,520		1 002 057		
Unrestricted		865,011		620,591		1,993,957 1,485,602		
		000,011		020,371		1,702,004		
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$	1,326,448	\$	2,153,111	\$	3,479,559		

Government-Wide Statement of Activities For the Year Ended September 30, 2013

			Program Revenues							
i				s, Fines and	Opera	•	Capital			
			Cl	narges for	Grant		Grants			
Program Activities	· F	Expenses		Services	Contril	outions	Contributions			
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES										
General and administrative	\$	242,792	\$	8,818	\$	-	\$	-		
Corporation court		25,894		-		-		-		
Public works		13,309		-		-		-		
Police department		379,604	<u></u>	51,694		-				
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL										
ACTIVITIÈS		661,599		60,512				-		
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES				·						
Water, sewer and sanitation		738,026		731,160	<u> </u>		·	-		
TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE										
ACTIVITIES		738,026		731,160						
·										
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	\$	1,399,625	\$	791,672	\$	-	\$	-		

GENERAL REVENUES

Property taxes Franchise taxes

Sales taxes

Interest

Other

TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES

CHANGE IN NET ASSETS

NET ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR

NET ASSETS, END OF YEAR

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets

G	vernmental	Business-			
	Activities	Activiti	• -	,	Total
					
\$	(233,974)	\$	-	\$	(233,974)
	(25,894)		-		(25,894)
	(13,309)		-		(13,309)
	(327,910)				(327,910)
	· ·				
	ccoa ânm				((01 007)
	(601,087)				(601,087)
	_	(6,866)		(6,866)
			0,000)		
	-	(6 , 866)		(6,866)
	(601,087)		6,866)		(607,953)
	378,525		_		378,525
	111,263		_		111,263
	72,554		_		72,554
	6,911		4,613		11,524
	98,904		_		98,904
		 		-	
	668,157	<u> </u>	4,613		672,770
		·			~
	67,070	(2,253)		64,817
	1,259,378	2,15	5,364		3,414,742
	-		· · · · · ·		<u> </u>
\$	1,326,448	\$ 2,15	3,111	\$	3,479,559

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds September 30, 2013

,		General Fund	Total Governmental Funds			
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	297,333	\$	297,333		
Certificates of deposit		600,498		600,498		
Property taxes receivable, net						
of allowance for uncollectibles		-		-		
Accounts receivable		5,138		5,138		
Mineral lease receivable		-		-		
Restricted assets:						
Court technology fund		13,191		13,191		
Court security fund		4,783		4,783		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	920,943	\$	920,943		
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
LIABILITIES	•	1.4.000	ф	14000		
Accounts payable	\$	14,289	\$	14,289		
Accrued liabilities		23,669		23,669		
Payable from restricted assets:		10 101		12 101		
Court technology fund		13,191		13,191		
Court security fund		4,783		4,783		
TOTAL LIABILITIES		55,932		55,932		
FUND BALANCES						
Unassigned		865,011		865,011		
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		865,011		865,011		
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND	đ	020 042	φ	020 042		
FUND BALANCES	<u>\$</u>	920,943	\$	920,943		

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to Government-Wide Statement of Net Assets September 30, 2013

Total fund balance per governmental funds balance sheet	\$ 865,011
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds	
balance sheet	 461,437
Total net assets of governmental activities	\$ 1,326,448

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2013

		General Fund	Total Governmental Funds			
REVENUES		050 505	Φ.	200 505		
Property taxes	\$	378,525	\$	378,525		
Franchise taxes		111,263		111,263		
Sales taxes		72,554		72,554		
Fines and service fees		51,694		51,694		
Permits and inspections		8,818		8,818		
Interest		6,911		6,911		
Other	·	98,904		98,904		
TOTAL REVENUES		728,669		728,669		
EXPENDITURES						
General and administrative		237,842		237,842		
Corporation court		25,894		25,894		
Public works		13,309		13,309		
Police department		344,905		344,905		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		621,950		621,950		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures		106,719		106,719		
FUND BALANCE,		ŕ		·		
BEGINNING OF YEAR		758,292		758,292		
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	\$	865,011	\$	865,011		

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended September 30, 2013

Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds

\$ 106,719

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

Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the government-wide statement of activities and changes in net assets, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount of capital assets recorded in the current period.

Depreciation on capital assets is reported in the government-wide statement of activities and changes in net assets, but does not require the use of current financial resources. Therefore, depreciation is not reported as an expenditure in governmental funds.

(39,649)

Change in net assets of governmental activities

\$ 67,070

General Fund

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Budget and Actual For the Year Ended September 30, 2013

								/ariance	
		Budgeted	Amou					avorable	
		Original		Final		Actual	(unfavorable)		
REVENUES				***	٠	000 505	d)	(4.204)	
Property taxes	\$	382,909	\$	382,909	\$	378,525	\$	(4,384)	
Franchise taxes		117,000		117,000		111,263		(5,737)	
Sales taxes	•	66,250		66,250		72,554		6,304	
Fines and service fees		28,050		28,050		51,694		23,644	
Permits, plats and inspections		4,460		4,460		8,818		4,358	
Interest		3,500		3,500		6,911		3,411	
Other		21,630		21,630		98,904		77,274	
TOTAL REVENUES		623,799		623,799		728,669		104,870	
EXPENDITURES									
General and administrative		188,811		229,209		237,842		(8,633)	
Corporation court		32,797		26,490		25,894		596	
Public works		24,200		34,977		13,309		21,668	
Police department		378,027		347,866		344,905		2,961	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		623,835		638,542		621,950		16,592	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$	(36)	\$	(14,743)		106,719	\$	121,462	
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING	OF YE	AR				758,292			
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	t				\$	865,011			

Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds September 30, 2013

Business-Type Activites Enterprise Funds Water, Sewer Total and Sanitation **ASSETS CURRENT ASSETS** 71,007 71,007 \$ \$ Cash 480,593 480,593 Certificates of deposit 87,542 87,542 Accounts receivable 639,142 639,142 TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS RESTRICTED ASSETS 33,074 33,074 Customer deposits 33,074 33,074 TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSETS CAPITAL ASSETS 136,275 136,275 Land 22,535 22,535 **Building** 224,989 224,989 Furniture and equipment 1,809,311 1,809,311 Water system 511,808 511,808 Sewer system 2,704,918 2,704,918 (1,172,398)(1,172,398)Less: accumulated depreciation 1,532,520 1,532,520 TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS, net 2,204,736 2,204,736 TOTAL ASSETS

Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds September 30, 2013

•		ivites Is		
		ter, Sewer Sanitation		Total
LIABILITIES				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable Accrued liabilities	\$	16,746 1,805	\$	16,746 1,805
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		18,551		18,551
CURRENT LIABILITIES DUE FROM RESTRICTED ASSETS				.•
Customer deposits		33,074		33,074
TOTAL CURRENT LIABLITIES DUE FROM RESTRICTED ASSETS		33,074		33,074
TOTAL LIABILITIES		51,625		51,625
NET ASSETS				
Invested in capital assets Unrestricted		1,532,520 620,591		1,532,520 620,591
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$	2,153,111	\$	2,153,111

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets **Proprietary Funds**

For the Year Ended September 30, 2013

Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds Water, Sewer and Sanitation Total **OPERATING REVENUES** \$ 555,740 555,740 Water sales 36,135 36,135 Sewer sales Fees 14,111 14,111 Sanitation services 113,294 113,294 Penalties and services charges 11,880 11,880 TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES 731,160 731,160 **OPERATING EXPENSES** 294,925 Personnel services 294,925 19,250 Supplies and materials 19,250 Utilities and telephone 75,251 75,251 Insurance 6,888 6,888 Maintenance 78,624 78,624 36,524 36,524 Other expenses 123,356 123,356 Contractual services Engineering and professional services 30,992 30,992 3,507 3,507 Water purchases Depreciation 68,709 68,709 738,026 738,026 TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES LOSS FROM OPERATIONS (6,866)(6,866)NON-OPERATING REVENUE Interest 4,613 4,613 TOTAL NON-OPERATING REVENUE 4,613 4,613 (2,253)(2,253)CHANGE IN NET ASSETS NET ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR 2,155,364 2,155,364 NET ASSETS, END OF YEAR \$ 2,153,111 2,153,111

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds

For the Year Ended September 30, 2013

		Business-Ty Enterpris	-	
	Wa	ater, Sewer		
•		l Sanitation		Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u> </u>			
Cash received from customers and other	\$	712,713	\$	712,713
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(65 <u>9,817)</u>		(659,817)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>-</u>	52,896		52,896
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Interest received		4,613		4,613
Purchase of property and equipment		(95,648)		(95,648)
NET CASH USED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-	(91,035)		(91,035)
DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(38,139)		(38,139)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR				
(including \$33,028 in restricted assets)		142,220		142,220
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR				
(including \$33,028 in restricted assets)	\$	104,081	\$	104,081
RECONCILIATION OF LOSS FROM OPERATIONS TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	\$	(6,866)	\$	(6,866)
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE LOSS FROM OPERATIONS				
TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Depreciation	•	68,709		68,709
Increase in certificates of deposits		(593)		(593)
Increase in accounts receivable		(17,900)		(17,900)
Increase in accounts payable		11,548		11,548
Decrease in accrued expenses		(2,048)		(2,048)
Increase in customer deposit		46		46
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$	52,896	\$	52,896

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Town of Lakeside, Texas (the "Town") was formed as an incorporated town on March 10, 1958. The Town is governed by an elected mayor and five-member council and provides the following services to the citizens of the Town: library, police department, water and sewer utilities, fire and ambulance, and general administration.

The financial statements of the Town have been prepared to conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") as applicable to state and local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. As allowed in Section P80 of GASB's "Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards", the Town has elected not to apply Financial Accounting Standards Board Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board Opinions, and Accounting Research Bulletins of the Committee of Accounting Procedure issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The more significant accounting and reporting policies and practices used by the Town are described below.

A. Financial Statement Presentation

The basic financial statements are prepared in conformity with GAAP which requires the government-wide financial statements to be prepared using the accrual basis of accounting and the economic resources measurement focus. Government-wide financial statements do not provide information by fund. The Town's statement of net assets includes both non-current assets and non-current liabilities. The government-wide statement of activities also reflects depreciation expense of the Town's capital assets.

In addition to the government-wide financial statements, the City has prepared fund financial statements, which continue to use the modified accrual basis of accounting and the current financial resources measurement focus for governmental funds. Accordingly, the accounting and financial reporting of the Town's governmental funds is similar to that previously presented in the Town's financial statements, although the format of financial statements has been modified by GASB Statement No. 34, "Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments." The accrual basis of accounting and the economic resources measurement focus is utilized by the pension trust fund. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred.

GAAP also requires supplementary information presented as Management's Discussion and Analysis. However, management has elected to exclude this information. In addition, a budgetary comparison statement is presented that compares the general fund budget with actual results.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Reporting Entity

The Town's basic financial statements include the accounts of all Town operations. The criteria for including organizations as component units within the Town's reporting, as set forth in Section 2100 of GASB's "Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards," include whether:

- The organization is legally separate (can sue and be sued in their own name).
- The Town holds the corporate powers of the organization.
- The Town appoints a voting majority of the organization's board.
- The Town is able to impose its will on the organization.
- The organization has the potential to impose a financial benefit/burden on the Town.
- There is fiscal dependency by the organization on the Town.

Based on these criteria, the Town of Lakeside has no component units.

C. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e. the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the Town. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The government-wide statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a functional category (general and administrative, police, etc.) are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. 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, 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational requirements of a particular function or segment and 3) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues. All franchise fees are based on gross receipts and are included in general revenues. The net cost is normally covered by general revenue (property and sales taxes, franchise fees, interest income, etc).

The Town segregates transactions related to certain functions or activities into separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Separate statements are presented for governmental and proprietary activities.

Governmental funds are those funds through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The measurement focus of governmental funds is on the sources, uses and balance of current financial resources. The only governmental fund of the Town is the General Fund. It accounts for all revenues and expenditures of the Town.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Proprietary funds are accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The accounting objectives are determinations of net income, financial position and cash flow. All assets and liabilities are included on the Statement of Net Assets. The only proprietary fund of the Town is the Water, Sewer and Sanitation Fund. It is used to account for the provision of water, sewer and sanitation services to the residents of the Town. Activities of the fund include administration, operations and maintenance of the water and sewer system and billing and collection activities. The fund distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with ongoing operations. Operating expenses include the cost of personal and contractual services, supplies and depreciation on capital assets. All other revenues and expenses are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

The government-wide focus is more on the sustainability of the Town as an entity and the change in aggregate financial position resulting from the activities of the fiscal period. The focus of the fund financial statements is on the major individual funds. Each presentation provides valuable information that can be analyzed and compared to enhance the usefulness of the information.

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide statements and financial statements for proprietary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. However, the Town has established an allowance for delinquent taxes equivalent to 100 percent of uncollected property taxes. As of September 30, 2013, there was \$4,312 in levied delinquent property taxes that were fully reserved. Gross receipts of taxes, licenses, and charges for services, fines and other revenues are recorded as revenue when received as they are generally not measurable until received.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Town considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

E. Budgetary Data

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the general fund. All annual unencumbered appropriations lapse at fiscal year end.

The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual – General Fund presents a comparison of budgetary data to actual results. The General Fund utilizes the same basis of accounting for both budgetary purposes and actual results.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F. Capital Assets

Capital assets include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets and are defined by the Town as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$2,500 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Capital assets are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical is not available. Donated assets are valued at their fair market value on the date donated. Repairs and maintenance are recorded as expenses. Renewals and betterments are capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. There is no capitalized interest associated with capital acquisitions for the year ended September 30, 2013.

The Town has elected to account for infrastructure assets on a prospective basis beginning October 1, 2003. Depreciation has been calculated on each class of depreciable property using the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives for buildings and water and sewer system and equipment are 20 to 40 and 5 to 10 years, respectively.

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2013, was as follows:

Governmental Activities:

	_	Balance 10/1/2012		Additions	_	Deletions	_	Balance 9/30/2013
Capital Assets:								
Land	\$	283,172	\$	-	\$	-	\$	283,172
Building		225,221		_				225,221
Furniture & equipment		291,103		-		⊷		291,103
* *	\$	799,496	\$	_	\$	-,	\$	799,496
Accumulated	_	<u> </u>				-		-
Depreciation:								
Building	\$	(137,297)	\$	(4,950)	\$	-	\$	(142,247)
Furniture & equipment		(161,113)		(34,699)		-		(195,812)
	\$_	(298,410)	\$_	(39,649)	\$_	•	\$_	(338,059)
Governmental Activities	ď	501.006	ø	(20.640)	¢ t		\$	461,437
Net Capital Assets	\$_	501,086	\$_	(39,649)	\$_	_	ა =	401,437

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Business-Type Activities (Water, Sewer and Sanitation Fund):

	_	Balance 10/1/2012		Additions		Deletions		Balance 9/30/2013
Capital Assets:	_	-						
Land	\$	136,275	\$	-	\$	-	\$	136,275
Building		22,535		•		-		22,535
Furniture & equipment		201,913		23,076		-		224,989
Water & sewer system		2,248,547		72,572				2,321,119
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	s ⁻	2,609,270	\$_	95,648	\$	-	\$	2,704,918
Accumulated Depreciation: Building Furniture & equipment Water & sewer system	\$ 	(17,506) (153,726) (932,457) (1,103,689)	\$	(959) (15,082) (52,668) (68,709)	\$ - \$_	-	\$	(18,465) (168,808) (985,125) (1,172,398)
Business-Type Activities Net Capital Assets Depreciation was charged t	\$ = o pro	1,505,581 ograms as follo	* = ws:	26,939	\$_		\$:	1,532,520

Governmental Activities:

General and administrative	\$	4,950		
Police department		34,699		
. 1	\$	39,649		
				
Business-Type Activities:				
Water, sewer and sanitation	\$	68,709		
•	\$	68,709		

G. Fund Balance

Governmental fund balances classified as nonspendable are amounts that are not in spendable form or are required to be maintained intact. Fund balances classified as restricted are balances with constraints placed on the use of resources by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Fund balances classified as committed can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by the City Council through an ordinance or resolution. Assigned fund balances are constrained by the intent to be used for specific purposes, neither restricted nor committed. Assignments are made by City management based on Council direction. Unassigned fund balances are amounts that are available for any purpose.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

H. Net Assets

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt, consist of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvements of those assets, and adding back unspent proceeds. As of September 30, 2013, there is no debt associated with capital assets. Net assets are reported as restricted or committed when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislations adopted by the Town or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

I. Cash and Investments

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Water, Sewer and Sanitation Fund considers all short-term investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less at the date of acquisition to be cash equivalents.

J. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets in the Water, Sewer and Sanitation Fund include customer security deposits. Restricted assets in the General Fund include amounts received to be used for court technology and security.

K. Compensated Absences

The Town's employees earn vacation leave for each year of work performed. The accrual rate increases with years of service to a maximum of four weeks after fifteen years of service. Employees earn compensatory time to the extent they work overtime. Accrued vacation leave and compensatory time is accrued when incurred in the financial statements. At September 30, 2013, accrued compensated absences for the governmental funds and proprietary funds were \$18,268 and \$1,805, respectively.

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

At September 30, 2013, the carrying amount of the Town's cash deposits was \$1,500,479. \$1,069,981 of this amount was covered by federal depository insurance, and the remaining \$430,498 was covered by collateral held in the pledging financial institution's trust department in the government's name.

3. PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes are levied on October 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1 and are due and payable at that time. All unpaid taxes attach as a lien on property as of January 1 and become enforceable February 1. Penalty and interest is charged at 7 percent on delinquent taxes beginning February 1 and increases each month to 18 percent on July 1.

Appraised values are established by the Tarrant Appraisal District at 100 percent of estimated market value and certified by the Appraisal Review Board. The assessed value for the tax roll of January 1, 2012, upon which the original levy for fiscal year 2013 was based, was \$99,829,116.

In Texas, county-wide central appraisal districts are required to assess all property within the appraisal district on the basis of 100 percent of its appraised value and are prohibited from applying any assessment ratios. The value of property within the appraisal district must be reviewed every three years. The Town may challenge appraised values established by the appraisal district through various appeals, and, if necessary, legal action. Under this system, the Town sets tax rates on Town property. However, if the effective tax rate, excluding tax rates for bonds and other contractual obligations, adjusted for new improvements, exceeds the rate for the previous year by more than 8 percent, qualified voters of the Town may petition for an election to determine whether to limit the tax rate to no more than 8 percent above the tax rate of the previous year.

Property tax revenues are recognized when levied to the extent that they result in current receivable available for financing current operations. The Town has chosen to establish an allowance for delinquent taxes equal to 100 percent of uncollected ad valorem taxes. Current tax collections for the period ended September 30, 2013 were 99.2 percent of tax levy.

4. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEATH BENEFITS PLAN

A. Pension Plan Description

The Town provides pension benefits for all of its full-time employees through a nontraditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined benefit plan in the state-wide Texas Municipal Retirement System ("TMRS"), one of 847 administered by TMRS, an agent, multiple-employer public employee retirement system. Each of the municipalities has an annual, individual actuarial valuation performed. All assumptions for the December 31, 2012 valuations are contained in the 2012 TMRS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report ("CAFR"), a copy of which may be obtained by writing to P.O. Box 149153, Austin, Texas 78714-9153 or accessing the CAFR online at www.tmrs.org.

4. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEATH BENEFITS PLAN (CONTINUED)

Benefits depend upon the sum of the employee's contributions to the Plan, with interest, and the Town-financed monetary credits, with interest. At the date the plan began, the Town granted monetary credits for service rendered before the plan began of a theoretical amount equal to two times what would have been contributed by the employee, with interest, prior to establishment of the plan. Monetary credits for service since the plan began are 100 percent of the employee's accumulated contributions. In addition, the Town can grant, as often as annually, another type of monetary credit referred to as an updated service credit which is a theoretical amount which, when added to the employee's accumulated contributions and the monetary credits for service since the plan began, would be the total monetary credits and employee contributions accumulated with interest if the current employee contribution rate and Town matching percent had always been in existence and if the employee's salary had always been the average of his salary in the last three years that were one year before the effective date. At retirement, the benefit is calculated as if the sum of the employee's accumulated contributions with interest and the employer-financed monetary credits with interest were used to purchase an annuity.

Members can retire at age 60 and above with 5 or more years of service or with 25 years of service regardless of age. A member is vested after 5 years. The plan provisions are adopted by the governing body of the Town, within the options available in the state statutes governing TMRS. The contribution rate for the employees is 5 percent, and the Town matching ratio is currently 2 to 1, both as adopted by the governing body of the Town.

Per TMRS statutes, there is a statutory maximum in effect based on the benefit levels elected by the Town. If the required rate calculated by TMRS exceeds one or both of those rates, the Town council at its option can choose to either adjust benefits to reduce the required rate to conform with the maximums or lift the maximums altogether and to pay the full required rate. The Town's maximum is 11.5 percent.

B. Pension Funding Policy

Under the state law governing TMRS, the actuary annually determines the Town's contribution rate on a The Town discloses the annual pension costs (which equal the required calendar-year basis. contributions) based on the calculated rates for the Town's fiscal year. The rate is 3.1%, 3.8%, and 5.4% of covered payroll for the months in calendar years 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. This rate consists of the normal cost contribution rate and the prior service contribution rate. The normal cost contribution rate finances the currently accruing monetary credits due to the Town's matching percent, which are the obligation of the Town as of an employee's retirement date, not at the time the employee's contributions are made. The normal cost contribution rate is the actuarially determined percent of payroll necessary to satisfy the obligation for the Town to each employee at the time his or her retirement becomes effective. The prior service contribution rate amortizes the unfunded actuarial liability. Both the employees and the Town make contributions monthly. Since the Town needs to know its contribution rate in advance for budgetary purposes, there is a one-year delay between the actuarial valuation that serves as the basis for the rate and the calendar year when the rate goes into effect (i.e. the January 1, 2013 contribution rate is based on the December 31, 2011 valuation results). If a change in plan provisions is elected by the Town, this rate can change.

4. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEATH BENEFITS PLAN (CONTINUED)

C. Pension Plan Provisions

		Valuation Date			
-		2012	2011	2010	
1.	Total number of participating	849	847	842	
	entities	•			
	Town specific data:				
2.	Employee deposit rate	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	
3.	Matching ratio (Town to employee)	2 to 1	2 to 1	2 to 1	
4.	Years required for vesting	5	5	5	
5.	Service retirement eligibility				
	(expressed as age/years of service)	60/5, 0/25	60/5, 0/25	60/5, 0/25	
6.	Updated service credit	100%	100%	100%	
	•	Repeating	Repeating	Repeating	
7.	Annuity increase to retirees	0%	0%	0%	
8.	Supplemental death benefit:				
	For active employees	Y	Y	Y	
	For retirees	Y	Y	Y	
D.	Pension Actuarial Information				
			Valuation Date		
		2012	2011	2010	
1.	Actuarial cost method	Projected Unit	Projected Unit	Projected Unit	
		Credit	Credit	Credit	
2.	Amortization method	Level % of	Level % of	Level % of	
		Payroll	Payroil	Payroll	
3.	Remaining amortization period	25 years;	15.8 years;	22.4 years;	
٥,	Remaining amortization period	closed period	closed period	closed period	
	4 4 4 12 41 41	•	•	10-year	
4.	Asset valuation method	· 10-year Smoothed	10-year Smoothed	Smoothed	
		Smoomed Market	Market	Market	
_		iviarkei	Market	Market	
5.	Assumptions:	7.00/	7.0%	7.0%	
	Investment return	7.0%		Varies by age	
	Projected salary increases	Varies by age and service	Varies by age and service	and service	
	To Glatino	and service 3.0%	and service 3.0%	3.0%	
	Inflation	3.0%	3.070	J.V70	

0.0%

0.0%

0.0%

Cost-of-living adjustments

4. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEATH BENEFITS PLAN (CONTINUED)

E. Pension Funding Information

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	 Actuarial Accrued Liability ("AAL") (b)	 Unfunded AAL ("UAAL") (b-a)	 Percentage Funded (a/b)	 Annual Covered Payroll (c)
2012 2011 2010	\$ 593,099 537,591 501,096	\$ 486,086 538,653 545,717	\$ (107,013) 1,062 44,621	122.0% 99.8% 91.8%	\$ 424,332 423,038 446,445
Actuarial Valuation Date	UAAL as a % of Covered Payroll	Net Pension Obligation ("NPO") at the beginning of the period	 Annual Required Contri- bution	Contri- bution Made	 NPO at the end of the period
2012 2011	(b-a)/(c) (25.2)% 3.0%	\$ -	\$ 14,391 18,318 22,803	\$ 14,391 18,318 22,803	\$ - -

Since its inception, TMRS has used the Unit Credit actuarial funding method. This method accounts for the liability accrued as of the valuation date, but does not project the potential future liability of provisions adopted by the Town. Two-thirds of the cities participating in TMRS have adopted Updated Service Credit and Annuity Increases provisions on an annually repeating basis. For the December 31, 2007 valuation, the TMRS Board determined that the Projected Unit Credit ("PUC") funding method should be used, which facilitates advance funding for future updated service credits and annuity increases that are adopted on an annually repeating basis. In addition, the Board also adopted a change in the amortization period from a 25-year "open" to a 25-year "closed" period. TMRS Board of Trustees rules provide that, whenever a change in actuarial assumptions or methods results in a contribution rate increase in an amount greater than 0.5 percent, the amortization period will be increased to 30 years, unless a Town requests that the period remain at 25 years. For cities with repeating features, these changes would likely result in higher required contributions and lower funded ratios; however, the funded ratio should show steady improvement over time. To assist in this transition to higher rates, the Board also approved an eight-year phase-in period, which will allow cities the opportunity to increase their contributions gradually (approximately 12.5 percent each year) to their full rate (or their required contribution rate).

4. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEATH BENEFITS PLAN (CONTINUED)

F. Supplemental Death Benefits Fund

The Town as an employer participates in the cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit group-term life insurance plan operated by the TMRS known as the Supplemental Death Benefits Fund ("SDBF"). The Town elected to provide group-term life insurance coverage to both current and retired employees. 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). The death benefit for retirees is considered a postemployment benefit other than pension benefit ("OPEB" or other post-employment benefit) and is a fixed amount of \$7,500.

The Town 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 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 employee's entire careers. As an employer, the Town contributions to the SDBF for the years ended September 30, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were \$756, \$840, and \$936, respectively, which equaled 100 percent of the required contributions each year.

G. Supplemental Death Benefits Plan Provisions

		2012	2011	2010
1.	Total number of participating entities	730	725	722
2.	Town specific data: Supplemental death benefit For active employees For retirees	Y Y	Y Y	Y Y

4. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEATH BENEFITS PLAN (CONTINUED)

H. Supplemental Death Benefits Actuarial Information

		. 2012	2011	2010
1.	Valuation date	12/31/12	12/31/11	12/31/10
2.	Actuarial cost method	Projected	Projected unit	Projected
		unit credit	credit	unit credit
3.	Amortization method	Level percent	Level percent	Level percent
	•	of payroll	of payroll	of payroll
4.	Amortization period	25 years –	25 years –	25 years –
		open period	open period	open period
5.	Asset valuation method	Fund value	Fund value	Fund value
6.	Assumptions:			
	Investment return	4.25%	4.25%	4.25%
	Projected salary increases	Varies by age	Varies by age	Varies by age
		and service	and service	and service
	Inflation	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
	Cost-of-living adjustments	None	None	None .