Town of Lakeside, Texas

Financial Statements

September 30, 2014

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



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, 2014, 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, 2014, 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.

Arlington, Texas

November 20, 2014

HMSW

Table of Contents

Description	Page No.
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Basic Financial Statements	
Government-Wide Financial Statements	
Statement of Net Assets	3
Statement of Activities	5
Fund Financial Statements	
Governmental Funds	
Balance Sheet	6
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Assets	7
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance	8
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	9
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance-Budget to Actual-General Fund	10
Proprietary Funds	
Statement of Net Assets	11
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets	13
Statement of Cash Flows	14
Notes to Basic Financial Statements	16

Town of Lakeside, Texas Government-Wide Statement of Net Assets September 30, 2014

			Prima	ry Government		
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	-		-	9		
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	499,285	\$	132,163	\$	631,448
Certificates of deposit		600,967		480,892		1,081,859
Property taxes receivable, net of						
allowance for uncollectibles		-		-		-
Accounts receivable		11,145		116,947		128,092
Restricted assets:						
Customer deposits		-		36,382		36,382
Court technology fund		14,504		-		14,504
Court security fund		5,322		_		5,322
2013 Series bond fund				2,511,694		2,511,694
Debt service		-		12,442		12,442
Deferred charge-issuance costs		-		36,112		36,112
Capital assets:						
Land		283,172		136,275		419,447
Building		225,221		65,519		290,740
Furniture and equipment		291,103		252,527		543,630
Water system		-		1,995,142		1,995,142
Sewer system		-		511,808		511,808
Less: accumulated depreciation		(376,906)	8	(1,190,637)		(1,567,543)
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	1,553,813	\$	5,097,266	\$	6,651,079

Government-Wide Statement of Net Assets September 30, 2014

	Primary Government					
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities			Total
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	\$	22,006	\$	24,467	\$	46,473
Accrued liabilities		24,473		2,095		26,568
Payable from restricted assets:						
Customer deposits		-		36,382		36,382
Court technology fund		14,504		-		14,504
Court security fund		5,322		-		5,322
Non-current liabilities:						
Due within one year:						
Long-term debt		_		90,000		90,000
Due in more than one year						
Long-term debt	-			2,400,000		2,400,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		66,305		2,552,944		2,619,249
NET ASSETS						
Invested in capital assets,						
net of related debt		422,590		1,770,634		2,193,224
Unrestricted	ή 	1,064,918		773,688		1,838,606
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$	1,487,508	\$	2,544,322	\$	4,031,830

Government-Wide Statement of Activities For the Year Ended September 30, 2014

		Program Revenues					
		Fees, Fines and	Operating	Capital			
		Charges for	Grants and	Grants and			
Program Activities	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions			
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES							
General and administrative	\$ 274,580	\$ 17,244	\$ -	\$ -			
Corporation court	28,858	-	-	-			
Public works	6,355	-	-	-			
Police department	411,929	55,000	•				
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL							
ACTIVITIES	721,722	72,244		-			
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES							
Water, sewer and sanitation	786,878	1,125,090	-				
Ineterst on long-term debt	60,848		-				
TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE							
ACTIVITIES	847,726	1,125,090					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	\$ 1,569,448	\$ 1,197,334	\$ -	\$ -			

GENERAL REVENUES

Property taxes

Franchise taxes

Sales taxes

Interest

Gain on sale of capital assets

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

			inges in Net Asse	ets	
G	overnmental	Bı	usiness-Type		
	Activities		Activities		Total
			-		
\$	(257,336)	\$		\$	(257,336)
	(28,858)		-		(28,858)
	(6,355)		_		(6,355)
	(356,929)			8	(356,929)
	(649,478)		-		(649,478)
	-		338,212		338,212
	=		(60,848)		(60,848)
		-			
	·		277,364		277,364
	(649,478)		277,364		(372,114)
	389,867				389,867
	117,633		· -		117,633
	160,926		-		160,926
	7,278		13,507		20,785
	-		100,340		100,340
	134,834		-		134,834
	810,538		113,847		924,385
	161,060		391,211		552,271
	1,326,448		2,153,111	·	3,479,559
\$	1,487,508	\$	2,544,322	\$	4,031,830

Town of Lakeside, Texas Balance Sheet Governmental Funds September 30, 2014

()	General Fund	Go	Total Governmental Funds		
\$	499,285	\$	499,285		
	600,967		600,967		
	-		-		
	11,145		11,145		
	-		-		
	•		14,504		
	5,322		5,322		
\$	1,131,223	\$	1,131,223		
•	00.006	•	22.006		
\$	•	\$	22,006		
	24,473		24,473		
	14.504		14.504		
	-		14,504 5,322		
-	3,322		3,322		
	66,305	_	66,305		
	1.064.918		1,064,918		
	-,,-				
	1,064,918		1,064,918		
\$	1,131,223	\$	1,131,223		
	\$	\$ 499,285 600,967 11,145 14,504 5,322 \$ 1,131,223 \$ 22,006 24,473 14,504 5,322 66,305	\$ 499,285 \$ 600,967 \$ 11,145 \$ 14,504 \$ 5,322 \$ 14,504 \$ 5,322 \$ 66,305 \$ 1,064,918 \$ 1,064,918		

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to Government-Wide Statement of Net Assets September 30, 2014

Total fund balance per governmental funds balance sheet	\$ 1,064,918
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	 422,590
Total net assets of governmental activities	\$ 1,487,508

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2014

DEMENTIEC		General Fund		Total overnmental Funds	
REVENUES	Φ	200.065	and a	200.067	
Property taxes	\$	389,867	\$	389,867	
Franchise taxes		117,633		117,633	
Sales taxes		160,926		160,926	
Fines and service fees		55,000		55,000	
Permits and inspections		17,244		17,244	
Interest		7,278		7,278	
Other	-	134,834	-	134,834	
TOTAL REVENUES		882,782	-	882,782	
EXPENDITURES					
General and administrative		269,630		269,630	
Corporation court		28,858		28,858	
Public works		6,355		6,355	
Police department	_	378,032		378,032	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		682,875	K.	682,875	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues					
over (under) expenditures		199,907		199,907	
FUND BALANCE,					
BEGINNING OF YEAR		865,011	9.	865,011	
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	\$	1,064,918	\$	1,064,918	

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, 2014

Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds

\$ 199,907

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.

(38,847)

Change in net assets of governmental activities

\$ 161,060

General Fund

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Budget and Actual

For the Year Ended September 30, 2014

		Budgeted	Amou	nts				ariance	
	-	Original	1 milou	Final		Actual		(unfavorable)	
REVENUES			-						
Property taxes	\$	377,614	\$	377,614	\$	389,867	\$	12,253	
Franchise taxes		115,992		115,992		117,633		1,641	
Sales taxes	-	160,000		160,000		160,926		926	
Fines and service fees		38,390		38,390		55,000		16,610	
Permits, plats and inspections		12,245		12,245		17,244		4,999	
Interest		6,250		6,250		7,278		1,028	
Other		130,505	74	130,530	0.00	134,834	2	4,304	
			17		7.5				
TOTAL REVENUES		840,996		841,021	_	882,782		41,761	
EVDENDITUDEC									
EXPENDITURES		250 426		250 426		260 620		90.706	
General and administrative		359,426		359,426		269,630		89,796	
Corporation court		31,755		31,755		28,858		2,897	
Public works		35,700		35,700		6,355		29,345	
Police department	-	375,459		375,459		378,032		(2,573)	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		802,340		802,340	W 	682,875		119,465	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues									
over (under) expenditures	\$	38,656	\$	38,681		199,907	\$	161,226	
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING	OF YE	AR				865,011			
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR					\$	1,064,918			

Town of Lakeside, Texas Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds September 30, 2014

	Business-Type Activites Enterprise Funds			
	Water, Sewer and Sanitation	Total		
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash	\$ 132,163	\$ 132,163		
Certificates of deposit	480,892	480,892		
Accounts receivable	116,947	116,947		
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	730,002	730,002		
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Restricted Assets				
Customer deposits	36,382	36,382		
2013 Series bond fund	2,511,694	2,511,694		
Debt service	12,442	12,442		
Deferred charge-issuance costs	36,112	36,112		
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	2,596,630	2,596,630		
CAPITAL ASSETS				
Land	136,275	136,275		
Building	65,519	65,519		
Furniture and equipment	252,527	252,527		
Water system	1,995,142	1,995,142		
Sewer system	511,808	511,808		
•	2,961,271	2,961,271		
Less: accumulated depreciation	(1,190,637)	(1,190,637)		
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS, net	1,770,634	1,770,634		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 5,097,266	\$ 5,097,266		

Town of Lakeside, Texas Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds September 30, 2014

	Business-Type Activites Enterprise Funds			
	Water, Sewer and Sanitation	Total		
LIABILITIES				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$ 24,467	\$ 24,467		
Accrued liabilities	2,095	2,095		
Bonds payable-current portion	90,000	90,000		
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	116,562	116,562		
CURRENT LIABILITIES DUE FROM RESTRICTED ASSETS				
Customer deposits	36,382	36,382		
TOTAL CURRENT LIABLITIES DUE				
FROM RESTRICTED ASSETS	36,382	36,382		
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Bonds payable-net	2,400,000	2,400,000		
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	2,400,000	2,400,000		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,552,944	2,552,944		
NET ASSETS				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	1,770,634	1,770,634		
Unrestricted	773,688	773,688		
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$ 2,544,322	\$ 2,544,322		

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2014

Business-Type Activities
Enterprise Funds

	Enterprise Funds				
	Water, Sewer				
	and	Sanitation	(1)2	Total	
OPERATING REVENUES	•				
Water sales	\$	873,457	\$	873,457	
Sewer sales		62,906		62,906	
Fees		54,748		54,748	
Sanitation services		122,742		122,742	
Penalties and services charges		11,237	-	11,237	
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES		1,125,090		1,125,090	
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Personnel services		311,115		311,115	
Supplies and materials		21,265		21,265	
Utilities and telephone		65,491		65,491	
Insurance		4,112		4,112	
Maintenance		120,659		120,659	
Other expenses		33,315		33,315	
Contractual services		147,256		147,256	
Engineering and professional services		13,715		13,715	
Water purchases		8		8	
Depreciation	:	69,942		69,942	
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		786,878		786,878	
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS		338,212	FI.	338,212	
NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES)					
Interest revenues		13,507		13,507	
Gain on sale of capital assets		100,340		100,340	
Interest and fiscal charges		(60,848)		(60,848)	
TOTAL NON-OPERATING REVENUE		52,999		52,999	
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS		391,211		391,211	
NET ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	v.	2,153,111		2,153,111	
NET ASSETS, END OF YEAR	\$	2,544,322	\$	2,544,322	

Town of Lakeside, Texas Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended September 30, 2014

Business-Type Activities

	Enterprise Funds			
	Wa	ater, Sewer		
	and	Sanitation	-	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received from customers and other	\$	1,098,694	\$	1,098,694
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(708,925)		(708,925)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		389,769		389,769
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Interest received		13,507		13,507
Proceeds from sale of assets		103,522		103,522
Purchase of property and equipment		(311,238)		(311,238)
NET CASH USED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(194,209)		(194,209)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND				
AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from bonds		2,503,163		2,503,163
Principal payments-bonds		(50,000)		(50,000)
Interest and fiscal charges		(60,123)		(60,123)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY CAPITAL AND	70			
AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	2,393,040	_	2,393,040
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		2,588,600		2,588,600
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR				
(including \$33,028 in restricted assets)		104,081	-	104,081
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR				
(including \$2,560,518 in restricted assets)	\$	2,692,681	\$	2,692,681

Town of Lakeside, Texas Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended September 30, 2014

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds				
	Wa	ter, Sewer			
	and	Sanitation		Total	
RECONCILIATION OF INCOME FROM OPERATIONS					
TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	\$	338,212	\$	338,212	
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE INCOME FROM OPERATIONS					
TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Depreciation		69,942		69,942	
Increase in certificates of deposits		(299)		(299)	
Increase in accounts receivable		(29,405)		(29,405)	
Increase in accounts payable		7,721		7,721	
Increase in accrued expenses		290		290	
Increase in customer deposit	-	3,308		3,308	
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$	389,769	\$	389,769	

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, 2014, there was \$4,399 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, 2014.

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, 2014, was as follows:

Governmental Activities:

		Balance 10/1/2013		Additions		Deletions		Balance 9/30/2014
Capital Assets:	() 						1.5	
Land	\$	283,172	\$	-	\$	-	\$	283,172
Building		225,221		-		-		225,221
Furniture & equipment	100	291,103			: 22	_	22	291,103
	\$	799,496	\$	-	\$	-	\$	799,496
Accumulated								
Depreciation:								
Building	\$	(142,247)	\$	(4,950)	\$	-	\$	(147,197)
Furniture & equipment		(195,812)		(33,897)		_		(229,709)
	\$_	(338,059)	\$_	(38,847)	\$_	-	\$_	(376,906)
Governmental Activities Net Capital Assets	\$	461,437	\$_	(38,847)	\$_	-	\$_	422,590

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

		Balance						Balance
		10/1/2013		Additions		Deletions		9/30/2014
Capital Assets:								
Land	\$	136,275	\$	· ·	\$	-	\$	136,275
Building		22,535		65,520		(22,536)		65,519
Furniture & equipment		224,989		59,887		(32,349)		252,527
Water & sewer system	920	2,321,119		185,831		-	8 8=	2,506,950
	\$	2,704,918	\$_	311,238	\$_	(54,885)	\$	2,961,271
Accumulated			23 37					
Depreciation:								
Building	\$	(18,465)	\$	(1,398)	\$	19,353	\$	(510)
Furniture & equipment		(168,808)		(15,912)		32,350		(152,370)
Water & sewer system		(985,125)		(52,632)	24			(1,037,757)
	\$	(1,172,398)	\$_	(69,942)	\$_	51,703	\$_	(1,190,637)
Business-Type Activities								
Net Capital Assets	\$=	1,532,520	\$=	241,296	\$=	(3,182)	\$=	1,770,634

Depreciation was charged to programs as follows:

Governmental Activities:

General and administrative	\$ 4,950
Police department	 33,897
	\$ 38,847
Business-Type Activities:	
Water, sewer and sanitation	\$ 69,942
	\$ 69,942

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. 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 with a maturity of three months or less at the date of acquisition, plus net proceeds from bond sales to be cash equivalents.

J. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets in the Water, Sewer and Sanitation Fund include customer security deposits, funds designated for improvements to the water system and funds designated for debt service. 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, 2014, accrued compensated absences for the governmental funds and proprietary funds were \$21,694 and \$2,095, respectively.

L. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net assets. Bond premiums/discounts and issuance costs are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method and straight line method, respectively. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

At September 30, 2014, the carrying amount of the Town's cash deposits was \$4,293,651. \$3,855,993 of this amount was covered by federal depository insurance, and the remaining \$437,658 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, 2013, upon which the original levy for fiscal year 2014 was based, was \$101,909,203.

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, 2014 were 99.2 percent of tax levy.

4. DEBT AND LIABILITIES

On November 14, 2013, the Town issued Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2013 of \$2,540,000 with interest rates of 2.0 to 3.125 percent with maturities on August 15 from 2014 through 2027. Interest on notes is due every February and August 15, beginning August 15, 2014. The Certificates were issued to construct a water line. Activity for the year ended September 30, 2014 was as follows:

	Balance						Balance
));	10/1/2013		Additions		Payments		9/30/2014
\$_	-	\$_	2,540,000	\$_	(50,000)	\$_	2,490,000

Future minimum payments on bond obligations are as follows:

Principal	Interest	Total
\$ 90,000	\$ 74,650 \$	164,650
95,000	72,850	167,850
95,000	70,950	165,950
100,000	69,050	169,050
105,000	67,050	172,050
2,005,000	572,544	2,577,544
\$ 2,490,000	\$ 927,094 \$	3,417,094
	\$ 90,000 95,000 95,000 100,000 105,000 2,005,000	\$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc

5. 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 850 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, 2013 valuations are contained in the 2013 TMRS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report ("CAFR"), a copy of which may be obtained by accessing the CAFR online at www.tmrs.org.

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.

B. Pension Funding Policy

Under the state law governing TMRS, the actuary annually determines the Town's contribution rate on a calendar-year basis. The Town discloses the annual pension costs (which equal the required contributions) based on the calculated rates for the Town's fiscal year. The rate is 3.1% of covered payroll for the months in calendar year 2013, and 4.5% for the months in calendar year 2014. 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, 2014 contribution rate is based on the December 31, 2012 valuation results). If a change in plan provisions is elected by the Town, this rate can change.

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

C. Pension Plan Provisions

			Valuation Date	
		2013	2012	2011
1.	Total number of participating entities	850	849	847
	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. 5.	Years required for vesting Service retirement eligibility	5	5	5
	(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			
		7	Valuation Date	
		2013	2012	2011
1.	Actuarial cost method	2013 Entry Age Normal		2011 Projected Unit Credit
1. 2.	Actuarial cost method Amortization method	Entry Age Normal Level % of	Projected Unit Credit Level % of	Projected Unit Credit Level % of
		Entry Age Normal Level % of Payroll 30 years;	Projected Unit Credit Level % of Payroll 25 years; closed	Projected Unit Credit Level % of Payroll 15.8 years;
2.	Amortization method	Entry Age Normal Level % of Payroll 30 years; closed period 10-year Smoothed	Projected Unit Credit Level % of Payroll 25 years; closed period 10-year Smoothed	Projected Unit Credit Level % of Payroll 15.8 years; closed period 10-year Smoothed
 3. 4. 	Amortization method Remaining amortization period Asset valuation method	Entry Age Normal Level % of Payroll 30 years; closed period 10-year	Projected Unit Credit Level % of Payroll 25 years; closed period 10-year	Projected Unit Credit Level % of Payroll 15.8 years; closed period 10-year
 3. 	Amortization method Remaining amortization period	Entry Age Normal Level % of Payroll 30 years; closed period 10-year Smoothed	Projected Unit Credit Level % of Payroll 25 years; closed period 10-year Smoothed Market	Projected Unit Credit Level % of Payroll 15.8 years; closed period 10-year Smoothed
 3. 4. 	Amortization method Remaining amortization period Asset valuation method Assumptions: Investment return	Entry Age Normal Level % of Payroll 30 years; closed period 10-year Smoothed Market 7.0%	Projected Unit Credit Level % of Payroll 25 years; closed period 10-year Smoothed Market 7.0%	Projected Unit Credit Level % of Payroll 15.8 years; closed period 10-year Smoothed Market 7.0%
 3. 4. 	Amortization method Remaining amortization period Asset valuation method Assumptions:	Entry Age Normal Level % of Payroll 30 years; closed period 10-year Smoothed Market 7.0% Varies by age	Projected Unit Credit Level % of Payroll 25 years; closed period 10-year Smoothed Market 7.0% Varies by age	Projected Unit Credit Level % of Payroll 15.8 years; closed period 10-year Smoothed Market 7.0% Varies by age
 3. 4. 	Amortization method Remaining amortization period Asset valuation method Assumptions: Investment return	Entry Age Normal Level % of Payroll 30 years; closed period 10-year Smoothed Market 7.0%	Projected Unit Credit Level % of Payroll 25 years; closed period 10-year Smoothed Market 7.0%	Projected Unit Credit Level % of Payroll 15.8 years; closed period 10-year Smoothed Market 7.0%
 3. 4. 	Amortization method Remaining amortization period Asset valuation method Assumptions: Investment return Projected salary increases	Entry Age Normal Level % of Payroll 30 years; closed period 10-year Smoothed Market 7.0% Varies by age and service	Projected Unit Credit Level % of Payroll 25 years; closed period 10-year Smoothed Market 7.0% Varies by age and service	Projected Unit Credit Level % of Payroll 15.8 years; closed period 10-year Smoothed Market 7.0% Varies by age and service

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

E. Pension Funding Information

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability ("AAL")	Unfunded AAL ("UAAL")	Percentage Funded	Annual Covered
Date	(a)	(b)	 (b-a)	(a/b)	 Payroll (a)
	(a)	(D)	(D-a)	(a/b)	(c)
2013	\$ 663,748	\$ 673,592	\$ 9,844	98.5%	\$ 463,853
2012	593,099	548,585	(44,514)	108.1%	424,332
2011	537,591	538,653	1,062	99.8%	423,038
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
	(b-a)/(c)				
2013 2012	2.1% (10.5)%	\$ -	\$ 20,066 14,391	\$ 14,391	\$ -
2011	0.3%	-	19,158	19,158	-

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).

5. 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, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$997, \$756, and \$840, respectively, which equaled 100 percent of the required contributions each year.

G. Supplemental Death Benefits Plan Provisions

		2013	2012	2011
1.	Total number of participating entities	731	730	725
2.	Town specific data: Supplemental death benefit			
	For active employees	Y	Y	Y
	For retirees	Y	Y	Y

H. Supplemental Death Benefits Actuarial Information

		2013	2012	2011
1.	Valuation date	12/31/13	12/31/12	12/31/11
2.	Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal	Projected unit credit	Projected unit credit
3.	Amortization method	Level percent of payroll	Level percent of payroll	Level percent of payroll
4.	Amortization period	25 years – open period	25 years – open period	25 years – 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 and service	Varies by age and service	Varies by age and service
	Inflation	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
	Cost-of-living adjustments	None	None	None