2018 ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018



2600 Roosevelt Drive | Dalworthington Gardens, TX 76016 www.cityofdwg.net | 817.275.1234

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

of the

City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas (the "City"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2018, 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, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City as of September 30, 2018 and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the period then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note V.E. to the financial statements, the City restated beginning net position due to the adoption of the newly effective accounting standard GASB 75 as it relates to the OPEB liability for the City. Our opinion has not been 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, budgetary comparison information, pension plan information, and OPEB liability information schedules 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 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 combining and individual fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The 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 accompanying supplementary information is 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

March 19, 2019

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)
September 30, 2018

As management of the City of Dalworthington Gardens, 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, 2018. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information contained in this report.

Financial Highlights

- The City's total combined net position was \$1,561,118 at September 30, 2018. Of this, the unrestricted net position was negative \$2,104,626.
- At the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$3,873,432, a decrease of \$486,837.
- As of the end of the year, the unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$502,075 or 17% of total general fund expenditures.
- The City had an overall increase in net position of \$629,220.
- The City closed the year with a net pension liability of \$2,546,645.

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 financial 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 information on all of the City's assets and liabilities. The difference between the two is 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. Other non-financial factors, such as the City's property tax base and the condition of the City's infrastructure, need to be considered in order to assess the overall health of the City.

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2018

are 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, public works, culture and recreation, and economic development. The business-type activities of the City include water and sewer, and solid waste 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 fiscal year. Such information may be useful in assessing a government'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 maintains nine 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 fund, parks and recreation facility development fund, capital projects fund, and debt service fund, which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in a separate section of the report.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2018

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general, debt service, and parks and recreation facility development fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund and major special revenue funds to demonstrate compliance with their respective budgets.

Proprietary Funds

The City has one 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 an enterprise fund to account for its water distribution, wastewater collection, water construction operations, and sanitation services. All activities associated with providing such services are accounted for in this fund, including administration, operation, maintenance, debt service, capital improvements, meter maintenance, billing and collection. The City's intent is that costs of providing the services to the general public on a continuing basis is financed through user charges in a manner similar to a private enterprise. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found in the basic financial statements of this report.

Notes to Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is necessary to acquire a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements, MD&A, and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain Required Supplementary Information (RSI). The required RSI includes a budgetary comparison schedule for the general, and the parks & recreation facility development fund, schedule of changes in the net pension liability and related ratios and schedule of employer contributions for the Texas Municipal Retirement System, and the OPEB liability schedules. RSI can be found after the basic financial statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted previously, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. For the City, assets exceeded liabilities by \$1,561,118 as of September 30, 2018, in the primary government.

The largest portion of the City's net position, \$2,936,693, reflects its investments in capital assets (e.g., land, city hall, police station, streets, and drainage systems, as well as the public works facilities), less any debt used to acquire those assets that are 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, 2018

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position:

				2018						2017			
	Governmental		Bu	siness-Type			Governmental		Business-Type				
		Activities		Activities		Total		Activities	Activities		Activities Activities		Total
Current and													
other assets	\$	4,185,099	\$	382,718	\$	4,567,817	\$	4,342,693	\$	530,691	\$	4,873,384	
Capital assets, net		3,128,117		2,266,376		5,394,493		2,382,897		2,213,593		4,596,490	
Internal balances		177,258		(177,258)		-		395,479		(395,479)		-	
Total Assets		7,490,474		2,471,836		9,962,310		7,121,069		2,348,805		9,469,874	
Deferred Ouflows													
of Resources		207,534		36,623		244,157		430,378		32,414		462,792	
Other liabilities		747,655		167,860		915,515		615,616		238,991		854,607	
Long-term liabilities	5	7,082,826		393,659		7,476,485		7,775,674		212,136		7,987,810	
Total Liabilities		7,830,481		561,519		8,392,000		8,391,290		451,127		8,842,417	
Deferred Inflows		244.405		10.151		252.240		1.47.077		44.005		150.051	
of Resources		211,195		42,154	_	253,349		147,266	_	11,085	_	158,351	
Net Position:													
Net investment in													
capital assets		670,317		2,266,376		2,936,693		158,570		2,213,593		2,372,163	
Restricted		729,051		-		729,051		857,671		-		857,671	
Unrestricted		(1,743,036)		(361,590)		(2,104,626)		(2,003,350)		(294,586)		(2,297,936)	
Total Net Position	\$	(343,668)	\$	1,904,786	\$	1,561,118	\$	(987,109)	\$	1,919,007	\$	931,898	

Current and other assets for governmental activities decreased by \$157,594. This decrease was primarily due to cash spent on capital projects in the current year.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2018

Statement of Activities:

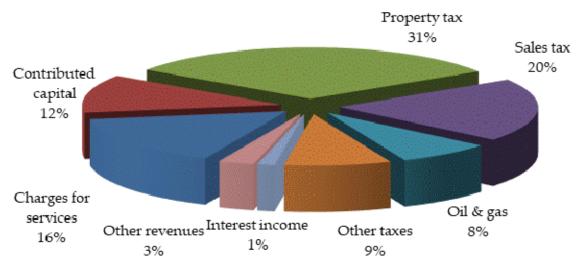
The following table provides a summary of the City's changes in net position:

	For the Year	r Ended Septemb	er 30, 2018	For the Year Ended September 30, 2017					
	Governmental	Business-Type	Primary	Governmental	Business-Type	Primary			
	Activities	Activities	Government	Activities	Activities	Governmer			
Revenues									
Program revenues:									
Charges for services	\$ 630,129	\$ 1,752,416	\$ 2,382,545	\$ 732,084	\$ 1,669,699	\$ 2,401,783			
Grants and capital contributio	ns 477,253	-	477,253	-	-	-			
General revenues:									
Property tax	1,252,733	-	1,252,733	927,715	-	927,715			
Sales tax	790,310	-	790,310	772,811	-	772,811			
Other taxes	345,480	-	345,480	365,243	-	365,243			
O&G revenue	306,034	-	306,034	397,197	-	397,197			
Interest income	55,662	2,401	58,063	6,747	174	6,921			
Other revenues	115,035	42,967	158,002	109,080	226,939	336,019			
Total Revenues	3,972,636	1,797,784	5,770,420	3,310,877	1,896,812	5,207,689			
Expenses									
General	640,615	-	640,615	779,597	-	779,597			
Public safety	2,029,994	-	2,029,994	2,123,033	-	2,123,033			
Public works	360,568	-	360,568	416,975	-	416,975			
Parks and recreation	189,202	-	189,202	105,100	-	105,100			
Interest	165,508	2,156	167,664	244,947	-	244,947			
Utilities	-	1,753,158	1,753,158	-	1,669,094	1,669,094			
Total Expenses	3,385,886	1,755,314	5,141,200	3,669,652	1,669,094	5,338,746			
Change in Net Position									
Before Transfers	586,750	42,470	629,220	(358,775)	227,718	(131,057			
Transfers	56,691	(56,691)		(838,644)	838,644				
Total	56,691	(56,691)		(838,644)	838,644				
Change in Net Position	643,441	(14,221)	629,220	(1,197,419)	1,066,362	(131,057			
Beginning Net Position									
	(987,109)	1,919,007	931,898	210,310	852,645	1,062,955			
Ending Net Position	\$ (343,668)	\$ 1,904,786	\$ 1,561,118	\$ (987,109)	\$ 1,919,007	\$ 931,898			

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2018

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

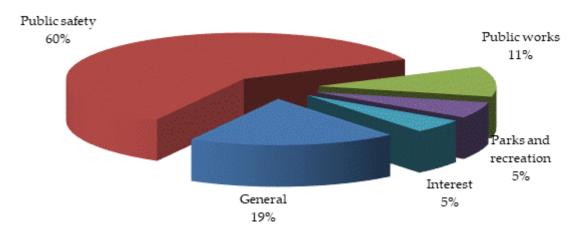
Governmental Activities - Revenues



For the year ended September 30, 2018, revenues from governmental activities totaled \$3,972,636. Property tax, sales tax and charges for services are the City's largest revenue sources. Grants and contributions increased by \$477,253 due to county contributions received in the current year. Property taxes increased by \$325,018 or 35% due to an increase in the property tax rate in the current year. Interest income increased by \$48,915 or 725% due to an increase cash from bonds in late summer of 2017, and investing within investment pools with higher rates. All other revenues remained relatively stable when compared to the previous year.

This graph shows the governmental function expenses of the City:

Governmental Activities - Expenses

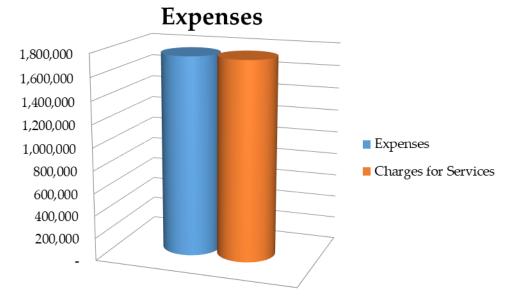


MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2018

For the year ended September 30, 2018, expenses for governmental activities totaled \$3,385,886. This represents a decrease of \$283,766 or 8% from the prior year. The City's largest functional expense is public safety of \$2,029,994, which decreased by \$93,039 primarily due to decreases in payroll in the current year. General government expenditures decreased by \$138,982 or 18% primarily due to decreases in consulting and contractor expenses in the current year.

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

Business-Type Activities - Revenues &



For the year ended September 30, 2018, charges for services by business-type activities totaled \$1,752,416. This is an increase of \$82,717 or 5%, from the previous year. The increase is primarily a result of an increase in utility consumption in the current year.

Total expenses slightly increased by \$86,220 or 5% during the year consistent with the increase in consumption.

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.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
September 30, 2018

As of the end of the year the general fund reflected an ending fund balance of \$514,947. Unassigned fund balance totaled \$502,075 as of year end or 17% of total expenditures for the year. There was an overall decrease in general fund balance of \$55,754 from the prior year. The decrease was a result of current year expenditures exceeding revenues and other financing sources.

The parks and recreation facility development fund had an ending fund balance of \$555,140, an increase of \$17,468 from the prior year.

The debt service had an ending fund balance of \$72,352 at yearend for a decrease of \$13,359. Total principal and interest payments made during the year were \$125,000 and \$176,858, respectively.

The capital projects fund had an ending fund balance of \$2,555,180, a decrease of \$460,325 from the prior year.

There was an overall decrease in governmental fund balance of \$486,837 from the prior year. The decrease was primarily related to capital expenditures 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 revenue variance of \$144,377 and a negative expenditure variance of \$30,669 for the year. The negative revenue variance was primarily due to negative variances in property taxes, license and permits, municipal court, and oil and gas mineral rights revenues. The negative expenditure variance was due to a negative variance in public safety of \$44,900, which was more than offset with a positive variance related to proceeds from capital leases for public safety vehicles within other financing sources that related to more than the expense budget overage. Other financing sources (uses) had an overall positive budget variance of \$115,428. This variance was primarily due to positive variances in proceeds from sales of capital assets and proceeds from capital lease. The total budget variance was a negative variance of \$59,618.

CAPITAL ASSETS

As of the end of the year, the City's governmental activities funds had invested \$3,128,117 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 \$2,266,376 in a variety of capital assets and infrastructure, net of accumulated depreciation.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2018

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

- 43rd Ambassador Row construction costs for \$287,923 during the year.
- Street construction costs of \$602,021 for the California project.
- Purchase of 2 new Chevrolet Tahoes for the police department for \$93,076.

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

LONG-TERM DEBT

At the end of the current year, the City had total bonds, notes, and leases outstanding of \$4,807,725. During the year, the City's payments on long-term debt were \$226,117. Also during the year, the City entered into a new capital lease agreement for purchase of new vehicles totaling \$93,699. More detailed information about the City's long-term liabilities is presented in note IV. E to the financial statements.

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 Dalworthington Gardens and improving services provided to their public citizens. The City budgeted a 54.92% increase in the property tax rate. The primary purpose for this increase is for the City to no longer rely on an infinite resource of Oil & Gas well royalties to fund maintenance & operation costs. This resource has been committed to increase operating reserves, one-time large capital purchases and pay off debt.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Dalwothington Gardens' 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 Finance Director, 2600 Roosevelt Drive, Dalworthington Gardens, Texas 76016.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (Page 1 of 2) September 30, 2018

	Primary Government					
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type			_
			A	Activities		Total
<u>Assets</u>			•		•	
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,234,396	\$	182,096	\$	1,416,492
Restricted cash		2,647,570		-		2,647,570
Receivables, net		288,223		200,622		488,845
Prepaids		14,910		-		14,910
Internal balances		177,258		(177,258)		-
Total Current Assets		4,362,357		205,460		4,567,817
Capital assets:						
Non-depreciable		1,029,235		109,201		1,138,436
Net depreciable capital assets		2,098,882		2,157,175		4,256,057
		3,128,117		2,266,376		5,394,493
Total Assets		7,490,474		2,471,836		9,962,310
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Pension contributions		202,618		35,756		238,374
OPEB contributions		193		34		227
OPEB experience vs. assumptions		4,723		833		5,556
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		207,534		36,623		244,157

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (Page 2 of 2) September 30, 2018

	Primary Government						
	Governmental	Business-Type					
	Activities	Activities	Total				
Liabilities							
Current liabilities:							
Accounts payable and							
accrued liabilities	355,217	101,150	456,367				
Unearned revenue	72,088	-	72,088				
Accrued interest payable	31,115	-	31,115				
Customer deposits	-	59,028	59,028				
Long-term debt due within one year	289,235	7,682	296,917				
Total Current Liabilities	747,655	167,860	915,515				
Noncurrent liabilities:							
Due in more than one year	4,856,930	854	4,857,784				
Net pension liability	2,164,648	381,997	2,546,645				
OPEB liability	61,248	10,808	72,056				
•	7,082,826	393,659	7,476,485				
Total Liabilities	7,830,481	561,519	8,392,000				
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Pension investment experience	86,216	41,842	128,058				
Pension losses (gains)	124,979	312	125,291				
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	211,195	42,154	253,349				
Net Position							
Net investment in							
capital assets	670,317	2,266,376	2,936,693				
Restricted	729,051	-	729,051				
Unrestricted	(1,743,036)	(361,590)	(2,104,626)				
Total Net Position	\$ (343,668)	\$ 1,904,786	\$ 1,561,118				

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

				Program R	evenu	es
			•			Capital
				Charges for	(Grants and
Functions/Programs		Expenses		Services	Contributions	
Primary Government	•		•			
Governmental Activities						
General government	\$	640,615	\$	97,791	\$	-
Public safety		2,029,994		532,338		-
Public works		360,568		-		477,253
Parks and recreation		189,202		-		-
Interest and fiscal charges		165,508		-		-
Total Governmental Activities	•	3,385,886		630,129		477,253
Business-Type Activities	•					
Water, Sewer, & Sanitation		1,755,314		1,752,416		-
Total Business-Type Activities		1,755,314		1,752,416		-
Total Primary Government	\$	5,141,200	\$	2,382,545		477,253
	_					

General Revenues:

Taxes

Property tax

Sales tax

Franchise and local taxes

Oil and gas mineral rights

Interest income

Other revenues

Transfers:

Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Position

Beginning Net Position

Ending Net Position

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

Primary Government									
Governmental Business-Type									
	Activities		Activities	Total					
\$	(542,824)	\$	-	\$	(542,824)				
	(1,497,656)		-		(1,497,656)				
	116,685		-		116,685				
	(189,202)		-		(189,202)				
	(165,508)		-		(165,508)				
	(2,278,504)		-		(2,278,504)				
			(2.000)		(2.000)				
			(2,898)		(2,898)				
	(2,278,504)		(2,898)	(2,898)					
	<u> </u>								
	1,252,733		-		1,252,733				
	790,310		-		790,310				
	345,480		-		345,480				
	306,034		-		306,034				
	55,662		2,401		58,063				
	115,035		42,967		158,002				
	56,691		(56,691)		-				
	2,921,945		(11,323)		2,910,622				
	643,441		(14,221)		629,220				
	(987,109)		1,919,007		931,898				
\$	(343,668)	\$	1,904,786	\$	1,561,118				

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS September 30, 2018

		General	Recre	arks and ation Facility velopment		Capital Projects		Debt Service
Assets					_			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	579,834	\$	518,184	\$	-	\$	71,512
Restricted cash		105.455		40.050		2,627,396		-
Receivables, net		197,455		40,059		-		12,321
Prepaids		12,872		1,891		-		- 01.4
Due from other funds	Φ.	102,711	Φ.	- F(0.104	Φ.		Φ.	814
Total Assets	\$	892,872	\$	560,134	\$	2,627,396	\$	84,647
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Accounts payable and								
accrued liabilities	\$	256,512	\$	4,994	\$	71,319	\$	_
Unearned revenue	·	72,088		-		-	·	-
Due to other funds		, -		_		897		-
Total Liabilities		328,600		4,994		72,216		_
Deferred Inflows of Resources								
Unavailable revenue -								
property taxes		49,325						12,295
Fund Balances								
Nonspendable:								
Prepaid items		12,872		1,891		-		-
Restricted for:								
Parks and recreation		-		553,249		-		-
Special revenue		-		-		-		-
Capital improvements		-		-		2,555,180		
Debt service fund		-		-		-		72,352
Unassigned reported in:								
General fund		502,075						-
Total Fund Balances		514,947		555,140		2,555,180		72,352
Total Liabilities, Deferred								
Inflows of Resources, and Fund								

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Balances

560,134

2,627,396

84,647

892,872

N	onmajor	Total				
Gov	ernmental	Governmenta				
	Funds		Funds			
\$	64,866	\$	1,234,396			
	20,174		2,647,570			
	38,388		288,223			
	147		14,910			
	87,626		191,151			
\$	211,201	\$	4,376,250			
\$	22,392	\$	355,217			
	-		72,088			
	12,996		13,893			
	35,388		441,198			
			61,620			
	147		14,910			
	-		553,249			
	175,666		175,666			
	-		2,555,180			
	-		72,352			
			502,075			
	175,813		3,873,432			
\$	211,201	\$	4,376,250			
Ψ	<u></u>	Ψ	1,010,200			

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

September 30, 2018

Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	3,873,432
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	1,029,235
Capital assets - net depreciable	2,098,882
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period	
expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.	
Property tax receivable	61,620
Deferred outflows of resources, represent a consumption of net position that applies	
to a future period(s) and is not recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditure)	
until then.	
Pension contributions	202,618
OPEB contributions	193
OPEB difference between assumptions and actual	4,723
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.	
Pension investment experience	(86,216)
Pension (gains) losses	(124,979)
Some liabilities, including bonds payable and deferred charges, are not reported as	
liabilities in the governmental funds.	
Accrued interest	(31,115)
Non-current liabilities due in one year	(289,235)
Non-current liabilities due in more than one year	(4,856,930)
Net pension liability	(2,164,648)
OPEB liability	(61,248)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	(343,668)

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

			Parks and		
		Red	creation Facility	Capital	Debt
	 General	I	Development	 Projects	Service
Revenues					
Property tax	\$ 966,050	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 287,409
Sales tax	399,160		199,320	-	-
Franchise and local taxes	345,480		-	-	-
License and permits	97,791		-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	498,920		-	-	-
Oil and gas mineral rights	306,034		-	-	=
Interest income	6,211		3,485	43,543	1,090
Other revenues	 86,382		9,158	 _	 _
Total Revenues	 2,706,028		211,963	 43,543	 288,499
<u>Expenditures</u>					
Current:					
General government	650,840		-	-	-
Public safety	1,867,584		-	-	-
Public works	249,487		-	-	-
Parks and recreation	-		194,151	-	-
Capital outlay	-		-	503,868	-
Debt Service:					
Principal	101,117		-	-	125,000
Interest and fiscal charges	8,182		-	-	176,858
Total Expenditures	2,877,210		194,151	 503,868	301,858
Excess of Revenues	 			 	
Over (Under) Expenditures	(171,182)		17,812	(460,325)	(13,359)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Proceeds from sale of capital	21,729		-	-	-
Proceeds from capital lease	93,699		-	-	-
Transfers out	-		(344)	-	-
Transfers in	 -		-	 -	 -
Total Other Financing (Sources)	115,428		(344)	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	(55,754)		17,468	(460,325)	(13,359)
Beginning fund balances	570,701		537,672	3,015,505	85,711
Ending Fund Balances	\$ 514,947	\$	555,140	\$ 2,555,180	\$ 72,352

Nonmajor	Total	
Governmental	Governmental	
Funds	Funds	
\$ -	\$ 1,253,459	
191,830	790,310	
-	345,480	
-	97,791	
33,418	532,338	
-	306,034	
1,333	55,662	
166	95,706	
226,747	3,476,780	
-	650,840	
166,610	2,034,194	
-	249,487	
-	194,151	
35,165	539,033	
-	226,117	
183	185,223	
201,958	4,079,045	
24,789	(602,265)	
-	21,729	
-	93,699	
-	(344)	
344	344	
344	115,428	
25,133	(486,837)	
150,680	4,360,269	
\$ 175,813	\$ 3,873,432	

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, 2018

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

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (486,837)
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	696,933
Depreciation expense	(272,003)
Capital assets transferred to proprietary fund	(154,563)
Capital assets contributed from county	477,253
Book value of capital assets disposed of	(2,400)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial	
resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	(726)
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	3,832
Accrued interest	6,809
Pension expense	23,075
OPEB expense reduction	(4,510)
Pension transferred to proprietary fund	211,254
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.	
Principal payments	226,117
Proceeds from capital lease issuance	(93,699)
Amortization of premium	12,906

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities

643,441

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND

September 30, 2018

		Water, Sewer & Sanitation	
<u>Assets</u>			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$	182,096
Receivables, net			200,622
	Total Current Assets		382,718
Noncurrent Assets			
Capital assets:			
Non-depreciable			109,201
Net depreciable capital assets			2,157,175
	Total Noncurrent Assets		2,266,376
	Total Assets		2,649,094
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension contributions			35,756
OPEB experience vs. assumptions			833
OPEB contributions			34
	Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		36,623
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities			101,150
Customer deposits			59,028
Due to other funds			177,258
Long-term debt due within one year			7,682
Ç	Total Current Liabilities		345,118
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Due in more than one year			854
Net pension liability			381,997
OPEB liability			10,808
Of 25 Incomey	Total Liabilities		738,777
Deferred Inflows of Resources			/
Pension investment experience			312
Pension (gains) losses			41,842
r crision (gains) 1035cs	Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		42,154
Not Decition			
Net investment in capital assets			2 266 276
Net investment in capital assets			2,266,376
Unrestricted	Total Net Position	<u> </u>	(361,590)
Can Natas to Financial Cuttomante	i otal Net Position	Ф	1,904,786
See Notes to Financial Statements.			

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	Water, Sewer & Sanitation
Operating Revenues	
Water sales	\$ 1,033,503
Sewer revenue	550,432
Refuse collection	168,481
Other revenue	 42,967
Total Operating Revenues	 1,795,383
Operating Expenses	
Cost of water	667,271
Personnel	356,417
Material and supplies	64,285
Contracted services	510,030
Depreciation	 155,155
Total Operating Expenses	1,753,158
Operating Income (Loss)	 42,225
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	
Investment income	2,401
Interest expense	(2,156)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	 245
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	42,470
Transfers out	 (56,691)
Change in Net Position	(14,221)
Beginning net position	 1,919,007
Ending Net Position	\$ 1,904,786

See Notes to Financial Statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND (Page 1 of 2) For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	ater, Sewer Sanitation
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Receipts from customers	\$ 1,998,480
Payments to suppliers and contractors	(1,527,627)
Payments to employees	(355,637)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	115,216
Cash Flows from Capital and Financing Activities	
Purchase of capital assets	(53,375)
Interest paid	(2,156)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital Financing Activities	(55,531)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	
Interest on investments	2,401
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	2,401
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	62,086
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	 120,010
Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 182,096

See Notes to Financial Statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND (Page 2 of 2)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	Wa	ter, Sewer
	& 9	Sanitation
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss)		
to Net Cash (Used) by Operating Activities		
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	42,225
Adjustments to reconcile operating		
income to net cash used:		
Depreciation		155,155
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		
(Increase) Decrease in:		
Accounts receivable		207,808
Prepaid expenses		2,252
Customer deposits		(4,711)
Compensated absences		4,057
Deferred outflows of resources		(4,209)
Increase (Decrease) in:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(70,072)
Net pension liability		(31,765)
OPEB liability		1,628
Deferred intflows of resources		31,069
Due to other funds		(218,221)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$	115,216
Schedule of Non-Cash Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Capital assets transferred from governmental activities	\$	154,563
Net pension liability transferred from governmental activities		(211,254)

See Notes to Financial Statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2018

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas, Texas (the "City") was incorporated on July 19, 1949 under Title 28, Revised Civil Statutes of Texas, 1928, Chapters 1-10, as amended, relating to cities and towns. The City operates under an aldermanic form of government and provides the following services as authorized by the general laws of the State of Texas as a duly incorporated general law City and subsequent City ordinances; public safety (police and fire), highway and streets, sanitation, water and sewer, public improvements, planning and zoning, and general administrative services.

The City is an independent political subdivision of the State of Texas governed by an elected council and a mayor and is considered a primary government. The accompanying financial statements present the government and its component units, entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units are, in substance, part of the primary government's operations, even though they are legally separate entities. Thus, blended component units are appropriately presented as funds of the primary government.

Blended component units. The City's Parks and Recreation Facility Development Corporation is governed by the City Council. Although it is legally separate from the City, the Parks and Recreation Facility Development Corporation is reported as a special revenue fund as if it were part of the primary government because its board is substantially the same as the City's governing City Council.

The Dalworthington Gardens Crime Control and Prevention District is a special purpose district that collects sales tax within its boundaries for the purpose of controlling and preventing crime. The District's board consists of the City Council and is reported as a special revenue fund as if it were part of the primary government.

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;

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

- 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: net investment in capital assets; 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 do 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 changes in net position) 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.

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 for 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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. The government reports the following major governmental funds:

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those funds through which most governmental functions are typically financed.

General Fund

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, public safety, and public works.

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.

Capital Projects Fund

The capital projects fund accounts for the acquisition and construction of the government's major capital projects, other than those financed by proprietary funds.

Parks and Recreation Facilities Development Corporation

This Corporation was created to implement the General Park Facilities Development Plan. This shall be done in coordination with the necessary contracting parties to research, develop, prepare, finance, and implement this plan. The primary source of revenues for this fund is sales taxes.

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 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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

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 major enterprise fund:

Water, Sewer, & Sanitation Fund

This fund is used to account for the provision of water, sewer & garbage services to the residents of the City. Activities of the fund include administration, operations and maintenance of the water and sewer distribution systems, water collection systems, and contract garbage services. The fund also accounts for the accumulation of resources for and the payment of long-term debt. All costs are financed through charges to utility customers.

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide statements of net position and statements of activities and all proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus, accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operations of these activities are included on the balance sheet. 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.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds and component units are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing resources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

The City utilizes the modified accrual basis of accounting in the governmental fund type and component units. Under 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. Revenues susceptible to accrual include charges for services and interest on temporary investments.

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

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.

Under modified accrual accounting, expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the liability is incurred, if measurable, except for interest on general long-term debt, which is recognized when due.

The accrual basis of accounting is used for the proprietary fund types. This basis of accounting recognizes revenues 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.

The statements of net position, statements of activities, and financial statements of proprietary fund types are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned, and expenses in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

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

E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

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. 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 City. 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, 2018

5. 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 two years. 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
Vehicles	5 years
Furniture and equipment	5 to 10 years
Infrastructure	20 to 40 years
Water and sewer system	15 to 40 years
Buildings and improvements	10 to 40 years

6. 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 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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from one source: property taxes. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

7. 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 and proprietary 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 – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

8. 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.

9. 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 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

The governing body (City 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.

10. Compensated Absences

The liability for compensated absences reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund statements consist of unpaid, accumulated vacation balances and banked compensation time gained through working overtime. 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.

11. 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. In the governmental fund types, issuance costs, even if withheld from the actual net proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures. However, claims and judgments paid from governmental funds are reported 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, discounts and issuance costs 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. Issuance costs are expensed as incurred.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. Other Postemployment Benefits ("OPEB")

The City has implemented GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. This statement applies to the individual employers (TMRS cities) in the TMRS Supplemental Death Benefits (SDB) plan, with retiree coverage. The TMRS SDBF covers both active and retiree benefits with no segregation of assets, and therefore doesn't meet the definition of a trust under GASB No. 75 (i.e., no assets are accumulated for OPEB) and as such the SDBF is considered to be an unfunded OPEB plan. For purposes of reporting under GASB 75, the retiree portion of the SDBF is not considered a cost sharing plan and is instead considered a single employer, defined benefit OPEB plan. 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 on which TMRS deposits are made, for the 12-month period preceding the month of death. The death benefit amount for retirees is \$7,500. GASB No. 75 requires the liability of employers and nonemployer contributing entities to employees for defined benefit OPEB (net OPEB liability) to be measured as the portion of the present value of projected benefit payments to be provided to current active and inactive employees that is

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

attributed to those employees' past periods of service (total OPEB liability), less the amount of the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position.

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.

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."

III. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for the general, debt service, parks and recreation facility development, crime control and prevention. 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 function level. No funds can be transferred or added to a budgeted item without Council approval. The budgeted revenues and expenditures for the general fund were amended during the current fiscal year. The final budgeted revenues were decreased by \$72,878 compared to the original budget. The final budgeted expenditures were decreased by \$76,742 compared to the original budget. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

A. Expenditures Over Appropriations

The City had the below expenditures that exceeded appropriations at the legal level of control. However, this was more than offset with the gain from proceeds from capital lease.

General Fund:

Public safety \$44,900

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.

IV. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

As stated in I.D.1., 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. The City's investments in 2a7-like pools such as TexStar are included in this category. Although the City's investments in TexStar and LOGIC are available for immediate withdrawal, disclosure of the pool's weighted average maturity and bond rating are required. The City had the following deposits considered to be cash and cash equivalents at year end:

Investment Type	Carrying Value	Weighted Average Maturity Days
TexStar investment pool	2,809,392	43
LOGIC investment pool	70,910	42
Total fair value	\$ 2,880,302	

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 one year; 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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

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. As of September 30, 2018, the City's investment in TexSTAR was rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

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 that have a market value of not less than the principal amount of the deposits. As of September 30, 2018, 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 that it will seek to 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.

TexSTAR

The Texas Short Term Asset Reserve Fund ("TexSTAR") is a local government investment pool organized under the authority of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791, Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code. TexSTAR was created in April 2002 by contract among its participating governmental units and is governed by a board of directors. JPMorgan Fleming Asset Management (USA), Inc. and First Southwest Asset Management, Inc. act as co-administrators, providing investment management services, participant services, and marketing, respectively. JPMorgan Chase Bank and/or its subsidiary, J.P. Morgan Investor Services, Inc., provide custodial, transfer agency, fund accounting, and depository services. There were no limitations or restrictions on withdrawals.

TexSTAR operate in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. TexSTAR uses amortized cost rather than fair value to report net position to compute share prices. Accordingly, the fair value of the position in TexSTAR are the same as the value of TexSTAR shares.

LOGIC

Local Government Investment Cooperative ("LOGIC") was organized in conformity with the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and operates

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

under the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code. The Public Funds Investment Act allows eligible local governments, state agencies, and nonprofit corporations of the State of Texas to jointly invest their funds in permitted investments.

LOGIC's governing body is a five-member Board of Directors comprised of employees, officers or elected officials of participant Government Entities or individuals who do not have a business relationship with the Cooperative and are qualified to advise it. A maximum of two advisory board members represent the Co-Administrators of the Cooperative. At September 30, 2018, the fair value of the position in LOGIC approximates fair value of the shares. There were no limitations or restrictions on withdrawals.

B. Receivables

The following comprise receivable balances of the primary government at year end:

	General	Parks and Recreation Facility Development	Debt Service	Nonmajor overnmental	ater, Sewer Sanitation	Total
Taxes						
Property taxes	\$ 49,285	\$ -	\$ 12,321	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 61,606
Sales taxes	80,125	40,059	-	38,388	-	158,572
Franchise tax	10,785	-	-	-	-	10,785
Oil and gas	43,894	-	-	-	-	43,894
Accounts	14,066	-	-	-	281,490	295,556
Allowance	(700)	-	-	-	(80,868)	(81,568)
Total	\$ 197,455	\$ 40,059	\$ 12,321	\$ 38,388	\$ 200,622	\$ 488,845

C. Interfund Transactions

The compositions of interfund due to/from balances as of the year ended September 30, 2018 were as follows:

Receivable Fund	Receivable Fund Payable Fund	
General	Water, Sewer & Sanitation \$	93,870
Debt service	Water, Sewer & Sanitation	814
Nonmajor governmental	Water, Sewer & Sanitation	82,574
Nonmajor governmental	Capital projects	897
General	Nonmajor governmental	8,841
Nonmajor governmental	Nonmajor governmental	4,155
	_	191,151

Interfund balances resulted from the timing difference between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made. All balances are expected to be paid in the subsequent year.

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

Transfer In Transfer Out		 Amount		
Nonmajor governmental	Parks & Rec. Fac. Development	\$ 344		
Governmental Activities	Water, Sewer & Sanitation	154,563	2	
Water, Sewer & Sanitation	Governmental Activities	211,254	1	
		\$ 366,161	_	

¹ Represents transfer of capital assets between funds

D. Capital Assets

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

	Beginning					Decreases/		Ending	
	Balances		Increases		Recl	assifications	Balances		
Capital assets, not being depreciated:									
Land	\$	291,438	\$	-	\$	-	\$	291,438	
Construction in progress		8,982		1,025,721		(296,906)		737,797	
Total capital assets not being depreciated		300,420		1,025,721		(296,906)		1,029,235	
Capital assets, being depreciated:									
Buildings and improvements		623,068		-		-		623,068	
Vehicles and equipment		2,144,883		118,540		(29,096)		2,234,327	
Infrastructure		3,735,422		29,925		142,343		3,907,690	
Total capital assets being depreciated		6,503,373		148,465		113,247		6,765,085	
Less accumulated depreciation									
Buildings and improvements		425,212		16,373		-		441,585	
Vehicles and equipment		1,809,864		119,530		(26,696)		1,902,698	
Infrastructure		2,185,820		136,100		-		2,321,920	
Total accumulated depreciation		4,420,896		272,003		(26,696)		4,666,203	
Net capital assets being depreciated		2,082,477		(123,538)		139,943		2,098,882	
Total capital assets	\$	2,382,897	\$	902,183	\$	(156,963)	\$	3,128,117	

² Represents transfer of net pension liability and deferred inflows/outflows between funds

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government	\$ 7,688
Public safety	117,122
Public works	116,217
Parks and recreation	30,976
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 272,003

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

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases/ Reclassifications	Ending Balances
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 109,201	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 109,201
Total capital assets not being depreciated	109,201			109,201
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	1,118	-	-	1,118
Water and sewer system	5,485,347	41,260	154,563	5,681,170
Vehicles and equipment	306,560	12,115	-	318,675
Total capital assets being depreciated	5,793,025	53,375	154,563	6,000,963
Less accumulated depreciation				
Buildings and improvements	1,118	-	-	1,118
Water and sewer system	3,403,743	142,347	-	3,546,090
Vehicles and equipment	283,772	12,808	-	296,580
Total accumulated depreciation	3,688,633	155,155	-	3,843,788
Net capital assets being depreciated	2,104,392	(101,780)	154,563	2,157,175
Total capital assets	\$ 2,213,593	\$ (101,780)	\$ 154,563	\$ 2,266,376

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

E. 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.

	I	Beginning Balance	A	Additions	-	Reductions	Ending Balance	D	Amounts ue within One Year
Governmental Activities:									
Bonds, notes and other payables:									
Combination Tax and									
Revenue Certificate of Obligation	\$	1,590,000	\$	-	\$	(55,000)	\$ 1,535,000	\$	55,000
General Obligation Refunding &									
Improvement Bonds		3,190,000		-		(70,000)	3,120,000		75,000
Deferred amounts:									
For issuance premiums		290,377		_		(12,906)	 277,471		-
		5,070,377		-		(137,906)	4,932,471		130,000
Other liabilities:									
Capital lease		160,143		93,699		(101,117)	152,725		104,363
Compensated absences		64,801		51,551		(55,383)	60,969		54,872
Total Governmental Activities	\$	5,295,321	\$	145,250	\$	(294,406)	\$ 5,146,165	\$	289,235
Long-term liabilities due in more than	n one y	vear					\$ 4,856,930		
Business-Type Activities:									
Other liabilities:									
Compensated absences	\$	4,479	\$	11,024	\$	(6,967)	\$ 8,536	\$	7,682
Total Business-Type Activities	\$	4,479	\$	11,024	\$	(6,967)	\$ 8,536	\$	7,682
Long-term liabilities due in more than	n one y	/ear					\$ 854		

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, 2018

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

	Business -					
	Governmental			Type		
		Activities	A	ctivities	Total	
General Obligation Bonds:	-					
\$3,190,000 Refunding & Improvement Bond, Series 2017,						
due in installments through 2042, interest at 2-4.25%	\$	3,120,000	\$	-	\$	3,120,000
Total General Obligation bonds	\$	3,120,000	\$	-	\$	3,120,000
Certificates of Obligation:						
\$1,755,000 Certificates of Obligation, Series 2014,						
due in annual installments through 2034, interest at 2-4%	\$	1,535,000	\$	-	\$	1,535,000
Total Certificates of Obligation	\$	1,535,000	\$	-	\$	1,535,000
Deferred amounts:						
Issuance premium	\$	277,471	\$	-	\$	277,471
Total Deferred Amounts	\$	277,471	\$	_	\$	277,471
Capital leases,						
due in annual installments through 2021, interest at 3-4%		152,725		-		152,725
Compensated absences		60,969		8,536		69,505
Total Debt	\$	5,146,165	\$	8,536	\$	5,154,701

Total capital assets acquired through capital leases had balances as of September 30, 2018 for cost, accumulated depreciation, and carrying value of \$487,534, \$240,143, and \$247,391, respectively. Depreciation expense recognized on these assets during the year ended September 30, 2018 was \$71,090.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

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

General Obligation

Year ending		Refund	ing l	Bond	ond 2014 C.O. Bond		Capital Lease					
September 30,	eptember 30, Principal Inte		Interest	nterest Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest		
2019	\$	75,000	\$	116,012	\$	55,000	\$	54,375	\$	104,363	\$	4,936
2020		80,000		114,762		55,000		53,275		23,790		1,586
2021		80,000		113,162		60,000		51,625		24,572		806
2022		80,000		111,562		60,000		49,825		-		-
2023		85,000		109,912		60,000		48,025		-		-
2024		85,000		107,787		60,000		46,225		-		-
2025		50,000		105,762		100,000		44,125		-		-
2026		50,000		104,262		105,000		40,625		-		-
2027		55,000		102,412		105,000		36,950		-		
2028		55,000		100,212		110,000		33,275	-			-
2029		60,000		97,912		115,000		29,425	-			-
2030		60,000		95,512		120,000		25,400	-			-
2031		60,000		93,112		125,000		21,200		-		-
2032		65,000		90,612		130,000		16,200		-		-
2033		65,000		88,012		135,000		11,000		-		-
2034		70,000		85,312		140,000		5,600		-		-
2035		220,000		79,512		-		-		-		-
2036		230,000		70,512		-		-		-		-
2037		240,000		61,112		-		-		-		-
2038		250,000		51,312		-	_		-			-
2039		260,000		41,112		-		-	-			-
2040		270,000		30,175		-		-		-		-
2041		280,000		18,487		-		-		-		-
2042		295,000		6,269		_						
	\$	3,120,000	\$	1,994,808	\$	1,535,000	\$	567,150	\$	152,725	\$	7,328

Certificate of Obligation Bond, Series 2014; due in annual installments through August 1, 2034, bearing interest ranging from 2% to 4% payable February 1 and August 1.

General Obligation Bond, Series 2017; due in semi-annual installments through February 1, 2042, bearing interest ranging from 2.0% to 4.25% payable February 1 and August 1.

General Obligation Refunding Bond, Series 2017; due in semi-annual installments through February 1, 2042, bearing interest ranging from 2.0% to 4.25% payable February 1 and August 1.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

Fund Equity

The City records fund balance/net position 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 fund balances/net position restricted by law or the City:

	Restricted		
Parks and recreation	\$	553,249	
Municipal court security		13,678 *	
Municipal court automation		118,557 *	
Park donations		20,174	
Public safety seizures		4,453 *	
Public safety		18,804	
Debt service		72,352	
Capital improvements		2,555,180	
Total	\$	3,356,447	

^{*} 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's 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 City has not significantly reduced insurance coverage or had settlements which exceeded coverage amounts for the past three years.

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,

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

recent claim settlement trends, including frequency and amount of payouts, and other economic and social factors.

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 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 Dalworthington Gardens, 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

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.

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:

	Plan Year 2017	Plan Year 2016
Employee deposit rate	7%	7%
Matching ratio (city to	2 to 1	2 to 1
employee)		
Years required for	5	5
vesting		
Service retirement		
eligibility		
(expressed as age /	60/5, 0/20	60/5, 0/20
years of		
service)		
Updated service	100%	100%
credit	100 /0	10070
Annuity increase (to	70% of CPI	70% of CPI
retirees)	70 % Of C11	7 0 70 OI CI I

Employees covered by benefit terms

At the December 31, 2017 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

	2017	2016
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	10	9
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	25	22
Active employees	26	28
Total	61	59

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

cost of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

Employees for the City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas were required to contribute 7% of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas were 22.01% and 21.09% in calendar years 2017 and 2018, respectively. The City's contributions to TMRS for the year ended September 30, 2018, were \$331,898 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, 2017, 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, 2017 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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

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.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 6.75%. The pension plan's policy in regard to the allocation of invested assets is established and may be amended by the TMRS Board of Trustees. 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.

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:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real
		Rate of Return (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	5.0%	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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

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:

	1% Decrease	Current Single Rate		1	% Increase		
5.75%		Assumption 6.75%			7.75%		
\$	4,030,832	\$	2,546,645	\$	1,367,770		

Changes in the Net Pension Liability

	tal Pension ability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)			Net Pension bility (a) – (b)
Balance at 12/31/16	\$ 8,222,113	\$	\$ 5,329,135		2,892,978
Changes for the year:					
Service cost	265,078		-		265,078
Interest	553,489	-			553,489
Difference between expected and					
actual experience	25,994		-		25,994
Contributions – employer	-		345,843		(345,843)
Contributions – employee	-		109,991		(109,991)
Net investment income	-		739,082		(739,082)
Benefit payments, including					
refunds of emp. contributions	(309,626)		(309,626)		-
Administrative expense	-		(3,828)		3,828
Other changes	-		(194)		194
Net changes	 534,935		881,268		(346,333)
Balance at 12/31/17	\$ 8,757,048	\$ 6,210,403		\$	2,546,645

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.

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

For the year ended September 30, 2018, the City recognized pension expense of \$304,750.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

At September 30, 2018, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of			Deferred	
]	Inflows of	
	Re	sources		Resources	
Difference between projected and investment earnings	\$	-	\$	(125,291)	
Differences between expected and actual economic experience		-		(128,058)	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		238,374			
Total	\$	238,374	\$	(253,349)	

The City reported \$238,374 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:

Plan year		
ended December	31:	
2018		\$ (48,131)
2019		(48,859)
2020		(85,087)
2021		(71,272)
2022		-
Thereafter		
	Total	\$ (253,349)

Other Postemployment Benefits

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

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.

Employees covered by benefit terms

At the December 31, 2017 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	10
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	8
Active employees	26
Total	44

The City's contributions to the TMRS SDBF for the years ended 2018, 2017, and 2016 were \$311, \$318, and \$314 respectively, which equaled the required contributions each year. The required contribution rates for the retiree for 2018, 2017, and 2016 were 0.02%, respectively.

Total OPEB Liability

The City's Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions Liability (OPEB) was measured as of December 31, 2017, and the Total OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial assumptions:

The Total OPEB Liability in the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation 2.5% per year

Overall payroll growth 3.5% to 10.5%, including inflation per year

Discount rate 3.31% Retirees' share of benefit-related costs \$0

Administrative expenses All administrative expenses are paid through the

Pension Trust and accounted for under reporting

requirements under GASB Statement No. 68

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-

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

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.

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the Total OPEB Liability was 3.31%. The discount rate was based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2017.

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 3.31%, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (2.31%) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.31%) than the current rate:

1% Decrease Current Single Rate		1% Increase				
(2.31%)		A	ssumption 3.31%	(4.31%)		
\$	89,667	\$	72,056	\$	58,990	

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability:

	Total OPEB Liability	
Balance at 12/31/16	\$	61,198
Changes for the year:		
Service Cost		2,200
Interest		2,349
Changes of assumptions		6,623
Benefit payments		(314)
Net changes		10,858
Balance at 12/31/17	\$	72,056

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended September 30, 2018, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$5,616.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2018

At September 30, 2018, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the OPEB liability from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows	
	of Resources	
Difference between expected and		
actual experience	\$	5,556
Contributions after the measurement date		227
Total	\$	5,783

The City reported \$227 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 OPEB liability for the year ending September 30, 2019.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended December 31:	
2018	\$ 1,067
2019	1,067
2020	1,067
2021	1,067
2022	1,067
Thereafter	 221
	\$ 5,556

E. Restatement

The City restated the beginning net position of governmental activities and business-type activities for the OPEB liability for the TMRS supplemental death benefit realized with the adoption of GASB 75. The City has restated net positions as follows:

	Governmental		Business-Type	
	Activities		Activities	
Prior year ending net position	\$	(935,287)	\$	1,928,152
Addition of OPEB liability		(51,822)		(9,145)
Restated beginning net position/fund balance	\$	(987,109)	\$	1,919,007

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
September 30, 2018

F. Subsequent Events

In March of 2019, the City signed a contract for roof repairs to the city hall building for \$119,227.

There were no other material subsequent events through March 19, 2019, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED	SUPPLEMI	ENTARY IN	<i>FORMATION</i>

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

		Original					Fir	riance with nal Budget Positive
	Budget Final Budget			General	(Negative)			
Revenues								0
Property tax	\$	1,034,723	\$	990,352	\$	966,050	\$	(24,302)
Sales tax		390,000		390,000		399,160		9,160
Franchise and local taxes		372,500		347,853		345,480		(2,373)
License and permits		132,202		129,780		97,791		(31,989)
Municipal court		700,001		599,992		498,920		(101,072)
Oil and gas mineral rights		239,257		326,080		306,034		(20,046)
Interest income		600		695		6,211		5,516
Other revenues		54,000		65,653		86,382		20,729
Total Revenues		2,923,283		2,850,405		2,706,028		(144,377)
Expenditures								
Current:								
General government		661,759		651,021		650,840		181
Public safety		1,877,623		1,822,684		1,867,584		(44,900) *
Public works		299,901		263,537		249,487		14,050
Debt service								
Principal		84,000		101,117		101,117		-
Interest and fiscal charges		_		8,182		8,182		_
Total Expenditures		2,923,283		2,846,541		2,877,210		(30,669)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		-		-		21,729		21,729
Proceeds from capital lease		-		-		93,699		93,699
Total Other Financing Sources			•					
(Uses)						115,428		115,428
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$		\$	3,864		(55,754)	\$	(59,618)
Beginning fund balance						570,701		
Ending Fund Balance					\$	514,947		
					_			

Notes to Required Supplementary Information:

- 1. Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).
- 2. *Expenditures exceeded appropriations at the legal level of control.

See Notes to Financial Statements.

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITY DEVELOPMENT FUND

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

					P	arks and		ance with al Budget
	C	riginal			Recre	ation Facility	P	ositive
	1	Budget	Fin	al Budget	De	velopment	(Negative)	
Revenues								
Sales tax	\$	190,000	\$	190,000	\$	199,320	\$	9,320
Other revenues		-		=		9,158		9,158
Interest income		240		1,058		3,485		2,427
Total Revenues		190,240		191,058	'	211,963		20,905
Expenditures					' <u>-</u>			
Current:								
Parks and recreation		187,500		213,207		194,151		19,056
Total Expenditures		187,500		213,207	' <u>-</u>	194,151		19,056
Revenues Over (Under)		2,740		(22,149)		17,812		39,961
Other Financing Sources (Uses								
Transfers out		-		_		(344)		(344)
Total Other Financing						(344)		(344)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	2,740	\$	(22,149)		17,468	\$	39,617
Beginning fund balance						537,672		
Ending Fund Balance					\$	555,140		

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

See Notes to Financial Statements.

^{1.} Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS Years Ended December 31,

1	l	12/31/2017	12/31/2016		12/31/2015	
Total pension liability						
Service cost	\$	265,078	\$	282,630	\$	277,028
Interest		553,489		525,093		513,667
Differences between expected and actual						
experience		25,994		(60,072)		(94,934)
Changes in assumptions		-		-		18,672
Benefit payments, including						
refunds of participant contributions		(309,626)		(326,752)		(225,598)
Net change in total pension liability		534,935		420,899		488,835
Total pension liability - beginning		8,222,113		7,801,214		7,312,379
Total pension liability - ending (a)		8,757,048		8,222,113		7,801,214
Plan fiduciary net position		_		_		_
Contributions - employer	\$	345,843	\$	355,310	\$	354,059
Contributions - members		109,991		113,311		110,496
Net investment income		739,082		328,786		6,820
Benefit payments, including						
refunds of participant contributions		(309,626)		(326,752)		(225,598)
Administrative expenses		(3,828)		(3,711)		(4,153)
Other		(194)		(200)		(205)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		881,268		466,744		241,419
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		5,329,135		4,862,391		4,620,972
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	6,210,403	\$	5,329,135	\$	4,862,391
Fund's net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$	2,546,645	\$	2,892,978	\$	2,938,823
DI (1) () () ()						
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the		E 0.0 2 0'		64.046		(C 220)
total pension liability		70.92%		64.81%		62.33%
Covered payroll	\$	1,571,297	\$	1,618,726	\$	1,578,510
Fund's net position as a percentage of covered						
payroll		162.07%		178.72%		186.18%

Notes to schedule:

¹⁾ 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.

12/31/2014 \$ 265,704 481,756 (136,520) (95,888) 515,052 6,797,327 7,312,379 \$ 325,816 107,327 232,020 (95,888) (2,421) (199)566,655 4,054,317 4,620,972 2,691,407 63.19%\$ 1,516,714

177.45%

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN

For the Years Ended:

	1_	9/30/2018		9/30/2017		9/30/2016	
Actuarially determined employer contributions	\$	331,898	\$	350,145	\$	346,656	
Contributions in relation to the							
actuarially determined contribution	\$	331,898	\$	350,145	\$	346,656	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	=	\$	=	\$	-	
Annual covered employee payroll	\$	1,555,187	\$	1,592,059	\$	1,569,560	
Employer contributions as a							
percentage of covered employee payroll		21.34%		21.99%		22.09%	

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.

1) 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.

9/30/2015

\$ 334,267

\$ 334,267 \$ -

\$ 1,514,074

22.08%

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION (OPEB) LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Year Ended December 31,

	2017
Total OPEB liability	
Service cost	\$ 2,200
Interest	2,349
Changes of assumptions	6,623
Benefit payments, including refunds of participant contributions	(314)
Net changes	10,858
Total OPEB liability - beginning	61,198
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$ 72,056
Covered employee payroll	\$ 1,571,297
Total OPEB Liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	4.59%

Notes to schedule:

- ¹ 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.
- ² No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB statement No. 75 to pay related benefits.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COMBINING STATEMENTS AND INDIVIDUAL FUND SCHEDULES

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

MUNICIPAL COURT SECURITY FUND

The Municipal Court Security Fund accounts for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for municipal court security.

MUNICIPAL COURT AUTOMATION FUND

The Municipal Court Automation Fund accounts for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for municipal court automation.

PARK DONATIONS FUND

The Park Donations Fund accounts for grants restricted for City parks.

PUBLIC SAFETY SEIZURES FUND

The Public Safety Seizures Fund accounts for police seizures that are still involved in the court system.

CRIME CONTROL AND PREVENTION DISTRICT FUND

This is a special purpose district that collects sales tax within its boundaries for the purpose of controlling and preventing crime.

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS September 30, 2018

	unicipal Court ecurity	Municipal Court Automation		Park Donations		Public Safety Seizures	
<u>Assets</u>							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,817	\$	57,130	\$	-	\$	1,919
Restricted cash	-		-		20,174		-
Receivables, net	-		-		-		-
Prepaid expenses	-		147		_		-
Due from other funds	7,861		77,181		-		2,584
Total Assets	\$ 13,678	\$	134,458	\$	20,174	\$	4,503
<u>Liabilities</u>							
Accounts payable and							
accrued liabilities	-		15,754		-		50
Due to other funds	-		-		_		-
Total Liabilities	-		15,754		-		50
Fund Balances							
Nonspendable	-		147		-		-
Restricted	13,678		118,557		20,174		4,453
Total Fund Balances	13,678		118,704		20,174		4,453
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 13,678	\$	134,458	\$	20,174	\$	4,503

Crime	:
Control	&

C	ontrol &	
Pr	evention	 Total
\$	-	\$ 64,866
	-	20,174
	38,388	38,388
	-	147
	-	87,626
\$	38,388	\$ 211,201
	6,588	22,392
	12,996	12,996
	19,584	 35,388
	-	147
	18,804	175,666
	18,804	175,813
\$	38,388	\$ 211,201

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	(Court		unicipal Court tomation	Park Donations		Public Safety Seizures	
Revenues								
Sales tax	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Fines and forfeitures		11,386		15,222		-		6,810
Interest income		-		1,156		137		-
Other Income		166		-		=		
Total Revenues		11,552		16,378		137		6,810
Expenditures								
Current:								
Public safety		42,994		15,992		-		10,409
Capital outlay		_		35,165		-		-
Debt service:								
Interest		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		42,994		51,157		-		10,409
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in		-		-		344		-
Total Other financing soucrces								
(Uses)		_				344		
Net Change in Fund Balances		(31,442)		(34,779)		481		(3,599)
Beginning fund balances		45,120		153,483		19,693		8,052
Ending Fund Balances	\$	13,678	\$	118,704	\$	20,174	\$	4,453

\$ 191,830 \$ 191,830 - 33,418 40 1,333 - 166 191,870 226,747 97,215 166,610 - 35,165 183 183 97,398 201,958 - 344 - 344 94,472 25,133 (75,668) 150,680 \$ 18,804 \$ 175,813		Crime ontrol & evention		Total
- 33,418 40 1,333 - 166 191,870 226,747 97,215 166,610 - 35,165 183 183 97,398 201,958 - 344 - 344 94,472 25,133 (75,668) 150,680	\$	191 830	\$	191 830
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- 35,165 183 183 97,398 201,958 - 344 - 344 94,472 25,133 (75,668) 150,680		191,870		226,747
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183 183 97,398 201,958 - 344 - 344 94,472 25,133 (75,668) 150,680		97,215		166,610
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- 344 94,472 25,133 (75,668) 150,680		97,398		201,958
94,472 25,133 (75,668) 150,680		<u>-</u>		344
(75,668) 150,680				344
		94,472		25,133
\$ 18,804 \$ 175,813		(75,668)		150,680
	\$	18,804	\$	175,813