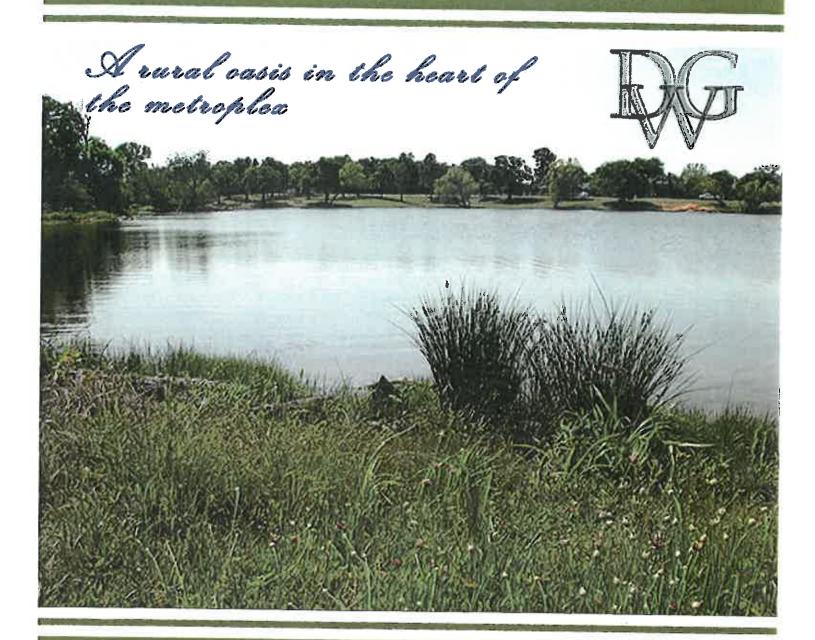
# 2015



# Annual Financial Report

Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2015

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## ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

of the

## City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas

For the Year Ended September 30, 2015



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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, 2015, 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, 2015 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**

#### Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note IV.F to the financial statements, during 2015, the City adopted new accounting guidance Governmental Accounting Standard Board "GASB" Statement No. 68, entitled Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27 and Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

#### Other Matters

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, and pension plan information be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to

our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other 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.

BrooksCardiel, PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

Buodes Condiel, PUC

The Woodlands, Texas

August 5, 2016

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## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

**September 30, 2015** 

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, 2015. 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 \$2,375,303 at September 30, 2015. Of this there is an unrestricted net position balance of negative \$1,352,627.
- At the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$3,581,600, a decrease of \$149,968.
- As of the end of the year, the unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$1,088,426 or 36% of total general fund expenditures.
- The City had an overall decrease in net position of \$554,396.
- The City closed the year with a net pension liability of \$2,691,407.

#### 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, 2015

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 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.

# City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2015

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general and debt service funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for these funds to demonstrate compliance with their respective budget.

#### **Proprietary Funds**

The City's maintains 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/treatment, 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 fund and debt service fund, a budgetary comparison schedule for the parks and 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. 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 exceed liabilities by \$2,375,303 as of September 30, 2015, in the primary government.

The largest portion of the City's net position, \$3,050,788, 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

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2015

resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position:

	2015						2014					
	Go	vernmental	Bu	siness-Type			Go	vernmental	Bu	siness-Type		
		Activities		Activities		Total		Activities		Activities	_	Total
Current and												
other assets	\$	3,851,665	\$	363,161	\$	4,214,826	\$	3,939,060	\$	470,000	\$	4,409,060
Capital assets, net		2,253,657		1,500,419		3,754,076		2,401,343		1,632,261	_	4,033,604
Total Assets	_	6,105,322	_	1,863,580		7,968,902		6,340,403		2,102,261	_	8,442,664
Deferred Ouflows												
of Resources		259,953		19,567	_	279,520		213,568	_	15,329		228,897
Other liabilities		443,164		362,639		805,803		311,347		171,519		482,866
Long-term liabilities	6	4,766,303		188,851		4,955,154		5,066,532		192,464		5,258,996
Total Liabilities	_	5,209,467		551,490		5,760,957	_	5,377,879		363,983	_	5,741,862
Deferred Inflows of Resources		104,311		7,851	_	112,162		12		86	_	<u>-</u> _
Net Position:												
Net investment in												
capital assets		1,550,369		1,500,419		3,050,788		1,566,193		1,632,261		3,198,454
Restricted		677,142		*		677,142		726,479		12		726,479
Unrestricted		(1,176,014)		(176,613)		(1,352,627)		(1,116,580)		121,346		(995,234)
<b>Total Net Position</b>	\$	1,051,497	\$	1,323,806	\$	2,375,303	\$	1,176,092	\$	1,753,607	\$	2,929,699

# City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2015

### Statement of Activities:

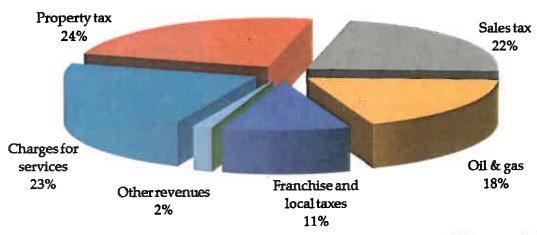
The following table provides a summary of the City's changes in net position:

	For the Yea	r Ended Septeml	per 30, 2015	For the Year Ended September 30, 2014			
			Total			Total	
	Governmental	nmental Business-Type Primary		Governmental	Business-Type	Primary	
	Activities	Activities	Government	Activities	Activities	Government	
Revenues			-				
Program revenues:							
Charges for services	\$ 809,173	\$ 1,236,177	\$ 2,045,350	\$ 844,915	\$ 1,381,330	\$ 2,226,245	
General revenues:							
Property tax	848,431	-	848,431	842,617	_	842,617	
Sales tax	784,902	23	784,902	726,602	0.50	726,602	
Franchise and local taxes	378,440	*	378,440	401,536	200	401,536	
Oil and gas mineral rights	650,113	E	650,113	227,154		227,154	
Interest income	102	100	202	135	132	267	
Other revenues	54,051	E	54,051	86,992	*	86,992	
Total Revenues	3,525,212	1,236,277	4,761,489	3,129,951	1,381,462	4,511,413	
Expenses							
General government	1,060,768	(14)	1,060,768	822,839	15	822,839	
Public safety	2,109,499	-	2,109,499	1,820,838	7.5	1,820,838	
Public works	450,297	120	450,297	482,299	5#	482,299	
Interest and fiscal charges	66,443		66,443	164,226	22	164,226	
Water, sewer, & sanitation		1,628,878	1,628,878	<u>6</u> +	1,505,826	1,505,826	
Total Expenses	3,687,007	1,628,878	5,315,885	3,290,202	1,505,826	4,796,028	
Change in Net Position							
Before Transfers	(161,795)	(392,601)	(554,396)	(160,251)	(124,364)	(284,615)	
Transfers	37,200	(37,200)	-	41,324	(41,324)		
Total	37,200	(37,200)		41,324	(41,324)	35	
Change in Net Position	(124,595)	(429,801)	(554,396)	(118,927)	(165,688)	(284,615)	
Beginning Net Position	1,176,092	1,753,607	2,929,699	1,295,019	1,919,295	3,214,314	
Ending Net Position	\$ 1,051,497	\$ 1,323,806	\$ 2,375,303	\$ 1,176,092	\$ 1,753,607	\$ 2,929,699	

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
September 30, 2015

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

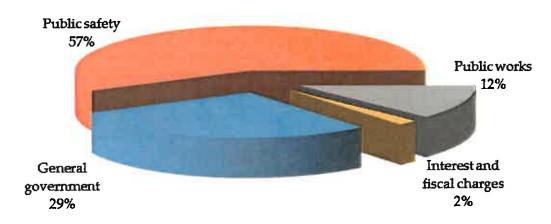
## Governmental Activities - Revenues



For the year ended September 30, 2015, revenues from governmental activities totaled \$3,525,212. Property tax, charges for services, and sales tax are the City's largest revenue sources. Overall revenue increased by \$395,261 or 8%. Oil and gas mineral rights increased by \$422,959 or 65% due to new wells causing an increase in overall production. 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**



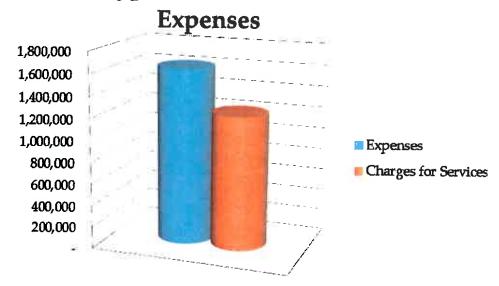
For the year ended September 30, 2015, expenses for governmental activities totaled \$3,687,007. This represents an increase of \$396,805 or 7% from the prior year. The City's largest functional expense is public safety of \$2,109,499 which increased by \$288,661 or 14% due to additional salary and contract expenditures. General government expenses increased by \$237,929 or 22% due to additional personnel

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
September 30, 2015

and professional costs. Interest and fiscal charges decreased by \$97,783 or 60%, which is in accordance with debt agreements. All other expenditures remained relatively consistent with the previous 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, 2015, charges for services and operating expenses for business-type activities remained relatively consistent. Charges for services totaled \$1,236,177. This is a decrease of \$145,153, or 11%, from the previous year which is primarily due to the reduction in bulk water sales. Total operating expenses increased by \$123,052 or 8% during the year as a result to additional repairs and maintenance costs.

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

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

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

As of the end of the year the general fund reflected a total fund balance of \$1,088,926. Of this, \$500 is considered nonspendable due to prepaid assets. Unassigned fund balance totaled \$1,088,426 as of year-end.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2015

The debt service fund had an ending fund balance of \$94,381 at yearend for an increase of \$20,262. Total principal and interest payments made during the year were \$80,000 and \$82,852, respectively.

There was an overall decrease in governmental fund balance of \$149,968 from the prior year. The decrease was related to actual expenditures exceeding budgeted expenditures, creating an overall deficit.

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

#### GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

There was a total negative budget variance of \$64,536. The budget variance consists of a positive revenue variance of \$303,988, a negative expenditure variance of \$375,524, and other financing sources (uses) had an overall positive budget variance of \$7,000.

#### **CAPITAL ASSETS**

As of the end of the year, the City's governmental activities funds had invested \$2,253,657 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 \$1,500,419 in a variety of capital assets and infrastructure, net of accumulated depreciation.

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

- Purchase of a police vehicle for \$30,428 before trade-in
- Purchase of a public works vehicle for \$23,238
- Park improvements for a total of \$106,100

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

#### LONG-TERM DEBT

At the end of the current year, the City had total bonds, issuance premiums and leases outstanding of \$2,422,193. During the year, the City made payments on the long-term debt of \$163,922. More detailed information about the City's long-term liabilities is presented in note IV. D to the financial statements.

# City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2015

### 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 is budgeting for growth in the upcoming year.

## CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

September 30, 2015

		ent	
	Governmental	Business-Type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,652,872	\$ 143,098	\$ 3 <i>,</i> 795 <i>,</i> 970
Receivables, net	198,293	220,063	418,356
Prepaids	500	020	500
Total Current Assets	3,851,665	363,161	4,214,826
Capital assets:			
Non-depreciable	291,438	109,201	400,639
Net depreciable capital assets	1,962,219	1,391,218	3,353,437
	2,253,657	1,500,419	3,754,076
Total Assets	6,105,322	1,863,580	7,968,902
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension contributions	221, <u>42</u> 7	16,667	238,094
Pension investment earnings	38,526	2,900	41,426
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	259,953	19,567	279,520
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and			
accrued liabilities	220,906	292,684	513,590
Accrued interest payable	12,192	2/2,004	12,192
Customer deposits	12,172	65,876	65,876
Long-term debt due within one year	210,066	4,079	214,145
Total Current Liabilities	443,164	362,639	805,803
Noncurrent liabilities:			803,803
Due in more than one year	2,263,294	453	2,263,747
Net pension liability	2,503,009	188,398	2,691,407
	4,766,303	188,851	4,955,154
Total Liabilities	5,209,467	551,490	5,760,957
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Pension (gains) losses	104,311	7,851	112,162
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	104,311	7,851	112,162
Net Position			
Net investment in			
capital assets	1,550,369	1 500 410	2 050 500
Restricted	677,142	1,500,419	3,050,788
Unrestricted	(1,176,014)	(174 419)	677,142
Total Net Position	\$ 1,051,497	\$ 1,323,806	(1,352,627) \$ 2,375,303
See Notes to Financial Statements.	1,001,177	¥ 1,020,000	Ψ 2,373,303

## STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

### For the Year Ended September 30, 2015

				Prog	gram Revenues
Functions/	Programs		Expenses	(	Charges for Services
Primary Government					
Governmental Activities					
General government		\$	1,060,768	\$	64,832
Public safety			2,109,499		744,341
Public works			450,297		-
Interest and fiscal charges			66,443		-
	<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>		3,687,007		809,173
<b>Business-Type Activities</b>					
Water, Sewer, & Sanitation			1,628,878		1,236,177
	<b>Total Business-Type Activities</b>		1,628,878		1,236,177
	<b>Total Primary Government</b>	\$	5,315,885	\$	2,045,350
			neral Revenu	les:	
		7	Taxes		
			Property tax		
			Sales tax		
			Franchise an		
			Oil and gas mi		rights
		I	nterest incom	e	
		(	Other revenue	S	
			Gain on sale of	f capita	al assets
			ansfers:		
		Tota	l General Rev	enues	and Transfers
			Ch	ange i	n Net Position
	Beginnin	ıg Net	Position		

See Notes to Financial Statements.

**Ending Net Position** 

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

	I	rima	ry Governme	nt			
G	overnmental	_	siness-Type	-			
_	Activities		Activities	_	Total		
\$	(995,936)	\$	(*)	\$	(995,936)		
	(1,365,158)		-		(1,365,158)		
	(450,297)		34		(450,297)		
	(66,443)		59		(66,443)		
	(2,877,834)		-		(2,877,834)		
	22		(392,701)		(392,701)		
	9		(392,701)		(392,701)		
	(2,877,834)		(392,701)		(3,270,535)		
	848,431		_		848,431		
	784,902		-		784,902		
	378,440		2		378,440		
	650,113		8		650,113		
	102		100		202		
	47,051				47,051		
	7,000		*		7,000		
	37,200		(37,200)		-		
	2,753,239		(37,100)		2,716,139		
	(124,595)		(429,801)		(554,396)		
	1,176,092		1,753,607		2,929,699		
\$	1,051,497	\$	1,323,806	\$	2,375,303		

## BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS September 30, 2015

-		4		-
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Parks and								
		Recre	ation Facility		Capital	Debt		
General		Development			Projects	Service		
\$	1,168,170	\$	320,309	\$	1,721,151	\$	94,382	
	123,126		33,427		€ <del>-</del>		9,757	
	500		-		-		-	
\$	1,291,796	\$	353,736	\$	1,721,151	\$	104,139	
\$	163,469	\$	51,479	\$	18	\$		
	163,469		51,479		E			
	39,401		-	_			9,758	
	500				1.5		3,5	
	8		302,257		2 <del>4</del>		-	
	8		-		9		-	
	9		( <del>( )</del>		1,721,151			
			=		27		94,381	
	1,088,426		±:		5 <b>=</b>		7.E	
	1,088,926		302,257		1,721,151		94,381	
				-				
\$	1,291,796	\$	353,736	\$	1,721,151	\$	104,139	
	\$ \$   \$	\$ 1,168,170 123,126 500 \$ 1,291,796 \$ 163,469 163,469 500 500	Seneral   December	General         Recreation Facility Development           \$ 1,168,170   \$ 320,309   123,126   33,427   500   -	General         Recreation Facility Development           \$ 1,168,170         \$ 320,309         \$ 123,126         33,427         500         -         -         -         * 1,291,796         \$ 353,736         \$         * * 163,469         \$ 51,479         \$ 163,469         \$ 51,479         * 39,401         -         <	General         Recreation Facility Development         Capital Projects           \$ 1,168,170         \$ 320,309         \$ 1,721,151           123,126         33,427         -           500         -         -           \$ 1,291,796         \$ 353,736         \$ 1,721,151           \$ 163,469         \$ 51,479         \$ -           163,469         \$ 51,479         -           39,401         -         -           -         302,257         -           -         1,721,151           -         1,088,426         -           1,088,926         302,257         1,721,151	General         Recreation Facility Development         Capital Projects           \$ 1,168,170         \$ 320,309         \$ 1,721,151         \$ 123,126         33,427         -	

N	onmajor		Total					
Gov	vernmental	Governmental						
	Funds		Funds					
	<del></del>							
\$	348,860	\$	3,652,872					
	31,983		198,293					
			500					
\$	380,843	\$	3,851,665					
			· ·					
<u>\$</u>	5,958	\$	220,906					
	5,958		220,906					
			49,159					
	*		500					
	, <del>-</del> .		302,257					
	374,885		374,885					
	360		1,721,151					
	(\$)		94,381					
	30		1,088,426					
	374,885		3,581,600					
\$	380,843	\$	3,851,665					

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

**September 30, 2015** 

Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$	3,581,600
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		291,438
Capital assets - net depreciable		1,962,219
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period		
expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.		
Property tax receivable		49,159
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		221,427
Pension investment earnings		38,526
Deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future	<b>!</b>	
period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.		
Pension (gains) losses		(104,311)
Some liabilities, including bonds payable and deferred charges, are not reported as		
liabilities in the governmental funds.		
Accrued interest		(12,192)
Non-current liabilities due in one year		(210,066)
Non-current liabilities due in more than one year		(2,263,294)
Net pension liability		(2,503,009)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	1,051,497

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2015

	General		Parks and Recreation Facility Development		Capital Projects		Debt Service	
Revenues								
Property tax	\$	665,321	\$	_	\$	-	\$	183,110
Sales tax		396,227		198,094		-		5
Franchise and local taxes		378,440		<b>=</b>		125		끝
License and permits		64,832		in.		5000		
Fines and forfeitures		689,425				-		8
Oil and gas mineral rights		650,113		9				2
Interest income				98		57.0		4
Other revenues		46,829		~		347		2
Total Revenues		2,891,187		198,192		-		183,114
<u>Expenditures</u>								
Current:								
General government		761,253		<b>124,</b> 999		~		3
Public safety		1,759,724		≥		3.00		- 2
Public works		351,090				070		
Capital outlay		64,196		156,391		36,095		=
Debt Service:								
Principal		83,922		2		<b>5</b>		80,000
Interest and fiscal charges		*		*		· ·		82,852
Total Expenditures		3,020,185		281,390		36,095		162,852
Excess of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		(128,998)		(83,198)		(36,095)		20,262
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in		37,200		_		2 <del>5</del> 2		
Sales of general capital assets		7,000		2		-		2
Total Other Financing (Sources)	··	44,200						*.
Net Change in Fund Balances		(84,798)		(83,198)		(36,095)		20,262
Beginning fund balances		1,173,724		385,455		1,757,246		74,119
<b>Ending Fund Balances</b>	\$	1,088,926	\$	302,257	\$	1,721,151	\$	94,381

Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
\$ -	\$ 848,431		
190,581	784,902		
:*:	378,440		
	64,832		
54,916	744,341		
	650,113		
929	102		
222	47,051		
245,719	3,518,212		
194,858 17,000	886,252 1,954,582 351,090 273,682 163,922 82,852 3,712,380		
33,861	(194,168)		
<u> </u>	37,200		
26	7,000		
	44,200		
33,861	(149,968)		
341,024	3,731,568		
\$ 374,885	\$ 3,581,600		

## 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, 2015

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

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (149,968)
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	159,766
Depreciation expense	(307,452)
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	2,664
Accrued interest	12,374
Pension expense	(9,936)
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	163,922
Amortization of premium	 4,035
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ (124,595)

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND

**September 30, 2015** 

Assets		Water, Sewe & Sanitation		
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		\$	143,098	
Receivables, net		Ψ	220,063	
1.000.7 4.0100, 1.01	Total Current Assets	_	363,161	
Noncesta Annata	rour current ribbeth	_		
Noncurrent Assets				
Capital assets:			100 001	
Non-depreciable			109,201	
Net depreciable capital assets	Total Noncurrent Assets		1,391,218	
	Total Noncurrent Assets  Total Assets		1,500,419	
	Total Assets		1,863,580	
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>				
Pension contributions			16,667	
Pension investment earnings			2,900	
	<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>		19,567	
Liabilities  Current Liabilities  Accounts payable and accrued liabilities  Customer deposits  Long-term debt due within one year	Total Current Liabilities		292,684 65,876 4,079 362,639	
Noncurrent Liabilities				
Due in more than one year			453	
Net pension liability			188,398	
Tot perbion manny	Total Liabilities		551,490	
Deferred Inflows of Resources			001/170	
Pension (gains) losses			7,851	
1 Chairt (Ballis) 105565	Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		7,851	
	Total Defended inflows of Resources		7,031	
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets			1,500,419	
Unrestricted			(176,613)	
	Total Net Position	\$	1,323,806	
	2000111011001	<del>*</del>	1,020,000	

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

### For the Year Ended September 30, 2015

			ter, Sewer Sanitation
Operating Revenues		æ	741 077
Water sales		\$	741,977
Sewer revenue			338,040
Refuse collection			123,358 32,802
Other revenue	Total On easting Payonyon		
	Total Operating Revenues		1,236,177
Operating Expenses			
Cost of water			630,668
Personnel			182,694
Material and supplies			206,068
Contracted services			477,606
Depreciation			131,842
•	Total Operating Expenses		1,628,878
	Operating Income (Loss)		(392,701)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)			
Investment income			100
	Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		100
	Income (Loss) Before Transfers		(392,601)
Transfers (out)			(37,200)
	Change in Net Position		(429,801)
Beginning net position			1,753,607
	<b>Ending Net Position</b>	\$	1,323,806

See Notes to Financial Statements.

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND (Page 1 of 2) For the Year Ended September 30, 2015

	ater, Sewer Sanitation
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Receipts from customers	\$ 1,195,039
Payments to suppliers and contractors	(1,123,533)
Payments to employees	(182,694)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(111,188)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities	
Transfer (out)	(37,200)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	(37,200)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	
Interest on investments	100
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	100
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(148,288)
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	 291,386
Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 143,098

See Notes to Financial Statements.

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

### PROPRIETARY FUND (Page 2 of 2)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2015

	ter, Sewer Sanitation
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss)	
to Net Cash (Used) by Operating Activities	
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (392,701)
Adjustments to reconcile operating	
loss to net cash used:	
Depreciation	131,842
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:	
(Increase) Decrease in:	
Accounts receivable	(40,703)
Customer deposits	(435)
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Pension contributions	(1,338)
Investment experience	(2,900)
Increase (Decrease) in:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	190,809
Net pension liability	(3,613)
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Actual experience vs. assumption	 7,851
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ (111,188)

See Notes to Financial Statements.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2015

### 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 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 purpose is to promote economic development and operate, maintain, and finance the costs of the City's parks and recreation facilities using taxes collected under Section 4B of the Development Corporation Act of 1979.

The Dalworthington Gardens Crime Control 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, 2015

- 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 of goods or services offered by the programs and grants that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, such as taxes and investment earnings, are presented as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. In the fund financial statements, the accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

set 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 and public safety.

### Parks and Recreation Facilities and Economic Development Corporation

The Parks and Recreation Facilities and Economic Development Corporation was incorporated on June 15, 1992 under the Development Corporation Act of 1979, Article 5190.6, Section 4B. It is funded by .5% sales tax and the funds are restricted for use in the promotion of economic development and maintenance and improvement of the parks and recreation facilities.

### **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.

### **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

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

materials, contracts, personnel, and depreciation. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. Proprietary fund types follow GAAP prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and all financial Accounting Standards Board's standards issued prior to November 30, 1989. Subsequent to this date, the City accounts for its enterprise funds as presented by GASB. The proprietary fund types used by the City include enterprise funds.

The government reports the following 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 production and distribution system, water collection and treatment 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.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, and interest associated with the current period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current period. Other receipts and other taxes become measurable and available when cash is received by the government and are recognized as revenue at that time.

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.

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:

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

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

### 2. 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.

### 3. 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.

### 4. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government, as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

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	40 years
Water and sewer system	40 years
Buildings and improvements	40 years

### 5. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This 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 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
September 30, 2015

### 6. 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.

### 7. 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 is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

#### 8. 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. 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

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

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.

### 9. Compensated Absences

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

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

### 10. 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, 2015

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.

### 11. 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.

#### 12. 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.

### 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.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

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, 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. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year. Several supplemental budget appropriations were made during the year.

Expenditures exceeded appropriations at the legal level of control for general government, public safety, public works, and debt service principal.

### IV. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

### A. Deposits and Investments

As of September 30, 2015, the primary government had the following investments:

			Weighted
			Average Maturity
Investment Type	Fair	Value	(Years)
External investment pools		365	0.15
Total fair value	\$	365	
Portfolio weighted average maturity	-	<del> </del>	0.15

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.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

Credit risk The City's investment policy limits investments to obligations of the United States, State of Texas, or their agencies and instrumentalities with an investment quality rating of not less than "A" or its equivalent, by a nationally recognized investment rating firm. Other obligations must be unconditionally guaranteed (either express or implied) by the full faith and credit of the United States Government or the issuing U.S. agency and investment pools with an investment quality not less than AAA or AAA-m, or equivalent, by at least one nationally recognized rating service. As of September 30, 2015, 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, 2015, 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.

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.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

### B. Receivables

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

		General	Recre	arks and ation Facility velopment		Debt Service	Nonmajor overnmental Funds	ter, Sewer Sanitation	Total
Taxes					•	_			
Property taxes	\$	39,401	\$	_	\$	9,757	\$ 020	\$ 2	\$ 49,158
Sales taxes		66,653		33,427		50	31,983	17	132,063
Franchise tax		10,647				<b>\$</b> 7	8.	<b>=</b>	10,647
Accounts		6,425				+3	-	279,194	285,619
Allowance		1		-		29	-	(59,131)	(59,131)
Tota	1 \$	123,126	\$	33,427	\$	9,757	\$ 31,983	\$ 220,063	\$ 418,356

### C. Capital Assets

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

ionows.	Beginning		Decreases/	Ending		
	Balances	Increases	Reclassifications	Balances		
Capital assets, not being depreciated:						
Land	\$ 291,438	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 291,438		
Total capital assets not being depreciated	291,438		: •	291,438		
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Buildings and improvements	604,094	18,975	**	623,069		
Vehicles and equipment	2,026,098	53,666	(17,021)	2,062,743		
Infrastructure	3,031,930	87,125	-	3,119,055		
Total capital assets being depreciated	5,662,122	159,766	(17,021)	5,804,867		
Less accumulated depreciation						
Buildings and improvements	375,109	16,045	-	391,154		
Vehicles and equipment	1,430,648	149,066	(17,021)	1,562,693		
Infrastructure	1,746,460	142,341	-	1,888,801		
Total accumulated depreciation	3,552,217	307,452	(17,021)	3,842,648		
Net capital assets being depreciated	2,109,905	(147,686)	-	1,962,219		
Total capital assets	\$ 2,401,343	\$ (147,686)	\$ -	\$ 2,253,657		

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government	\$ 9,949
Public safety	147,465
Public works	121,650
Parks and recreation	 28,388
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 307,452

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

	В	eginning			Decr	eases/		Ending		
	В	alances	alances Increases		creases Reclassifications			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		54		-		1,118		
Water and sewer system		4,489,524		-		55		4,489,524		
Vehicles and equipment		379,131		5		V.		379,131		
Total capital assets being depreciated		4,869,773		8				4,869,773		
Less accumulated depreciation										
Buildings and improvements		1,118				1.71		1,118		
Water and sewer system		3,054,342		105,594		7.0		3,159,936		
Vehicles and equipment		291,253		26,248		_		317,501		
Total accumulated depreciation		3,346,713		131,842				3,478,555		
Net capital assets being depreciated		1,523,060		(131,842)		-		1,391,218		
Total capital assets	\$	1,632,261	\$	(131,842)	\$		\$	1,500,419		

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

### D. Long-term Debt

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

	I	Seginning Balance	A	.dditions	Re	eductions	Ending Balance	D	Amounts ue within One Year
Governmental Activities:									
Bonds, notes and other payables:									
General Obligation Refunding Bonds	\$	360,000	\$	-	\$	(35,000)	\$ 325,000	\$	40,000
Combination Tax and									
Revenue Certificate of Obligation		1,755,000		50		(45,000)	1,710,000		50,000
Deferred amounts:									
For issuance premiums		80,692		<del>\$</del> 3		(4,035)	76,657		-
		2,195,692		2		(84,035)	 2,111,657		90,000
Other liabilities:									
Capital lease		394,458		90		(83,922)	310,536		74,016
Compensated absences		53,831		48,583		(51,247)	51,167		46,050
Net pension liability		2,550,999		7.		(47,990)	 2,503,009		8
Total Governmental Activities	\$	5,194,980	\$	48,583	\$	(267,194)	\$ 4,976,369	\$	210,066
Long-term liabilities due in more th	an one	e year					\$ 4,766,303		
Business-Type Activities:									
Other liabilities:									
Compensated absences	\$	4,532	\$	4,400	\$	(4,400)	\$ 4,532	\$	4,079
Net pension liability		192,011		7		(3,613)	188,398		
Total Business-Type Activities	\$	196,543	\$	4,400	\$	(8,013)	\$ 192,930	\$	4,079
Long-term liabilities due in more th	an one	e year					\$ 188,851		

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, 2015

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

			Business -			
	Go	overnmental	Type			
		Activities	Activities	Total		
General Obligation Bonds:						
\$360,000 General Obligation Refunding Bond, Series 2006,						
due in installments through 2024, interest at 4.7-10%	\$	325,000	\$ _	\$	325,000	
Total General Obligation bonds	\$	325,000	\$ -	\$	325,000	
Certificates of Obligation:						
\$1,755,000 Certificates of Obligation, Series 2014,						
due in annual installments through 2034, interest at 2-4%	\$	1,710,000	\$ +3	\$	1,710,000	
Total Certificates of Obligation	\$	1,710,000	\$ 	\$	1,710,000	
Deferred amounts:						
Issuance premium	\$	76,657	\$ -	\$	76,657	
Total Deferred Amounts	\$	76,657	\$ 	\$	76,657	
Capital lease		310,536	_		310,536	
Compensated absences		51,167	4,634		55,801	
Net pension liability		2,503,009	188,398		2,691,407	
Total Debt	\$	4,976,369	\$ 193,032	\$	5,169,401	

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

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

ernmenta	

	Governmental Activities							
Year ending		2006 G	S.O. Bo	nd		2014 C	.O. B	ond
September 30,	P	rincipal		Interest		Principal		Interest
2016	\$	40,000	\$	15,275	\$	50,000	\$	57,875
2017		25,000		13,395		70,000		56,875
2018		25,000		26,000		55,000		<b>55,47</b> 5
2019		30,000		23,500		55,000	10	54,375
2020		35,000		20,500		55,000		53,275
2021		35,000		17,000		60,000		51,625
2022		40,000		13,500		60,000		49,825
2023		45,000		9,500		60,000		48,025
2024		50,000		10,000		60,000		46,225
2025		*		55		100,000		44,125
2026		3		<u> </u>		105,000		40,625
2027		¥		₩.		105,000		36,950
2028		*		-		110,000		33,275
2029		2		-		115,000		29,425
2030		3				120,000		25,400
2031		¥		2		125,000		21,200
2032		*		-		130,000		16,200
2033		2		-		135,000		11,000
2034		€		_		140,000		5,600
	\$	325,000	\$	148,670	\$	1,710,000	\$	737,375

General Obligation Bond, Series 2006; due in annual installments through August 1, 2024, bearing interest ranging from 4.7% to 10% payable February 1 and August 1.

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.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

### E. Interfund transfers

The composition of interfund transfers for the year ended September 30, 2015 is as follows::

Transfer In	Transfer Out	A	Amounts		
General Fund	Utility Fund	\$	37,200		
		\$	37,200		

### F. 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:

	F	Restricted			
Parks and recreation	\$	302,257			
Municipal court security		42,763 *			
Crime control and prevention		146,104			
Municipal court automation		157,496			
Park donations		17,959			
Public safety seizures		10,563 *			
Debt service fund		94,381			
Capital improvements		1,721,151			
Total	\$	2,492,674			

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
September 30, 2015

#### 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, 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
September 30, 2015

### D. Pension Plans

Texas Municipal Retirement System

### 1. Plan Description

The City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas participates as one of 860 plans in the nontraditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined benefit pension plan administered by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS). TMRS is an agency created by the State of Texas and administered in accordance with the TMRS Act, Subtitle G, Title 8, Texas Government Code (the TMRS Act) as an agent multiple-employer retirement system for municipal employees in the State of Texas. The TMRS Act places the general administration and management of the System with a six-member Board of Trustees. Although the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Board, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State of Texas. TMRS's defined benefit pension plan is a tax-qualified plan under Section 401 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code. TMRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that can be obtained at www.tmrs.com.

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

### 2. Benefits Provided

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

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

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

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

Employee deposit rate	<u>Plan Year 2014</u> 7%	Plan Year 2015
		7%
Matching ratio (city to employee)	2 to 1	2 to 1
Years required for	5	5
vesting		No.
Service retirement		
eligibility		
(expressed as age /	60/5, 0/20	60/5, 0/20
years of		. , -,
service)		
Updated service	1000/	4000/
credit	100%	100%
Annuity increase (to	70% of CPI	700/ CODI
retirees)	70% of CP1	70% of CPI

### Employees covered by benefit terms

At the December 31, 2014 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	5
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	19
Active employees	<u>27</u>
Total	<u></u>

### 3. Contributions

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

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 21.25% and 22.43% in calendar years 2014 and 2015,

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

respectively. The City's contributions to TMRS for the year ended September 30, 2015, were \$334,267, 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, 2014, 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, 2014 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

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

Investment Rate of Return 7.0% 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 Table, 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 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table is used, with slight adjustments.

Actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2014, valuation were based on the results of actuarial experience studies. The experience study in TMRS was for the period January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2009, first used in the December 31, 2010 valuation. 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. No additional changes were made for the 2014 valuation.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 7.0%. 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

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

(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. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

		<b>Long-Term Expected</b>
		Real Rate of Return
Asset Class	<b>Target Allocation</b>	(Arithmetic)
Domestic Equity	17.5%	4.80%
International Equity	17.5%	6.05%
Core Fixed Income	30.0%	1.50%
Non-Core Fixed	10.0%	3.50%
Income		
Real Return	5.0%	1.75%
Real Estate	10.0%	5.25%
Absolute Return	5.0%	4.25%
Private Equity	<u>5.0%</u>	8.50%
Total	100.0%	

### **Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the Total Pension Liability was 7.0%. 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, 2015

## 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 7.0%, 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 (6.0%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.0%) than the current rate:

1% Decrease		Curi	rent Single Rate	1	1% Increase		
6.00%		Ass	umption 7.00%	8.00%			
\$	3,953,071	\$	2,691,407	\$	1,678,517		

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

	Total Pension Liability (a)		Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)		Net Pension Liability (a) – (b)	
Balance at 12/31/13	\$	6,797,327	\$	4,054,317	\$	2,743,010
Changes for the year:				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	•	_,, _0,010
Service cost		265,704		<del>-</del>		265,704
Interest		481,756		3345		481,756
Difference between expected and						30 27. 00
actual experience		(136,520)		-		(136,520)
Contributions – employer		ā		325,816		(325,816)
Contributions - employee		~		107,327		(107,327)
Net investment income		-		232,020		(232,020)
Benefit payments, including				,		(===,0=0)
refunds of emp. contributions		(95,888)		(95,888)		-
Administrative expense		_		(2,421)		2,421
Other changes		€		(199)		199
Net changes		515,052		566,655		(51,603)
Balance at 12/31/14	\$	7,312,379	\$	4,620,972	\$	2,691,407

### 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 <a href="https://www.tmrs.com">www.tmrs.com</a>.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

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

For the year ended September 30, 2015, the City recognized pension expense of \$344,949.

At September 30, 2015, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred			Deferred
	Outflows of		Inflows of	
	R	esources		Resources
	\$	41,426	\$	*
				(112,164)
		238,094		5
Total	\$	279,520	\$	(112,164)
	Total	O1 R \$	Outflows of Resources \$ 41,426  238,094	Outflows of Resources \$ 41,426 \$ = 238,094

The City reported \$238,094 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, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

\$ (14,002)
(14,002)
(14,002)
(14,002)
(14,730)
\$ (70,738)
\$

### Supplemental Death Benefits Fund

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.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

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 offers supplemental death to:	Plan Year 2014	Plan Year 2015
Active employees (yes or no)	Yes	Yes
Retirees (yes or no)	Yes	Yes

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

The City's contributions to the TMRS SDBF for the years ended 2015, 2014 and 2013 were \$643, \$444 and \$0, respectively, which equaled the required contributions each year.

### <u>Schedule of Contribution Rates</u> (RETIREE-only portion of the rate)

Plan/ Calendar Year	Annual Required Contribution (Rate)	Actual Contribution Made (Rate)	Percentage of ARC Contributed
2013	0.01%	0.01%	100.0%
2014	0.01%	0.01%	100.0%
2015	0.01%	0.01%	100.0%

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

### E. Restatement

The City has restated beginning fund balance/net position within governmental activities and business-type activities funds due to a change in the reporting of capital assets and the implementation of a new accounting pronouncement. The restatement of beginning net position/fund balance is as follows:

		overnmental Activities	General		
Prior year ending net position/					
fund balance as reported	\$	3,347,703	\$	1,173,724	
Change in accounting standard - GASB 68		(2,171,611)		-	
Restated beginning net position/fund balance	\$	1,176,092	\$	1,173,724	
		siness-type Activities		Water	
Prior year ending net position as reported	\$	1,915,124	\$	1,915,124	
Change in accounting standard - GASB 68		(161,517)		(161,517)	
Restated beginning net position	\$	1,753,607	\$	1,753,607	

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

### F. New Accounting Pronouncement

The City has adopted the provision of Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB Statement No. 68, entitled Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27 and Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date. As part of GASB 68 the City is required to record its net funded pension liability.

GASB also issued Statement No. 69, entitled Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operation, and GASB Statement No. 70, entitled Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Financial Guarantees. Both statements were adopted this fiscal year but had no effect on these accompanying financial statements.

The, GASB has issued Statement No. 72, entitled Fair Value Measurement and Application; Statement No. 73, entitled, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68; GASB Statement No. 74 entitled, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans; GASB Statement No. 75, entitled, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions; GASB Statement No. 76; entitled, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Government; and GASB Statement No. 77; entitled, Tax Abatement Disclosures, which will require adoption in the future, if applicable. These statements may or will have a material effect on the City's financial statements once implemented. The City will be analyzing the effects of these pronouncements and plans to adopt them as applicable by their effective date.

### G. Subsequent Events

There were no material subsequent events through August 5, 2016, the date the financial statements were issued.

### SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL AND DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2015

	Original and		Debt		Variance with Final Budget Positive			
Darramera	FII	al Budget	_	General		Service		Negative)
Revenues	\$	831,000	\$	66E 221	æ	102 110	ø	17 421
Property tax Sales tax	Ф	•	Ф	665,321	\$	183,110	\$	17,431
Franchise and local taxes		312,000		396,227		_		84,227
		394,143 100,010		378,440 64,832				(15,703)
License and permits Municipal court		720,840						(35,178)
Oil and gas mineral rights		336,000		689,425 650,113		-		(31,415) 314,113
Of and gas numeral rights Other revenues		76,320		46,829		4		(29,487)
Total Revenues		2,770,313	_	2,891,187		183,114		303,988
Expenditures Expenditures		2,770,313	_	2,091,107		165,114		303,988
Current:								
General government		746,141		761,253		-		(15,112) *
Public safety		1,522,962		1,759,724		_		(236,762) *
Public works		289,358		351,090		32		(61,732) *
Capital outlay		86,500		64,196				22,304
Debt Service		,		,				
Principal		51,920		83,922		80,000		(112,002) *
Interest and fiscal charges		110,632				82,852		27,780
Total Expenditures		2,807,513		3,020,185		162,852		(375,524)
Revenues Over (Under)		(37,200)		(128,998)		20,262		(71,536)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in		37,200		37,200		22		-
Sales of general capital assets		-		7,000		(iii		7,000
<b>Total Other Financing Sources</b>		37,200		44,200		37		7,000
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	9		(84,798)		20,262	\$	(64,536)
Beginning fund balance				1,173,724		74,119		
Ending Fund Balance			\$	1,088,926	\$	94,381		

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.

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITY DEVELOPMENT FUND For the Year Ended Sentember 20, 2015

For the Year Ended September 30, 2015

	Original and Final Budget		Parks and Recreation Facility Development		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues				_		
Sales tax	\$	178,000	\$	198,094	\$	20,094
Interest income		130		98		(32)
Total Revenues		178,130		198,192		20,062
<b>Expenditures</b>						
Current:						
General government		24,200		124,999		(100,799) *
Capital outlay		358,531		156,391		202,140
Total Expenditures		382,731		281,390		101,341
Revenues Over (Under)		(204,601)		(83,198)		121,403
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(204,601)		(83,198)	\$	121,403
Beginning fund balance				385,455		
Ending Fund Balance			\$	302,257		

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.

## SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS September 30, 2015

	 2014	ŧ
Total pension liability	_	
Service cost	\$ 265,704	
Interest	481,756	
Changes in benefit terms	<b>3</b> 40	
Differences between expected and actual experience	(136,520)	
Changes of assumptions	-	
Benefit payments, including refunds of participant contributions	(95,888)	
Net change in total pension liability	515,052	
Total pension liability - beginning	6,797,327	
Total pension liability - ending (a)	 7,312,379	
Plan fiduciary net position		
Contributions - employer	\$ 325,816	
Contributions - members	107,327	
Net investment income	232,020	
Benefit payments, including refunds of participant contributions	(95,888)	
Administrative expenses	(2,421)	
Other	(199)	
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	566,655	
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	4,054,317	
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 4,620,972	
Fund's net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 2,691,407	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	63.19%	
Covered employee payroll	\$ 1,516,714	
Fund's net position as a percentage of covered employee payroll	177.45%	

#### 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.

### SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN

For the Year Ended September 30, 2015

	_	9/30/15	
Actuarially determined employer contributions	\$	334,267	
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	\$	334,267	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	
Annual covered employee payroll	\$	1,514,074	
Employer contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll		21.37%	

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.

### 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 24 years

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

Inflation 3.0%

Salary Increases 3.50% to 12.00% including inflation

Investment Rate of Return 7.00%

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

the City's plan of benefits. Last updated for the 2010 valuation pursuant to an experience study

of the period 2005 - 2009

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.

# 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.

#### DALWORTHINGTON GARDENS CRIME CONTROL AND PREVENTION DISTRICT

The Dalworthington Gardens Crime Control and Prevention District is a blended component unit. The District is funded by sales tax and its expenditures are legally restricted to crime control and prevention within the District.

#### 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.

# COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS September 30, 2015

	Municipal Court Security		Crime ontrol and revention	Municipal Court Automation		Park Donations	
Assets			<del></del>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	42,763	\$ 119,249	\$	157,496	\$	18,789
Accounts receivable		-	31,983			•	5-01
Total Assets	\$	42,763	\$ 151,232	\$	157,496	\$	18,789
<u>Liabilities</u>							
Accounts payable and							
accrued liabilities		725	5,128		_		830
Total Liabilities			 5,128		- 1		830
Fund Balances							
Restricted		42,763	146,104		157,496		17,959
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>		42,763	 146,104		157,496		17,959
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	42,763	\$ 151,232	\$	157,496	\$	18,789

Pub	lic Safety		
S	eizures	•	Total
\$	10,563	\$	348,860
	-		31,983
\$	10,563	\$	380,843
	\(\frac{1}{2}\)		5,958
	5300		5,958_
	10,563		374,885
	10,563		374,885
\$	10,563	\$	380,843

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2015

	Municipal	Crime	Municipal		
	Court	Control and	Court	Park	
_	Security	Prevention	Automation	Donations	
Revenues					
Sales tax	\$ -	\$ 190,581	\$ -	\$	
Fines and forfeitures	13,791	_	35,698	506	
Seizures	1000	-	643	1	
Other Income	-	222	_		
Total Revenues	13,791	190,803	35,698	506	
Expenditures					
Public safety	14,583	164,606	15,208		
Capital outlay	-		17,000	-	
Total Expenditures	14,583	164,606	32,208	¥	
Net Change in Fund Balances	(792)	26,197	3,490	506	
Beginning fund balances	43,555	119,907	154,006	17,453	
<b>Ending Fund Balances</b>	\$ 42,763	\$ 146,104	\$ 157,496	\$ 17,959	

Publ	lic Safety	
Se	izures	 Total
\$	3	\$ 190,581
	(90)	49,995
	4,921	4,921
		222
	4,921	245,719
	461	194,858
	700	17,000
	461	211,858
	4,460	33,861
	6,103	341,024
\$	10,563	\$ 374,885