ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

of the

CITY OF WALLER, TEXAS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016



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September 30, 2016

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, and each major fund of the City of Waller, Texas (the "City") as of and for the year ended September 30, 2016, 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

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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 City'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 City'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.

Governmental

Audit Quality Center

Opinions

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, the discretely presented component unit, and each major fund of the City as of September 30, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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, schedule of changes in net pension liability and related ratios, and schedule of contributions, identified as Required Supplementary Information on the table of contents, 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 schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not required parts of the basic financial statements.

The schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate 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 schedules are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

BELT HARRIS PECHACEK, LLLP

Belt Harris Pechacek, LLLP Certified Public Accountants Houston, Texas July 17, 2017 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

The purpose of the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is to give the readers an objective and easily readable analysis of the financial activities of the City of Waller (the "City") for the year ending September 30, 2016. The analysis is based on currently known facts, decisions, or economic conditions. It presents short and long-term analysis of the City's activities, compares current year results with those of the prior year, and discusses the positive and negative aspects of that comparison. Please read the MD&A in conjunction with the City's financial statements, which follow this section.

THE STRUCTURE OF OUR ANNUAL REPORT

Components of the Financial Section Basic Financial Required Management's Discussion and Supplementary Statements Analysis Information Independent Fund Financial Component Unit Government-Notes to the Auditors' Report Wide Financial Statements Financial Financial Statements Statements Statements Summary Detail

The City's basic financial statements include (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) individual fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. This report also includes supplementary information intended to furnish additional detail to support the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information for the City as a whole. These statements include transactions and balances relating to all assets, including infrastructure capital assets. These statements are designed to provide information about cost of services, operating results, and financial position of the City as an economic entity. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, which appear first in the City's financial statements, report information on the City's activities that enable the reader to understand the financial condition of the City. These statements are prepared using the *accrual basis of accounting*, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account even if cash has not yet changed hands.

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the most recent 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 – the accrual method rather than modified accrual that is used in the fund level statements.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities divide the City's financials into two classes of activities:

- 1. Governmental Activities Most of the City's basic services are reported here, including general government, public safety, code enforcement, public works, and culture and recreation. Interest payments on the City's debt are also reported here. Sales tax, property tax, franchise taxes, municipal court fines, and permit fees finance most of these activities.
- 2. Business-Type Activities These are the City's services that involve a fee for those services. These services include the City's gas, water, and sewer services.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the City itself (known as the primary government), but also a legally separate economic development corporation for which the City is financially accountable. Financial information for this component unit is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government itself.

The government-wide financial statements can be found after the MD&A.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Funds may be considered as operating companies of the parent corporation which is the City. They are usually segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal reporting requirements. The two categories of City funds are governmental and proprietary.

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 evaluating the City's near-term financing requirements.

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

The City maintains four 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, the debt service fund, the capital projects fund, and a special revenue fund.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund, debt service fund, and special revenue fund. Budgetary comparison schedules have been provided for the general fund, debt service fund, and special revenue fund to demonstrate compliance with these budgets.

Proprietary Funds

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

Notes to Financial Statements

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

Other Information

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

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. Assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$9,122,737 at year end.

A large portion of the City's net position, 51 percent, reflects its investments in capital assets (e.g. land, City hall, police station, drainage systems, as well as the public works facilities) less any debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION:

The following tables reflect the condensed State of Net Position:

		2	016	
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Reconciliation	Total Primary Government
Current and other assets	\$ 3,394,853	\$ 1,386,887	\$ -	\$ 4,781,740
Capital assets, net	2,946,382	5,774,835		8,721,217
Total Assets	6,341,235	7,161,722	_	13,502,957
Deferred outflows - pension Deferred charge on refunding	251,917 10,428	26,571	-	278,488 10,428
Total Deferred Outflows of				
Resources	262,345	26,571		288,916
Long-term liabilities	4,237,179	27,408	-	4,264,587
Other liabilities	203,444	124,162	-	327,606
Total Liabilities	4,440,623	151,570	_	4,592,193
Deferred inflows - pension Total Deferred Inflows of	71,425	5,518		76,943
Resources	71,425	5,518	-	76,943
Net Position:	990 600	E 774 02E	(2.055.804)	4 (00 (21
Net investment in capital assets	889,600	5,774,835	(2,055,804)	4,608,631
Restricted	913,937	1.056.070	2.055.004	913,937
Unrestricted Total Net Position	287,995 \$ 2,091,532	1,256,370 \$ 7,031,205	\$ 2,055,804	3,600,169 \$ 9,122,737
Total Net Toshion	φ 2,071,332			φ 2,122,131
		2	015	Total
	Governmental		015	Total Primary
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	015 Reconciliation	Primary
Current and other assets		Business-Type		
Current and other assets Capital assets, net	Activities	Business-Type Activities	Reconciliation	Primary Government
	Activities \$ 2,569,260	Business-Type Activities \$ 1,280,081	Reconciliation	Primary Government \$ 3,849,341
Capital assets, net Total Assets Deferred outflows - pension	Activities \$ 2,569,260 2,134,803	Business-Type	Reconciliation	Primary Government \$ 3,849,341 7,980,374
Capital assets, net Total Assets Deferred outflows - pension Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	**Example 1.5	Business-Type	Reconciliation	Primary Government \$ 3,849,341
Capital assets, net Total Assets Deferred outflows - pension Total Deferred Outflows of Resources Long-term liabilities	**Xetivities \$ 2,569,260 2,134,803 4,704,063 **82,304 **82,304 **3,627,898	Business-Type	Reconciliation	Primary Government \$ 3,849,341
Capital assets, net Total Assets Deferred outflows - pension Total Deferred Outflows of Resources Long-term liabilities Other liabilities	**Xetivities** \$ 2,569,260 2,134,803 4,704,063 **82,304 **82,304 3,627,898 161,780	Business-Type	Reconciliation	Primary Government \$ 3,849,341
Capital assets, net Total Assets Deferred outflows - pension Total Deferred Outflows of Resources Long-term liabilities	**Xetivities \$ 2,569,260 2,134,803 4,704,063 **82,304 **82,304 3,627,898	Business-Type	Reconciliation	Primary Government \$ 3,849,341
Capital assets, net Total Assets Deferred outflows - pension Total Deferred Outflows of Resources Long-term liabilities Other liabilities	**Xetivities** \$ 2,569,260 2,134,803 4,704,063 **82,304 **82,304 3,627,898 161,780	Business-Type	Reconciliation	Primary Government \$ 3,849,341
Capital assets, net Total Assets Deferred outflows - pension Total Deferred Outflows of Resources Long-term liabilities Other liabilities Total Liabilities Deferred inflows - pension	\$ 2,569,260 2,134,803 4,704,063	Business-Type	Reconciliation	Primary Government \$ 3,849,341
Capital assets, net Total Assets Deferred outflows - pension Total Deferred Outflows of Resources Long-term liabilities Other liabilities Total Liabilities Deferred inflows - pension Total Deferred Outflows of	\$ 2,569,260 2,134,803 4,704,063	Business-Type	Reconciliation	Primary Government \$ 3,849,341
Capital assets, net Total Assets Deferred outflows - pension Total Deferred Outflows of Resources Long-term liabilities Other liabilities Total Liabilities Deferred inflows - pension Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 2,569,260 2,134,803 4,704,063	Business-Type	Reconciliation	Primary Government \$ 3,849,341
Capital assets, net Total Assets Deferred outflows - pension Total Deferred Outflows of Resources Long-term liabilities Other liabilities Total Liabilities Deferred inflows - pension Total Deferred Outflows of Resources Net Position:	**Xetivities** \$ 2,569,260 2,134,803 4,704,063 **82,304 **82,304 3,627,898 161,780 3,789,678 16,760 16,760	Business-Type	Reconciliation S	Primary Government \$ 3,849,341
Capital assets, net Total Assets Deferred outflows - pension Total Deferred Outflows of Resources Long-term liabilities Other liabilities Total Liabilities Deferred inflows - pension Total Deferred Outflows of Resources Net Position: Net investment in capital assets	\$ 2,569,260 2,134,803 4,704,063	Business-Type	Reconciliation S	Primary Government \$ 3,849,341

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

A portion of the primary government's net position, \$913,937, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position, \$3,600,169, may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligation to citizens and creditors. The overall condition of the City increased \$1,193,798 during the year due.

A reconciliation is used to move the debt associated with business-type activities for capital assets to the unrestricted net position to give a better picture of the total primary government unrestricted net position.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES:

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

										T	otal	
	Governmental			Business-Type				Primary				
		Acti	vities			Activities				Gove	nmei	nt
		2016		2015		2016		2015		2016		2015
Revenues												
Program revenues:												
Charges for services	\$	1,092,917	\$	983,511	\$	1,456,205	\$	1,502,137	\$	2,549,122	\$	2,485,648
Capital grants and contributions		683,682		699,451		-		-		683,682		699,451
General revenues:												
Property taxes		1,042,750		932,064		-		-		1,042,750		932,064
Sales taxes		1,655,429		1,487,935		-		-		1,655,429		1,487,935
Franchise taxes		282,705		254,058		-		-		282,705		254,058
Investment income		13,048		3,379		9,258		2,527		22,306		5,906
Other revenues		22,492		10,315				<u>-</u>		22,492		10,315
Total Revenues		4,793,023	-	4,370,713		1,465,463		1,504,664		6,258,486		5,875,377
Expenses												
General government		926,101		690,952		_		-		926,101		690,952
Public safety		1,055,570		1,300,053		-		-		1,055,570		1,300,053
Code enforcement		261,664		223,169		_		_		261,664		223,169
Public works		1,217,133		828,101		-		-		1,217,133		828,101
Culture and recreation		223,997		198,546		_		_		223,997		198,546
Interest and fiscal agent fees		97,155		96,255		-		-		97,155		96,255
Gas		-		-		256,296		320,439		256,296		320,439
Water and sewer		-		_		1,026,772		1,164,377		1,026,772		1,164,377
Total Expenses		3,781,620	_	3,337,076	_	1,283,068	_	1,484,816		5,064,688		4,821,892
Increase in Net												
Position Before Transfers		1,011,403		1,033,637		182,395		19,848		1,193,798		1,053,485
Transfers in (out)		100,200	***************************************	(348,271)		(100,200)		348,271		-		_
Change in Net Position		1,111,603		685,366		82,195		368,119		1,193,798		1,053,485
Beginning net position		979,929		294,563		6,949,010		6,580,891		7,928,939		6,875,454
Ending Net Position	\$	2,091,532	\$	979,929	\$	7,031,205	\$	6,949,010	\$	9,122,737	\$	7,928,939

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

Overall, governmental activities revenues increased \$422,310. Sales tax revenue increased \$167,494 due to more economic activity. Property tax revenue increased \$110,686 due to higher appraised values. Charges for services increased \$109,406 due to an increase in permits issued and an increase in municipal court revenues related to an increase in citations issued. Governmental activities expenses increased \$444,544, primarily due to an increase in professional services, insurance premiums, and noncapital projects.

Overall, business-type activities revenues were comparable to the prior year increasing \$39,201 or less than three percent. Business-type activities expenses decreased \$201,748 due to a decrease in utility costs, compensated absences expense, supplies, contracted services, and personnel 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.

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

The City's governmental funds reflect a combined fund balance of \$3,064,738. Of the total governmental fund balance, \$14,472 is nonspendable in the form of inventory and \$913,937 is restricted for debt service, enabling legislation, capital projects, and special projects. \$28,351 is assigned for future projects for economic development. The remaining balance of \$2,107,978 is unassigned.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current year, the unassigned and total fund balance of the general fund was \$2,107,978. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 66 percent of total general expenditures. General fund revenues increased \$412,486 compared to the prior year largely due to increases in property tax revenues from an increase the appraised values of properties within the City, sales tax from an increase in economic activity, permit revenues from an increase in construction related permits, and fines and forfeitures from an increase in citations issued. Expenditures decreased \$151,913 compared to the prior year due mainly to decreases in capital outlay expenditures and personnel costs.

The debt service fund has a total fund balance of \$188,004, all of which is restricted for payment of debt service. The net increase in fund balance during the current year in the debt service fund was \$1,552.

The capital projects fund has a fund balance of \$368,244, all of which is restricted for capital projects. The net increase in fund balance of \$56,868 was primarily due to the result of more revenue from impact fees and project contributions than capital outlay expenditures.

Proprietary Funds – The City's gas and water and sewer funds operating revenues exceeded expenses by \$174,910. Nonoperating revenue was \$9,258, which was from investment revenue. Interest expense from capital leases was \$1,773. The gas and water and sewer funds also transferred \$268,397 to repay the general fund. The water and sewer fund also had capital contributions from the capital projects fund of \$168,197.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The general fund reported a positive revenue budget variance of \$81,997. This variance is primarily due to more sales tax, franchise and other taxes, and fines and forfeiture revenues than expected. Total expenditures had a positive budget variance of \$744,421 from the final budget due mainly to less expenditures than anticipated in the general government function.

CAPITAL ASSETS

At the end of the year, the City's governmental activities funds and business-type activities funds had invested \$8,721,217 in a variety of capital assets and infrastructure (net of accumulated depreciation).

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

LONG-TERM DEBT

At the end of the current year, the City had total bonds, certificates of obligation, tax notes, and construction advances of \$4,090,447. Of this amount, \$760,000 was general obligation bonds debt, \$2,370,000 was certificates of obligation debt, \$850,000 was tax notes debt, and \$110,447 was construction advances.

More detailed information about the City's long-term liabilities is presented in note III.D. to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The City is experiencing a period of growth. Property values are increasing, commercial development continues, property and sales tax revenues are expanding, and the City is thriving.

Management for the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the City are protected from loss, theft, or misuse and to ensure that adequate accounting data is compiled to allow for the timely preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances. Questions concerning this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to the City Secretary, City of Waller, P.O. Box 239, Waller, Texas, 77484.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

September 30, 2016

	Primary Government					
	Governmental	Business-Type				
	Activities	Activities	Reconciliation	Total		
<u>Assets</u>						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,736,353	\$ 1,206,984	\$ -	\$ 3,943,337		
Due to(from) others	123,343	-		123,343		
Receivables (net of allowance for	50 0 60 5	107.065		C 10 mm		
uncollectible)	520,685	127,865	-	648,550		
Inventory	14,472	52,038	-	66,510		
None comment acceptar	3,394,853	1,386,887	-	4,781,740		
Noncurrent assets:	170 740	790 422		060 170		
Nondepreciable capital assets Net depreciable capital assets	179,740	780,432	-	960,172		
Net depreciable capital assets	2,766,642	4,994,403	_	7,761,045		
	2,946,382	5,774,835	-	8,721,217		
Total Assets	6,341,235	7,161,722	-	13,502,957		
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Deferred outflows - pension	251,917	26,571	_	278,488		
Deferred charge on refunding	10,428	-	_	10,428		
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	262,345	26,571	-	288,916		
Liabilities						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable and						
accrued liabilities	188,484	60,196	pa	248,680		
Customer deposits	-	63,966	_	63,966		
Accrued interest payable	14,960	-	-	14,960		
• •	203,444	124,162	-	327,606		
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Net pension liability	47,517	19,680	-	67,197		
Due within one year	404,866	6,955	-	411,821		
Due in more than one year	3,784,796	773		3,785,569		
	4,237,179	27,408	_	4,264,587		
Total Liabilities	4,440,623	151,570	_	4,592,193		
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Deferred inflows - pension	71,425	5,518	_	76,943		
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets	889,600	5,774,835	(2,055,804)	4,608,631		
Restricted for:						
Debt service	188,004	-	-	188,004		
Enabling legislation	224,914	-	-	224,914		
Capital projects	368,244	-	-	368,244		
Special projects	132,775	-	-	132,775		
Unrestricted	287,995	1,256,370	2,055,804	3,600,169		
Total Net Position	\$ 2,091,532	\$ 7,031,205	\$ -	\$ 9,122,737		

C	Component Unit
\$	1,413,655
	104,711
	1,518,366
	1,510,500
	1,518,366
	-
71	
	20,329
	_
-	20,329
-	
	10,366 1,152 11,518 31,847
W	_
	-
	-
	-
	_
	_
	1,486,519
\$	1,486,519 1,486,519
Ψ	1,700,017

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

		Program Revenues				
Expenses		Charges for Services		\mathbf{G}_{1}	Capital rants and ntributions	
			•			
\$	926,101	\$	572,365	\$	-	
	1,055,570		236,527		-	
	261,664		226,349		• -	
	1,217,133		-		683,682	
	223,997		57,676		-	
	97,155		-		-	
	3,781,620		1,092,917		683,682	
,						
	256,296		388,512		_	
	1,026,772		1,067,693		-	
	1,283,068		1,456,205		-	
\$	5,064,688	\$	2,549,122	\$	683,682	
\$	321,929	\$		\$	-	
		\$ 926,101 1,055,570 261,664 1,217,133 223,997 97,155 3,781,620 256,296 1,026,772 1,283,068 \$ 5,064,688	\$ 926,101 \$ 1,055,570 261,664 1,217,133 223,997 97,155 3,781,620 256,296 1,026,772 1,283,068 \$ 5,064,688 \$	Expenses Charges for Services \$ 926,101 \$ 572,365 1,055,570 236,527 261,664 226,349 1,217,133 - 223,997 57,676 97,155 - 3,781,620 1,092,917 256,296 388,512 1,026,772 1,067,693 1,283,068 1,456,205 \$ 5,064,688 \$ 2,549,122	Expenses Charges for Services Graph \$ 926,101 \$ 572,365 \$ 1,055,570 236,527 261,664 226,349 1,217,133 - 223,997 57,676 - - 97,155 - - - 3,781,620 1,092,917 - 256,296 388,512 1,067,693 1,283,068 1,456,205 - \$ 5,064,688 \$ 2,549,122 \$	

General Revenues:

Taxes

Property taxes

Sales tax

Franchise and local taxes

Investment income

Other revenue

Transfers

Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Position

Beginning net position

Ending Net Position

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

	I	Prima	ry Governmei	nt			
G	overnmental	Bu	siness-Type			(Component
	Activities		Activities		Total		Unit
\$	(353,736)	\$	-	\$	(353,736)	\$	-
	(819,043)		-		(819,043)		-
	(35,315)		-		(35,315)		-
	(533,451)		-		(533,451)		-
	(166,321)		-		(166,321)		-
	(97,155)				(97,155)		-
	(2,005,021)		-		(2,005,021)		-
	-		132,216		132,216		-
			40,921		40,921		-
	-		173,137		173,137		-
	(2,005,021)		173,137		(1,831,884)		-
	-		-		_	**************************************	(321,929)
	1,042,750		-		1,042,750		-
	1,655,429		-		1,655,429		551,810
	282,705		-		282,705		-
	13,048		9,258		22,306		2,366
	22,492		-		22,492		-
	100,200		(100,200)		_		-
	3,116,624		(90,942)		3,025,682		554,176
	1,111,603		82,195		1,193,798		232,247
1000	979,929		6,949,010		7,928,939		1,254,272
\$	2,091,532	\$	7,031,205	\$	9,122,737	\$	1,486,519

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

September 30, 2016

		General	Debt Service	 Capital Projects		Special Revenue
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,002,005	\$ 64,661	\$ 368,244	\$	301,443
Investments		-	123,343	-		-
Taxes receivables, net		54,482	38,441	-		-
Other receivables		360,102	-	-		67,660
Inventory		14,472	_	-		
Total Assets	\$	2,431,061	\$ 226,445	\$ 368,244	\$	369,103
Liabilities	-					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	177,070	\$ -	\$ _	\$	11,414
Total Liabilities		177,070	 -	 _	-	11,414
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Unavailable revenue - property taxes		54,483	38,441	_		_
Unavailable revenue - garbage collections		48,707	-	_		_
	p.	103,190	 38,441	 _		_
Fund Balances			 	 		
Nonspendable		14,472				
Restricted for:		14,4/2	-	-		-
Debt service			100 004			
		-	188,004	-		224.014
Enabling legislation Capital projects		-	-	260.044		224,914
1 1 0		-	-	368,244		100 555
Special projects		_	-	-		132,775
Assigned:		20.251				
Future economic development projects		28,351	-	-		-
Unassigned		2,107,978	 100.004	 -		
Total Fund Balances	***************************************	2,150,801	 188,004	 368,244		357,689
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of						
Resources, and Fund Balances	\$	2,431,061	\$ 226,445	\$ 368,244	\$	369,103

Go	Total overnmental Funds
\$	2,736,353
Ψ	123,343
	92,923
	427,762
	14,472
\$	3,394,853
\$	188,484
	188,484
	92,924
	48,707
	141,631
	14,472
	188,004
	224,914
	368,244
	132,775
	28,351
	2,107,978
	3,064,738
\$	3,394,853

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

September 30, 2016

otal fund balances for governmental funds		\$ 3,064,738
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 - nondepreciable	179,740	
Capital assets - net depreciable	2,766,642	
		2,946,382
Long-term liabilities and deferred outflows and deferred inflows related to		
the net pension liability are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Net pension liability	(47,517)	
Deferred outflows - pension	251,917	
Deferred inflows - pension	(71,425)	
		132,975
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period		
expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.		141,631
Some liabilities, including bonds payable, net pension liability, and		
compensated absences are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds.		
Deferred charge on refunding	10,428	
Accrued interest payable	(14,960)	
Noncurrent liabilities due in one year	(404,866)	
Noncurrent liabilities due in more than one year	(3,784,796)	
		 (4,194,194)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 2,091,532

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

	 General	 Debt Service		Capital Projects		Special evenue
Revenues						
Property taxes	\$ 702,094	\$ 314,269	\$	-	\$	-
Sales tax	1,655,429	-		-		-
Franchise and local taxes	153,548	-		-		129,157
Licenses and permits	226,349	-		-		-
Fines and forfeitures	228,640	-		-		7,887
Charges for services	549,376	-		-		-
Intergovernmental	56,703	-		-		311,727
Investment income	10,414	1,127		1,507		-
Other revenue	22,492	-		315,252		57,676
Total Revenues	3,605,045	 315,396		316,759	***************************************	506,447
Expenditures						
Current:						
General government	899,143	-		_		-
Public safety	1,046,347	-		_		_
Code enforcement	259,365	-		-		-
Public works	829,675	-		_		_
Culture and recreation	69,554	-		_		153,079
Miscellaneous expenses	-	_		-		9,296
Capital outlay	-	_		1,109,891		247,564
Debt Service:						ŕ
Principal	62,651	225,000		_		-
Interest and fiscal charges	7,994	88,844		_		-
Total Expenditures	 3,174,729	 313,844		1,109,891		409,939
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over (Under) Expenditures	 430,316	 1,552		(793,132)		96,508
Other Financing Sources						
Transfers in	268,397	-		-		_
Bond proceeds	-	-		850,000		-
Total Other Financing Sources	 268,397		<u> </u>	850,000		-
Net Change in Fund Balances	698,713	1,552		56,868		96,508
Beginning fund balances	1,452,088	186,452		311,376		261,181
Ending Fund Balances	\$ 2,150,801	\$ 188,004	\$	368,244	\$	357,689

Gov	Total vernmental Funds
ø	1.016.262
\$	1,016,363
	1,655,429
	282,705
	226,349
	236,527
	549,376
	368,430
	13,048
	395,420
	4,743,647
	899,143
	1,046,347
	259,365
	829,675
	222,633
	9,296
	1,357,455
	287,651
	96,838
	5,008,403
	(264,756)
	268,397
	850,000
	1,118,397
	853,641
Φ.	2,211,097
\$	3,064,738

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, 2016

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

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 853,641
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	970,047
Depreciation expense	(158,468)
Revenues that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues	
in the funds.	
Deferred inflows of resources - unavailable revenue	49,376
Change in pension activity does not affect the fund balance on the statement of	
revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance for the governmental funds.	
These changes in pension activity that affect the City's net position are as follows:	
Net pension liability	(165,050)
Deferred outflows - pension	181,530
Deferred inflows - pension	(54,665)
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.	
Bonds issued	(850,000)
Amortization of bond premiums	2,727
Change in deferred inflows of resources from refunded bonds	(1,489)
Change in compensated absences	(2,142)
Principal expenditures	287,651
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 the	
governmental funds.	
Accrued interest	(1,555)

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities

1,111,603

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS

September 30, 2016

		Gas	Water and Sewer			Total Funds	
Assets							
Current assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	900,508	\$	306,476	\$	1,206,984	
Receivables, net		24,974		102,891		127,865	
Inventory		21,301		30,737		52,038	
Total Current Assets	****	946,783		440,104		1,386,887	
Noncurrent assets							
Capital assets:							
Nondepreciable		_		780,432		780,432	
Net depreciable capital assets		74,527		4,919,876		4,994,403	
Total Noncurrent Assets		74,527		5,700,308		5,774,835	
Total Assets		1,021,310		6,140,412		7,161,722	
Deferred Outflows of Resources Deferred outflows - pension			•	26,571	Br.	26,571	
<u>Liabilities</u> Current liabilities							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		2,022		58,174		60,196	
Customer deposits		19,451		44,515		63,966	
Compensated absences		, _		6,955		6,955	
Total Current Liabilities		21,473		109,644		131,117	
Noncurrent liabilities							
Net pension liability		-		19,680		19,680	
Compensated absences		_		773		773	
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		-		20,453		20,453	
Total Liabilities		21,473		130,097		151,570	
Deferred Inflows of Resources		•					
Deferred inflows - pension				5,518		5,518	
Net Position							
Net investment in capital assets		74,527		5,700,308		5,774,835	
Unrestricted		925,310		331,060		1,256,370	
Total Net Position	\$	999,837	\$	6,031,368	\$	7,031,205	

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

0 // P		Water and Gas Sewer								Total Funds
Operating Revenues Charges for services Other revenue		\$ 388,512	\$	1,066,680 1,013	\$	1,455,192 1,013				
	Total Operating Revenues	 388,512		1,067,693		1,456,205				
Operating Expenses Costs of sales and services		243,131		688,613		021.744				
Depreciation	•	13,122		336,429		931,744 349,551				
Depreciation	Total Operating Expenses	256,253		1,025,042		1,281,295				
	Operating Income	 132,259		42,651		174,910				
Nonoperating Revenues (E	xpenses)									
Investment income		4,818		4,440		9,258				
Interest expense		 (43)		(1,730)		(1,773)				
	Total Nonoperating Revenues	 4,775		2,710		7,485				
Income Before Contributions and Transfers		137,034		45,361		182,395				
Capital contributions		30,165		138,032		168,197				
Transfers		 (124,210)		(144,187)		(268,397)				
	Change in Net Position	42,989		39,206		82,195				
Beginning net position		956,848		5,992,162		6,949,010				
	Ending Net Position	\$ 999,837	\$	6,031,368	\$	7,031,205				

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

	***************************************	Gas	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Water and Total Sewer Funds		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities						
Receipts from customers	\$	372,036	\$	1,004,571	\$	1,376,607
Payments to suppliers and employees		(241,979)		(633,948)		(875,927)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		130,057		370,623		500,680
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities						
Transfers		(124,210)		(144,187)		(268,397)
Net Cash (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities		(124,210)		(144,187)		(268,397)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities						
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		_		(110,619)		(110,619)
Interest expense		(43)		(1,730)		(1,773)
Principal payments		-		(55,450)		(55,450)
Net Cash (Used) by Capital			-			
and Related Financing Activities		(43)		(167,799)		(167,842)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities						
Interest on investments		4,818		4,440		9,258
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities		4,818		4,440		9,258
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		10,622		63,077		73,699
Beginning cash and cash equivalents		889,886		243,399		1,133,285
Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	900,508	\$	306,476	\$	1,206,984
Reconciliation of Operating Income						
to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities						
Operating income	\$	132,259	\$	42,651	\$	174,910
Adjustments to reconcile operating						,
income to net cash provided						
by operating activities:						
Depreciation		13,122		336,429		349,551
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:						
(Increase) Decrease in:						
Accounts receivable		(16,476)		(63,122)		(79,598)
Inventories		5,057		41,434		46,491
Deferred outflows - pension		-		(26,571)		(26,571)
Increase (Decrease) in:		4				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(6,616)		22,957		16,341
Compensated absences		(8)		(10,053)		(10,061)
Net pension liability		-		19,680		19,680
Deferred inflows - pension		2.710		5,518		5,518
Customer deposits	•	2,719	φ.	1,700	Φ.	4,419
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	130,057	\$	370,623	\$	500,680
Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities:						
Contributions of capital assets	\$	30,165	\$	138,032	\$	168,197

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The City of Waller, Texas (the "City") was incorporated under the laws of the State of Texas on October 16, 1947. The City is a general law city that operates under a council-mayor form of government. The City Council is the principal legislative body of the City.

The City provides the following services: public safety to include police and volunteer fire departments, highways and streets, sanitation, culture and recreation, public improvements, and general administration.

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. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these basic financial statements have been prepared based on considerations regarding the potential for inclusion of other entities, organizations, or functions as part of the City's financial reporting entity. The component unit listed below, although legally separate, is considered part of the reporting entity. No other entities have been included in the City's reporting entity. Additionally, as the City is considered a primary government for financial reporting purposes, its activities are not considered a part of any other governmental or other type of reporting entity.

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

Discretely Presented Component Unit

Waller Economic Development Corporation

The Waller Economic Development Corporation (WEDC) has been included in the reporting entity as a discretely presented component unit.

The Corporation was created by the City under the Texas Development Corporation Act of 1979 for the purpose of promoting, assisting, and enhancing economic and development activities on behalf of the City. The Board of Directors is appointed by and serves at the discretion of the City Council. City Council approval is required for annual budgets and bonded debt issuance. In the event of dissolution, net position of the WEDC shall be conveyed to the City. The operations of the WEDC are presented as a governmental fund type. Separate financial statements of the WEDC may be obtained from the City Secretary.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

B. Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all activities of the primary government and its component units. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external customers for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

C. Basis of Presentation - Government-Wide Financial Statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds, while business-type activities incorporate data from the City's enterprise funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments in lieu of taxes where the amounts are reasonably equivalent in value to the interfund services provided and other charges between the City's gas and water and wastewater functions and various other functions of the City. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

D. Basis of Presentation – Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the City's funds. Separate statements for each fund category – governmental and proprietary – are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

The City reports the following governmental funds:

The general fund is used to account for all financial transactions not properly includable in other funds. The principal sources of revenue include local property taxes, sales and franchise taxes, licenses and permits, fines and forfeitures, and charges for services. Expenditures include general government, public safety, code enforcement, public works, culture and recreation, and principal and interest for capital leases. The general fund is always considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

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 the City. The primary source of revenue for debt service is local property taxes. The debt service fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

The *capital projects fund* is used to account for the expenditures of resources accumulated from sales tax revenues and the sale of bonds and related interest earnings for capital improvement projects. The capital projects fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

The *special revenue fund* is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than expendable trusts and major capital projects) that are legally restricted or designated for specified activities. The special revenue fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

The City reports the following enterprise funds:

The enterprise funds are used to account for the operations that provide gas, water, and sewer operations. The services are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis will be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The gas and water and sewer funds are considered major funds for reporting purposes.

During the course of operations, the City has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due from/to other funds and advances to/from other funds. While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Balances between the funds included in governmental activities (i.e., the governmental funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities (i.e., the enterprise funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the business-type activities column.

Further, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In fund financial statements, these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the business-type activities column.

E. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as current financial resources or economic resources. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources* measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Entitlements are recorded as revenues when all eligibility requirements are met, including any time requirements, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year end). Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year end). All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the City.

F. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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.

2. Investments

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 TexPool, 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, Texas Governmental Code. In summary, the City is authorized to invest in the following:

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

3. Inventories

The costs of governmental fund type inventories are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased (i.e., the first-in/first-out method).

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. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, infrastructure has been capitalized retroactively. 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 four years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

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

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

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

	Estimated
Asset Description	Useful Life
Vehicles and equipment	5 to 10 years
System infrastructure	30 to 40 years
Buildings	20 to 50 years

5. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial 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. The City has four items that qualify for reporting in this category. 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. Deferred charges have been recognized as a result of differences between projected and actual investment earnings of the pension plans assets. This amount is deferred and amortized over a period of five years. Deferred charges have also been recognized for changes in actuarial assumptions. This amount is deferred and amortized over the average of the expected service lives of pension plan members. A deferred charge has been recognized for employer pension plan contributions that were made subsequent to the measurement date through the end of the City's fiscal year. This amount is deferred and recognized as a reduction to the net pension liability during the measurement period in which the contributions were made.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial 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 City has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. Deferred inflows of resources are recognized for the difference between expected and actual economic experience on the pension plan liability. This amount is deferred and amortized over the average of the expected service lives of pension plan members. At the fund level, the City 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 property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as inflows of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

6. Compensated Employee Absences

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and compensatory time. Amounts accumulated may be paid to employees upon termination of employment or during employment in accordance with the City's personnel policy. The estimated amount of compensation for services provided that is expected to be liquidated with expendable, available financial resources is reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it when it matures or becomes due. Amounts vested or accumulated vacation leave that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable, available financial resources are maintained separately and represent a reconciling item between the fund and government-wide presentations.

7. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method, if material. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

The property tax rate is allocated each year between the general and debt service funds. The full amount estimated to be required for debt service on general obligation debt is provided by the tax along with the interest earned in the debt service fund. Although a portion of the general obligation debt was directly related to the purchase of water and sewer infrastructure, the debt service expenditures are included in the governmental fund financial statements as they are expected to be paid from debt service tax revenues instead of water system revenues.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

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 applicable 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.

8. Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the City 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 City's policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

9. Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

Sometimes the City 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 City's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

10. Fund Balance Policies

Fund balances of governmental funds are reported in various categories based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific purposes. The City itself can establish limitations on the use of resources through either a commitment (committed fund balance) or an assignment (assigned fund balance).

Amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact are classified as nonspendable fund balance. Amounts that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions are classified as restricted.

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the City's highest level of decision-making authority. The City Council is the highest level of decision-making authority for the City 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The City Council assigns fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

11. 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, 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.

12. Pensions

For the purposes of measuring the net pension liability, 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.

G. Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

1. Program Revenues

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions (including special assessments) that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, and other internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

2. Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied during October of each year, are due upon receipt of the City's tax bill, and become delinquent on February 1 of the following year. The City's tax lien exists from January 1 (the assessment date) each year until the taxes are paid. The penalties and interest accumulate on the unpaid accounts until July 1, at which time the delinquent accounts are turned over to the tax attorney for legal action. The interest continues to accumulate on the account at one percent per month, but the penalty remains at a maximum of 12 percent until paid.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

3. Proprietary Funds Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses

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

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), except for the capital projects fund which adopts a project length budget. 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 charter is the object and purpose stated in the approved budget. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year, excluding capital project budgets. Supplemental budget appropriations were made for the year.

A. Expenditures in Excess of Appropriations

For the year ended September 30, 2016, expenditures exceeded appropriations at the legal level of control as follows:

General Fund – Public Safety	\$13,775
General Fund – Public Works	\$ 4,087
General Fund – Culture and Recreation	\$ 2,492

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

As of September 30, 2016, the City had the following investments:

Investment Type	F	air Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
Certificates of deposit	\$	123,343	0.08
External investment pools		744,973	0.00
Total fair value	\$	868,316	
Portfolio weighted average maturity			0.01

Credit risk. State law and the City's investment policy limit investments to obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "A" or its equivalent. As of September 30, 2016, the City's investment in TexPool was rated "AAAm" by Standard & Poor's. All other investments are guaranteed (either express or implied) by the full faith and credit of the United States government or the issuing U.S. agency.

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. The City's investment policy requires funds on

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

deposit at the depository bank to be collateralized by securities with a collective market value of at least 102 percent. As of September 30, 2016, market values of pledged securities and FDIC insurance 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.

TexPool

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

B. Receivables

Amounts are aggregated into a single accounts receivable line (net of allowance for uncollectibles) for certain funds and aggregated columns. Below is the detail of receivables for the general fund, the debt service fund, the nonmajor governmental funds in the aggregate, and the enterprise fund, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts:

				;	Special					C	omponent
	 General	Del	Debt Service		Revenue		Gas		ater/Sewer		Unit
Property taxes	\$ 54,482	\$	38,441	\$	-	\$	_	\$	_	\$	-
Sales taxes	315,854		_		-		-		-		104,711
Accounts	46,607		-		12,281		36,655		158,178		-
Allowance	(9,195)		-		-		(11,681)		(55,287)		_
Intergovernmental	 6,836		-		55,379		_		-		-
	\$ 414,584	\$	38,441	\$	67,660	\$	24,974	\$	102,891	\$	104,711

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

C. Capital Assets

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

	Beginning Balance		Increases	(Decreases)		Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:						
Capital assets not being depreciated:						
Land	\$ 73,300	\$	-	\$ -	\$	73,300
Construction in progress	 <u>-</u>		106,440	-		106,440
Total capital assets not being depreciated	 73,300		106,440	-		179,740
Other capital assets:		MANUAL CONTRACTOR				11.00
Infrastructure	2,777,870		-	-		2,777,870
Buildings	746,423		816,578	_		1,563,001
Vehicles	541,372		47,029	-		588,401
Equipment	474,276		-	-		474,276
Total other capital assets	 4,539,941		863,607	-	-	5,403,548
Less accumulated depreciation for:						
Infrastructure	(1,570,919)		(63,524)	-		(1,634,443)
Buildings	(272,879)		(16,560)	-		(289,439)
Vehicles	(306,330)		(46,574)	-		(352,904)
Equipment	(328,310)		(31,810)	-		(360,120)
Total accumulated depreciation	 (2,478,438)		(158,468)	_	1	(2,636,906)
Other capital assets, net	2,061,503		705,139	_	-	2,766,642
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 2,134,803	\$	811,579	\$ -		2,946,382
			Plus uns	pent bond proceeds		16,529
				less associated debt		(2,083,739)
				charge on refunding		10,428
			Net Investmen	t in Capital Assets	\$	889,600

All capital assets constructed or paid for with funds of the component unit are titled in the City's name. Accordingly, component unit capital assets and construction in progress are recorded in the governmental activities totals.

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

* *	
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 158,468
Cultural and recreation	 638
Public works	109,398
Public safety	42,265
General government	\$ 6,167

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for business-type activities for the year ended:

		Beginning Balance		Increases	(De	creases)		Ending Balance
Business-Type Activities:	hi-si-							**************************************
Capital assets not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	16,671	\$	-	\$	-	\$	16,671
Construction in progress		625,729		138,032		_		763,761
Total capital assets not being depreciated		642,400		138,032	***************************************	-		780,432
Other capital assets:					T-			
Building		92,434		-		-		92,434
Water/sewer system		8,260,500		84,277		-		8,344,777
Gas system		248,055		-		_		248,055
Equipment		529,716		30,165		-		559,881
Vehicles		66,117		26,341		-		92,458
Total other capital assets		9,196,822		140,783		_	-	9,337,605
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Building		(53,059)		(2,089)		_		(55,148)
Water/sewer system		(3,287,430)		(273,048)		-		(3,560,478)
Gas system		(210,436)		(1,636)		-		(212,072)
Equipment		(381,537)		(66,551)		-		(448,088)
Vehicles		(61,189)		(6,227)		-		(67,416)
Total accumulated depreciation		(3,993,651)		(349,551)		-	-	(4,343,202)
Other capital assets, net		5,203,171		490,334		_		4,994,403
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$	5,845,571	\$	628,366	\$	_	\$	5,774,835

Depreciation was charged to business-type functions as follows:

Gas	\$ 13,122
Water/Sewer	336,429
Total Business-Type Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 349,551

D. Long-Term Debt

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)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

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

]	Beginning Balance		Additions	R	eductions		Ending Balance		Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities: Bonds, notes and other payables:			***************************************				t-man-t-a-a-a			
General obligation bonds Certificates of obligation Tax notes	\$	900,000 2,455,000	\$	- - 850,000	\$	140,000 85,000	\$	760,000 ** 2,370,000 (1) 850,000 *	\$	135,000 90,000 110,000
Obligations under capital leases Construction advance Other liabilities:		35,237 137,861		-		35,237 27,414		- * 110,447 **		- 24,758
Premiums Net pension liability Compensated absences	51,822 (117,533) 47,978			165,050 51,338	2,727 - 49,196			49,095 (2) 47,517 50,120		- - 45,108
Total Governmental Activities	\$	3,510,365	\$	1,066,388	\$	339,574	\$	4,237,179	\$	404,866
	P.70	Long-t	erm 1	iabilities due in	more	than one year	\$	3,832,313		
				ociated with gov ociated with bus			\$	1,208,700 * 1,161,300 ** 2,370,000 (1)		
				ociated with governated with bus			\$	25,039 * 24,057 ** 49,096 (2)		
			_	overnmental acti		_	\$ \$	2,083,739 2,055,804		
		Beginning Balance		Additions	R	eductions		Ending Balance		Amounts Due Within One Year
Business-Type Activities: Obligations under capital leases Net pension liability Compensated absences	\$	55,450 - 17,789	\$	19,680 10,519	\$	55,450 - 20,580	\$	19,680 7,728	\$	- - 6,955
Total Business-Type Activities	\$	73,239	\$	30,199	\$	76,030	\$	27,408	\$	6,955
			erm 1	iabilities due in	more		\$	20,453	<u></u>	
Common and Hard		Beginning Balance		Additions	R	eductions		Ending Balance		Amounts Due Within One Year
Component Unit: Compensated absences	\$	13,609	\$	7,296	\$	9,387	\$	11,518	\$	10,366
		Long-t	erm 1	iabilities due in	more	than one year	\$	1,152		

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

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

Description	Interest Rates	Balance
Governmental Activities	Teaters	 Datanee
General Obligation Bonds		
Permanent Improvement Bonds, Series 2004	4.30-5.00%	\$ 760,000
Certificates of Obligation		
Certificates of Obligation, Series 2012	2.00%	2,370,000
Tax Notes		
Tax Notes, Series 2016	1.67-4.03%	850,000
Total Bonds, Certificates of Obligation	, and Tax Notes	3,980,000
Construction Advance	5.75%	 110,447
Total General I	ong-Term Debt	\$ 4,090,447

The annual requirements to amortize bond and certificate debt issues outstanding at year end were as follows:

Year							Long-To	erm I	Debt													
Ending	(General Obl	igatio	n Bonds	Certificates	of Ol	bligation		Tax	Note		Construction Advance										
Sept. 30	I	Principal]	Interest	Principal	Interest		Interest		Interest		Interest Principal		Interest		Interest		Interest		Principal		Interest
2017	\$	135,000	\$	16,036	\$ 90,000	\$	61,525	\$	110,000	\$	13,277	\$ 7,332	\$	7,736								
2018		130,000		13,188	95,000		59,725		120,000		11,356	7,765		7,303								
2019		105,000		10,445	95,000		57,825		120,000		9,352	8,223		6,844								
2020		100,000		8,229	100,000		55,925		120,000		7,348	8,709		6,359								
2021		100,000		6,119	105,000		53,925		125,000		5,302	9,223		5,845								
2022-2026		190,000		5,905	600,000		235,500		255,000		4,300	54,953		20,385								
2027-2031		-		-	750,000		149,850		-		-	14,242		3,813								
2032-2035		_	1	_	 535,000		32,550		_		-	 -		-								
Total	\$	760,000	\$	59,922	\$ 2,370,000	\$	706,825	\$	850,000	\$	59,079	\$ 110,447	\$	66,429								

General obligation bonds are direct obligations of the City for which its full faith and credit are pledged. Repayment of general obligation bonds is from taxes levied on all taxable property located within the City. The City is not obligated in any manner for special assessment debt.

Federal Arbitrage

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 instituted certain arbitrage restrictions consisting of complex regulations with respect to the 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 (IRS) at least every five years for applicable bond issues. Accordingly, there is the risk that if such calculations are not performed, or are not performed correctly, it could result in a substantial liability to the City. The City engages an arbitrage consultant to perform the calculations in accordance with IRS rules and regulations.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

E. Interfund Transactions

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

Transfer In	Transfer Out	 Amounts
General Fund	Water and Sewer Fund	\$ 144,187
General Fund	Gas Fund	124,210
		\$ 268,397

Amounts transferred from the water and sewer fund and the gas fund to the general fund are related to their portion of certain governmental expenditures.

F. Fund Equity

As of September 30, 2016, \$224,914 of the City's total fund balance is restricted by enabling legislation.

G. Restatement of Fund Balance/Net Position

Beginning fund balance has been restated in the general fund to account for previously unrecognized deferred inflows of resources related to uncollected garbage receivables. Beginning fund balance in the special revenue fund has been restated to account for an unrecognized prior year accrual.

The beginning net position was restated as follows:

		Special	Go	vernmental
	 General	Revenue	A	Activities
Prior year ending fund balance/net position as reported	\$ 1,477,806	\$ 235,950	\$	980,416
Restatement: Deferred inflows - garabage collections	(25,718)	=		(25,718)
Restatement: Special revenue accrual	_	 25,231		25,231
Current year beginning fund balance/net position as reported	\$ 1,452,088	\$ 261,181	\$	979,929

IV. 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 2,617 other entities in the Texas Municipal League's Intergovernmental Risk Pools (the "Pool"). 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 that exceeded coverage amounts for the past three fiscal years.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

B. Pension Plan

Texas Municipal Retirement System

Plan Description

The City participates as one of 866 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 TMRS with a six-member Board of Trustees (the "Board"). 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 that can be obtained at www.tmrs.com.

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

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 payment 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 percent of the member's deposits and interest.

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

	2016	2015
Employee deposit rate	5.00%	5.00%
Matching ratio (City to employee)	1.5 to 1	1.5 to 1
Years required for vesting	5	5
Service requirement eligibility		
(expressed as age/yrs of service)	60/5, 0/25	60/5, 0/25
Updated service credit	100% Repeating, Transfers	100% Repeating, Transfers
Annuity increase (to retirees)	0% of CPI	0% of CPI

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At the December 31, 2015 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

	Total	60
Active employees		29
Inactive employees entitled to, but not yet receiving, bene	fits	13
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving be	nefits	18

The contribution rates for employees in TMRS are either five percent, six percent, or seven percent of employee gross earnings, and the City-matching percentages are either 100 percent, 150 percent, or 200 percent, 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 were required to contribute seven percent of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City were 3.92 percent and 4.25 percent in calendar years 2016 and 2015, respectively. The City's contributions to TMRS for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016 were \$52,440, which were equal to the required contributions.

Net Pension Liability

The City's Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2015 and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the NPL was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions

The TPL in the December 31, 2015 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.5% per year
Overall payroll growth	3.0% per year
T	C 7750/

Investment rate of return 6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

Actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2015 valuation were based on the results of actuarial experience studies. The experience study in TMRS was for the period December 31, 2010 through December 31, 2014. Healthy post-retirement mortality rates and annuity purchase rates were updated based on a Mortality Experience Investigation Study covering 2009 through 2011, and dated December 31, 2013. These assumptions were first used in the December 31, 2013 valuation, along with a change to the EAN actuarial cost method. Assumptions are reviewed annually. No additional changes were made for the 2014 valuation. After the Asset Allocation Study analysis and experience investigation study, the Board amended the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments from 7.00 percent to 6.75 percent. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with an emphasis on both capital appreciation, as well as the production of income, in order to satisfy the short-term and long-term funding needs of TMRS.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. In determining their best estimate of a recommended investment return assumption under the various alternative asset allocation portfolios, the actuary focused on the area between (1) arithmetic mean (aggressive) without an adjustment for time (conservative) and (2) the geometric mean (conservative) with an adjustment for time (aggressive). At its meeting on July 30, 2015, the TMRS Board approved a new portfolio target allocation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Domestic Equity	17.50%	4.55%
International Equity	17.50%	6.10%
Core Fixed Income	10.00%	1.00%
Non-core Fixed Income	20.00%	3.65%
Real Return	10.00%	4.03%
Real Estate	10.00%	5.00%
Absolute Return	10.00%	4.00%
Private Equity	5.00%	8.00%
Total	100.00%	•

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 6.75 percent. 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 TPL.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

Changes in the NPL

	Increase (Decrease)						
	Total Pension Liability (A)			an Fiduciary Net Position (B)]	Net Pension Liability (A) - (B)	
Changes for the year:				11 11 11 11 11			
Service cost	\$	132,493	\$	-	\$	132,493	
Interest		195,980		-		195,980	
Difference between expected and actual experience		(81,153)		-		(81,153)	
Changes of assumptions		76,719		_		76,719	
Contributions - employer		-		63,296		(63,296)	
Contributions - employee		-		74,434		(74,434)	
Net investment income		-		4,374		(4,374)	
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee							
contributions		(225,930)		(225,930)		-	
Administrative expense		-		(2,664)		2,664	
Other changes		_		(131)		131	
Net Changes		98,109		(86,621)		184,730	
Balance at December 31, 2014		2,846,434		2,963,967		(117,533)	
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$	2,944,543	\$	2,877,346	\$	67,197	

Sensitivity of the NPL to Changes in the Discount Rate

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

	1%	Decrease in	1% Increase in			
		count Rate (5.75%)	Discount Rate (6.75%)			scount Rate (7.75%)
City's Net Pension Liability	\$	376,000	\$	67,197	\$	(195,334)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in a separately-issued TMRS financial report. That report may be obtained on the Internet at www.tmrs.com.

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

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016, the City recognized net pension expense of \$87,712.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

At September 30, 2016, 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	desources	R	esources	
Differences between expected and actual economic experience		\$	-	\$	76,943	
Changes in actuarial assumptions			56,895		-	
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings			184,286		_	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date			37,307		-	
	Total	\$	278,488	\$	76,943	

\$37,307 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	Pension		
September 30	Expense		
2017	\$ 38,355		
2018	38,371		
2019	46,892		
2020	40,620		
Total	\$ 164,238		

C. Other Post Employment Benefits

TMRS Supplemental Death Benefits Fund

Plan Description

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

The death benefit for active employees provides a lump-sum payment approximately equal to the employee's annual salary (calculated based on the employee's actual earnings, for the 12-month period preceding the month of death); retired employees are insured for \$7,500; this coverage is an "other post employment benefit," or OPEB. The obligations of this plan are payable only from the SDBF and are not an obligation of, or a claim against, the pension trust fund. For the year ended September 30, 2016, the City offered the supplemental death benefit to both active and retired employees.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

Contributions

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

The City's contributions to TMRS SDBF for the fiscal years ended 2016, 2015, and 2014 were \$750, \$701, and \$534, respectively, which equaled the required contributions each year. The City's contribution rates for the past three years ended are shown below.

	2016	2015	2014
Annual req. contrib. (rate)	0.06%	0.05%	0.04%
Actual contribution made	0.06%	0.05%	0.04%
Percentage of ARC contrib.	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

D. Chapter 380 Economic Development Agreement

Chapter 380, Miscellaneous Provisions Relating to Municipal Planning and Development, of the Texas Local Government Code provides the authority to the governing body of a municipality to establish and provide for the administration of one or more programs, including programs to promote state or local economic development and to stimulate business and commercial activity in the municipality. The City has entered into Chapter 380 Economic Development Agreements (the "Agreements") with one large business. This business agreed to establish and maintain an office in the City that generates substantial taxable sales. The Agreements are for a term of 15 years. The City will remit back to the business 75 percent (of the one percent collected by the City) of the sales tax revenues generated by this business. During the current fiscal year, the City collected \$429,876 in sales taxes from the sales of this business and recorded expenditures of \$165,369.

E. Infrastructure Funding Agreement

The City entered into an infrastructure funding agreement (the "Agreement") with the WEDC in which the WEDC agreed to dedicate one-half of all sales tax generated by the business noted in the previous note for a period not to exceed 15 years. The City has agreed to use all funds granted by the WEDC for the sole purpose of developing and constructing the infrastructure projects described in the Agreement or other infrastructure projects specifically approved by the WEDC Board of Directors and City Council.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

	Original Budget		Final Budget	 Actual		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues						
Property taxes	\$ 632,079	\$	702,094	\$ 702,094	\$	-
Sales tax	1,329,704		1,609,654	1,655,429		45,775
Franchise and other taxes	125,000		125,000	153,548		28,548
Licenses and permits	72,700		228,016	226,349		(1,667)
Fines and forfeitures	140,000		201,087	228,640		27,553
Charges for services	566,200		557,197	549,376		(7,821)
Intergovernmental	45,000		60,000	56,703		(3,297)
Investment income	500		15,000	10,414		(4,586)
Other revenue	17,500	-	25,000	 22,492		(2,508)
Total Revenues	 2,928,683		3,523,048	3,605,045		81,997
Francis diamon						
Expenditures Current:						
	722 ((0		1 ((2 010	900 142		764775
General government	732,669		1,663,918	899,143		764,775
Public safety Code enforcement	1,205,541		1,032,572	1,046,347		(13,775) *
	219,236		259,365	259,365		(4.007) *
Public works	854,186		825,588	829,675		(4,087) *
Culture and recreation	96,771		67,062	69,554		(2,492) *
Debt Service:			60.651	(2 (51		
Principal	-		62,651	62,651		-
Interest and fiscal charges	 2 100 102		7,994	 7,994		
Total Expenditures	 3,108,403		3,919,150	 3,174,729		744,421
Excess (Deficiency) of						
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(179,720)		(396,102)	430,316		826,418
Other Financing Sources						
Transfers in	268,397		1,165,226	268,397		(896,829)
Total Other	 			 	-	(050,025)
Financing Sources	268,397		1,165,226	268,397		(896,829)
9 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 			 		(0,0,02)
Change in Fund Balance	\$ 88,677	\$	769,124	698,713	\$	(70,411)
Beginning fund balance				 1,452,088		
Ending Fund Balance				\$ 2,150,801		
9						

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 TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

	Measurement Year*				
		2014	2015		
Total Pension Liability					
Service cost	\$	107,477	\$	132,493	
Interest (on the total pension liability)		190,319		195,980	
Difference between expected and actual					
experience		(33,536)		(81,153)	
Change of assumptions		-		76,719	
Benefit payments, including refunds of					
employee contributions		(165,870)		(225,930)	
Net Change in Total Pension Liability		98,390		98,109	
Beginning total pension liability		2,748,044		2,846,434	
Ending Total Pension Liability	\$	2,846,434	\$	2,944,543	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Contributions - employer	\$	60,449	\$	63,296	
Contributions - employee	*	67,345	Ψ	74,434	
Net investment income		162,554		4,374	
Benefit payments, including refunds of		,		1,- / 1	
employee contributions		(165,870)		(225,930)	
Administrative expense		(1,697)		(2,664)	
Other		(140)		(131)	
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position		122,641		(86,621)	
Beginning plan fiduciary net position		2,841,326		2,963,967	
Ending Plan Fiduciary Net Position	\$	2,963,967	\$	2,877,346	
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$	(117,533)	\$	67,197	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the					
Total Pension Liability (Asset)		104.13%		97.72%	
Covered Employee Payroll	\$	1,346,908	\$	1,488,686	
City's Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of					
Covered Employee Payroll		-8.73%		4.51%	

^{*} Only two years of information is currently available. The City will build this schedule over the next eight-year period.

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

	Fiscal Year*								
	2014			2015	2016				
Actuarially determined contribution	\$	63,068	\$	63,059	\$	\$52,440			
Contributions in relation to the actuarially									
determined contribution		63,068		63,059		\$52,440			
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-			
Covered employee payroll	\$	1,335,275	\$	1,465,534	\$	1,308,850			
Contributions as a percentage of covered covered employee payroll		4.72%		4.30%		4.01%			

^{*}Only three years of information is currently available. The City will build this schedule over the next seven-year period.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information:

1. Valuation Date:

Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of December 31 and become effective in January, 13 months later.

2. Methods and Asusmptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial cost method Entry age normal

Amortization method Level percentage of payroll, closed

Remaining amortization period 25 years

Asset valuation method 10 year smoothed market, 15% soft corridor

Inflation 2.5%

Salary increases 3.50% to 10.5% including inflation

Investment rate of return 6.75%

Retirement age Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the City's plan of

benefits. Last updated for the 2015 valuation pursuant to an experience

study of the period 2010-2014.

Mortality RP2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment with

male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103%

and projected on a fully generational basis with scale BB.

3. Other Information:

There were no benefit changes during the year.

SCHEDULES

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

	Origin	al		Final			V	Variance vith Final Budget Positive
	_					Actual		
Davianuas	Budget		Budget			Actual		Negative)
Revenues	Φ 21	4 100	ф	214.260	ф	214.260	Φ.	
Property taxes	\$ 314	4,126	\$	314,269	\$	314,269	\$	-
Investment income		623		1,127		1,127		-
Total Revenues	314	4,749		315,396		315,396		_
Expenditures								
Principal	225	5,000		225,000		225,000		_
Interest and fiscal charges		4,175		113,795		88,844		24,951
Total Expenditures		9,175		338,795		313,844	-	24,951
		,						21,701
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		5,574		(22.200)		1 550		24.051
Over (Under) Expenditures		3,374		(23,399)		1,552		24,951
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers out		-		(799,773)		=		799,773
Bond proceeds				850,000		-		(850,000)
Total Other						-		
Financing Sources		_		50,227		_		(50,227)
							1	
Change in Fund Balance	\$	5,574	\$	26,828		1,552	\$	(25,276)
g		,,,,,,,	<u> </u>			-,	-	(25,270)
Beginning fund balance						196 450		
Deginning fund balance						186,452		
					Φ.	100.001		
Ending Fund Balance					\$	188,004		

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2016

	Original Budgeted Amounts		Final Budget		Actual		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues	•	00.000						
Franchise and local taxes	\$	89,000	\$	89,000	\$	129,157	\$	40,157
Fines and forfeitures		7,585		7,585		7,887		302
Intergovernmental		-		312,347		311,727		(620)
Other revenue		60,500		60,500		57,676		(2,824)
Total Revenues		157,085		469,432		506,447		37,015
Expenditures Culture and recreation		301,139		154,000		153,079		921
Miscellaneous expenses		4,200		10,000		9,296		704
Capital outlay		-		276,085		247,564		28,521
Total Expenditures		305,339		440,085		409,939		30,146
Change in Fund Balance	\$	(148,254)	\$	29,347		96,508	\$	67,161
Beginning fund balance						261,181		
Ending Fund Balance					\$	357,689		