ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

of the

CITY OF WALLER, TEXAS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

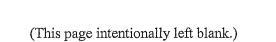
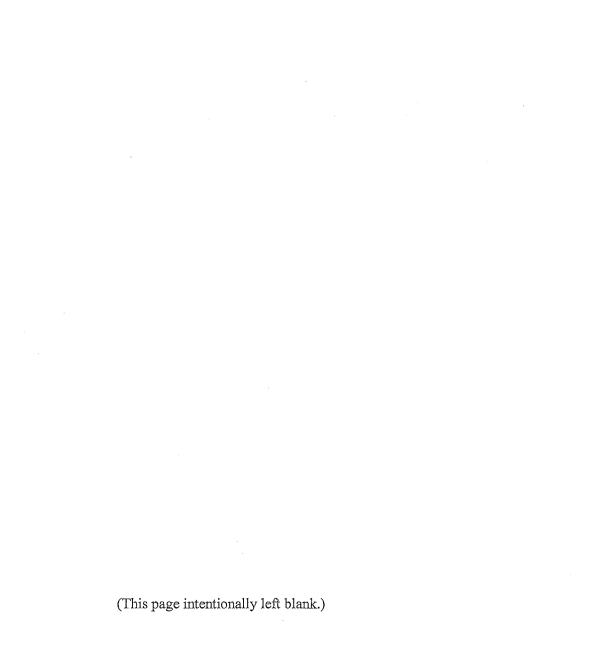


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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the remaining fund information of the City of Waller, Texas (the "City") as of and for the year ended September 30, 2011, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. 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 of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our 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, each major fund, and the remaining fund information of the City as of September 30, 2011, 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.



The Management's Discussion and Analysis, budgetary comparison information, and schedule of funding progress are not required parts of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. 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.

BELT HARRIS PECHACEK, LLLP

Belt Harris Pechacek, LLLP *Certified Public Accountants* Houston, Texas April 30, 2012

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

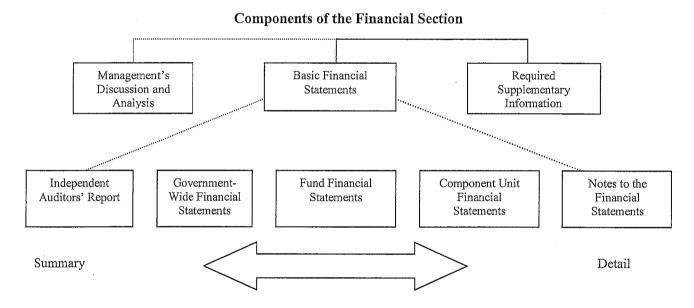
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

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, 2011. 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. Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34 establishes the content of the minimum requirements for the MD&A. Please read the MD&A in conjunction with the City's financial statements, which follow this section.

THE STRUCTURE OF OUR ANNUAL REPORT

The table of contents presented at the beginning of this report provides an overview of the structure of the City's report, as well as the page numbers where the respective sections can be located within the report, as more fully described below.



The annual financial report is presented as compliant with the financial reporting model in effect pursuant to GASB Statement No. 34. The financial reporting model requires governments to present certain basic financial statements as well as the MD&A and certain other Required Supplementary Information (RSI). The basic financial statements include (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements.

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 Assets 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.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

The Statement of Net Assets presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities. The difference between the two is reported as *net assets*. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating. Other non-financial factors, such as the City's property tax base and the condition of the City's infrastructure, need to be considered in order to assess the overall health of the City.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the City's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in the net assets 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 Assets and the Statement of Activities divide the City 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, which are reported here.

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 special revenue fund.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the general fund and debt service fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Proprietary Funds

The City maintains one type of proprietary fund, an enterprise fund, to account for all "business like" activities. The enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the respective enterprise funds.

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.

Other Information

In addition to basic financial statements, this MD&A, and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain RSI. The RSI that GASB Statement No. 34 requires includes a budgetary comparison schedule for the general fund and a schedule of funding progress for the Texas Municipal Retirement System.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. Assets exceeded liabilities by \$5,280,253 at year end.

A large portion of the City's net assets, 37 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, 2011

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

				2	011			
		overnmental Activities		siness-Type Activities	Re	econciliation	G	Total Primary overnment
Current and other assets	\$	2,020,287	\$	1,609,255	\$		\$	3,629,542
Capital assets, net		211,298		3,832,422		_		4,043,720
Total Assets		2,231,585		5,441,677		_		7,673,262
Long-term liabilities		1,665,427		531,656		-		2,197,083
Other liabilities		93,840		102,086		-		195,926
Total Liabilities		1,759,267		633,742	-	-		2,393,009
Net assets: Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		180,181		3,315,152		(1,550,000)		1,945,333
Restricted		309,750		-		(1,000,000)		309,750
Unrestricted		(17,613)		1,492,783		1,550,000		3,025,170
Total Net Assets	\$	472,318	\$	4,807,935	\$		\$	5,280,253
				2	010			
	_		_					Total
		vernmental		siness-Type	ъ	171 (1		Primary
Current and other assets	\$	Activities	\$	Activities	\$	econciliation	\$ G	overnment
Capital assets, net	Φ	1,703,704 197,663	Φ	1,455,975 3,885,550	Ф	-	Ф	3,159,679 4,083,213
Total Assets		1,901,367		5,341,525		-	-	7,242,892
Long-term liabilities		1,850,340		425,161		· -		2,275,501
Other liabilities		170,806		81,145		_		251,951
Total Liabilities		2,021,146		506,306				2,527,452
Net assets: Invested in capital assets,								
net of related debt		227,753		3,460,389		(1,720,000)		1,968,142
Restricted		237,142		-		-		237,142
Unrestricted								
Omobalotod	\$	(584,674)	\$	1,374,830		1,720,000		2,510,156

A portion of the primary government's net assets, \$309,750, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net assets, \$3,025,170, may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligation to citizens and creditors. The overall condition of the City increased slightly during the year. This increase is primarily due to decreases in City expenditures and increases in tax revenue, charges for services, and capital contributions for future capital projects. A reconciliation column has been added to the Statement of Net Assets to account for the long term debt reported in the governmental activities related to capital assets in the business-type activities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued) For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

Total

		nmental		Busine	oe .	Primary					
		vities		 Acti	vities			Government			
	2011		2010	2011		2010		2011		2010	
Revenues											
Program revenues:											
Charges for services	\$ 686,360	\$	629,284	\$ 1,486,069	\$	1,469,889	\$	2,172,429	\$	2,099,173	
Capital grants and contributions	282,797		61,841	-		-		282,797		61,841	
General revenues:											
Property taxes	653,331		619,574	-		-		653,331		619,574	
Sales taxes	809,564		741,666	-		-		809,564		741,666	
Franchise taxes	150,302		163,338	-		-		150,302		163,338	
Investment income	31,078		2,819	91		2,815		31,169		5,634	
Other revenues	33,512		43,313					33,512		43,313	
Total Revenues	2,646,944		2,261,835	 1,486,160		1,472,704		4,133,104		3,734,539	
Expenses											
General government	447,472		729,057	-		-		447,472		729,057	
Public safety	862,958		851,199	_		_		862,958		851,199	
Code enforcement	157,974		105,813	_		_		157,974		105,813	
Public works	593,174		572,868	_		-		593,174		572,868	
Culture and recreation	140,185		142,059	_		_		140,185		142,059	
Interest and fiscal agent fees	86,062		90,657	18,810		29,182		104,872		119,839	
Gas	· -			432,785		448,887		432,785		448,887	
Water and sewer	-		_	828,871		650,443		828,871		650,443	
Total Expenses	2,287,825		2,491,653	 1,280,466		1,128,512		3,568,291		3,620,165	
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets											
Before Transfers	359,119		(229,818)	205,694		344,192		564,813		114,374	
Transfers	232,978		221,296	 (232,978)		(221,296)	-	_		-	
Change in Net Assets	592,097		(8,522)	(27,284)		122,896		564,813		114,374	
Beginning net assets	(119,779)		(111,257)	4,835,219		4,712,323		4,715,440		4,601,066	
Ending Net Assets	\$ 472,318	\$	(119,779)	\$ 4,807,935	\$	4,835,219	\$	5,280,253	\$	4,715,440	

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

Governmental and Business-Type Activities

The City reported a decrease in property tax in governmental activities during the year due to the economic downturn within the City. The City also reported increases in water purchases, which resulted in decreases in net assets related to water/sewer in business-type activities.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

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

<u>Governmental Funds</u> — The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, the unreserved 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 \$1,830,247. Of the total governmental fund balance, \$309,750 is restricted for debt service and special projects and \$409,787 is assigned to capital projects. The remaining balance of \$1,110,710 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 \$1,110,710. As a measure of the general fund's liability, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 52 percent of total general expenditures. The general fund demonstrated an overall increase of \$118,353 as a result of higher revenues than anticipated and an overall reduction in expenditures.

The debt service fund has a total fund balance of \$177,332, 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 \$6,566. This increase can be attributed to a larger amount of property tax revenue.

The capital projects fund has a total fund balance of \$409,787, all of which is committed for capital projects. The net increase in fund balance during the current year in the capital projects fund was \$223,189. This increase can be attributed to contributions for future capital projects.

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

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

For the year, the general fund had total revenues of \$2,016,136, a positive budget variance of \$49,401 from the final budget. This variance is primarily due to sales taxes being more than expected revenues during the year.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

<u>Capital Assets</u> – At the end of the year, the City's governmental activities funds and business-type activities funds had invested \$211,298 and \$3,832,422, respectively, in a variety of capital assets and infrastructure net of accumulated depreciation.

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

<u>Long-Term Debt</u> – At the end of the current year, the City had total long-term debt in governmental activities of \$1,665,427 and business-type activities of \$531,656.

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

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

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.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

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 ASSETS

September 30, 2011

	Primary Government								
	Governmental	Business-Type							
	Activities	Activities	Reconciliation	Total					
Assets									
Current assets:									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,751,712	\$ 1,433,800	\$ -	\$ 3,185,512					
Receivables (net of allowance for									
uncollectible)	268,575	82,077	-	350,652					
Inventory		93,378	-	93,378					
	2,020,287	1,609,255		3,629,542					
Capital assets:									
Non-depreciable	39,799	87,624	-	127,423					
Net depreciable capital assets	171,499	3,744,798		3,916,297					
	211,298	3,832,422		4,043,720					
Total Assets	2,231,585	5,441,677	-	7,673,262					
<u>Liabilities</u>									
Current liabilities:									
Accounts payable and									
accrued liabilities	81,664	27,869	-	109,533					
Customer deposits	ŕ	74,217	-	74,217					
Accrued interest payable	12,176		_	12,176					
·	93,840	102,086	-	195,926					
Noncurrent liabilities:		***************************************	****						
Due within one year	281,412	140,245	_	421,657					
Due in more than one year	1,384,015	391,411	<u>.</u>	1,775,426					
	1,665,427	531,656	_	2,197,083					
Total Liabilities	1,759,267	633,742		2,393,009					
Net Assets (Deficit)									
Invested in capital assets, net									
of related debt	180,181	3,315,152	(1,550,000)	1,945,333					
Restricted for:									
Debt service	177,332	-	-	177,332					
Special projects	132,418	-	-	132,418					
Unrestricted	(17,613)	1,492,783	1,550,000	3,025,170					
Total Net Assets	\$ 472,318	\$ 4,807,935	\$ -	\$ 5,280,253					

C	Component Unit						
\$	913,849						
	48,598 -						
	962,447						
	-						
	060 447						
	962,447						
	1,475						
	1,475						
	9,564						
	9,564 9,564						
	11,039						
	_						
	-						
	051 409						
\$	951,408 951,408						

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

			Program	Reven	iues
Functions/Programs	Expenses		Charges for Services	Capital Grants and Contribution	
Primary Government					
Governmental Activities					
General government	\$ 447,472	\$	480,514	\$	-
Public safety	862,958		98,410		-
Code enforcement	157,974		67,952		-
Public works	593,174		-		229,009
Culture and recreation	140,185		39,484		53,788
Interest and fees on debt	86,062		-		_
Total Governmental Activities	 2,287,825		686,360		282,797
Business-Type Activities					
Gas	432,785		632,884		-
Water and sewer	828,871		853,185		-
Interest and fees on debt	18,810		_		-
Total Business-Type Activities	1,280,466	***************************************	1,486,069		
Total Primary Government	\$ 3,568,291	\$	2,172,429	\$	282,797
Component Unit					
Waller Economic Development Corporation	\$ 291,682	\$	-	\$	-

General Revenues:

Taxes

Property taxes

Sales tax

Franchise and local taxes

Investment income

Other revenue

Transfers

Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Assets

Beginning net assets

Ending Net Assets

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets

		Prima	ry Governme	nt			
	Governmental		isiness-Type			(Component
	Activities		Activities		Total		Unit
\$	33,042	\$		\$	33,042	\$	
φ	(764,548)	φ	-	Φ	(764,548)	Φ	-
	(90,022)		_		(90,022)		-
	(364,165)		-		(364,165)		-
	(46,913)		-		(46,913)		-
	(86,062)		_		(86,062)		-
	(1,318,668)				(1,318,668)		
	(1,310,000)				(1,318,008)		
	_		200,099		200,099		<u>-</u>
	-		24,314		24,314		-
	-		(18,810)		(18,810)		-
	-		205,603		205,603		-
	(1,318,668)	,	205,603		(1,113,065)	************	-
							(201 (00)
	-		-		-		(291,682)
							•
	653,331		-		653,331		-
	809,564		-		809,564		268,484
	150,302		-		150,302		-
	31,078		91		31,169		-
	33,512		-		33,512		-
	232,978		(232,978)		_		
	1,910,765		(232,887)		1,677,878	****	268,484
	592,097		(27,284)		564,813		(23,198)
,	(119,779)		4,835,219		4,715,440		974,606
\$	472,318	\$	4,807,935	\$	5,280,253	\$	951,408

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

September 30, 2011

		Mai	or Go	vernmental I	ahau?			onmajor vernmental Funds
	-			Capital Projects	Special Revenue			
Assets Cash and cash equivalents Receivables, net	\$	1,031,657 209,990	\$	177,332 58,585	\$	409,787 -	\$	132,936
Total Assets	\$	1,241,647	\$	235,917	\$	409,787	\$	132,936
Liabilities Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Deferred revenue Total Liabilities	\$	81,146 49,791 130,937	\$	58,585 58,585	\$		\$	518
Fund Palanasa								
Fund Balances Restricted for:								
Debt service		-		177,332		-		-
Special projects Assigned		_		_		409,787		132,418
Unassigned		1,110,710		-		409,707		-
Total Fund Balances		1,110,710		177,332		409,787		132,418
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	1,241,647	\$	235,917	\$	409,787	\$	132,936
Adjustments for the Statement of Net Assets: Capital assets used in governmental activities resources and, therefore, not reported in the Capital assets - non-depreciable Capital assets - net depreciable	are i							39,799 171,499
Other long-term assets are not available to pa expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in	-	-						
Some liabilities, including bonds payable, are in the governmental funds.	e not	reported as lia	bilities	S				
Accrued interest payable								(12,176)
Non-current liabilities due in one year	49 6							(281,412)
Non-current liabilities due in more tha	n one	e year						(1,384,015)

Net Assets of Governmental Activities

Total Governmental Funds								
\$	1 751 710							
Ф	1,751,712							
\$	268,575 2,020,287							
Φ	2,020,207							
\$	81,664 108,376							
	190,040							
Vendor	177,332 132,418 409,787 1,110,710							
	1,830,247							

211,298-

108,376

(1,677,603) \$ 472,318

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

				Nonmajor Governmental
	 Maj	Fund		
		Debt	Capital	Special
	General	 Service	Projects	Revenue
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 392,657	\$ 258,652	\$ -	\$ -
Sales tax	809,564	-	. •	-
Franchise and local taxes	111,912			38,390
Licenses and permits	67,952	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	90,906	-	-	7,504
Charges for services	480,514	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	_	229,009	53,788
Investment income	29,119	1,959	-	
Other revenue	 33,512			39,484
Total Revenues	 2,016,136	260,611	229,009	139,166
Expenditures				
Current:				
General government	371,826	_	-	
Public safety	923,949	_		-
Code enforcement	157,974	-	-	-
Public works	587,354	-	5,820	-
Culture and recreation	43,068	-	-	97,117
Debt Service:				
Principal	43,203	170,000	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	3,387	84,045	-	-
Total Expenditures	2,130,761	 254,045	5,820	97,117
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	 (114,625)	 6,566	223,189	42,049
Other Financing Sources				
Transfers	232,978	_		_
Total Other Financing Sources	232,978	 		<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	118,353	6,566	223,189	42,049
Beginning fund balances	992,357	170,766	186,598	90,369
Ending Fund Balances	\$ 1,110,710	\$ 177,332	\$ 409,787	\$ 132,418

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Go	Total overnmental Funds
\$	651,309
	809,564
	150,302
	67,952
	98,410
	480,514
	282,797
	31,078
	72,996
	2,644,922
	251 021
	371,826
	923,949
	157,974 593,174
	140,185
	140,103
	213,203
	87,432 2,487,743
	Secret in the control of the control
	157,179
	232,978
	232,978
	390,157
Φ.	1,440,090
\$	1,830,247

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, 2011

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

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	390,157
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		72,242
Depreciation expense		(58,607)
Revenues that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Deferred revenue		2,022
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 assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, 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.		
Capital leases issued		(11,251)
Change in compensated absences		(17,039)
Principal expenditures		213,203
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		1,370
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$	592,097
The same of the same same same same same same same sam	Ψ	372,071

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

September 30, 2011

	Gas			Water and Sewer	Total	
Assets			-			
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	801,461	\$	632,339	\$	1,433,800
Receivables, net		17,243		64,834		82,077
Inventory		29,864		63,514		93,378
Total Current Assets		848,568	***************************************	760,687		1,609,255
Noncurrent Assets						
Capital assets:						
Non-depreciable		-		87,624		87,624
Net depreciable capital assets		222,115		3,522,683		3,744,798
Total Noncurrent Assets		222,115		3,610,307		3,832,422
Total Assets		1,070,683		4,370,994		5,441,677
Liabilities						
Current Liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		21,492		6,377		27,869
Customer deposits		18,589		55,628		74,217
Total Current Liabilities		40,081		62,005		102,086
Noncurrent Liabilities						<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>
Due within one year		10,363		129,882		140,245
Due in more than one year		17,447		373,964		391,411
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		27,810		503,846		531,656
Total Liabilities		67,891		565,851		633,742
Net Assets						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		195,811		3,119,341		3,315,152
Unrestricted		806,981		685,802		1,492,783
Total Net Assets	\$	1,002,792	\$	3,805,143	\$	4,807,935

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

		Gas	V	Water and Sewer	Total	
Operating Revenues	Φ.	600 004	<u></u>		4	
Charges for services Other revenue	\$	632,884	\$	851,837 1,348	\$	1,484,721 1,348
Total Operating Revenues		632,884		853,185		1,486,069
On quating True areas						
Operating Expenses Costs of sales and services		420,705		626,077		1,046,782
Depreciation		12,080		202,794		214,874
Total Operating Expenses		432,785		828,871		1,261,656
Operating Income		200,099		24,314	,	224,413
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)						
Investment income		51		40		91
Interest expense		(1,331)		(17,479)		(18,810)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		(1,280)	P	(17,439)		(18,719)
Income Before Transfers		198,819		6,875		205,694
Transfers		(116,420)		(116,558)		(232,978)
Change in Net Assets		82,399		(109,683)		(27,284)
Beginning net assets		920,393	*************	3,914,826		4,835,219
Ending Net Assets	\$	1,002,792	\$	3,805,143	\$	4,807,935

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

	Gas		Water and Sewer		Total	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities						
Receipts from customers	\$	617,811	\$	822,442	\$	1,440,253
Payments to suppliers and employees		(404,950)		(621,864)		(1,026,814)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		212,861		200,578		413,439
	·					
Cash Flows from Capital and Related						
Financing Activities						
Interest expense		(1,331)		(17,479)		(18,810)
Change in non-current liabilities		27,849		79,619		107,468
Net Cash Provided by Capital				_		
and Related Financing Activities		26,518		62,140		88,658
Coal Elementer Landelle						
Cash Flows from Investing Activities Transfers		(116 420)		(116 550)		(222.079)
		(116,420)		(116,558)		(232,978)
Change in capital assets Interest on investments		(96,305) 51		(65,441) 40		(161,746)
		(212,674)		(181,959)		91
Net Cash (Used) by Investing Activities						(394,633)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		26,705		80,759		107,464
Beginning cash and cash equivalents		774,756		551,580		1,326,336
Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	801,461	\$	632,339	\$	1,433,800
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities						
Operating income	\$	200,099	\$	24,314	\$	224,413
Adjustments to reconcile operating						
income to net cash provided						
by operating activities:						
Depreciation		12,080		202,794		214,874
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:						
(Increase) Decrease in:						
Accounts receivable		(15,073)		(30,743)		(45,816)
Accounts payable and accrued liablities		20,147		3,653		23,800
Customer deposits		(4,392)		560		(3,832)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	212,861	\$	200,578	\$	413,439

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

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 Waller Economic Development Corporation, 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

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 assets 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, 2011

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) report information about the City as a whole. These statements include all activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the City and for each function of the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and grants that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, such as taxes and investment earnings, are presented as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. In the fund financial statements, the accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Following is a description of the various funds:

Governmental Funds

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

General Fund

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

Debt Service Fund

The debt service fund is used to account for the payment of interest and principal on all general obligation bonds and other long-term debt of 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

Capital Projects Fund

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 reported as a major fund.

Special Revenue Fund

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, used to account for the receipt and expenditure of funds received from specific revenue sources within the City, is reported as a nonmajor fund for reporting purposes.

Proprietary Fund Types

Proprietary funds are used to account for activities that are similar to those often found in the private sector. All assets, liabilities, equities, revenues, expenses, and transfers relating to the City's business activities are accounted for through proprietary funds. The measurement focus is on determination of net income, financial position, and cash flows. Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues include charges for services. Operating expenses include costs of materials, contracts, personnel, and depreciation. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. Proprietary fund types follow GAAP prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and all Financial Accounting Standards Board's standards issued prior to November 30, 1989. Subsequent to this date, the City accounts for its enterprise funds as presented by GASB. The proprietary fund types used by the City include 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 enterprise funds, gas and water/sewer funds, are considered major funds for reporting purposes.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide Statements of Net Assets and Statements of Activities and all proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operations of these activities are included on the balance sheet. Proprietary fund equity consists of net assets. Proprietary fund-type operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds and component units are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

increases (i.e., revenues and other financing resources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

The City utilizes the modified accrual basis of accounting in the governmental fund type. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period when they are susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they are measurable and available). Measurable means the amount of transaction can be determined and available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Revenues susceptible to accrual include charges for services and interest on temporary investments.

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

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

The accrual basis of accounting is used for the proprietary fund types. This basis of accounting recognizes revenues in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable, and expenses in the accounting period in which they are incurred and become measurable.

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

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

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Fund Equity

1. Deposits and Investments

The City's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary fund types consider temporary investments with maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Reporting for Certain Investments and External Investment Pools", the City reports all investments at fair value, except for "money market investments" and "2a7-like pools." Money market investments, which are short-term highly liquid debt instruments that may include U.S. Treasury and agency obligations, are reported at amortized costs. Investment positions in external investment pools that are operated in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, such as TexPool, are reported using the pools' share price.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

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

2. Receivables

Transactions between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "interfund receivables/payables" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e. the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds" in the fund financial statements. If the transactions are between the primary government and its component unit, these receivable and payables are classified as "due to/from component unit/primary government". Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

Advances between funds are offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental fund to indicate they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable, available financial resources.

All trade receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles.

Property taxes

Property taxes are levied during September 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.

A penalty of six percent and interest of one percent is added to delinquent taxes on February 1. The penalty amount increases to a maximum of 12 percent on July 1 of each year, with interest continuing to increase at one percent per month until the account is paid. An additional penalty of 15 percent is added in July for attorney costs. The City allows discounts for payments made in October, November, and December every year.

3. Inventories and Prepaid Items

The costs of governmental fund type inventories are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased (i.e., the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method). Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods (prepaid expenditures) and are recognized as expenditures when utilized.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

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. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities Statement of Net Assets. The long-term debt consists primarily of bonds payable and capital lease obligations.

Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as a liability in the fund financial statements until due. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources, net of the applicable premium or discount and paymenta of principal and interest are reported as expenditures. In the governmental fund types, issuance costs, even if withheld from the actual net proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures. However, claims and judgments paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only for the portion expected to be financed from expendable, available financial resources.

Long-term debt and other obligations, financed by proprietary funds, are reported as liabilities in the appropriate funds. For proprietary fund types, bond premiums, discounts and issuance costs are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method, if material. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Issuance costs are reported as deferred charges.

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 interest earned in the debt service fund.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

Assets acquired under the terms of capital leases are recorded as liabilities and capitalized in the government-wide financial statements at the present value of net minimum lease payments at inception of the lease. In the year of acquisition, capital lease transactions are recorded as other financing sources and as capital outlay expenditures in the general fund. Lease payments representing both principal and interest are recorded as expenditures in the general fund upon payment, with an appropriate reduction of principal recorded in the government-wide financial statements.

6. Fund Equity

Fund balances of governmental funds are classified as follows:

Nonspendable fund balance – represents amounts that cannot be spent because they are either in nonspendable form (such as inventory or prepaid insurance) or are legally required to remain intact (such as notes receivable or principal of a permanent fund).

Restricted fund balance – represents amounts that are constrained by external parties, constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance – represents amounts constrained to specific purposes by the City itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority (i.e., City Council). To be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City takes the same highest level action to remove or change the constraint. The commitment must be made prior to year end.

Assigned fund balance – represents amounts the City intends to use for a specific purpose. Intent can be expressed by the City Council or by an official or body to which the City Council delegates the authority. Assignments can be made at any time.

Unassigned fund balance – represents amounts that are available for any purpose. Positive amounts are reported only in the general fund. Other governmental funds might report a negative balance in this classification because of overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the City considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed, then assigned funds, and, finally, unassigned funds.

The City Council is the government's highest level of decision-making authority and the formal action that is required to be taken to establish, modify, or rescind a fund balance commitment is a resolution approved by the Council. The resolution must either be approved or rescinded, as applicable, prior to the last day of the fiscal year for which the commitment is made. The amount subject to the constraint may be determined in the subsequent period.

7. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) except 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 fiscal year. The legal level of control is the department in the approved budget. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year, excluding capital project budgets. Supplemental budget appropriations were made for the year ended.

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

As of September 30, 2011, the City had the following investments:

Investment Type	 Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
Certificates of deposit	\$ 128,569	0.11
External investment pools	1,152,560	0.00
Total fair value	\$ 1,281,129	
Portfolio weighted average maturity		0.01

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. The City invested \$1,179,786 in TexPool at year end.

Credit risk. State law and the City's investment policy limits 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.

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 deposit at the depository bank to be collateralized by securities with a collective market value of at least 102 percent. As of September 30, 2011, market values of pledged securities and FDIC insurance exceeded bank balances.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

B. Receivables

The following comprise receivable balances at year end:

	 General	Debt Service		Gas		Water/Sewer	
Property taxes	\$ 49,790	\$	58,585	\$	-	\$	-
Sales taxes	145,795		-		-		-
Accounts	_		-		25,413		82,834
Franchise	14,405		-		-		-
Allowance	_		_		(8,170)		(18,000)
	\$ 209,990	\$	58,585	\$	17,243	\$	64,834

C. Capital Assets

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

	Primary Government							
		Beginning Balance		Increases	(Decreases)			Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:								
Capital assets not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	39,799	\$	·	\$	-	\$	39,799
Total capital assets not being depreciated		39,799		_		-		39,799
Other capital assets:							,	
Infrastructure		1,507,395		_		-		1,507,395
Buildings		336,534	•	42,752		(83,900)		295,386
Vehicles		275,825		17,251		<u>-</u>		293,076
Equipment		229,629		12,239		-		241,868
Total other capital assets		2,349,383		72,242		(83,900)		2,337,725
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Infrastructure		(1,486,863)		(20,532)		-		(1,507,395)
Buildings		(316,552)		(1,634)		83,900		(234,286)
Vehicles		(165,195)		(28,497)		-		(193,692)
Equipment		(222,909)		(7,944)		-		(230,853)
Total accumulated depreciation		(2,191,519)		(58,607)		83,900		(2,166,226)
Other capital assets, net		157,864		13,635				171,499
Totals	\$	197,663	\$	13,635	\$	-		211,298
		Invest	ed in	I capital assets,		ssociated debt f related debt	\$	(31,117) 180,181

All capital assets constructed or paid for with funds of the component units 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:

General government \$ 58,607

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

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

	Beginning Balance	Increases	(Decreases)	Ending Balance
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 87,624	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 87,624
Total capital assets not being depreciated	87,624	-	-	87,624
Other capital assets:				
Water/sewer system	5,356,780	14,000	-	5,370,780
Gas system	502,372	-	-	502,372
Equipment	478,429	147,746	<u>-</u>	626,175
Total other capital assets	6,337,581	161,746	-	6,499,327
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Water/sewer system	(1,951,409)	(132,394)	_	(2,083,803)
Gas system	(407,681)	(12,080)	-	(419,761)
Equipment	(180,565)	(70,400)		(250,965)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,539,655)	(214,874)	-	(2,754,529)
Other capital assets, net	3,797,926	(53,128)	-	3,744,798
Totals	\$ 3,885,550	\$ (53,128)	\$ -	3,832,422
		I	ess associated debt	(517,270)
	Invest	ed in capital assets,	net of related debt	\$ 3,315,152

Depreciation was charged to business-type functions as follows:

Total Business-Type Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 214,874
Water/Sewer	202,794
Gas	\$ 12,080

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, 2011

The following is a summary of changes in the City's total long-term liabilities for the year ended. 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:									
General obligation bonds	\$	1,285,000	\$	_	\$	35,000	\$ 1,250,000	\$	30,000
Certificates of obligation		435,000		-		135,000	300,000		150,000
Obligations under capital leases Other liabilities:		63,069		11,251		43,203	31,117	*	25,533
Compensated absences		67,271		49,736		32,697	84,310		75,879
Total Governmental							 	_	
Activities	\$	1,850,340 .	\$	60,987	\$	245,900	\$ 1,665,427	\$	281,412
		Long-t	erm lia	bilities due in	more t	han one year	\$ 1,384,015		
	* De	bt associated w	ith gov	ernmental acti	ivities (capital assets	\$ 31,117	=	
Business-Type Activities:									
Obligations under capital leases	\$	410,838	\$	177,487	\$	71,055	\$ 517,270	** \$	127,298
Compensated absences		13,350		11,622	,	10,586	 14,386		12,947
Total Business-Type									
Activities	\$	424,188	\$	189,109	\$	81,641	\$ 531,656	\$	140,245
	Long-term liabilities due in more than one year						 391,411	_	
	** De	bt associated w	ith bus	iness-type acti	ivities o	capital assets	\$ 517,270	-	

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

	interest	
Description	Rates	 Balance
Certificates of Obligation, Series 1998	4.5-5.375%	\$ 300,000
Permanent Improvement Bonds, Series 2004	1.75-4.40%	1,250,000
Total General Long-Term Debt		\$ 1,550,000

Year						Capita	l Leas	es						
Ending		G	overnm	ental Activi	ties			Business-Type Activities						
Sept. 30	F	rincipal	I	Interest Total		Total		Principal		Interest		Total		
2012	\$	31,117	\$	1,726	\$	32,843	\$	127,298	\$	14,932	\$	142,230		
2013		-		_		-		126,962		15,268		142,230		
2014		-		-		-		131,790		10,441		142,231		
2015		-		-		_		75,770		5,433		81,203		
2016		<u>-</u>						55,450		2,077		57,527		
Total	\$	31,117	\$	1,726	\$	32,843	\$	517,270	\$	48,151	\$	565,421		

Equipment acquired under current capital lease obligations was a total of \$581,241 net of accumulated depreciation of \$143,948 in business-type activities and \$56,060 net of accumulated depreciation of \$112,145 in governmental activities.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

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

\mathbf{Y} ear		Long-Term Debt											
Ending	·	Certificates	of O	bligation	General Obl	neral Obligation Bonds							
Sept. 30]	Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest					
2012	\$	150,000	\$	15,938	\$	30,000	\$	58,745					
2013		150,000		8,062		40,000		57,545					
2014		-		-		165,000		55,905					
2015				- 145,00		145,000		48,810					
2016		-		-		125,000	-	42,285					
2017-2021		-		-		545,000		127,095					
2022-2023				-		200,000		15,000					
Total	\$	300,000	\$	24,000	\$	1,250,000	\$	405,385					

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.

E. Fund Equity

As of September 30, 2011, \$38,390 of the City's total fund balance is restricted by enabling legislation.

Beginning net assets for gas and water and sewer activities have been restated to account for additional capital assets and compensated absences and a reduction in capital leases. The beginning net assets for governmental activities and component unit have been restated to account for additional compensated absences and a reduction in cash balances. The beginning fund balance has been restated to account for a reduction in cash balance.

·	Gas		 Water and Sewer	 vernmental Activities	 Component Unit
Prior Year Ending Net Assets	\$	913,022	\$ 3,602,472	\$ 49,543	\$ 1,101,578
Change in compensated absences		(934)	(12,416)	(67,271)	(9,655)
Change in accounting		8,305	 324,770	(102,051)	 (117,317)
Total change in net assets		7,371	 312,354	 (169,322)	(126,972)
Current Year Beginning Net Assets	\$	920,393	\$ 3,914,826	\$ (119,779)	\$ 974,606

	General Fund	1	Special Revenue
Prior Year Ending Fund Balance	\$ 1,104,855	\$	79,922
Change in accounting Total Change Fund Balance	\$ (112,498) (112,498)	\$	10,447 10,447
Current Year Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 992,357	\$	90,369

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

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 2,539 other entities in the Texas Municipal League's Intergovernmental Risk Pools. The Pool purchases commercial insurance at group rates for participants in the Pool. The City has no additional risk or responsibility to the Pool, outside of the payment of insurance premiums. The City has not significantly reduced insurance coverage or had settlements, which exceeded coverage amounts for the past three fiscal years.

B. Pension Plans

Texas Municipal Retirement System

Plan Description

The City provides pension benefits for all of its full-time employees through a non-traditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined benefit plan in the state-wide Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS), one of 833 administered by TMRS, an agent multiple-employer public employee retirement system. The plan provisions that have been adopted by the City are within the options available in the governing state statutes of TMRS.

TMRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that includes financial statements and RSI for TMRS. The report also provides detailed explanations of the contributions, benefits and actuarial methods and assumptions used by the System. This report may be obtained by writing to TMRS, P.O. Box 149153, Austin, TX 78714-9153 or by calling 800-924-8611. In addition, the report is available on TMRS' website at www.TMRS.com.

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:

2011	2010
5.00%	5.00%
1.5 to 1	1.5 to 1
5	5
60/5, 0/25	60/5, 0/25
100% Repeating,	100% Repeating,
Transfers	Transfers
0% of CPI	0% of CPI
	5.00% 1.5 to 1 5 60/5, 0/25 100% Repeating, Transfers

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

Benefits

Upon retirement, benefits depend upon the sum of the employee's contributions to the plan, with interest, and the City financed monetary credits, with interest. City financed monetary credits are composed of three sources: prior service credits, current service credits, and updated service credits. At the date the plan began, the City granted monetary credits for service rendered before the plan began of a theoretical amount at least equal to two times what would have been contributed by the employee, with interest, prior to establishment of the plan. Monetary credits for service since the plan began are a percent (100%, 150%, or 200%) of the employee's accumulated contributions. In addition, the City can grant, as often as annually, another type of monetary credit referred to as an updated service credit. This is a theoretical amount which, when added to the employee's accumulated contributions and the monetary credits for service since the plan began, would be the total monetary credits and employee contributions accumulated with interest if the current employee contribution rate and City matching percent had always been in existence, and if the employee's salary had always been the average of his salary in the last three years that are one year before the effective date. At retirement, the benefit is calculated as if the sum of the employee's accumulated contributions, with interest, and the employer financed monetary credits, with interest, were used to purchase an annuity.

Contributions

Under the state law governing TMRS, the contribution rate for each city is determined annually by the actuary, using the Projected Unit Credit actuarial cost method. This rate consists of the normal cost contribution rate and the prior service cost contribution rate, which is calculated to be a level percent of payroll from year to year. The normal cost contribution rate finances the portion of an active member's projected benefit allocated annually; the prior service contribution rate amortizes the unfunded (overfunded) actuarial liability (asset) over the remainder of the plan's 23-year amortization period. Both the normal cost and prior service contribution rates include recognition of the projected impact of annually repeating benefits such as updated service credits and annuity increases.

The City contributes to the TMRS plan at an actuarially determined rate. Both the employees and the City make contributions monthly. Since the City needs to know its contribution rate in advance for budgetary purposes, there is a one year delay between the actuarial valuation that serves as the basis for the rate and the calendar year when the rate goes into effect (i.e., December 31, 2009 valuation is effective for rates beginning January 2011).

The annual pension cost and the net pension obligation (asset) are as follows:

	 2011	 2010	2009		
Annual Req. Contrib. (ARC)	\$ 77,538	\$ 64,965	\$	37,427	
Contributions Made	77,538	64,965		37,427	
NPO at the End of Period	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	

Funded Status and Funding Progress

As of December 31, 2010, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the plan was 99.6 percent funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$2,045,899, and the actuarial value of assets was \$2,037,066, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$8,833. The annual covered payroll is \$1,094,875 and the (UAAL) as a percentage of covered payroll is 0.8 percent.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

The required contribution rates for fiscal year 2011 were determined as part of the December 31, 2009 and 2010 actuarial valuations. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation, December 31, 2010, also follows:

	2011	2011		
	Restructured	Prior to Restructuring	2010	2009
Actuarial Valuation Date	12/31/2010	12/31/2010	12/31/2009	12/31/2008
Actuarial Cost Method	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization Method	Level % of Payroll			
Remaining Amortization Period	23.7 Years - Closed			·
	period	22 Years - Closed period	23 Years - Closed period	24 Years - Closed period
Asset Valuation Method	10-yr Smoothed Market	10-yr Smoothed Market	10-yr Smoothed Market	Amortized Cost
Investment Rate of Return	7.0%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%
Projected Salary Increases				
	Varies by age and service			
Includes Inflation at	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Cost of Living Adjustments	0%	0%	0%	0%
		New Fund	d Original Fund	

	New Fund Structure	Original Fund Structure		
Actuarial Valuation Date	 			
Actuarial Value of Assets	\$ 2,037,066	\$	1,510,168	
Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$ 2,045,899	\$	1,726,759	
Percentage Funded	99.57%		87.46%	
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	\$ 8,833	\$	216,591	
Annual Covered Payroll	\$ 1,094,875	\$	1,094,875	
UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.81%		19.78%	

The schedule of funding progress, presented as RSI following the notes to the financial statements, presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability of benefits.

C. Other Post Employment Benefits

TMRS - Supplemental Death Benefit Fund

Plan Description

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

The death benefit for active employees provides a lump-sum payment approximately equal to the employee's annual salary (calculated based on the employee's actual earnings, for the 12-month period preceding the month of death); retired employees are insured for \$7,500; this coverage is an "other 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, 2011, the City offered the supplemental death benefit to both active and retired employees.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

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 2011, 2010, and 2009 were \$657, \$526, and \$374, respectively. The City's contribution rates for the retiree portion, for the year ended September 30, 2011, 2010, and 2009 are shown below.

	2011	2010	2009
Annual Req. Contrib. (Rate)	0.06%	0.06%	0.05%
Actual Contribution Made	0.06%	0.06%	0.05%
Percentage of ARC Contrib.	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

 $REQUIRED\ SUPPLEMENTARY\ INFORMATION$

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

		Original Budget		Final Budget	Actual		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues							
Property taxes	\$	398,117	\$	392,657	\$ 392,657	\$	-
Sales tax		860,200		789,421	809,564		20,143
Franchise and other taxes		110,000		111,912	111,912		-
Licenses and permits		54,525		67,952	67,952		-
Fines and forfeitures		57,774		91,761	90,906		(855)
Charges for services		457,100		480,514	480,514		-
Investment income		1,500		39	29,119		29,080
Other revenue		13,083		32,479	 33,512		1,033
Total Revenues		1,952,299		1,966,735	 2,016,136		49,401
Expenditures Current:		. 404.021		272 720	271 926		004
General government		404,921		372,730	371,826		904
Public safety	•	979,379		923,949	923,949		-
Code enforcement		140,185		157,974	157,974		-
Public works		667,602		.587,354	587,354	1	-
Culture and recreation		48,250		43,068	43,068		-
Debt Service:		42.002		12 202	42.000		
Principal		43,203		43,203	43,203		_
Interest and fiscal charges		3,387		3,387	 3,387		
Total Expenditures		2,286,927		2,131,665	 2,130,761		904
Other Financing Sources							
Transfers in		233,147		232,978	232,978		_
Total Other		, , ,		,			
Financing Sources		233,147		232,978	232,978		-
_			***************************************				
Change in Fund Balance	\$	(101,481)	\$	68,048	\$ 118,353	\$	50,305
Beginning fund balance					992,357		
Ending Fund Balance					\$ 1,110,710		

Notes to Required Supplementary Information:

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

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The City's annual covered payroll and pension costs are actuarially valued on a calendar year basis. Because the City makes all the annually required contributions, no net pension obligation (NPO) exists. The information presented below represents the City's schedule of funding progress.

Fiscal Year		2011 (2)	 2011 (1)	2010	 2009
Actuarial Valuation Date		12/31/2010	12/31/2010	 12/31/2009	12/31/2008
Actuarial Value of Assets	\$	2,037,066	\$ 1,510,168	\$ 1,332,927	\$ 1,321,233
Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$	2,045,899	\$ 1,726,759	\$ 1,580,182	\$ 1,380,532
Percentage Funded		99.6%	87.5%	84.4%	95.7%
Unfunded Actuarial					
Accrued Liability	\$	8,833	\$ 216,591	\$ 247,255	\$ 59,299
Annual Covered Payroll	\$	1,094,875	\$ 1,094,875	\$ 877,484	\$ 748,750
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability					
(UAAL) % of Covered Payroll		0.8%	19.8%	28.2%	7.9%
Net Pension Obligation (NPO)					
at the Beginning of Period	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Annual Req. Contrib. (ARC)		77,538	77,538	64,965	37,427
Contributions Made	**********	77,538	77,538	 64,965	 37,427
NPO at the End of Period	\$	_	\$ _	\$ -	\$ -

⁽¹⁾ Actuarial valuation performed under the original fund structure

⁽²⁾ Actuarial valuation performed under the new fund structure