ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

of the

CITY OF WALLER, TEXAS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010



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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 September 30, 2010 and for the year then ended, 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 generally accepted auditing standards 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, 2010, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis, budgetary comparison information, and schedules of funding progress are not a required part 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 May 31, 2011

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

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, 2010. 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.

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

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, 2010

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. 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 and the debt service fund, which are considered to be major funds.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund and debt service 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, enterprise funds, 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 budgetary comparison schedules 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 \$4,565,038 at year end.

A large portion of the City's net assets, 36%, 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, 2010

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

			2	010			
	overnmental Activities	Ві	usiness-Type Activities	Re	conciliation		Total Primary Sovernment
Current and other assets	\$ 1,805,755	\$	1,455,975	\$	_	\$	3,261,730
Capital assets, net	 197,663		3,621,809		wi		3,819,472
Total Assets	 2,003,418	-	5,077,784	1000			7,081,202
Long-term liabilities	1,783,069		481,144		-		2,264,213
Other liabilities	170,806		81,145		-		251,951
Total Liabilities	 1,953,875		562,289		-		2,516,164
Net Assets: Invested in capital assets,					(4 330 000)		
net of related debt	227,753		3,140,665		(1,720,000)		1,648,418
Restricted	237,142				-		237,142
Unrestricted	 (415,352)	B)-34-44-	1,374,830	***************************************	1,720,000		2,679,478
Total Net Assets	\$ 49,543	\$	4,515,495	\$	-	\$	4,565,038
			2	009	AND THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON		
	 overnmental	Bı	usiness-Type				Total Primary
	Activities		usiness-Type Activities	Re	econciliation	7	Primary lovernment
Current and other assets	 Activities 1,648,894	Bı	usiness-Type Activities 1,496,727		econciliation -	<u> </u>	Primary Sovernment 3,145,621
Capital assets, net	Activities 1,648,894 289,448		usiness-Type Activities 1,496,727 3,779,215	Re	econciliation - -	7	Primary Sovernment 3,145,621 4,068,663
	Activities 1,648,894		usiness-Type Activities 1,496,727	Re	econciliation - - -	7	Primary Sovernment 3,145,621
Capital assets, net	Activities 1,648,894 289,448		usiness-Type Activities 1,496,727 3,779,215	Re	econciliation - - - -	7	Primary Sovernment 3,145,621 4,068,663
Capital assets, net Total Assets	Activities 1,648,894 289,448 1,938,342		usiness-Type Activities 1,496,727 3,779,215 5,275,942	Re	econciliation - - - - -	7	Primary Sovernment 3,145,621 4,068,663 7,214,284
Capital assets, net Total Assets Long-term liabilities	Activities 1,648,894 289,448 1,938,342 1,946,695		usiness-Type Activities 1,496,727 3,779,215 5,275,942 481,144	Re	econciliation	7	Primary Sovernment 3,145,621 4,068,663 7,214,284 2,427,839
Capital assets, net Total Assets Long-term liabilities Other liabilities	Activities 1,648,894 289,448 1,938,342 1,946,695 102,904		asiness-Type Activities 1,496,727 3,779,215 5,275,942 481,144 82,475	Re	econciliation	7	Primary Sovernment 3,145,621 4,068,663 7,214,284 2,427,839 185,379
Capital assets, net Total Assets Long-term liabilities Other liabilities Total Liabilities Net Assets:	Activities 1,648,894 289,448 1,938,342 1,946,695 102,904		asiness-Type Activities 1,496,727 3,779,215 5,275,942 481,144 82,475	Re	conciliation	7	Primary Sovernment 3,145,621 4,068,663 7,214,284 2,427,839 185,379 2,613,218
Capital assets, net Total Assets Long-term liabilities Other liabilities Total Liabilities Net Assets: Invested in capital assets,	Activities 1,648,894 289,448 1,938,342 1,946,695 102,904 2,049,599		Activities 1,496,727 3,779,215 5,275,942 481,144 82,475 563,619	Re		7	Primary Sovernment 3,145,621 4,068,663 7,214,284 2,427,839 185,379 2,613,218 1,640,824 160,434
Capital assets, net Total Assets Long-term liabilities Other liabilities Total Liabilities Net Assets: Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	Activities 1,648,894 289,448 1,938,342 1,946,695 102,904 2,049,599		Activities 1,496,727 3,779,215 5,275,942 481,144 82,475 563,619	Re	-	7	Primary Sovernment 3,145,621 4,068,663 7,214,284 2,427,839 185,379 2,613,218

A portion of the primary government's net assets, \$237,142, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net assets, \$2,679,478, may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligation to citizens and creditors. The overall condition of the City slightly decreased during the year. This decrease is the result of the downturn in the economy having a local effect in the City, which resulted in lower revenues during the year. 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, 2010

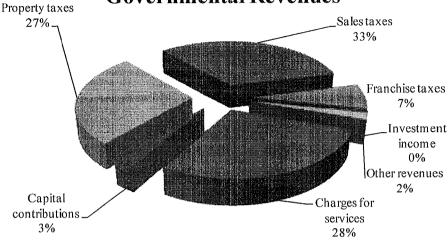
CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

Total

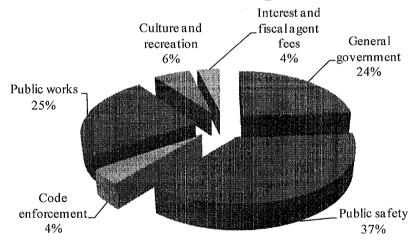
		ernmo ctiviti			Busine Acti	ss-Typ vities	pe	Prit Govet	t	
	2010		2009		2010	TITLES	2009	 2010		2009
Revenues	MO-WAY -			UNCENT				 		
Program revenues:										
Charges for services	\$ 629,284	\$	718,245	\$	1,469,889	\$	1,356,130	\$ 2,099,173	\$	2,074,375
Capital contributions	61,841		55,411		-		-	61,841		55,411
General revenues:										
Property taxes	619,574	ļ	576,299		-		-	619,574		576,299
Sales taxes	741,660	,	797,007		-		-	741,666		797,007
Franchise taxes	163,338	3	167,659		-		-	163,338		167,659
Investment income	2,819)	31,874		2,815		3,105	5,634		34,979
Other revenues	43,313		153,145		_	200	_	 43,313		153,145
Total Revenues	2,261,835		2,499,640		#NAME?		1,359,235	 3,734,539		3,858,875
Expenses	550 721	,	502 670					559,735		593,679
General government	559,735		593,679		-		-	851,199		393,679 806,997
Public safety	851,199		806,997		-		-	105,813		19,964
Code enforcement	105,813		19,964		-		-	572,868		616,954
Public works	572,868		616,954		-		-	142,059		102,475
Culture and recreation	142,059		102,475		20.102		19,348	119,839		102,473
Interest and fiscal agent fees	90,657		103,341		29,182					419,049
Gas	,	•	-		456,257		419,049	456,257 962,797		
Water and sewer			-		962,797		653,096	 		653,096
Total Expenses	2,322,33		2,243,410		1,448,236		1,091,493	 3,770,567		3,334,903
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets										
Before Transfers	. (60,496	5)	256,230		#NAME?		267,742	(36,028)		523,972
Transfers	221,290		57,099		(221,296)		(57,099)	 		
Change in Net Assets	160,800)	313,329		#NAME?		210,643	(36,028)		523,972
Beginning Net Assets	(111,25)	<u>') </u>	(424,586)		4,712,323		4,501,680	 4,601,066		4,077,094
Ending Net Assets	\$ 49,543	<u> </u>	(111,257)	\$	#NAME?	\$	4,712,323	\$ 4,565,038	\$	4,601,066

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

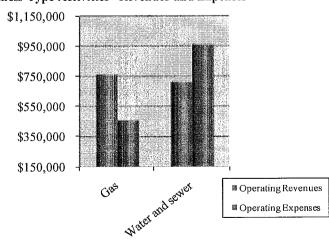
Governmental Revenues



Governmental Expenses



Business-Type Activities - Revenues and Expenses



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

Governmental and Business-Type Activities

The City reported a decrease in property tax during the year due to the economic downturn within the City in governmental activities. 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 \$1,542,141. Of this, \$186,598 is designated for capital projects, \$170,766 is reserved for debt service, and \$79,922 is reserved for special projects.

There was an increase in the combined fund balance of \$79,852 over the prior year. The increase was attributable to slightly higher revenues in every category.

The general fund reported an increase in fund balance due to the transfers received from the enterprise funds.

The debt service fund reported an increase in fund balance due to revenues exceeding debt payments during the year.

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

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

For the year, the general fund had total revenues of \$1,802,700, a negative budget variance of \$130,077 from the final budget. This variance is primarily due to franchise fees, sales taxes, and licenses and permits less 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 \$197,663 and \$3,621,808, 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.

<u>Long-Term Debt</u> – At the end of the current year, the City had total long-term debt in governmental activities of \$1,783,069 and business-type activities of \$410,838.

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

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. Thus, in future fiscal periods, it is the Mayors and Council's objective to support staff in acquiring and implementing management and financial software (for fund accounting, utility billing, municipal court, and public safety) sufficient to satisfy these requirements, and meet the customer service demands that accompany the City's expansion.

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, 2010

	Primary Government						
	Governmental	Business-Type					
	Activities	Activities	Reconciliation	Total			
Assets							
Current assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,432,483	\$ 1,326,336	\$ -	\$ 2,758,819			
Investments	126,564	-	-	126,564			
Receivables (net of allowance for							
uncollectible)	246,708	36,261	-	282,969			
Inventory	-	93,378	-	93,378			
	1,805,755	1,455,975	_	3,261,730			
Capital assets:							
Non-depreciable	39,799	87,624	-	127,423			
Net depreciable capital assets	157,864	3,534,185	-	3,692,049			
	197,663	3,621,809		3,819,472			
Total Assets	2,003,418	5,077,784	-	7,081,202			
Liabilities							
Current liabilities:							
Accounts payable and							
accrued liabilities	157,260	3,096	_	160,356			
Customer deposits	-	78,049	-	78,049			
Due to primary government	_	· -	-	· -			
Accrued interest payable	13,546	-	-	13,546			
- ·	170,806	81,145	-	251,951			
Noncurrent liabilities:							
Due within one year	207,536	-	-	207,536			
Due in more than one year	1,575,533	481,144	-	2,056,677			
	1,783,069	481,144	-	2,264,213			
Total Liabilities	1,953,875	562,289	-	2,516,164			
Net Assets (Deficit)							
Invested in capital assets, net							
of related debt	227,753	3,140,665	(1,720,000)	1,648,418			
Restricted for:			,				
Debt service	237,142	-	-	237,142			
Unrestricted	(415,352)	1,374,830	1,720,000	2,679,478			
Total Net Assets	\$ 49,543	\$ 4,515,495	\$ -	\$ 4,565,038			

	Component Unit
\$	1,059,197
	43,254
	1,102,451
	- ·
	1,102,451
	873
	-
	873
	873
	-
	- 1,101,578
\$	1,101,578 1,101,578

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

				Program	Revenues		
Functions/Programs		Expenses	-	Charges for Services	Capital Grants and Contribution		
Primary Government							
Governmental Activities							
General government	\$	559,735	\$	452,408	\$	-	
Public safety		851,199		113,348		_	
Code enforcement		105,813		26,883		-	
Public works		572,868		-		-	
Culture and recreation		142,059		36,645		61,841	
Interest and fees on debt		90,657		_		_	
Total Governmental Activities		2,322,331		629,284		61,841	
Business-Type Activities							
Gas		456,257		760,294		-	
Water and sewer		962,797		709,595		-	
Interest and fees on debt		29,182				-	
Total Business-Type Activities		1,448,236		1,469,889		-	
Total Primary Government	\$	3,770,567	\$	2,099,173	\$	61,841	
Component Unit						The state of the s	
Waller Economic Development Corporation	\$	146,416	\$	-	\$	-	
• •			_				

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

	Ì	Primar	y Governme	nt						
G	overnmental		iness-Type			•	Component			
	Activities	A	ctivities		Total	Unit				
		<u> </u>					Personal Control of the Control of t			
\$	(107,327)	\$	-	\$	(107,327)	\$	_			
	(737,851)		_		(737,851)		_			
	(78,930)		-		(78,930)		-			
	(572,868)		-		(572,868)		-			
	(43,573)		-		(43,573)		-			
	(90,657)		_		(90,657)		_			
	(1,631,206)				(1,631,206)	M-10-11-11-11	_			
	-		304,037		304,037		-			
	-		(253,202)		(253,202)		-			
			(29,182)		(29,182)		_			
			21,653		21,653		_			
	(1,631,206)		21,653		(1,609,553)					
		***************************************	-	1174-1-1-1-1			(146,416)			
	619,574		-		619,574		-			
	741,666		-		741,666		247,222			
	163,338		_		163,338		-			
	2,819		2,815		5,634					
	43,313		-		43,313					
	221,296		(221,296)		_		_			
	1,792,006		(218,481)		1,573,525	-	247,222			
	160,800		(196,828)		(36,028)		100,806			
	(111,257)		4,712,323		4,601,066		1,000,772			
\$	49,543	\$	4,515,495	\$	4,565,038	\$	1,101,578			

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

September 30, 2010

		Major Gover	nmen		No	nmajor Gov	ernme	ntal Funds
		General		Debt Service		Capital Projects		Special Revenue
Assets	4				_		_	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,110,265	\$	55,698	\$	186,598	\$	79,922
Investments		11,496		115,068		-		-
Receivables, net Total Assets	\$	184,686 1,306,447	\$	62,022 232,788	\$	186,598	\$	79,922
Total Assets	Φ	1,500,447	Ψ	232,766	φ	180,398	Φ	19,922
Liabilities								
Accounts payable and								
accrued liabilities	\$	157,260	\$	-	\$	_	\$	_
Deferred revenue		44,332		62,022	·	-	·	_
Total Liabilities		201,592		62,022	1	_		_
	_			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Fund Balances								
Reserved for:								
Debt service		-		170,766		-		-
Special projects		-		-		-		79,922
Designated for capital projects		-		-		186,598		-
Unreserved and undesignated		1,104,855		-				_
Total Fund Balances		1,104,855		170,766		186,598		79,922
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	1,306,447	\$	232,788	\$	186,598	\$	79,922
Adjustments for the Statement of Net Assets:								
Capital assets used in governmental activities	are no	of current finan	cial					
resources and, therefore, not reported in the								
Capital assets - non-depreciable	50 101	imiloittai tanas	•				\$	39,799
Capital assets - net depreciable							Ψ	157,864
cupital association activities								137,001
Other long-term assets are not available to pay expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in		-	nds.					
Some liabilities, including bonds payable, are	not re	ported as liabi	lities					
in the governmental funds.								
Accrued interest payable							\$	(13,546)
Non-current liabilities due in one year								(207,536)
Non-current liabilities due in more than	one y	/ear						(1,575,533)

Net Assets of Governmental Activities

Total					
$\mathbf{G}\mathbf{o}$	vernmental				
	Funds				
\$	1,432,483				
	126,564				
	246,708				
\$	1,805,755				
\$	157,260				
	106,354				
	263,614				
	170,766				
	79,922				
	186,598				
	1,104,855				
	1,542,141				

197,663

106,354

(1,796,615) \$ 49,543

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

Revenues General Service Projects Rev	ecial enue -
	-
	-
Property taxes \$ 350,884 \$ 260,871 \$ - \$	
Sales tax 741,666	-
Franchise and local taxes 106,014 -	57,324
Licenses and permits 26,883	-
Fines and forfeitures 103,999	9,349
Charges for services 452,408	-
Intergovernmental	61,841
Investment income 279 2,540 -	-
Other revenue 20,567 - 22,746	36,645
Total Revenues 1,802,700 263,411 22,746	165,159
Expenditures	
Current:	
General government 407,294 - 33,853	-
Public safety 903,431	-
Code enforcement 105,813	_
Public works 572,868	_
Culture and recreation 45,854	96,205
Debt Service:	
Principal - 165,000 -	-
Interest and fiscal charges - 91,945 -	-
Total Expenditures 2,035,260 256,945 33,853	96,205
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues	
Over (Under) Expenditures (232,560) 6,466 (11,107)	68,954
Other Financing Sources (Uses)	
Transfers 221,296 -	_
Debt issued 26,803	_
Total Other Financing Sources 248,099	
Net Change in Fund Balance 15,539 6,466 (11,107)	68,954
Beginning fund balances 1,089,316 164,300 197,705	10,968
Ending Fund Balances \$ 1,104,855 \$ 170,766 \$ 186,598 \$	79,922

Gov	Total ernmental Funds
\$	611,755
-	741,666
	163,338
	26,883
	113,348
	452,408
	61,841
	2,819
	79,958
	2,254,016
	441,147
	903,431
	105,813
	572,868
	142,059
	165,000
	91,945
	2,422,263
	(168,247)
	221,296
P-1-1	26,803
	248,099
	79,852
\$	1,462,289 1,542,141

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, 2010

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

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 79,852
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	26,803
Depreciation expense	(118,588)
Revenues that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues	
in the funds.	
Deferred revenue	7,819
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.	
Debt issued	(26,803)
Principal expenditures	190,429
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	1,288
Accided interest	 1,200
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 160,800

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

September 30, 2010

	Gas		Water and Sewer		Total	
Assets						
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	774,756	\$	551,580	\$	1,326,336
Receivables, net		2,170		34,091		36,261
Inventory		29,864		63,514		93,378
Total Current Assets		806,790		649,185		1,455,975
Noncurrent Assets						
Capital assets:						
Non-depreciable		_		87,624		87,624
Net depreciable capital assets		137,891		3,396,294		3,534,185
Total Noncurrent Assets	1	137,891		3,483,918		3,621,809
Total Assets		944,681		4,133,103		5,077,784
Liabilities						
Current Liabilities						
Customer deposits		22,981		55,068		78,049
Total Current Liabilities		23,353		57,792		81,145
Noncurrent Liabilities						
Due within one year						_
Due in more than one year		8,305		472,839		481,144
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		8,305		472,839		481,144
Total Liabilities		31,658		530,631		562,289
Net Assets						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		129,586		3,011,079		3,140,665
Unrestricted		783,437		591,393		1,374,830
Total Net Assets	\$	913,023	\$	3,602,472	\$	4,515,495

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

			Gas	•	Water and Sewer	Total	
Operating Revenues Charges for services Other revenue		\$	760,294	\$	708,224 1,371	\$	1,468,518
Other revenue	Total Operating Revenues		760,294		709,595		1,371 1,469,889
Operating Expenses							
Costs of sales and se	ervices		442,831		818,816		1,261,647
Depreciation		-	13,426		143,981		157,407
	Total Operating Expenses		456,257		962,797		1,419,054
	Operating Income		304,037		(253,202)		50,835
Nonoperating Revenues							
Investment income			1,786		1,029		2,815
Interest expense			(6,000)		(23,182)		(29,182)
Total Nonoperating Revenues		**************************************	(4,214)		(22,153)		(26,367)
Income Be	fore Transfers		299,823		(275,355)		24,468
Transfers			(110,648)		(110,648)		(221,296)
	Change in Net Assets		189,175		(386,003)		(196,828)
Beginning net assets			723,848		3,988,475		4,712,323
	Ending Net Assets	\$	913,023	\$	3,602,472	\$	4,515,495

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

	Gas		Water and Sewer		Total	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities						
Receipts from customers	\$	769,045	\$	710,956	\$	1,480,001
Payments to suppliers and employees		(453,860)		(836,717)		(1,290,577)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		315,185		(125,761)		189,424
Cash Flows from Capital and Related						
Financing Activities						
Capital lease payments		(6,001)		(23,182)		(29,183)
Net Cash (Used) by Capital			-	(3)		(==,===)
and Related Financing Activities		(6,001)		(23,182)		(29,183)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities						
Transfers		(110,648)		(110,648)		(221,296)
Interest on investments		1,786		1,029		2,815
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities		(108,862)		(109,619)		(218,481)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		200,322		(258,562)		(58,240)
Beginning cash and cash equivalents		574,434	\$	810,142		1,384,576
Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	774,756	\$	551,580	\$	1,326,336
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss)						
to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities						
Operating Income	\$	304,037	\$	(253,202)	\$	50,835
Adjustments to reconcile operating		,		, , ,		,
income to net cash provided						
by operating activities:						
Depreciation		13,426		143,981		157,407
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		•		ŕ		,
(Increase) Decrease in:						
Accounts receivable		8,751		1,361		10,112
Inventories		(6,075)		(21,525)		(27,600)
Increase (Decrease) in:				•		, , ,
Accounts payable and accrued liablities		372		2,724		3,096
Customer deposits		(5,326)		900		(4,426)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	315,185	\$	(125,761)	\$	189,424
Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities:						
Contributions of capital assets	\$		\$	-	\$	-

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

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-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 Corporation shall be conveyed to the City. The operations of the Corporation are presented as a governmental fund type. Separate financial statements of the Corporation may be obtained from the City Secretary.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

B. Financial Statement Presentation

These financial statements include implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments. Certain requirements of the statement include:

- A Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) section providing an analysis of the City's overall financial position and results of operations.
- Financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the City's activities.
- A change in the fund financial statements to focus on the major funds.

Statement No. 34 established standards for external financial reporting for all state and local governmental entities, which includes a Statement of Net Assets and a Statement of Activities. It requires the classification of net assets into three components – invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted; and unrestricted. These classifications are defined as follows:

- Invested in capital assets, net of related debt—This component of net assets consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- **Restricted**—This component of net assets consists of constraints placed on net asset use through external constraints imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulation of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- **Unrestricted**—This component of net assets consists of net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt."

C. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) report information 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

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. 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.

Capital Projects Fund

The capital projects funds 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 expansions capital projects fund is reported as a nonmajor 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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

(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.

D. 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 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

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.

E. 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.

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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

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 1% per month, but the penalty remains at a maximum of 12% until paid.

A penalty of 6% and interest of 1% is added to delinquent taxes on February 1. The penalty amount increases to a maximum of 12% on July 1 of each year, with interest continuing to increase at 1% per month until the account is paid. An additional penalty of 15% 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.

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

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 liabilities in the fund financial statements until due. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources, net of the applicable premium or discount and payment 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.

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

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

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, 2010

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) except the capital projects funds, which adopt 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.

HI. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

As of September 30, 2010, the City had the following investments:

Investment Type	<u>I</u>	air Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
Certificates of deposit	\$	328,694	0.05
External investment pools		1,179,786	0.00
Total fair value	\$	1,508,480	
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, 2010, market values of pledged securities and FDIC insurance exceeded bank balances.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

B. Receivables

The following comprise receivable balances at year end:

	 General	_ Del	bt Service	 Gas	Wa	iter/Sewer
Property taxes	\$ 44,331	\$	62,022	\$ -	\$	-
Sales taxes	129,762		-	_		_
Accounts	-		-	10,340		52,091
Franchise	10,593		-	-		-
Allowance	 -			 (8,170)		(18,000)
	\$ 184,686	\$	62,022	\$ 2,170	\$	34,091

C. Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets for governmental activities for the year end were 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	-	-	336,534				
Vehicles	249,022	26,803	-	275,825				
Equipment	229,629	_	-	229,629				
Total other capital assets	2,322,580	26,803	-	2,349,383				
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Infrastructure	(1,411,493)	(75,370)	-	(1,486,863)				
Buildings	(316,026)	(526)	_	(316,552)				
Vehicles	(137,863)	(27,332)	_	(165, 195)				
Equipment	(207,549)	(15,360)	-	(222,909)				
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,072,931)	(118,588)	-	(2,191,519)				
Other capital assets, net	249,649	(91,785)	_	157,864				
Totals	\$ 289,448	\$ (91,785)	\$ -	\$ 197,663				
			Less associated debt	(63,069)				
	Inv	vested in capital asset	s, net of related debt	\$ 134,594				

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

\$ 118,588

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

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

	Begin: Balar	_]	ncreases	(Decı	reases)		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	5,3	56,780		-		-		5,356,780
Gas system	5	02,372		_		-		502,372
Equipment	2	14,687		<u> </u>				214,687
Total other capital assets	6,0	73,839		-		_		6,073,839
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Water/sewer system	(1,8	19,044)		(132, 365)		-		(1,951,409)
Gas system	(3	95,601)		(12,080)		-		(407,681)
Equipment	(1	67,603)		(12,962)				(180,565)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,3	82,248)		(157,407)				(2,539,655)
Other capital assets, net	3,6	91,591		(157,407)		_		3,534,184
Totals	\$ 3,7	79,215	\$	(157,407)	\$	-	\$	3,621,808
					associat			(410,838)
	In	vested in	capi	tal assets, ne	t of relat	ed debt	\$	3,210,969

Depreciation was charged to business-type functions as follows:

Gas	\$ 13,426
Water/Sewer	143,981
Total Business-Type Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 157,407

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.

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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

		Beginning Balance	Additions	R	eductions		Ending Balance		Amounts Due within One Year
Governmental Activities:	-		 					•	
Bonds, notes and other payables:									
General obligation bonds	\$	1,3 25,000	\$ -	\$	40,000	\$	1,285,000	**	\$ 35,000
Certificates of obligation Obligations under capital		560,000	-		125,000		435,000	**	135,000
leases		61,695	 26,803		25,429		63,069	*	37,536
Total Governmental Activities	\$	1,946,695	\$ 26,803	\$	190,429	\$	1,783,069		\$ 207,536
Long-term liabilities due in more than one	year					\$	1,575,533		
* Debt associated with governmental activ	ities (capital assets				\$	63,069	_	
** Debt associated with business-type acti	vities	capital assets				\$	1,720,000	:	
Business-type Activities:									
Obligations under capital						•			- -,
leases	\$	481,144	\$ _	\$	70,305	\$	\$410,838	**	\$ 71,056
Long-term liabilities due in more than one	year					\$	339,782	•	
** Debt associated with business-type acti	vities	capital assets				\$	410,838		

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

	Interest			
Description	Rates	Balance		
Certificates of Obligations				
Series 1998	4.5 - 5.375%	\$	435,000	
Permanent Improvement Bonds				
Series 2004	1.75 - 4.40%		1,285,000	
Total General Long-Term Debt		\$	1,720,000	

Year	 Capital Leases											
Ending	G	Sovernmental Activities					В	Business-Type Activities				
Sept. 30	Principal		Interest		Total		Principal		Interest		Total	
2011	\$ 37,536	\$	3,264	\$	40,800	\$	71,056	\$	17,664	\$	88,720	
2012	25,533		1,503		27,036		66,522		14,681		81,203	
2013	-		-		_		69,483		11,720		81,203	
2014	-		_		-		72,558		8,645		81,203	
2015	-		_		-		75,770		5,433		81,203	
2016	 		-		-		55,450		2,077		57,527	
To tal	\$ 63,069	\$	4,766	\$	67,836	\$	410,838	\$	60,220	\$	471,058	

Equipment acquired under current capital lease obligations was a total of \$474,130 net of accumulated depreciation of \$103,314 in business-type activities and \$75,838 net of accumulated depreciation of \$92,367 in governmental activities.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

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

	 Long-Term Debt									
Year	 Certi	Obligation								
Ending	Obl	ligati	on	Bonds						
Sept. 30	 Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest			
2011	\$ 135,000	\$	23,025	\$	35,000	\$	60,057			
2012	150,000		15,938		30,000		58,745			
2013	150,000		8,062		40,000		57,545			
2014	-		· -		165,000		55,905			
2015	-		-		145,000		48,810			
2016	-		-		125,000		42,285			
2017	-		_		125,000		36,535			
2018	-		-		120,000		30,660			
2019	-		-		100,000		24,900			
2020	-		-		100,000		20,000			
2021	-		_		100,000		15,000			
2022	-		-		100,000		10,000			
2023	_		-		100,000		5,000			
Total	\$ 435,000	\$	47,025	\$	1,285,000	\$	465,442			

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.

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 Required Supplementary Information (RSI) for TMRS. The report also provides

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

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:

	2010	2009
Employee deposit rate	5.00%	5.00%
Matching ratio (city to employee)	1.5 to 1	1 to 1
Years required for vesting	5	5
Service requirement eligibility		
(expressed as age/yrs of service)	60/5, 0/25 100% Repeating,	60/5, 0/25 100% Repeating,
Up dated service credit	Transfers	Transfers
Annuity increase (to retirees)	0% of CPI	0% of CPI

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 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 24-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, 2008 valuation is

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

effective for rates beginning January 2010). The annual pension cost and the net pension obligation (asset) are as follows:

	 2010	 2009	 2008
Annual Req. Contrib. (ARC)	\$ 64,965	\$ 37,427	\$ 38,656
Contributions Made	\$ 64,965	\$ 37,427	\$ 38,656
NPO at the End of Period	\$ 	\$ 	\$ _

The required contribution rates for fiscal year 2010 were determined as part of the December 31, 2007 and 2008 actuarial valuations. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation, December 31, 2009, also follows:

	2010		2009	2008			
Actuarial Valuation Date	12/31/2009		12/31/2008	12/31/2007			
Actuarial Cost Method	Projected Unit Credit	Pro	jected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit			
Amortization Method	Level % of Payroll	Le	vel % of Payroll	Level % of Payroll			
Remaining Amortization Period	23 Years - Closed period	24	Years - Closed period	25 Years - Closed period			
Asset Valuation Method	10-yr Smoothed Market	1	Amortized cost	Amortized cost			
Investment Rate of Return	7.5%		7.5%	7.0%			
Projected Salary Increases	Varies by age and service	Va	aries by age and service	Varies by age and service			
Includes Inflation at	3.00%		3.00%	3.00%			
Cost of Living Adjustments	0%		0%	0%			
			2010				
			2010				
	ctuarial Valuation Date		12/31/2009				
Actuarial Value of Assets		\$	1,332,927				
Actuarial Accrued Liability		\$	1,580,182				
Percentage Funded			84.4%				
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued							
L	iability (UAAL)	\$	247,255				
A	nnual Covered Payroll	\$	877,484				
υ	AAL as a Percentage of						
Covered Payroll			28.2%				

The schedule of funding progress, presented as Required Supplementary Information 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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

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, 2010, the City offered the supplemental death benefit to both active and retired employees.

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 contribution rate to the TMRS SDBF, for the retiree portion, for the year ended September 30, 2010 is shown below.

	2010	2009	2008	2007
Annual Req. Contrib.				
(Rate)	0.06%	0.05%	0.09%	0.06%
Actual Contribution Made	0.06%	0.05%	0.09%	0.06%
Percentage of ARC				
Contrib.	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

	2010						
		Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual	 Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues							
Property taxes	\$	302,464	\$	302,464	\$	350,884	\$ 48,420
Sales tax		800,000		800,000		741,666	(58,334)
Franchise and other taxes		109,820		127,820		106,014	(21,806)
Licenses and permits		88,450		113,450		26,883	(86,567)
Fines and forfeitures		68,000		75,000		103,999	28,999
Charges for services		413,150		413,150		452,408	39,258
Investment income		660		660		279	(381)
Other revenue		16,600		16,600		20,567	3,967
Total Revenues	,	1,799,144		1,849,144		1,802,700	 (46,444)
Expenditures Current:							
General government		449,315		427,362		407,294	20,068
Public safety		906,533		904,319		903,431	888
Code enforcement		, -		106,533		105,813	720
Public works		577,042		576,885		572,868	4,017
Culture and recreation		42,863		48,654		45,854	2,800
Total Expenditures		1,975,753	Province of	2,063,753		2,035,260	28,493
Other Financing Sources							
Transfers in		211,188		211,188		221,296	10,108
Debt issued		, <u>-</u>		, <u>-</u>		26,803	26,803
Total Other		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Pro-marine		
Financing Sources		211,188		211,188	Manual Control	248,099	 36,911
Change in Fund Balance	\$	34,579	\$	(3,421)	\$	15,539	\$ 18,960
Beginning fund balance						1,089,316	
Ending Fund Balance					\$	1,104,855	

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	2010	2009	2008	2007	 2006
Actuarial Valuation Date	12/31/2009	12/31/2008	12/31/2007	12/31/2006	12/31/2005
Actuarial Value of Assets	\$ 1,332,927	\$ 1,321,233	\$ 1,235,292	\$ 1,170,058	\$ 1,143,807
Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$ 1,580,182	\$ 1,380,532	\$ 1,293,918	\$ 1,330,651	\$ 1,287,176
Percentage Funded	84.4%	95.7%	95.5%	87.9%	88.9%
Unfunded Actuarial					
Accrued Liability	\$ 247,255	\$ 59,299	\$ 58,626	\$ 160,593	\$ 143,369
Annual Covered Payroll	\$ 877,484	\$ 748,750	\$ 747,021	\$ 688,015	\$ 676,673
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability					
(UAAL) % of Covered Payroll	28.2%	7.9%	7.8%	23.3%	21.2%
Net Pension Obligation (NPO)					
at the Beginning of Period	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Annual Req. Contrib. (ARC)	\$ 64,965	\$ 37,427	\$ 38,656	\$ 36,794	\$ 32,983
Contributions Made	\$ 64,965	\$ 37,427	\$ 38,656	\$ 36,794	\$ 32,983
NPO at the End of Period	\$ _	\$ _	\$ •	\$ _	\$ -

	2005
	12/31/2004
\$	1,040,494
\$	1,173,282
	88.7%
\$	132,788
-	•
\$	679,634
	19.5%
\$	-
\$	35,554
\$	35,554
\$	-

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