ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

of the

CITY OF WALLER, TEXAS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

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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, 2012, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These basic 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 basic 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, 2012, 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 ("GAAP") in the United States of America.

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The Management's Discussion and Analysis, budgetary comparison information and schedules of funding progress, identified as Required Supplementary Information on the table of contents, are not required parts of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by the 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.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's financial statements as a whole. The combining statements and schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. The combining statements and schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Belt Harris Pechacek, Illp

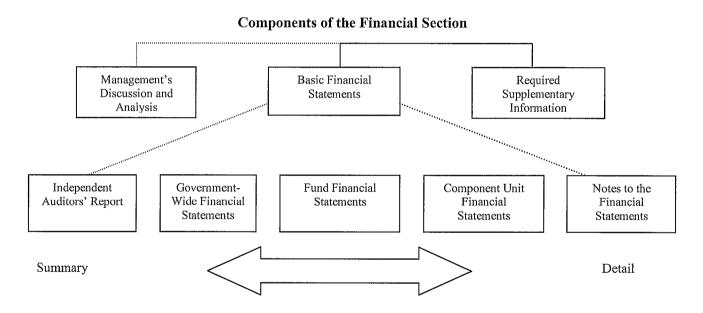
Belt Harris Pechacek, LLLP *Certified Public Accountants* Houston, Texas December 18, 2012 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

CITY OF WALLER, TEXAS MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

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, 2012. 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.

CITY OF WALLER, TEXAS MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

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.

CITY OF WALLER, TEXAS MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued) For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

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

Proprietary Funds

The City maintains one type of proprietary fund, an enterprise fund, 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 \$5,501,922 at year end.

A large portion of the City's net assets, 46 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, 2012

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

				20	0 12			
		overnmental Activities	В	ısiness-Type Activities	Rec	conciliation	G	Total Primary overnment
Current and other assets	\$	1,883,569	\$	1,357,241	\$	-	\$	3,240,810
Capital assets, net		556,240		3,923,978				4,480,218
Total Assets		2,439,809		5,281,219		-		7,721,028
Long-term liabilities		1,605,534		403,593		-		2,009,127
Other liabilities		91,921	_	118,058		-		209,979
Total Liabilities		1,697,455		521,651		_		2,219,106
Net assets:								
Invested in capital assets,								
net of related debt		383,177		3,534,006		(1,370,000)		2,547,183
Restricted		549,618		-		-		549,618
Unrestricted		(190,441)		1,225,562		1,370,000		2,405,121
Total Net Assets	\$	742,354	\$	4,759,568	\$	-	\$	5,501,922
				20	011			
	_		_					Total
		overnmental Activities	Bı	isiness-Type Activities	Dec	conciliation	ſ	Primary overnment
Current and other assets	\$	2,020,287	\$	1,609,255	<u></u>	concination	\$	3,629,542
Capital assets, net	Ψ	2,020,207	Ψ		Ψ		Ψ	5,027,542
Capital assets, net		211 208		3 837 477		_		4 043 720
Total Assets		211,298 2,231,585		3,832,422 5,441,677		-		4,043,720 7,673,262
Total Assets		2,231,585		5,441,677		<u> </u>		7,673,262
Total Assets Long-term liabilities		2,231,585 1,665,427		5,441,677 531,656		-		7,673,262 2,197,083
Total Assets		2,231,585		5,441,677				7,673,262
Total Assets Long-term liabilities Other liabilities		2,231,585 1,665,427 93,840		5,441,677 531,656 102,086		- - - - -		7,673,262 2,197,083 195,926
Total Assets Long-term liabilities Other liabilities Total Liabilities Net assets:		2,231,585 1,665,427 93,840		5,441,677 531,656 102,086				7,673,262 2,197,083 195,926
Total Assets Long-term liabilities Other liabilities Total Liabilities		2,231,585 1,665,427 93,840		5,441,677 531,656 102,086				7,673,262 2,197,083 195,926
Total Assets Long-term liabilities Other liabilities Total Liabilities Net assets: Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		2,231,585 1,665,427 93,840 1,759,267		5,441,677 531,656 102,086 633,742				7,673,262 2,197,083 195,926 2,393,009
Total Assets Long-term liabilities Other liabilities Total Liabilities Net assets: Invested in capital assets,		2,231,585 1,665,427 93,840 1,759,267 180,181		5,441,677 531,656 102,086 633,742		- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		7,673,262 2,197,083 195,926 2,393,009 1,945,333

A portion of the primary government's net assets, \$549,618, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net assets, \$2,405,121, 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 due to positive net operating results. Compared to the prior year, total revenues decreased while total expenses increased. 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, 2012

CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

	Governmental Activities				Busine Act	ess-T ivitie		Total Primary Government			
	2012		2011		2012		2011		2012		2011
Revenues				_							
Program revenues:											
Charges for services	\$ 714,51	2 \$	686,360	\$	1,227,040	\$	1,486,069	\$	1,941,552	\$	2,172,429
Capital grants and contributions	236,69	5	282,797		-		-		236,696		282,797
General revenues:											
Property taxes	721,75	3	653,331		-		-		721,758		653,331
Sales taxes	856,83	3	809,564		-		-		856,838		809,564
Franchise taxes	179,53	3	150,302		-		-		179,538		150,302
Investment income	10,90	3	31,078		1,498		91		12,406		31,169
Other revenues	15,38	<u> </u>	33,512		-		-		15,387		33,512
Total Revenues	2,735,63	7	2,646,944		1,228,538		1,486,160		3,964,175		4,133,104
Expenses											
General government	465,08	3	447,472		-		-		465,088		447,472
Public safety	931,10	3	862,958		-		-		931,103		862,958
Code enforcement	116,68	5	157,974		-		-		116,685		157,974
Public works	724,57)	593,174		-		-		724,579		593,174
Culture and recreation	178,72	3	140,185		-		-		178,723		140,185
Interest and fiscal agent fees	76,64	7	86,062		-		-		76,647		86,062
Gas		-	· –		351,390		434,116		351,390		434,116
Water and sewer		-	-		898,291		846,350		898,291		846,350
Total Expenses	2,492,82		2,287,825		1,249,681	_	1,280,466		3,742,506		3,568,291
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets											
Before Transfers	242,812	2	359,119		(21,143)		205,694		221,669		564,813
Transfers	27,224	L	232,978		(27,224)		(232,978)		-		-
Change in Net Assets	270,030	;	592,097		(48,367)		(27,284)		221,669		564,813
Beginning net assets	472,318		(119,779)		4,807,935		4,835,219		5,280,253		4,715,440
Ending Net Assets	\$ 742,354		472,318	\$	4,759,568	\$	4,807,935	\$	5,501,922	\$	5,280,253

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

Governmental and Business-Type Activities

The City reported a minimal increase in total revenues in governmental activities during the year due to a decrease in capital grants and contributions that were offset by increases in property taxes (due to higher tax rates), sales taxes, and franchise taxes. The City also reported a decrease in total revenues and expenses in business-type activities as a result of decreased water and gas consumption during the year due to more favorable weather conditions.

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 unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the City's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

The City's governmental funds reflect a combined fund balance of \$1,698,975. Of the total governmental fund balance, \$549,618 is restricted for debt service and special projects. The remaining balance of \$1,149,357 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 \$1,149,357. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 45 percent of total general expenditures. The general fund demonstrated an overall increase of \$38,647 as a result of increased property tax revenues from an increase in the property tax rates.

The debt service fund has a total fund balance of \$191,956, 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 \$14,624. This increase can be primarily attributed to a larger amount of property tax revenue as noted above.

<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 \$2,130,811, a positive budget variance of \$12,006 from the final budget. This variance is due to more interest revenue than expected. Total expenditures had a negative budget variance of \$192,584 from the final budget. This variance is due to the capital outlay related to three new capital leases in the current 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 \$556,240 and \$3,923,978, 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.

CITY OF WALLER, TEXAS MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

VAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Conuni

For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

Long-Term Debt – At the end of the current year, the City had total long-term debt in governmental activities of \$1,605,534 and business-type activities of \$403,593.

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, 2012

		Primary Government							
		Governmental			isiness-Type				
			Activities		Activities	Re	econciliation		<u> </u>
Assets									
Current assets:									
Cash and cash equivalents		\$	1,617,219	\$	1,220,848	\$	-	\$	2,838,067
Receivables (net of allowance for	or		0.000		24.264				200 51 (
uncollectible)			266,350		34,364		-		300,714
Inventory			-		102,029	P7-01	-		102,029
Constant according			1,883,569		1,357,241				3,240,810
Capital assets:			20 700		97 (24				107 400
Non-depreciable			39,799		87,624		-		127,423
Net depreciable capital assets			516,441		3,836,354				4,352,795
			556,240	<u></u>	3,923,978				4,480,218
	Total Assets		2,439,809		5,281,219		-		7,721,028
<u>Liabilities</u>									
Current liabilities:									
Accounts payable and									
accrued liabilities			81,224		38,708		-		119,932
Customer deposits			-		79,350		_		79,350
Accrued interest payable			10,697		-		-		10,697
			91,921		118,058				209,979
Noncurrent liabilities:									
Due within one year			297,262		139,221		-		436,483
Due in more than one year			1,308,272		264,372		-		1,572,644
			1,605,534		403,593		_		2,009,127
ŗ	Total Liabilities		1,697,455		521,651				2,219,106
Net Assets (Deficit)									
Invested in capital assets, net									
of related debt			383,177		3,534,006		(1,370,000)		2,547,183
Restricted for:									
Debt service			191,956		-		-		191,956
Special projects			357,662		-		-		357,662
Unrestricted			(190,441)		1,225,562		1,370,000		2,405,121
ſ	Fotal Net Assets	\$	742,354	\$	4,759,568	\$	-	\$	5,501,922

Component Unit								
\$	980,032							
	49,223							
	-							
	1,029,255							
	-							
	-							
	-							
	1,029,255							

3,156
-
-
3,156
-
-
-
3,156
-
-

-
 1,026,099
\$ 1,026,099

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

				Program	Reven	ues
						Capital
Functions/Programs		Evenences	C	harges for	Grants and	
Primary Government		Expenses		Services		tributions
Governmental Activities						
General government	\$	465,088	\$	488,142	\$	75,024
Public safety	Φ	931,103	φ	145,362	φ	75,024
Code enforcement		116,685		42,133		-
Public works		724,579		42,155		-
Culture and recreation		178,723		38,875		- 161,672
Interest and fees on debt		76,647		30,075		101,072
Total Governmental Activities	·	2,492,825		714,512		-
	<u> </u>	2,492,823		/14,312	<u></u>	236,696
Business-Type Activities Gas		351,390		440,483		
Water and sewer		898,291		440,483 786,557		-
Total Business-Type Activities		1,249,681		1,227,040		
Total Primary Government	\$	3,742,506	\$	1,941,552	\$	236,696
Component Unit	Ψ <u></u>	5,712,500	Ψ	1,911,992	Ψ	230,070
Waller Economic Development Corporation	\$	211,704	¢		\$	
waner Economic Development Corporation	ф 		ۍ 		ф	-
		ieral Revenue	s:			
	-	axes				
		Property taxes				
		Sales tax				
		Franchise and		axes		
		vestment inco	me			
	0	ther revenue				
	Tra	nsfers				
		1	'otal (General Rever		
	_			Ch	ange in	1 Net Assets
	Beg	inning net asse	ets		Y 1 X I	NT / A · ·
					Ending	g Net Assets

	I	rimary Governme	nt				
Gov	vernmental	Business-Type			Component		
A	ctivities	Activities		Total	Unit		
\$	98,078	\$-	\$	98,078	\$	-	
	(785,741)	-		(785,741)		-	
	(74,552)	-		(74,552)		-	
	(724,579)	-		(724,579)		-	
	21,824	-		21,824		-	
	(76,647)	-		(76,647)		-	
	(1,541,617)			(1,541,617)		-	
	-	89,093		89,093		-	
	-	(111,734)		(111,734)		-	
	-	(22,641)		(22,641)		-	
	(1,541,617)	(22,641)		(1,564,258)		-	
				-		(211,704)	
	721,758	-		721,758		-	
	856,838	-		856,838		285,324	
	179,538	-		179,538		-	
	10,908	1,498		12,406		1,071	
	15,387	-		15,387		-	
	27,224	(27,224)		-		-	
	1,811,653	(25,726)		1,785,927		286,395	
	270,036	(48,367)		221,669		74,691	
	472,318	4,807,935		5,280,253		951,408	
5	742,354	\$ 4,759,568	\$	5,501,922	\$	1,026,099	

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS September 30, 2012

		Major Gover	nmen	tal Funds Debt		Vonmajor vernmental	G	Total vernmental
		General		Service	Gu	Funds	Gu	Funds
Assets		General		Scivice		<u>r'unus</u>		<u>r'unus</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,067,083	\$	191,956	\$	358,180	\$	1,617,219
Receivables, net		212,771	•	53,579		, _		266,350
Total Assets	\$	1,279,854	\$	245,535	\$	358,180	\$	1,883,569
Liabilities								
Accounts payable and	<u>~</u>		.		.		٠	
accrued liabilities	\$	80,706	\$	-	\$	518	\$	81,224
Deferred revenue		49,791	·	53,579		-		103,370
Total Liabilities		130,497	. <u> </u>	53,579		518		184,594
<u>Fund Balances</u>								
Restricted for:								
Debt service		_		191,956		-		191,956
Special projects		_		-		357,662		357,662
Unassigned		1,149,357		-				1,149,357
Total Fund Balances		1,149,357		191,956		357,662		1,698,975
i otar i una Datanceo		1,119,557				557,002		1,090,975
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	1,279,854	\$	245,535	\$	358,180		
Adjustments for the Statement of Net Assets:								
Capital assets used in governmental activities a								
resources and, therefore, not reported in the g	gover	nmental funds.						
Capital assets - non-depreciable						39,799		
Capital assets - net depreciable						516,441		
								556,240
Other long-term assets are not available to pay		-						
expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the	ne go	vernmental fun	ıds.					103,370
Some liabilities, including bonds payable, are r	not re	ported as liabil	ities					
in the governmental funds.								
Accrued interest payable						(10,697)		
Non-current liabilities due in one year						(297,262)		
Non-current liabilities due in more than	one y	rear				(1,308,272)		
I	Net A	ssets of Gover	rnmei	ntal Activities			\$	(1,616,231) 742,354

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

		Major Gover	nmen	ital Funds	Nonmajor	Total		
		General		Debt Service	Governmental Fund	Go	overnmental Funds	
Revenues								
Property taxes	\$	457,959	\$	268,805	\$-	\$	726,764	
Sales tax		856,838		-	-		856,838	
Franchise and local taxes		124,527		-	55,011		179,538	
Licenses and permits		42,133		-	-		42,133	
Fines and forfeitures		136,381		-	8,981		145,362	
Charges for services		488,142		-	-		488,142	
Intergovernmental		-		-	161,672		161,672	
Investment income		9,444		1,464	-		10,908	
Other revenue		15,387			38,875		54,262	
Total Revenues	F-0	2,130,811		270,269	264,539		2,665,619	
Expenditures								
Current:								
General government		422,319		-	-		422,319	
Public safety		1,095,254		-	-		1,095,254	
Code enforcement		116,685		-	-		116,685	
Public works		794,568		-	223,341		1,017,909	
Culture and recreation		53,368		-	225,741		279,109	
Debt Service:								
Principal		85,509		180,000	-		265,509	
Interest and fiscal charges		2,481		75,645	-		78,126	
Total Expenditures		2,570,184		255,645	449,082		3,274,911	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		(439,373)		14,624	(184,543)		(609,292)	
Other Financing Sources								
Transfers in		250,565		-	-		250,565	
Debt issued		227,455		-	· _		227,455	
Total Other Financing Sources		478,020					478,020	
Net Change in Fund Balances		38,647		14,624	(184,543)		(131,272)	
Beginning fund balances		1,110,710		177,332	542,205		1,830,247	
Ending Fund Balances	\$	1,149,357	\$	191,956	\$ 357,662	\$	1,698,975	

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

ES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	5 (131,2	72)
Covernmental funds report conital outlaws as expenditures. However, in the		
Overminental 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	409,5	50
Depreciation expense	(64,6	08)
Revenues that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues		
in the funds.		
Deferred revenue	(5,0)	06)
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	(227,4:	55)
Change in compensated absences	21,83	
Principal expenditures	265,50	09
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	1,4'	70
	1,4	17
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities \$	5 270,03	36

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

September 30, 2012

	Gas	Water and Sewer		Total	
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 776,235	\$	444,613	\$	1,220,848
Receivables, net	3,516		30,848		34,364
Inventory	37,460		64,569		102,029
Total Current Assets	817,211	· ·	540,030		1,357,241
Noncurrent assets					
Capital assets:					
Non-depreciable	-		87,624		87,624
Net depreciable capital assets	210,035		3,626,319		3,836,354
Total Noncurrent Assets	210,035		3,713,943		3,923,978
Total Assets	1,027,246	•	4,253,973		5,281,219
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	18,819		19,889		38,708
Customer deposits	22,835		56,515		79,350
Total Current Liabilities	41,654		76,404		118,058
Noncurrent liabilities					
Due within one year	9,290		129,931		139,221
Due in more than one year	8,755		255,617		264,372
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	18,045		385,548		403,593
Total Liabilities	59,699		461,952		521,651
<u>Net Assets</u>					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	210,035		3,323,971		3,534,006
Unrestricted	757,512		468,050		1,225,562
Total Net Assets	\$ 967,547	\$	3,792,021	\$	4,759,568

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

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

			Gas	 Water and Sewer		Total
Operating Revenues Charges for services Other revenue		\$	440,483	\$ 766,652 19,905	\$	1,207,135 19,905
	Total Operating Revenues	<u></u>	440,483	786,557		1,227,040
<u>Operating Expenses</u> Costs of sales and services			339,212	679,293		1,018,505
Depreciation			12,080	 204,104	·····	216,184
	Total Operating Expenses		351,292	 883,397		1,234,689
	Operating Income		89,191	 (96,840)	. <u> </u>	(7,649)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expe	enses)					
Investment income	<u>.</u>		945	553		1,498
Interest expense			(98)	 (14,894)		(14,992)
Total Nonop	erating Revenues (Expenses)		847	 (14,341)		(13,494)
	Income Before Transfers		90,038	(111,181)		(21,143)
Capital contributions			-	223,341		223,341
Transfers			(125,283)	 (125,282)		(250,565)
	Change in Net Assets		(35,245)	(13,122)		(48,367)
Beginning net assets			1,002,792	3,805,143		4,807,935
	Ending Net Assets	\$	967,547	\$ 3,792,021	\$	4,759,568

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

		Gas	١	Vater and Sewer		Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	L					
Receipts from customers	\$	454,210	\$	820,543	\$	1,274,753
Payments to suppliers and employees		(345,884)		(666,064)		(1,011,948)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		108,326		154,479		262,805
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities						
Transfers		(125,283)		(125,282)		(250,565)
Net Cash (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities		(125,283)		(125,282)		(250,565)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities						
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		-		(84,400)		(84,400)
Interest expense		(98)		(14,894)		(14,992)
Principal payments		(9,116)		(118,182)		(127,298)
Net Cash (Used) by Capital						
and Related Financing Activities		(9,214)		(217,476)		(226,690)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities						
Interest on investments		945		553		1,498
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities		945		553		1,498
Net (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(25,226)		(187,726)		(212,952)
Beginning cash and cash equivalents		801,461		632,339		1,433,800
Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	776,235	\$	444,613	\$	1,220,848
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss)						
to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities						
Operating income	\$	89,191	\$	(96,840)	\$	(7,649)
Adjustments to reconcile operating						
income to net cash provided						
by operating activities:						
Depreciation		12,080		204,104		216,184
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:						
(Increase) Decrease in:		10 505		22 000		48 810
Accounts receivable		13,727		33,986		47,713
Inventories		(7,596)		(1,055)		(8,651)
Increase (Decrease) in: Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(2,673)		13,512		10,839
Compensated absences		(2,073)		(116)		(765)
Customer deposits		4,246		888		5,134
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	108,326	\$	154,479	\$	262,805
Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities:						
Contributions of capital assets	\$	-	\$	223,341	\$	223,341
Controlucio or oupling about	Ψ	<u></u>	÷	220,011	¥	223,571

CITY OF WALLER, TEXAS NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

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 exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

Discretely Presented Component Unit

Waller Economic Development Corporation

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

The Corporation was created by the City under the Texas Development Corporation Act of 1979 for the purpose of promoting, assisting, and enhancing economic and development activities on behalf of the City. The Board of Directors is appointed by and serves at the discretion of the City Council. City Council approval is required for annual budgets and bonded debt issuance. In the event of dissolution, net 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, 2012

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.

CITY OF WALLER, TEXAS NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

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 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 (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

CITY OF WALLER, TEXAS NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

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.

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.

CITY OF WALLER, TEXAS NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

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.

CITY OF WALLER, TEXAS NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

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.

A react Description	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 longterm 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 payments 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

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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

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.

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with 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.

A. Expenditures in Excess of Appropriations

General Fund	
General government	\$ 8,344
Public safety	\$ 40,376
Public works	\$136,047
Debt service	\$ 16,596

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

As of September 30, 2012, the City had the following investments:

		Weighted Average
Investment Type	 Fair Value	Maturity (Years)
Certificates of deposit	\$ 130,041	0.10
External investment pools	 1,147,859	0.00
Total fair value	\$ 1,277,900	
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 \$1,147,859 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, 2012, market values of pledged securities and FDIC insurance exceeded bank balances.

B. Receivables

The following comprise receivable balances at year end:

	General	De	bt Service	Gas	W	ater/Sewer
Property taxes	\$ 49,790	\$	53,579	\$ -	\$	-
Sales taxes	147,670		-	. –		-
Accounts	-		-	11,686		73,390
Franchise	15,311		-	-		-
Allowance	-		-	(8,170)		(42,542)
	\$ 212,771	\$	53,579	\$ 3,516	\$	30,848

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	295,386	83,589	-	378,975				
Vehicles	293,076	225,575	-	518,651				
Equipment	241,868	100,386	-	342,254				
Total other capital assets	2,337,725	409,550	-	2,747,275				
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Infrastructure	(1,507,395)	-	-	(1,507,395)				
Buildings	(234,286)	(4,956)	-	(239,242)				
Vehicles	(193,692)	(46,448)	-	(240,140)				
Equipment	(230,853)	(13,204)		(244,057)				
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,166,226)	(64,608)	-	(2,230,834)				
Other capital assets, net	171,499	344,942		516,441				
Totals	\$ 211,298	\$ 344,942	\$	556,240				

Less associated debt (173,063)

383,177

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt \$

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 \$ 64,608

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		5,370,780		307,740		-	5,678,520
Gas system		502,372		-		-	502,372
Equipment		626,175		-		-	 626,175
Total other capital assets		6,499,327		307,740		-	6,807,067
Less accumulated depreciation for:							
Water/sewer system		(2,083,803)		(133,704)		-	(2,217,507)
Gas system		(419,761)		(12,080)		-	(431,841)
Equipment		(250,965)		(70,400)		-	(321,365)
Total accumulated depreciation		(2,754,529)		(216,184)		-	 (2,970,713)
Other capital assets, net		3,744,798		91,556		-	 3,836,354
Totals	\$	3,832,422	\$	91,556	\$	-	 3,923,978

Less associated debt(389,972)Invested in capital assets, net of related debt\$ 3,534,006

Depreciation was charged to business-type functions as follows:

Gas	\$ 12,080
Water/Sewer	 204,104
Total Business-Type Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 216,184

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, 2012

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		D	Amounts ue Within Dne Year
Governmental Activities:										
Bonds, notes and other payables:										
General obligation bonds	\$	1,250,000	\$	~	\$	30,000	\$ 1,220,000		\$	40,000
Certificates of obligation		300,000		-		150,000	150,000			150,000
Obligations under capital leases		31,117		227,455		85,509	173,063	*		51,038
Other liabilities:										
Compensated absences		84,310		43,778		65,617	62,471			56,224
Total Governmental										
Activities	\$	1,665,427	\$	271,233	\$	331,126	\$ 1,605,534		\$	297,262
		Long-t	erm lia	abilities due in	more t	han one year	\$ 1,308,272			
	* Del	ot associated w	ith gov	vernmental acti	vities o	apital assets	\$ 173,063			
							 	•		
Business-Type Activities:										
Obligations under capital leases	\$	517,270	\$	-	\$	127,298	\$ 389,972	**	\$	126,962
Compensated absences		14,386	<u> </u>	11,440		12,205	 13,621			12,259
Total Business-Type										
Activities	\$	531,656	\$	11,440	\$	139,503	\$ 403,593		\$	139,221
		Long-t	erm lia	abilities due in	more t	nan one year	 264,372			
	** Del	ot associated w	ith bus	siness-type acti	vities o	apital assets	\$ 389,972			

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

	Interest	
Description	Rates	Balance
Governmental Activites		
General Obligation Bonds		
Permanent Improvement Bonds, Series 2004	4.10-5.00%	\$ 1,220,000
Certificates of Obligation		
Certificates of Obligation, Series 1998	5.375%	150,000
Total Bonds and Certificat	tes of Obligation	 1,370,000
Capital Leases		
2011 John Deere Tractor/Mower	2.990%	79,498
2011 Ford F750 Dump Truck	2.990%	55,371
2012 Chevrolet Tahoes (2)	2.990%	38,194
Tota	l Capital Leases	 173,063
Total General I	Long-Term Debt	\$ 1,543,063
Business-Type Activities		
Capital Leases		
Water Storage Tank	4.000%	\$ 153,221
WISD-GST	5.000%	120,039
ARS	2.990%	116,712
Total General I	Long-Term Debt	\$ 389,972

Equipment acquired under current capital lease obligations was a total of \$540,607 net of accumulated depreciation of \$184,582 in business-type activities and \$349,117 net of accumulated depreciation of \$162,301 in governmental activities.

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

Long-Term Debt									
	Certificates	of O	bligation		General Obl	ion Bonds			
J	Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest		
\$	150,000	\$	8,062	\$	40,000	\$	57,545		
	-		-		165,000		55,905		
	-		-		145,000		48,810		
	-		-		125,000		42,285		
	-		-		125,000		36,535		
	-		-		520,000		100,560		
	-		-		100,000	_	5,000		
\$	150,000	\$	8,062	\$	1,220,000	\$	346,640		
	\$	Principal \$ 150,000 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Principal \$ 150,000 \$ - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Certificates of ObligationPrincipalInterest\$ 150,000\$ 8,062<	Certificates of Obligation Principal Interest \$ 150,000 \$ 8,062 \$ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Certificates of Obligation General Obligation Principal Interest Principal \$ 150,000 \$ 8,062 \$ 40,000 - - 165,000 - - 145,000 - - 125,000 - - 520,000 - - 100,000	Certificates of Obligation General Obligation Principal Interest Principal \$ 150,000 \$ 8,062 \$ 40,000 \$ - - 165,000 \$ - - 125,000 - - - 125,000 - - - 520,000 - - - 100,000 -		

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.

The annual requirements to amortize capital leases outstanding at year end were as follows:

Year	 Capital Leases										
Ending	Governmen	tal A	ctivities		Business-Ty	pe A	ctivities				
Sept. 30	 Principal		Interest]	Principal		Interest				
2013	\$ 51,038	\$	5,219	\$	126,962	\$	15,268				
2014	52,583		3,674		131,790		10,441				
2015	34,206		2,093		75,770		5,433				
2016	 35,236		1,062		55,450		2,077				
Total	\$ 173,063	\$	12,048	\$	389,972	\$	33,219				

E. Operating Lease

The City is committed under a noncancelable operating lease for a building used by the police department. Future minimum operating lease commitments are as follows:

Year Ending	
September 30,	Amount
2013	\$ 50,400
2014	50,400
2015	50,400
2016	12,600
Total	\$ 163,800

CITY OF WALLER, TEXAS NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

Rent expenditures were \$47,898 for the year ended September 30, 2012.

F. Interfund Transactions

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

Transfer Out	Transfer In	Amounts					
Water and Sewer Fund	General Fund	\$	125,282				
Gas Fund	General Fund		125,283				
		\$	250 565				

G. Fund Equity

As of September 30, 2012, \$55,011 of the City's total fund balance is restricted by enabling legislation.

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), 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 800-924-8677. In addition, the report is available on TMRS's website at <u>www.TMRS.com</u>.

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:

	2012	2011
Employee deposit rate	5.00%	5.00%
Matching ratio (City to employee)	1.5 to 1	1.5 to 1
Years required for vesting	5	5
Service requirement eligibility		
(expressed as ages/yrs of service	60/5, 0/25	60/5, 0/25
Updated service credit	100% Repeating,	100% Repeating,
	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 percent, 150 percent, or 200 percent) 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 25-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, 2011 valuation is effective for rates beginning January 2013).

Three-year trend information for the annual pension cost (APC) is as follows:

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

	2012		2011	2010
Annual req. contrib. (ARC)	\$	53,914	\$ 77,538	\$ 64,965
Contributions made		53,914	77,538	 64,965
NPO at the end of period	\$	-	\$ 	\$ ~

The required contribution rates for fiscal year 2012 were determined as part of the December 31, 2009 and 2010 actuarial valuations. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation, December 31, 2011, also follows:

	2012	2011	2010
Actuarial valuation date	12/31/2011	12/31/2010	12/31/2009
Actuarial cost method	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization method	Level % of Payroll	Level % of Payroll	Level % of Payroll
Remaining amortization period	24.5 Years - Closed	23.7 Years - Closed	23.4 Years - Closed
Asset valuation method	10-yr Smoothed Market	10-yr Smoothed Market	10-yr Smoothed Market
Investment rate of return	7.0%	7.0%	7.5%
Projected salary increases	Varies by age and service	Varies by age and service	Varies by age and service
Includes inflation at	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Cost of living adjustments	0%	0%	0%

Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funded status as of December 31, 2011, the most recent actuarial valuation date, is presented as follows:

	2012	
Actuarial valuation date	 12/31/2011	
Actuarial value of assets	\$ 2,249,343	
Actuarial accrued liability	\$ 2,194,830	
Percentage funded	102.5 %)
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	\$ (54,513)	
Annual covered payroll	\$ 1,072,445	
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	(5.1) %)

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Actuarial calculations are based on the benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan in effect at the time of each valuation, and reflect a long-term perspective. Consistent with that perspective, actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets. 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 benefits.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

C. Other Post Employment Benefits

TMRS - Supplemental Death Benefits Fund

Plan Description

The City also participates in the cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit group-term life insurance plan operated by 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, 2012, 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 contributions to TMRS SDBF for the fiscal years ended 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$656, \$657, and \$526, respectively. The City's contribution rates for the retiree portion, for the years ended September 30, 2012, 2011, and 2010 are shown below.

	2012	2011	2010
Annual req. contrib. (rate)	0.05%	0.06%	0.06%
Actual contribution made	0.05%	0.06%	0.06%
Percentage of ARC contrib.	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

D. Subsequent Event

On November 19, 2012, the City Council authorized the issuance of general obligation bonds, series 2012. The bonds will be issued in the amount of \$2,535,000 and the proceeds will be used to fund street, drainage, and water well projects.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES

IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

	Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues								
Property taxes	\$ 452,435	\$	457,959	\$	457,959	\$	-	
Sales tax	795,000		854,095		856,838		2,743	
Franchise and other taxes	115,200		124,527		124,527		-	
Licenses and permits	58,900		42,133		42,133		-	
Fines and forfeitures	101,575		136,380		136,381		1	
Charges for services	494,250		488,142		488,142		-	
Investment income	500		209		9,444		9,235	
Other revenue	 75,802		15,360		15,387		27	
Total Revenues	 2,093,662		2,118,805		2,130,811		12,006	
<u>Expenditures</u> Current:								
General government	450,484		413,975		422,319		(0, 2AA)	*
Public safety	1,012,318		1,054,878		422,319		(8,344) (40,376)	
Code enforcement	1,012,518		1,034,878		1,095,234		,	••
Public works	770,761		658,521		794,568		8,779 (136,047)	*
Culture and recreation	48,240		53,368		53,368		(136,047)	·4·
Debt Service:	40,240		33,308		55,508		-	
Principal	68,913		68,913		85,509		(16506)	*
Interest and fiscal charges	2,481		-		-		(16,596)	
Total Expenditures	 2,401		2,481		2,481	<u></u>	(192,584)	
i otar Experiatures	 2,494,227		2,377,000		2,370,184		(192,384)	
Other Financing Sources								
Transfers in	250,565		250,565		250,565		-	
Debt issued	-		-		227,455		227,455	
Total Other	 	<u></u>		·····				
Financing Sources	250,565		250,565		478,020		227,455	
5	 						<i></i>	
Change in Fund Balance	\$ (150,000)	\$	(8,230)	\$	38,647	\$	46,877	
Beginning fund balance				<u> </u>	1,110,710			
Ending Fund Balance				\$	1,149,357			

Notes to Required Supplementary Information:

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

2. * Expenditures exceeded appropriations at the legal level of control.

CITY OF WALLER, TEXAS *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	2012		2011			2010
Actuarial valuation date		12/31/2011	12/31/2010			12/31/2009
Actuarial value of assets	\$	2,249,343	\$	2,037,066	\$	1,332,927
Actuarial accrued liability	\$	2,194,830	\$	2,045,899	\$	1,580,182
Percentage funded	102.5%			99.6%		84.4%
Unfunded actuarial						
Accrued liability	\$	(54,513)	\$	8,833	\$	247,255
Annual covered payroll	\$	1,072,445	\$	1,006,846	\$	877,484
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability						
(UAAL) % of covered payroll		(5.1) %	0.9 %			28.2 %
Net pension obligation (NPO)						
at the beginning of period	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Annual req. contrib. (ARC)		53,914		77,538		64,965
Contributions made		53,914		77,538		64,965
NPO at the End of Period	\$		\$		\$	-

COMBINING STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

	2012								
	Original Budgeted Amounts		Original and Final Budget		Actual			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues									
Property taxes	\$	267,674	\$	268,805	\$	268,805	\$	-	
Investment income		2,000		1,463		1,464		1	
Total Revenues		269,674		270,268		270,269		1	
<u>Expenditures</u>									
Principal		180,000		180,000		180,000		-	
Interest and fiscal charges		75,683		75,645		75,645		-	
Total Expenditures		255,683		255,645		255,645	_	-	
Change in Fund Balance	\$	13,991	\$	14,623		14,624	\$	1	
Beginning fund balance						177,332			
Ending Fund Balance					\$	191,956			

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

September 30, 2012

	Capital Projects		*			Total
Assets Cash and cash equivalents Total Assets	\$ \$	190,172 190,172	\$ \$	168,008 168,008	\$ \$	358,180 358,180
<u>Liabilities</u> Accounts payable Total Liabilities	\$		\$	<u>518</u> 518	\$	518 518
<u>Fund Balances</u> Restricted for special projects Total Fund Balances		190,172 190,172		167,490 167,490		357,662 357,662
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	190,172	\$	168,008	\$	358,180

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,

AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

	Capital Projects			Special Revenue	Total
Revenues				"#_1.#." <u>4.</u>	
Franchise and local taxes	\$	-	\$	55,011	\$ 55,011
Fines and forfeitures		-		8,981	8,981
Intergovernmental		-		161,672	161,672
Other revenue		3,726		35,149	38,875
Total Revenues		3,726		260,813	264,539
Expenditures					
Public works		223,341		-	223,341
Culture and recreation		-		225,741	225,741
Total Expenditures		223,341		225,741	449,082
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				25.070	(104 540)
Over (Under) Expenditures		(219,615)		35,072	 (184,543)
Net Change in Fund Balances		(219,615)		35,072	(184,543)
Beginning fund balances		409,787	<u></u>	132,418	 542,205
Ending Fund Balances	\$	190,172	\$	167,490	\$ 357,662

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL SPECIAL REVENUE FUND For the Year Ended September 30, 2012

	2012							
]	Original Budgeted Amounts		Final Budget		Actual		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues								
Franchise and local taxes	\$	48,800	\$	55,011	\$	55,011	\$	-
Fines and forfeitures		8,175		8,981		8,981		-
Intergovernmental		430,722		161,673		161,672		(1)
Other revenue		1,000		35,151		35,149		(2)
Total Revenues		488,697		260,816		260,813		(3)
<u>Expenditures</u>								
Culture and recreation	_	438,714		225,741		225,741		-
Total Expenditures		438,714		225,741		225,741		
Change in Fund Balance	\$	49,983	\$	35,075		35,072	\$	(3)
Beginning fund balance					<u></u>	132,418		
Ending Fund Balance					\$	167,490		