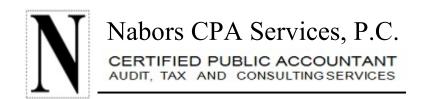
TOWN OF LAKEWOOD VILLAGE, TEXAS

Financial Statements (With Auditor's Report Thereon)

September 30, 2019

Annual Financial Report For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

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(972) 464-1226 8765 Stockard Drive, Suite 404 Frisco, Texas 75034

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor and Members of the Town Council **Town of Lakewood Village** Lakewood Village, Texas 75068

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Lakewood Village, Texas, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, I express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Lakewood Village, Texas, as of September 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows there of for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 4 through 10 and 20 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Lakewood Village, Texas's basic financial statements. The introductory section is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The introductory section has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Natora CHA Servines P. C.

November 13, 2019

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Town of Lakewood Village, we offer readers of the Town of Lakewood Village's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Lakewood Village for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the Town of Lakewood Village exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$3,157,172 (net position). Of this amount \$411,970 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town of Lakewood Village's governmental funds reported ending fund balance of \$290,289, an increase of \$58,894 in comparison with the prior year. Of this balance, \$267,977 is available for spending at the government's discretion (unassigned). Unassigned fund balance represents 93 percent of general fund expenditures, and 91 percent of total governmental fund expenditures. At the close of the current fiscal year, the Town of Lakewood Village's governmental funds had a current ratio of approximately 2900:1, based on the current assets of \$290,401 and current liabilities of \$112.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town of Lakewood Village's basic financial statements. The Town of Lakewood Village's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements.

Government-wide financial statements. The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town of Lakewood Village's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the Town of Lakewood Village's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town of Lakewood Village is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash flows*. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town of Lakewood Village that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the Town of Lakewood Village include general government, public safety, and recreation (public works). The business-type activities of the Town of Lakewood Village include the water and sewer system.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 13-15 of this report.

Fund financial statements. A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Town of Lakewood Village, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All the funds of the Town of Lakewood Village can be divided into two categories: governmental funds (General Fund) and proprietary funds (Water and Sewer Fund).

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 balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near term financing requirements.

Because the focus of the 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 Town of Lakewood Village maintains three 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, which is considered to be a major fund, the capital projects fund which is considered to be a major fund, and the municipal development district fund is a component unit.

The Town of Lakewood Village adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 16-19 of this report.

Proprietary funds. The Town of Lakewood Village maintains one type of proprietary fund. *Enterprise funds* are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The Town of Lakewood Village uses enterprise funds to account for its Water and Sewer operations.

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 LWV Utility Fund operations, and the Rocky Point Utility Fund operations.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 21-23 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 24-37 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Town of Lakewood Village, assets exceed liabilities by \$3,157,172 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

A portion of the Town of Lakewood Village's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, building, machinery, and equipment) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Town of Lakewood Village uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town of Lakewood Village's investment in its capital assets is reported not of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

TOWN OF LAKEWOOD VILLAGE - Net Position

		nmental	Business	• •	Т.	1
		ivities	Activi		Tot	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Current and other assets	\$ 290,401	238,441	198,639	113,536	489,040	351,977
Capital Assets	<u>1,791,121</u>	<u>1,815,178</u>	1,797,769	<u>1,798,851</u>	3,588,890	3,614,029
Total assets	<u>2,081,522</u>	<u>2,053,619</u>	<u>1,996,408</u>	<u>1,912,387</u>	<u>4,077,930</u>	<u>3,966,006</u>
Long-term liabilities	866,000	1,024,000			866,000	1,024,000
Other liabilities		6,400	54,758	49,284	54,758	55,684
Total liabilities	866,000	<u>1,030,400</u>	54,758	49,284	920,758	1,079,684
Net position:						
Invested in capital assets						
net of related debt	925,121	791,178	1,797,769	1,798,851	2,722,890	2,590,029
Restricted	22,312	17,378			22,312	17,378
Unrestricted	268,089	214,663	143,881	64,252	411,970	278,915
Total net position	\$ <u>1,215,522</u>	<u>1,023,219</u>	<u>1,941,650</u>	<u>1,863,103</u>	<u>3.157,172</u>	<u>2,886,322</u>

Governmental Activities:

- During the year revenues increased by \$13,583 (3%), primarily due to property taxes.
- Expenses for the year decreased by \$36,924 (10%), primarily due to less repairs and maintenance.

Business-type Activities:

• Charges for services increased by \$49,427 (14%) during the year primarily due to water sales, while expenses decreased by \$45,036 (13%).

TOWN OF LAKEWOOD VILLAGE - Changes in Net Position

		nmental	Business-7	* *	Та	1
		ivities 2018	Activiti	<u>es</u> 2018	Tot	2018
Revenues:	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Program revenues:	e 50.262	40.016	200.022	241 505	450 104	201 221
Charges for services	\$ 59,262	49,816	390,932	341,505	450,194	391,321
General revenues:						
Property taxes	304,799	287,753			304,799	287,753
Other taxes	77,419	90,522			77,419	90,522
Other	14,861	14,667	27,639	24,980	42,500	39,647
Total revenues	456,341	442,758	418,571	366,485	874,912	809,243
Expenses:						
General government	254,596	274,118			254,596	274,118
Public safety	31,500	27,100			31,500	27,100
Public works	12,290	30,988			12,290	30,988
Interest	18,806	21,910			18,806	21,910
Water & sewer	,	,,	297,943	342,979	297,943	342,979
Total expenses	317,192	354,116	297,943	342,979	615,135	697,095
Increase in net position						
before other transfers	139,149	88,642	120,628	23,506	259,777	112,148
TD	50.154	25.052	(50.154)	(25,050)		
Transfers	53,154	27,872	(53,154)	(27,872)		
Gain/(loss) on disposal of	•					
capital assets				(4,430)		(4,430)
Increase/(decrease) in						
net position	192,303	116,514	67,474	(8,796)	259,777	107,718
Net position - beginning						
(as restated)	1,023,219	906,705	1,874,176	<u>1,871,899</u>	2,897,395	<u>2,778,604</u>
Net position - ending	\$ <u>1,215,522</u>	1,023,219	<u>1,941,650</u>	1,863,103	3,157,172	2,886,322
rict position - chang	$\varphi 1, 213, 322$	1,043,419	1,741,030	1,003,103	3,13/,1/2	<u>4,000,344</u>

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the Town of Lakewood Village uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

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

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town of Lakewood Village's governmental funds reported ending fund balance of \$290,289, an increase of \$58,894 from the prior year. Of the current combined ending fund balance, \$267,977 is unassigned.

Proprietary Funds. The Town of Lakewood Village's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net position of the Enterprise Funds at the end of the year amounted to \$143,881. The total increase in unrestricted net position of the Enterprise Funds was \$79,629. The factors concerning the finances of this fund have already been addressed in the discussion of the Town of Lakewood Village's business type activities.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the year, revenues were more than budgetary estimates by \$8,447, and expenditures were less than budgetary estimates by \$8,259. The budget had called for a \$15,494 increase in fund balance, however, as a result of transfers in from the Utility funds, \$54,656 was added to fund balance.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The Town of Lakewood Village's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of September 30 2019, amounts to \$3,587,890 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and systems, and equipment.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

- Engineering and drainage improvements totaling \$49,925 were added to the general fund.
- System and improvements and equipment totaling \$92,284 were added to the LWV Utility Funds.

Additional information on the Town of Lakewood Village's capital assets can be found in Note 3.C. on pages 33-34 of this report.

Long-term debt. The Town has outstanding certificate of obligation bonds sold to finance construction of concrete streets.

Additional information on the Town of Lakewood Village long-term debt can be found in Note 3.D. on pages 35 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The Town is in advanced negotiations with two separate developers that are proposing single-family residential projects. One project is inside the Town's corporate boundary. The other project is located outside the Town, in the Lakewood Village ETJ and will not be annexed. The Town will be providing utilities to both developments. The Town has adopted impact fees and also assesses connection fees applicable to all new development.

Utility System Improvements and Capacity

The Town owns and operates water and wastewater systems. There is no system debt. There are currently 240 connections. Absent annexation, the projected build-out will be 650-700 single-family homes. Since 2014 the town has made significant capital expenditures on the utility system to improve capacity and efficiency.

Wastewater. In 2014, the Town completely refurbished the wastewater treatment plant replacing and upgrading plumbing, and electrical components. New components included high efficiency motors, fine air diffusers/bubblers, an algae treatment system, and recirculating water pumps to more efficiently operate the chlorine gas disinfection system. The system is currently operating at 42 percent capacity.

Water. Since 2014 the Town has reinvested nearly all operating cash flow to expand the water distribution and production system. Under TCEQ operating guidelines, the water system currently has ground storage, pressure pumps, and hydropneumatic tank capacity for 700 connections, and well production for 350. The Town has already completed an engineering well study and site planning in anticipation of the need for a future well (to be paid for with developers' impact and connection fees). During the 2019 peak summer season demand, the water system operated at an average of 28 percent of maximum capacity.

Operating Cash Flow. From 2016-2018, the Town expanded the water system by constructing a new ground storage tank, installing additional pressure pumps, pneumatic tanks, and a new water main thereby increasing system capacity by over 60 percent. In 2019 the Town received the benefits of the new economies of scale with record operating cash flow. Operating Cash Flow increased from \$60,512 (2017) to \$93,919 (2018) to \$191,094 in the current year. With expansion complete we expect strong cash flow performance to continue in the upcoming year. In addition, the Town maintains significant financial flexibility as our current water rates are 30 to 50 percent below our surrounding communities.

Tax Rates

The Town's Maintenance and Operations (M&O) rate is currently \$0.25 per \$100 and will continue to remain unchanged since the Town's incorporation in 1977. In 2014, via a private placement, the Town issued 10-year Certificates of Obligation for the Phase One Road Replacement Project (new concrete streets). Accordingly, the Town adopted an Income and Sinking Fund (I&S) rate of \$0.05 which represented 25 percent of the annual debt servicing payment. The remaining 75 percent of the annual payment was made using M&O funds. The Town adopted the \$0.05 I&S rate from Fiscal 2014/15 through the September 30, 2019 fiscal year end. Despite diverting significant amounts of general fund revenue to debt servicing, the Governmental Fund balance has increased steadily and now is over 90 percent of annual expenditures.

In 2019 the Town Council determined that the Phase Two Road Replacement Project was appropriate. To increase our liquidity in anticipation of a new debt issuance in March 2020, the Town adopted an I&S rate of \$0.165 for FY 2019/2020. This will fully pay the annual debt servicing on the 2014 CO debt. Thus, no M&O funds will be used for debt servicing, resulting in a large increase in General Fund cash and fund balance for the current year. Our overall tax rate of \$0.415 remains substantially lower than our surrounding cities which average \$0.60 and provides us with additional financial flexibility.

Request for information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Lakewood Village's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Office of the Mayor, 100 Highridge, Lakewood Village, Texas 75068.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Statement of Net Position September 30, 2019

	Primary Government			
	Governmental			
	Activities	Activities	Total	
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted	\$ 265,380	119,463	384,843	
Cash and equivalents - restricted	21,029	52,272	73,301	
Receivables (Net of allowance for uncollectibles):	,	,	,	
Property taxes	112		112	
Sales taxes	3,880		3,880	
Accounts receivable	2,000	26,904	26,904	
Noncurrent assets:		20,20.	_0,>0.	
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):				
Land and improvements	133,021	73,475	206,496	
Buildings, systems and improvements	78,080		1,798,977	
Furniture and equipment	5,928	3,397	9,325	
Streets	1,574,092		1,574,092	
Silects	1,374,092		1,3/4,092	
Total assets	2,081,522	1,996,408	4,077,930	
LIABILITIES				
Deposits payable		50,200	50,200	
Other payables		4,558	4,558	
Noncurrent liabilities:		,	,	
Bonds payable:				
Due within one year	163,000		163,000	
Due in more than one year	703,000		703,000	
Due in more than one year			703,000	
Total liabilities	866,000	54,758	920,758	
NET POSITION				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	925,121	1,797,769	2,722,890	
Restricted	22,312	, ,	22,312	
Unrestricted	268,089	143,881	411,970	
Total net position	\$ <u>1,215,522</u>	<u>1,941,650</u>	3,157,172	

Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019

		Program Revenues		
		Charges for	Operating	Capital
	Expenses	<u>Services</u>	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Grants</u>
Functions/Programs				
Primary government:				
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 254,596	59,262		
Public safety	31,500			
Public works	12,290			
Interest	18,806			
Total governmental activities	317,192	59,262		
Business-type activities				
Water and sewer	<u>297,943</u>	415,958		
Total business-type activities	297,943	415,958		
Total primary government	\$ <u>615,135</u>	<u>475,220</u>		

General revenues:

Property taxes

Franchise fees

Sales taxes

Fines and forfeitures

Investment earnings

Miscellaneous revenue

Transfer (to)/from other funds

Total general revenues

Change in net position

Net position - beginning (as restated)

Net position - ending

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

Cha	inges in Net Positio	on
P ₁	imary Government	<u>t</u>
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
(195,334) (31,500) (12,290) (18,806) (257,930)		(195,334) (31,500) (12,290) (18,806) (257,930)
	118,015 118,015	118,015 118,015 (139,915)
304,799 26,753 50,666		304,799 26,753 50,666
3,731 7,318 3,812	2,613	3,731 9,931 3,812
53,154 450,233	(53,154) (50,541)	399,692
192,303	67,474	259,777
1,023,219	<u>1,874,176</u>	2,897,395
\$ <u>1,215,522</u>	<u>1,941,650</u>	<u>3,157,172</u>

Balance Sheet Government Funds September 30, 2019

	General Fund	Municipal Development <u>District</u>	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS Coch and each agriculants approximated	¢ 265 290		265 290
Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	\$ 265,380 87	20,942	265,380 21,029
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	07	20,742	21,027
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectib	oles):		
Property taxes	112		112
Sales taxes	2,597	1,283	3,880
Total assets	\$ <u>268,176</u>	<u>22,225</u>	<u>290,401</u>
LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCES Liabilities:			
Deferred revenue	\$ 112		112
Total liabilities	112		112
Fund balances:			
Restricted	87	22,225	22,312
Unassigned	267,977	•	267,977
Total fund balance	268,064	22,225	290,289
Total liabilities & fund balances	\$ <u>268,176</u>	<u>22,225</u>	<u>290,401</u>

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position September 30, 2019

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore, are not reported in governmental funds. At the beginning of the year, the cost of these assets was \$2,156,375, and the accumulated depreciation was \$(341,197). In addition, long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and legal liabilities of \$(1,024,000), are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the funds. The net effect of including the beginning balances for capital assets (net of depreciation) and long-term debt in the governmental activities is to increase net assets.

791,178

290,289

Current year capital outlays of \$49,925 and long-term debt principal payments of \$158,000 are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but they should be shown as increases in capital assets and reductions in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of including the current year capital outlays and debt principal payments is to increase net assets.

207,925

The current year depreciation expense increases accumulated depreciation. The net effect of the current year's depreciation is to decrease net assets.

(73,982)

Various other reclassifications and eliminations are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to accrual basis of accounting. These include recognizing \$112 of deferred revenue as revenue.

112

Net Position of Governmental Activities

\$ <u>1,215,522</u>

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019

	General Funds	Municipal Development District	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES			
Taxes			
Property	\$ 305,333		305,333
Franchise	26,753		26,753
Sales	33,434	17,232	50,666
Fines and forfeitures	3,731		3,731
Licenses and permits	49,527		49,527
Fees and service charges	9,735		9,735
Interest	7,122	196	7,318
Miscellaneous	3,812		3,812
Total revenues	<u>439,447</u>	<u>17,428</u>	<u>456,875</u>
EXPENDITURES			
General government	176,926	3,688	180,614
Public safety	31,500		31,500
Public works	12,290		12,290
Capital outlay	49,925		49,925
Debt service:			
Principal	158,000		158,000
Interest and fiscal charges	18,806		18,806
Total expenditures	447,447	3,688	<u>451,135</u>
Excess/(deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(8,000)	13,740	5,740
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND USES			
Transfers (to)/from other funds	62,656	(9,502)	53,154
Total other financing sources	62,656	(9,502)	53,154
Net change in fund balances	54,656	4,238	58,894
Fund balance, beginning	213,408	17,987	231,395
Fund balance, ending	\$ <u>268,064</u>	<u>22,225</u>	<u>290,289</u>

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

September 30, 2019

Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 58,894
Current year capital outlays of \$49,925 and long-term debt principal payments of \$158,000, are expenditures and sources in the fund financial statements, but they should be shown as increases in capital assets and reductions in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of including the current year capital outlays and debt principal payments is to increase net position.	207,925
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore, are not reported in governmental funds. Depreciation of \$73,982 is not recognized as an expense in governmental funds since it does not require the use of current resources. The net effect of the current year's activity is to decrease net position.	(73,982)
Deferred revenue is not recognized as revenue in the governmental activities. The net effect is to decrease net position.	(534)
Changes in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ <u>192,303</u>

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual - General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUES	<u>Buager</u>	Daaget	<u>r miounts</u>	(ivegative)
Taxes				
Property	\$ 306,000	306,000	305,333	(667)
Franchise	30,000	30,000	26,753	(3,247)
Sales	25,000	30,000	33,434	3,434
Fines and forfeitures	3,000	3,000	3,731	731
Licenses and permits	41,600	51,600	49,527	(2,073)
Fees and service charges	2,400	2,400	9,735	7,335
Interest	3,000	5,000	7,122	2,122
Miscellaneous	3,000	3,000	3,812	812
Total revenues	414,000	431,000	439,447	8,447
EXPENDITURES				
General government	176,900	175,900	176,926	(1,026)
Public safety	25,000	31,500	31,500	(1,020)
Public works	30,500	30,500	12,290	18,210
Capital outlay	11,000	41,000	49,925	(8,925)
Debt service:	11,000	11,000	15,525	(0,523)
Principal	158,000	158,000	158,000	
Interest	18,806	18,806	18,806	
Total expenditures	420,206	455,706	447,447	8,259
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over				
expenditures	(6,206)	(24,706)	(8,000)	16,706
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Transfers (to)/from other funds	40,200	40,200	62,656	22,456
Total other financing sources	40,200	40,200	62,656	22,456
Total other imaneing sources	40,200	_40,200	02,030	22,430
Net change in fund balances	33,994	15,494	54,656	39,162
Fund balance, beginning	<u>213,408</u>	<u>213,408</u>	<u>213,408</u>	
Find halance and inc	¢ 247 402	228 002		20.162
Fund balance, ending	\$ <u>247,402</u>	<u>228,902</u>	<u>268,064</u>	<u>39,162</u>

Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds September 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities			
	LWV	Rocky Point		
	Utility	Utility		
	Fund	Fund	Totals	
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted	\$ 108,293	11,170	119,463	
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	49,672	2,600	52,272	
Accounts receivable (net of allowance				
for uncollectibles)	25,687	1,217	26,904	
Total current assets	183,652	14,987	198,639	
Noncurrent assets:				
Capital assets:				
Land	57,553	15,922	73,475	
Equipment	5,824		5,824	
Water systems and improvements	1,539,931	111,243	1,651,174	
Sanitation systems and improvements	1,563,303		1,563,303	
Buildings and improvements	21,281	3,533	24,814	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,503,643)	(17,178)	(1,520,821)	
Total noncurrent assets	1,684,249	113,520	1,797,769	
Total assets	\$ <u>1,867,901</u>	<u>128,507</u>	1,996,408	
I LADII ITIEC				
LIABILITIES Current liabilities:				
Customer deposits	\$ 47,600	2,600	50,200	
Other payables	4,429	129	4,558	
Total current liabilities	52,029	2,729	54,758	
Total current habilities	32,029	2,129		
Total liabilities	52,029	2,729	54,758	
NET POSITION				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	1,684,249	113,520	1,797,769	
Unrestricted	131,623	12,258	143,881	
Total net position	\$ <u>1,815,872</u>	125,778	1,941,650	

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds September 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities			
		LWV	Rocky Point	
		Utility	Utility	
		Fund	Fund	<u>Totals</u>
OPERATING REVENUES				
Water	\$	178,830	16,692	195,522
Sewer		114,841		114,841
Sanitation		50,058		50,058
Fees and services		30,511		30,511
Other income		24,584	<u>442</u>	25,026
Total operating revenues		398,824	17,134	415,958
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Contract services		37,400	2,200	39,600
Administrative		67,824	3,946	71,770
Repairs and maintenance		46,414	4,126	50,540
Miscellaneous		619	1,120	619
Garbage collections		42,049		42,049
Depreciation		89,947	3,418	93,365
Total operating expenses		284,253	13,690	297,943
Operating income (loss)	-	114,571	3,444	118,015
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Interest revenue		2,478	135	2,613
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	•	2,478	135	2,613
Total honoperating revenues (expenses)	•	2,476		2,013
Income (loss) before transfers		117,049	3,579	120,628
Transfers (to)/from other funds	-	(58,456)	5,302	(53,154)
Change in net position		58,593	8,881	67,474
Net position - beginning (as restated)		1,757,279	116,897	1,874,176
Net position - ending	\$	1,815,872	125,778	<u>1,941,650</u>

Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Business	s-Type Activities	
	LWV	Rocky Point	
	Utility	Utility	
	Fund	Fund	Totals
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash received from customers and users	\$ 386,226	17,140	403,366
Cash payments to suppliers	<u>(195,132</u>)	<u>(10,272</u>)	(205,404)
Net cash provided by operating activities	191,094	6,868	197,962
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
Acquisition/disposition of capital assets	(82,788)	(9,495)	(92,283)
Net cash used by capital and related			
financing activities	(82,788)	(9,495)	(92,283)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:			
Transfer in/(out)	<u>(58,456</u>)	5,302	<u>(53,154</u>)
Net cash used by noncapital financing activities	(58,456)	_5,302	(53,154)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest on deposits and investments	<u>2,478</u>	135	2,613
Net cash provided by investing	2.450	105	2 (12
activities	2,478	<u>135</u>	2,613
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	52,328	2,810	55,138
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning	105,637	<u>10,960</u>	116,597
Cash and cash equivalents - ending	\$ <u>157,965</u>	13,770	<u>171,735</u>
Reconciliation of Net Income to Net Cash Pr	rovided/(Used)	by Operating Act	ivities
Operating income	\$ 114,571	3,444	118,015
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash			
provided by operating activities			
Depreciation	89,947	3,418	93,365
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable	(18,898)	6	(18,892)
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables			
Increase/(decrease) in customer deposits	6,300		6,300
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	(826)		(826)
Total adjustments	76,523	3,424	79,947
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ <u>191,094</u>	6,868	<u>197,962</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2019

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Town of Lakewood Village, Texas, have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted (GAAP) in the United States of America as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the government's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

The Town of Lakewood Village is a municipality governed by an elected mayor and town council. The accompanying financial statements present the government and its component units, entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. In evaluating how to define the government, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in GAAP. The basic, but not the only, criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependency. Other manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and accountability for fiscal matters. A second criterion used in evaluating potential component units is the scope of public service. Application of this criterion involves considering whether the activity benefits the government and/or its citizens, or whether the activity is conducted within the geographic boundaries of the government and is generally available to its citizens. A third criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the government is able to exercise oversight responsibilities. Based upon the application of these criteria, the Town of Lakewood Village has only a blended component unit. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government's operations.

Blended Component Unit. The Lakewood Village Municipal Development District (MDD) is a political subdivision of the State of Texas and the Town, established by the voters in 2009 for the purposes of promoting economic development within the Town as prescribed by Chapter 377 of the Texas Local Government Code. The MDD is presented as a governmental fund type. The fund is supported by a one-half cent sales tax which is currently used in full to fund the cost of construction of infrastructure, other capital asset acquisition, and debt service related to the Rocky Point proprietary fund. As of September 30, 2019, the amount provided by the MDD to the Rocky Point Proprietary fund totals \$99,016.

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2019 -continued-

(1) **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

B. Government-wide and fund financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. 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 demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead 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.

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation

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

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2019 -continued-

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation(continued)

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources* measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The *general fund* is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The government reports the following proprietary funds:

The LWV Utility fund is used to account for those operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business or where the council has decided that the determination of revenues earned, costs incurred and/or net income is necessary for management accountability. The enterprise fund is for water, sewer, and solid waste operations.

The *Rocky Point Utility fund* is used to account for those operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business or where the council has decided that the determination of revenues earned, costs incurred and/or net income is necessary for management accountability. The enterprise fund is for water operations.

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2019 -continued-

(1) **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation(continued)

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The government has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

As a general rule, the effect of inter-fund activity has been eliminated from the governmental-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments-in-lieu of taxes and other charges between the government's water and sewer function and various other functions of the government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

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

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Town's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

D. Assets, liabilities, and net position or equity

1. Deposits

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the government.

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2019 -continued-

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

D. Assets, liabilities, and net position or equity (continued)

2. Short-term Inter-fund Receivables/Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" on the balance sheet.

3. Restricted Assets

Certain resources set aside for customer deposits are classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet because their use is limited.

4. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of two 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.

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

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest is capitalized on proprietary fund assets acquired with tax-exempt debt. The amount of interest to be capitalized is calculated by offsetting interest expense incurred from the date of the borrowing until completion of the project with interest earned on invested proceeds over the same period.

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government is depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	<u>Years</u>
Buildings, systems and improvements	5 - 40
Furniture and equipment	3 - 10

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2019 -continued-

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

D. Assets, liabilities, and net position or equity (continued)

5. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position.

6. Fund Equity

<u>Fund Balance Classification</u>: The governmental fund financial statements present fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy that is based primarily on the extent to which the Town is bound to honor constraints for which amounts in the respective governmental funds can be spent. The classifications used in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

- Nonspendable: This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they
 are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to be
 maintained intact.
- Restricted: This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed: This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Town Council. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Town Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance or resolution) that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. The Town did not have any committed resources as of September 30, 2019.
- <u>Assigned</u>: This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the Town's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by an official to which the Town Council delegates this authority.
- <u>Unassigned</u>: This classification includes amounts that have not been assigned to other funds or restricted, committed or assigned to a specific purpose within the General Fund.

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2019 -continued-

(1) **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

D. Assets, liabilities, and net position or equity (continued)

6. Fund Equity (continued)

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the Town considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the Town considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed.

As of September 30, 2019, fund balances are composed of the following:

		Municipal	Total
	General	Development	Governmental
	Fund	District	Funds
Nonspendable:	\$		
Restricted:			
Municipal Development	87	22,225	22,312
Debt service			
Committed:			
Assigned:			
Road maintenance			
Unassigned:	<u>267,977</u>		<u>267,977</u>
Total fund balances	\$ <u>268,064</u>	<u>22,225</u>	<u>290,289</u>

(2) STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Annual appropriated budgets are legally adopted for the general fund and water and sewer fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end.

The Town follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements.

1. Prior to September 1, the Town Council prepares a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following October 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2019 -continued-

(2) STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY (continued)

A. Budgetary Information (continued)

- 2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.
- 3. The budget is legally enacted by the Town Council through passage of an ordinance prior to the beginning of the fiscal year to which it applies, which can be amended by the Council.
- 4. Formal budgetary integration, using the modified accrual basis, is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund. One supplemental appropriation was made during the fiscal year.
- 5. The budget approved for the Water and Sewer Fund follows similar approval procedures. One supplemental appropriation was made during the fiscal year.

Encumbrances for goods or purchased services are documented by purchase orders or contracts. At year end, encumbrances are canceled or reappropriated as part of the following year budget.

(3) <u>DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS</u>

A. Deposits and Investments

The Town may invest in obligations of the U. S. Treasury or the State of Texas, certain U. S. Agencies, certificates of deposit, money market savings accounts, certain municipal securities, repurchase agreements, common trust funds and other investments specifically allowed by the Public Funds Investment Act of 1987 (Article 842a-2 Vernon's Civil Statutes).

At September 30, 2019, the Town's carrying amount of deposits was \$457,894 and the bank balance was \$481,611. Of the bank balance, \$81,934 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$399,677 was deposited with Texpool Local Government Investment Pool. Funds are invested in conservative highly liquid investments with average maturity of 60 days or less. Although the pool is conservative, there are no federal guarantees and all assets are at risk.

In compliance with the Public Funds Investment Act, the Town has adopted a deposit and investment policy. That policy addresses the following risks:

a. Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits: In the case of deposits this is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The Town's policy regarding types of deposits allowed and collateral requirements is: the Depository may be a state bank authorized and regulated under Texas law; a national bank, savings and loan association, or savings bank authorized and regulated by federal law, or a savings and loan association or savings bank organized under Texas law; but shall not be any bank the deposits of which are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The Town is not exposed to custodial credit risk for its deposits, as all are covered by depository insurance.

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2019 -continued-

(3) DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments (continued)

- b. Custodial Credit Risk Investments: For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counter party, the Town will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Town has no investments.
- c. *Credit Risk* This is the risk that an issuer of an investment will be unable to fulfill its obligations. The rating of securities by nationally recognized rating agencies is designed to give an indication of credit risk. The Town has no investments.
- d. *Interest Rate Risk* This is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Town has no investments.
- e. Foreign Currency Risk This is the risk that exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Town is not exposed to foreign currency risk.
- f. Concentration of Credit Risk This is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the Town's investment in a single issuer (i.e., lack of diversification). Concentration risk is defined as positions of 5 percent or more in the securities of a single issuer. The Town has no investments.

B. Receivables

Receivables at September 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

	General Fund	Municipal Development District	LWV Utility Fund	Rocky Point Utility Fund	Total
Property taxes	\$ 112				112
Sales taxes	2,597	1,283			3,880
Accounts receivable			<u>25,687</u>	<u>1,217</u>	26,904
Total receivables	\$ <u>2,709</u>	<u>1,283</u>	<u>25,687</u>	<u>1,217</u>	<u>30,896</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2019 -continued-

(3) **DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS** (continued)

B. Receivables (continued)

Property taxes are based on the appraised values provided by the Denton County Appraisal District. Taxes are levied by October 1 of each year. Unpaid property taxes become delinquent on February 1 of the following year. Penalty is calculated after February 1 up to the date collected by the government at the rate of 6% for the first month and increase 1% per month up to a total of 12%. Interest is calculated after February 1 at the rate of 1% per month up to the date collected by the government. Under state law, property taxes levied on real property constitute a lien on the real property which cannot be forgiven without specific approval of the State Legislature. The lien expires at the end of twenty years. Taxes levied on personal property can be deemed uncollectible by the Town.

Property taxes are due in full on October 1 and there are no discounts granted. The assessed value as of January 1, 2018, upon which the 2018/2019 levy was based, was approximately 105,572,621. The tax rate for fiscal year 2018/2019 was \$0.30 per \$100 of assessed valuation, with \$0.25 allocated to maintenance and operation (M&O), and \$0.05 allocated to debt service (I&S). The M&O rate will increase to \$0.165 for the fiscal year 2019-2020.

C. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2019 was a follows:

		Beginning			Ending
		Balance	Additions	Retirements	Balance
Governmental activities:					
Land and improvements	\$	123,795	9,400		133,195
Buildings & Improvement		72,430			72,430
Furniture & Equipment		39,057			39,057
Streets		1,921,093			1,921,093
Construction in progress			40,525		40,525
Totals at historical cost		2,156,375	49,925		2,206,300
Less accumulated depreciation		(341,197)	<u>(73,982)</u>		(415,179)
Governmental activities capital	l				
assets, net	\$	1,815,178	<u>(24,057)</u>		<u>1,791,121</u>
Business-type activities:					
LWV Utility:					
Land	\$	57,553			57,553
Buildings and improvements	Ψ	21,281			21,281
Equipment		5,824			5,824
Water systems & improvements		1,521,728	18,203		1,539,931
Sanitation systems & improvements	nt		64,585		1,563,303
Totals at historical cost	711t	3,105,104	82,788		3,187,892
			,		
Less accumulated depreciation		(1,413,696)	<u>(89,947)</u>		(1,503,643)
Business-type activities capital		1 601 409	(7.150)		1 694 240
assets, net	\$	1,691,408	<u>(7,159)</u>		1,684,249

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2019 -continued-

(3) <u>DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS</u> (continued)

C.	Capital	Assets	(continued)
C.	Capitai	Assets	(commucu

	Beginning			Ending
	Balance	Additions	Retirements	Balance
Business-type activities: (continued)				
Rocky Point Utility:				
Land	\$ 15,922			15,922
Building & improvements	3,533			3,533
Water system	101,748	9,495		111,243
Totals at historical cost	121,203	9,495		130,698
Less accumulated depreciation	(13,760)	(3,418)		(17,178)
Component unit capital				
assets, net	\$ <u>107,443</u>	<u>6,077</u>		<u>113,520</u>
D	-1	· · · · · · / · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- C41	C- 11 -

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Government A	ctivities:
--------------	------------

Administration Public works	\$ 4,411 _69,571
Total depreciation expense - government activities	\$ <u>73,982</u>
Business-type activities: LWV Utility Rocky Point Utility	\$ 89,947
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	\$ <u>93,365</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2019 -continued-

(3) <u>DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS</u>

D. Long-term Debt

Bonds Payable

On April 10, 2014 the Town Council approved the issuance of \$1,600,000 of certificate of obligation bonds to fund the construction of concrete roads.

Certificate of obligation bonds issued by the Town are backed by the full faith and credit of the Town. The \$1,600,000 certificates of obligation issued by the Town will be repaid by levy of an advalorem tax upon all taxable property within the Town and a limited pledge of the net revenues from the operation of the Town's waterworks and sewer system.

Interest expense for the bond issue was \$18,806 for the year ended September 30, 2019.

The following is a summary of changes in bonds payable for the year:

Governmental Activities	Beginning	Increases	<u>Decreases</u>	Ending	One Year
Certificates of Obligation Series 2014, 1.99%, 2015-2024	\$ <u>1,024,000</u>		(158,000)	866,000	163,000
Total governmental activities	\$ <u>1,024,000</u>		(158,000)	866,000	<u>163,000</u>

Debt Service Requirement to Maturity

The annual debt service requirements to maturity for bonded debt are as follows at year-end:

	Governmenta	l Activities	
Year			
<u>Ended</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	163,000	15,612	178,612
2021	168,000	12,318	180,318
2022	173,000	8,925	181,925
2023	184,000	5,433	189,433
2024	<u>178,000</u>	<u>1,831</u>	<u>179,831</u>
Total	\$ <u>866,000</u>	44,119	910,119

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2019 -continued-

(3) **DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS** (continued)

E. Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers

The composition of the interfund balances as of September 30, 2019 is as follows:

Interfund transfers:

			LWV	Rocky Point	
	General	MDD	Utility	Utility	
	<u>Fund</u>	Fund	Fund	Fund	<u>Total</u>
Transfers In:	\$ 62,656			9,502	$7\overline{2,158}$
Transfers Out:		(9,502)	(58,456)	(4,200)	(72,158)
	Φ (2.676	(0.500)	(50.450)	5.202	
	\$ <u>62,656</u>	<u>(9,502)</u>	<u>(58,456)</u>	<u>5,302</u>	

The transfers to/from the LWV Utility Fund and Rocky Point Utility Fund were to cover administrative expenses incurred by the General Fund on behalf of the utility funds, and funding from the MDD for eligible capital projects in the Rocky Point Utility Fund.

(4) OTHER INFORMATION

Risk Management

The government is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The government is a participant in the Texas Municipal League Workers' Compensation Joint Insurance Fund (WC Fund) and the Texas Municipal League Joint Self-Insurance Fund (Property-Liability Fund), a public entity risk pool operated by the Texas Municipal League Board for the benefit of individual governmental units located within Texas. The government pays an annual premium to the Funds for its workers' compensation and property and liability insurance coverage. The WC Fund and Property-Liability Fund are considered self-sustaining risk pools that provide coverage for its members for up to \$2,000,000 per insured event. There were no significant reduction in insurance coverage from the previous year. Settled claims for risks have not exceeded insurance coverage for the past three years.

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2019 -continued-

(6) RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION

Net position has been restated at September 30, 2018 to reflect correction of accounts receivable error detected in the water and sewer billing software.

	As Originally		
	Reported	Restatement	As Restated
Governmental activities	\$ 1,023,219		1,023,219
Business-type activities	1,863,103	11,073	1,874,176
Total net assets	\$ <u>2,886,322</u>	11,073	2,897,395

(6) EVALUATION OF SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Town has evaluated subsequent events through November 13, 2019, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued.

INDIVIDUAL FUND SCHEDULES

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Net Position Budget and Actual - LWV Utility Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019

OPERATING REVENUES Water sales, fees and service charges Other income Total operating revenues	Original <u>Budget</u> \$ 342,240	Final Budget 342,240 20,000 362,240	Actual <u>Amounts</u> 390,932 25,026 415,958	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative) 48,692
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Contract services	154,800	79,800	39,600	40,200
Administrative	51,800	51,800	71,770	(19,970)
Repairs and maintenance	36,350	36,350	50,540	(14,190)
Miscellaneous	1,175	2,175	619	1,556
Trash collections	46,000	46,000	42,049	3,951
Capital improvements	10,000	85,000		85,000
Depreciation			93,365	<u>(93,365)</u>
Total operating expenses	300,125	301,125	297,943	3,182
Operating income (loss)	44,115	61,115	118,015	56,900
NONOPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSE)				
Interest income	1,030	1,030	2,613	1,583
Transfers in/(out)	(40,200)	(40,200)	(53,154)	(12,954)
Total nonoperating revenue				
(expense)	(39,170)	(39,170)	(50,541)	(11,371)
Change in net position	4,945	21,945	67,474	45,529
Net position - beginning (as restated)	1,874,176	<u>1,874,176</u>	<u>1,874,176</u>	
Net position - ending	\$ <u>1,879,121</u>	<u>1,896,121</u>	<u>1,941,650</u>	45,529