

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

of the

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

**For the Year Ended
December 31, 2014**

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City of Piney Point Village, Texas

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December 31, 2014

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and
Members of the City Council
City of Piney Point Village, Texas:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Piney Point Village, Texas (the "City"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The City's 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

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the 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, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes

evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our 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 City as of December 31, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position 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 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.



BrooksCardiel, PLLC
Certified Public Accountants
The Woodlands, Texas
April 14, 2015

*MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION
AND ANALYSIS*

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City of Piney Point Village, Texas

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

December 31, 2014

As management of the City of Piney Point Village, Texas (the "City"), we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

Financial Highlights

- The City's total combined net position is \$25,028,514 at December 31, 2014. Of this, \$3,604,395 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to its citizens and creditors.
- At the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$3,633,140, a decrease of \$2,348,606.
- As of the end of the year, the unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$2,919,907 or 58% of total general fund expenditures.
- The City had an overall increase in net position of \$1,009,167, which is primarily due to a strong increase in revenues, specifically property tax revenue, while expenditures saw only a moderate increase.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The discussion and analysis provided here are intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements consist of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) the notes to financial statements. This report also includes supplementary information intended to furnish additional detail to support the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Statements

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

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

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, *Continued*
December 31, 2014

are reported for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City 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 City include general government, public safety, public works, culture and recreation, and community development.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Funds may be considered as operating companies of the parent corporation, which is the City of Piney Point Village. 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 only category of City funds is governmental.

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 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 of Piney Point Village, Texas maintains five 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 METRO projects fund, the capital projects fund and special revenue fund, all of which are considered to be major funds, with the exception of the special revenue fund.

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

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
December 31, 2014

Notes to Financial Statements

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

Other Information

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

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted previously, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. For the City, assets exceeded liabilities by \$25,028,514 as of December 31, 2014, in the primary government.

The largest portion of the City's net position, \$21,213,684, reflects its investments in capital assets (e.g., land, infrastructure, and streets), 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.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
December 31, 2014

Statement of Net Position:

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position:

	Governmental Activities	
	2014	2013
Current and other assets	\$ 9,745,413	\$ 11,657,796
Capital assets, net	25,244,282	22,407,799
Total Assets	34,989,695	34,065,595
Deferred Outflows of Resources	27,303	31,204
Other liabilities	6,477,104	5,509,836
Long-term liabilities	3,511,380	4,567,616
Total Liabilities	9,988,484	10,077,452
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets	21,213,684	17,911,923
Restricted	210,435	3,604,102
Unrestricted	3,604,395	2,503,322
Total Net Position	\$ 25,028,514	\$ 24,019,347

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
December 31, 2014

Statement of Activities:

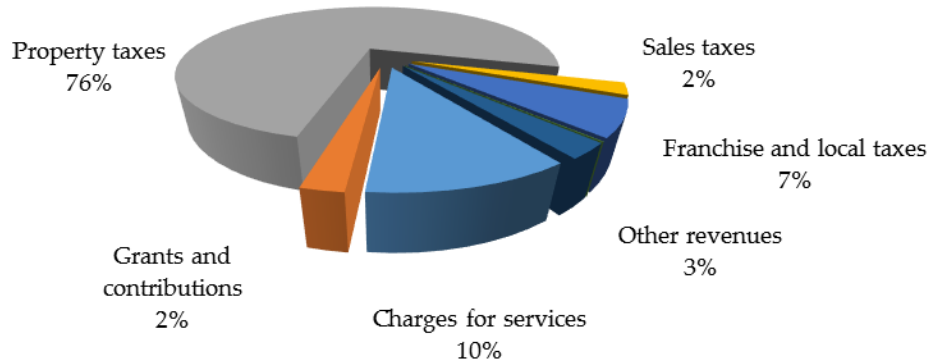
The following table provides a summary of the City's changes in net position:

	Governmental Activities	
	2014	2013
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 645,103	\$ 789,882
Grants and contributions	136,000	131,000
General revenues:		
Property taxes	4,719,687	3,734,702
Sales taxes	148,109	123,284
Franchise and local taxes	406,515	394,431
Investment income	3,426	6,059
Other revenues	163,066	84,160
Total Revenues	6,221,906	5,263,518
Expenses		
General government	955,876	901,984
Public safety	3,091,509	2,992,153
Municipal court	79,387	124,927
Public works	989,254	909,920
Interest and fiscal charges	96,713	109,966
Total Expenses	5,212,739	5,038,950
Change in Net Position	1,009,167	224,568
Beginning Net Position	24,019,347	23,794,779
Ending Net Position	\$ 25,028,514	\$ 24,019,347

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
December 31, 2014

Graphic presentations of selected data from the summary tables are displayed below to assist in the analysis of the City's activities.

Governmental Activities - Revenues

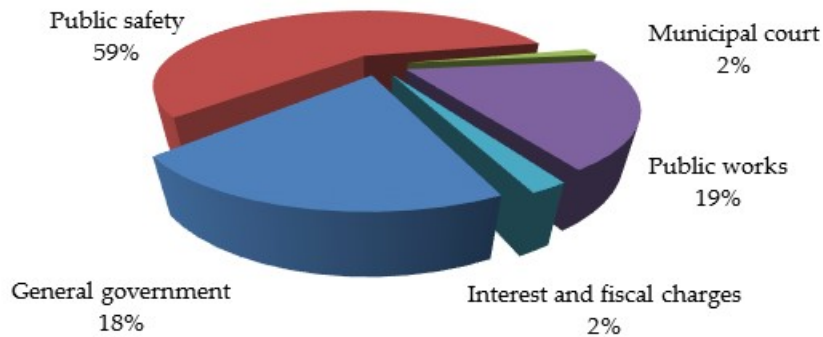


For the year ended December 31, 2014, revenues from governmental activities totaled \$6,221,906. Property tax is the City's largest revenue source at \$4,719,687, an increase of \$984,985 or 21% due to an increase in assessed property value. Sales tax increased \$24,825 or 17% due to steady growth in the area. Other revenues increased by \$78,906 or 48% primarily due to the increase in prepaid security registration fees and due to fees for the new Kinkaid School development within the City. Charges for services decreased \$144,779 or 22% primarily due to the drop in court fines. This was caused by changes in personnel at the MVPD and a reduction in written tickets. All other revenues remained relatively stable when compared to the previous year.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
December 31, 2014

This graph shows the governmental function expenses of the City:

Governmental Activities - Expenses



For the year ended December 31, 2014, expenses for governmental activities totaled \$5,212,739. This represents an increase of \$173,789 or 3% from the prior year. The City's largest functional expense is public safety of \$3,091,509. Municipal court expenses decreased by \$45,540 or 57% from prior year. The decrease was a result of changes in personnel at the MVPD. All other expenses remained relatively stable when compared to the previous year.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

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

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

As of the end of the year the general fund reflected a total unassigned fund balance of \$2,919,907. The total of all governmental funds reflected a total fund balance of \$3,633,140. Of this, \$64,241 is restricted for municipal court, \$146,194 is restricted for debt service and \$759,360 is restricted for capital improvements. The unassigned fund balance totaled \$2,663,345 as of year end.

There was a decrease in governmental fund balance of \$2,348,606 over the prior year. The change is primarily attributable to the capital outlay expenditures exceeding revenues.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
December 31, 2014

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

There was a total positive budget variance of \$518,626 in the general fund. This is a combination of positive revenue and expenditure variances of \$50,224 and \$468,402, respectively. Half of the revenue sources received more revenue than anticipated with the other half of the sources receiving less than anticipated. Public safety expenditures were \$18,790 more than budgeted. All other expenditures were less than budgeted.

CAPITAL ASSETS

As of the end of the year, the City's governmental activities funds had invested \$25,244,282 in a variety of capital assets and infrastructure, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is included with the governmental capital assets as required by GASB Statement No. 34.

Major capital asset events during the current year include the following:

- Paving and drainage improvements project completed in the amount of \$2,303,219
- Various road and drainage construction in progress additions in the amount of \$3,448,378

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

LONG-TERM DEBT

At the end of the current year, the City had total bonds outstanding of \$3,945,000. During the year, the City had a reduction in the long-term debt of \$515,000. More detailed information about the City's long-term liabilities is presented in note IV. D. to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The City's number of new building permits issued remained positive during 2014 and is expected to continue during 2015. While the City is an entirely residential community it has continued to maintain new growth as an attractive destination for Houston-based families. The City's appraised values continue to grow and this has allowed the City to retain its 2014 tax rate for 2015.

The City adopted a budget similar to last year's budget for 2014, retaining the same tax rate with no increases. Since the City's largest revenue source is property taxes, it is important to note that the City's collection rate is near 100%. The City's 2014 budget will continue to provide necessary services. Long-term funds, including new debt funds that will be used to continue improving drainage and maintaining streets while holding tax rates level.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
December 31, 2014

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances for all those with an interest in the City's finances. Questions concerning this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to Ben Griffin, City Administrator, City of Piney Point Village, 7676 Woodway, Suite 300, Houston, Texas 77063.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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City of Piney Point Village, Texas

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

December 31, 2014

	<u>Primary Governmental Activities</u>
<u>Assets</u>	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,273,179
Investments	529,151
Receivables, net	2,943,083
	<hr/>
Total Current Assets	9,745,413
	<hr/>
Capital assets:	
Non-depreciable	2,368,861
Net depreciable capital assets	22,875,421
	<hr/>
	25,244,282
	<hr/>
Total Assets	34,989,695
	<hr/>
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	
Deferred charge on refunding	27,303
	<hr/>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	27,303
	<hr/>
<u>Liabilities</u>	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	614,356
Unearned revenue	5,201,246
Customer deposits	95,213
Accrued interest payable	39,253
Long-term debt due within one year	527,036
	<hr/>
	6,477,104
	<hr/>
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Long-term debt due in more than one year	3,511,380
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	3,511,380
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Total Liabilities	9,988,484
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<u>Net Position</u>	
Net investment in capital assets	21,213,684
Restricted	210,435
Unrestricted	3,604,395
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Total Net Position	\$ 25,028,514
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See Notes to Financial Statements.

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City of Piney Point Village, Texas

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Primary Governmental Activities
Primary Government				
Governmental Activities				
General government	\$ 955,876	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (955,876)
Public safety	3,091,509	-	-	(3,091,509)
Municipal court	79,627	161,421	-	81,794
Public works	989,254	483,682	136,000	(369,572)
Interest and fiscal charges	96,713	-	-	(96,713)
Total Governmental Activities	5,212,979	645,103	136,000	(4,431,876)
General Revenues:				
		Taxes		
		Property taxes		4,719,687
		Sales taxes		148,109
		Franchise and local taxes		406,515
		Investment income		3,666
		Other revenues		163,066
		Total General Revenues		5,441,043
		Change in Net Position		1,009,167
		Beginning Net Position		24,019,347
		Ending Net Position		\$ 25,028,514

See Notes to Financial Statements.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS December 31, 2014

	General	Debt Service	METRO Projects	Capital Projects
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,805,410	\$ 381,672	\$ 1,021,783	\$ 73
Cash with fiscal agent	466,664	62,487	-	-
Receivables, net	2,594,587	348,496	-	-
Due from other funds	139,049	-	-	-
Total Assets	\$ 8,005,710	\$ 792,655	\$ 1,021,783	\$ 73
 <u>Liabilities</u>				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 234,347	\$ -	\$ 262,423	\$ 117,586
Unearned revenue	4,586,121	615,125	-	-
Customer deposits	95,213	-	-	-
Due to other funds	-	-	-	139,049
Total Liabilities	4,915,681	615,125	262,423	256,635
 <u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>				
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	170,122	31,336	-	-
 <u>Fund Balances</u>				
Restricted:				
Municipal court	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	146,194	-	-
Capital improvements	-	-	759,360	-
Unassigned:	2,919,907	-	-	(256,562)
Total Fund Balances	2,919,907	146,194	759,360	(256,562)
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 8,005,710	\$ 792,655	\$ 1,021,783	\$ 73

See Notes to Financial Statements.

<u>Nonmajor Special Revenue</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
\$ 64,241	\$ 6,273,179
-	529,151
-	2,943,083
-	139,049
\$ 64,241	\$ 9,884,462

\$ -	\$ 614,356
-	5,201,246
-	95,213
-	139,049
-	6,049,864

-	201,458

64,241	64,241
-	146,194
-	759,360
-	2,663,345
64,241	3,633,140
\$ 64,241	\$ 9,884,462

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City of Piney Point Village, Texas

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

December 31, 2014

Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 3,633,140
Adjustments for the Statement of Net Position:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, not reported in the governmental funds.	
Capital assets - non-depreciable	2,368,861
Capital assets - net depreciable	22,875,421
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.	201,458
Deferred outflows of resources, represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and is not recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then.	
Deferred charge on refunding	27,303
Some liabilities, including bonds payable and deferred charges, are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds.	
Accrued interest	(39,253)
Bond premium	(85,598)
Non-current liabilities due in one year	(527,036)
Non-current liabilities due in more than one year	(3,425,782)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 25,028,514</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

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

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	<u>General</u>	<u>Debt Service</u>	<u>METRO Projects</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>
<u>Revenues</u>				
Property tax	\$ 4,089,667	\$ 637,039	\$ -	\$ -
Sales tax	148,109	-	-	-
Franchise and local taxes	406,515	-	-	-
License and permits	483,682	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	136,000	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	152,093	-	-	-
Investment income	2,836	63	607	160
Other revenue	163,066	-	-	-
Total Revenues	5,581,968	637,102	607	160
<u>Expenditures</u>				
Current:				
General government	946,771	-	-	-
Public safety	3,091,509	-	-	-
Municipal court	69,324	-	-	-
Public works	378,365	-	-	-
Capital outlay	511,473	-	1,949,330	997,646
Debt Service:				
Principal	-	515,000	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	-	108,050	-	-
Total Expenditures	4,997,442	623,050	1,949,330	997,646
Net change in fund balances	584,526	14,052	(1,948,723)	(997,486)
Beginning fund balances	2,335,381	132,142	2,708,083	740,924
Ending Fund Balances	\$ 2,919,907	\$ 146,194	\$ 759,360	\$ (256,562)

See Notes to Financial Statements.

<u>Nonmajor Special Revenue</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
\$ -	\$ 4,726,706
-	148,109
-	406,515
-	483,682
-	136,000
9,328	161,421
-	3,666
-	163,066
9,328	6,229,165
-	946,771
-	3,091,509
10,303	79,627
-	378,365
-	3,458,449
-	515,000
-	108,050
10,303	8,577,771
(975)	(2,348,606)
65,216	5,981,746
\$ 64,241	\$ 3,633,140

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City of Piney Point Village, Texas
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

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

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (2,348,606)
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Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.

Capital outlay	3,448,378
Depreciation expense	(611,895)

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	(7,019)
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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 governmental funds.

Compensated absences	1,972
Accrued interest	3,010

The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases, certificates of obligation) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when they are first issued; whereas, these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.

Amortization of deferred charges on refunding	(3,901)
Amortization of premium	12,228
Principal payments	515,000

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 1,009,167
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See Notes to Financial Statements.

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City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Description of Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

B. Reporting Entity

The City of Piney Point Village, Texas (the "City") was organized in 1954 to provide municipal services such as police; fire; code enforcement; public works; street repair and maintenance; and general administrative services.

The City is an independent political subdivision of the State of Texas governed by an elected five-member 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. 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 is fiscally independent of other state and local governments. Additionally prescribed criteria under generally accepted accounting principles include considerations pertaining to organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and considerations pertaining to organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

C. Basis of Presentation Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds.

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

The fund financial statements provide information about the government's funds. Separate statements for each fund category, governmental are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column.

The government reports the following governmental 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, municipal court, public safety, public works, and code enforcement. The general service 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 governmental funds. 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 Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Capital Projects Funds

The capital project funds are used to account for the expenditures of resources accumulated from general obligation bonds, tax notes, related interest earnings, and other sources for capital improvement projects. The METRO project fund is used for the resources granted to the City from the Metropolitan Transit Authority (METRO). These funds are spent only on projects approved by METRO. If the funds are not spent, then they must be returned to METRO with accrued interest. The capital projects fund is a City fund reserved for the use of capital projects within the City. These projects are approved by City Council. The METRO project fund and the capital projects fund are considered major funds for reporting purposes.

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, committed, or assigned for specified activities. The special revenue fund is a nonmajor fund for reporting purposes.

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

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

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

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

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the 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. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

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

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

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

1. Deposits and Investments

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

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

The City has adopted a written investment policy regarding the investment of its funds as defined in the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, of the 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 and Interfund Transactions

Transactions between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the 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 receivables and payables are classified as "due to/from component unit/primary government."

Advances between funds are offset by a fund balance reserve account in the 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 any allowance for uncollectible amounts.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

3. Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied by October 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1 for all real and business personal property in conformity with Subtitle E, Texas Property Tax Code. Taxes are due on receipt of the tax bill and are delinquent if not paid before February 1 of the year following the year in which imposed. Penalties are calculated after February 1 up to the date collected by the government at the rate of 6% for the first month and increased 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 City.

4. Inventories and Prepaid Items

The costs of governmental fund type inventories are recorded as expenditures when the related liability is incurred (i.e., the purchase method). Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to the future accounting period (prepaid expenditures) are recognized as expenditures when utilized.

5. 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 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 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. 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.

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 units, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful years.

Asset Description	Estimated Useful Life
Furniture and equipment	5 to 10 years
Infrastructure	20 to 65 years

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

6. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. An example is a deferred charge on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The government has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable revenue*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from one source: property taxes. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

7. Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted – net position and unrestricted – net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied.

8. Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

9. Fund Balance Policies

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

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. The governing council is the highest level of decision-making authority for the government that can, by adoption of an ordinance prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another ordinance) to remove or revise the limitation.

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

10. Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue represents revenues collected but not earned as of December 31, 2014. This is primarily composed of revenue for levied property taxes for the subsequent tax year that were collected during the current fiscal year.

11. Compensated Absences

It is the City's policy to permit regular full-time employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation up to a maximum of 20 days. Vacation amounts accumulated may be paid to employees upon termination of employment or at retirement. New employees are ineligible for vacation benefits during the first six months of employment and vacation amounts will not be paid upon separation during this period. The estimated amount of compensation for services provided that is expected to be liquidated with expendable, available financial resources is reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it when it becomes due. Amounts of vested or accumulated vacation leave that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable, available financial resources are maintained

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

separately and represent a reconciling item between the fund and government-wide presentations.

12. 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 Position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method, if material. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

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

The property tax rate is allocated each year between the general and debt service funds. The full amount estimated to be required for debt service on general obligation debt is provided by the tax along with the interest earned in the debt service fund.

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.

13. 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 expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

II. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net position.

The governmental fund balance sheet includes reconciliation between *fund balance-total governmental funds* and *net position-governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains that long-term liabilities, including bonds, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

B. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of activities.

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds and changes in net position of governmental states that, “the issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) 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. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.”

III. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles except for the capital projects funds, which appropriated on a project-length basis.

The legal level of control as defined by the City Charter is the function level. No funds can be transferred or added to a budgeted item without Council approval. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year. Several supplemental budget appropriations were made during the year.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, expenditures exceeded appropriations at the legal level of control for public safety.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

IV. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

As of December 31, 2014, the primary government had the following investments:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Weighted Average Maturity (Years)</u>
External investment pools	\$ 4,829,670	0.00
Total fair value	<u>\$ 4,829,670</u>	
Portfolio weighted average maturity		0.00

Interest rate risk – In accordance with its investment policy, the City manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average of maturity not to exceed five years; structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations; monitoring credit ratings of portfolio position to assure compliance with rating requirements imposed by the Public Funds Investment Act; and invest operating funds primarily in short-term securities or similar government investment pools.

Credit risk – The City's investment policy limits investments to obligations of the United States, State of Texas, or their agencies and instrumentalities with an investment quality rating of not less than "A" or its equivalent, by a nationally recognized investment rating firm. Other obligations must be unconditionally guaranteed (either express or implied) by the full faith and credit of the United States Government or the issuing U.S. agency and investment pools with an investment quality not less than AAA or AAA-m, or equivalent, by at least one nationally recognized rating service. As of December 31, 2014, the City's investment in TexSTAR was rated AAAM by Standard & Poor's.

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. State statutes require that all deposits in financial institutions be insured or fully collateralized by U.S. government obligations or its agencies and instrumentalities or direct obligations of Texas or its agencies and instrumentalities that have a market value of not less than the principal amount of the deposits. As of December 31, 2014, the market values of pledged securities and FDIC exceeded bank balances.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Custodial credit risk – investments: For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City's investment policy requires that it will seek to safekeeping securities at financial institutions, avoiding physical possession. Further, all trades, where applicable, are executed by delivery versus payment to ensure that securities are deposited in the City's safekeeping account prior to the release of funds.

TexPool

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

TexPool operates in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. TexPool uses amortized cost rather than market value to report net position to compute share prices. Accordingly, the fair value of the position in TexPool is the same as the value of TexPool shares.

Texas CLASS

Texas CLASS (Texas Cooperative Liquid Assets Securities System Trust) was established in 1996, and was created as an investment pool for its Participants pursuant to Section 2256.016 of the Public Funds Investment Act, Texas Government Code. According to State Code, entities may pool any of their funds, or funds under their control, in order to preserve principal, to maintain the liquidity of the funds, and to maximize yield. The Texas CLASS Trust Agreement is an agreement of indefinite term regarding the investment, reinvestment and withdrawal of local government funds. The parties to the Trust Agreement are Texas local government entities that choose to participate in the Trust (the "Participants"), Public Trust Advisors LLC (PTA) as Program Administrator, and Wells Fargo Bank Texas, N.A. as Custodian. Texas CLASS invests only in securities allowed by the Texas Public Funds Investment Act. The pool is governed by a board of trustees, elected annually by its participants. Texas CLASS is rated 'AAAm' by Standard and Poor's Ratings Services.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

B. Receivables

The following comprise receivable balances of the primary government at year end:

	<u>General</u>	<u>Debt Service</u>	<u>Total</u>
Property taxes	\$ 2,512,811	\$ 348,496	\$ 2,861,307
Sales tax	9,480	-	9,480
Franchise & local taxes	56,613	-	56,613
Other	15,683	-	15,683
Total	<u>\$ 2,594,587</u>	<u>\$ 348,496</u>	<u>\$ 2,943,083</u>

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

C. Capital Assets

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

	<u>Beginning Balances</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases/ Reclassifications</u>	<u>Ending Balances</u>
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Construction in progress	\$ 1,348,546	\$ 3,448,378	\$ (2,428,063)	\$ 2,368,861
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>1,348,546</u>	<u>3,448,378</u>	<u>(2,428,063)</u>	<u>2,368,861</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Infrastructure	23,633,345	-	2,428,063	26,061,408
Equipment	78,924	-	-	78,924
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>23,712,269</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,428,063</u>	<u>26,140,332</u>
Less accumulated depreciation				
Infrastructure	2,589,670	600,818	-	3,190,488
Equipment	63,346	11,077	-	74,423
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>2,653,016</u>	<u>611,895</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,264,911</u>
Net capital assets being depreciated	<u>21,059,253</u>	<u>(611,895)</u>	<u>2,428,063</u>	<u>22,875,421</u>
Total Capital Assets	<u><u>\$ 22,407,799</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,836,483</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 25,244,282</u></u>

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government	\$ 11,077
Public works	<u>600,818</u>
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense	<u><u>\$ 611,895</u></u>

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

D. Long-term Debt

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

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Amounts Due within One Year</u>
Governmental Activities:					
Bonds, notes and other payables:					
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 4,460,000	\$ -	\$ (515,000)	\$ 3,945,000	\$ 520,000
Premium	97,826	-	(12,228)	85,598	-
Other liabilities:					
Compensated Absences	9,790	13,928	(15,900)	7,818	7,036
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 4,567,616</u>	<u>\$ 13,928</u>	<u>\$ (543,128)</u>	<u>\$ 4,038,416</u>	<u>\$ 527,036</u>
Long-term liabilities due in more than one year				<u>\$ 3,511,380</u>	

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.

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

General Obligation Bonds:

\$5,450,000 General Obligation Refunding Bond, Series 2011,

due in installments through 2020, interest at 2-3%

\$ 3,945,000

Total General Obligation bonds

\$ 3,945,000

Premiums

\$ 85,598

Total Deferred Amounts

\$ 85,598

Compensated Absences

7,818

Total Debt

\$ 4,038,416

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

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

Year ending December 31,	General Obligation Bonds	
	Principal	Interest
2015	520,000	97,200
2016	530,000	86,700
2017	545,000	75,950
2018	560,000	62,100
2019	580,000	45,000
2020	595,000	27,375
2021	615,000	9,225
Total	\$ 3,945,000	\$ 403,550

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

E. Deferred Charges on Refunding

Deferred charges resulting from the issuance of the series 2011 general obligation refunding bonds have been recorded as deferred outflows of resources and are being amortized to interest expense over the shorter of either the remaining term of the refunded debt or the refunding bonds. Current year balances for governmental activities totaled \$27,303. Current year amortization expense for governmental activities totaled \$3,901.

F. Customer Deposits

The City had customer deposits of \$95,213 in the general fund as of year end. The City requires a \$25,000 refundable gas meter deposit for all new home building permits. This amount will be refunded upon completion of the project and by meeting certain criteria set by the City.

G. Interfund balances

The composition of interfund balances for the year ended December 31, 2014 is as follows:

Due To	Due From	Amounts
General Fund	Capital Projects	\$ 139,049
		\$ 139,049

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

H. Fund Equity

The City records fund balance restrictions on the fund level to indicate that a portion of the fund balance is legally restricted for a specific future use or to indicate that a portion of the fund balance is not available for expenditures.

The following is a list of fund balances restricted/committed by the City:

	<u>Restricted</u>
Municipal court	* \$ 64,241
Debt service	146,194
Capital improvements	759,360
Total	\$ 969,795

*Restricted by enabling legislation.

I. Leases

The City's operating lease obligation is for the rental of office space to house City Hall. Basic rent shall be payable monthly in advance commencing on the commencement date of August 1, 2007 and continuing throughout the term and shall be accompanied by all applicable state and local sales or use taxes. The first monthly installment of basic rent shall be payable contemporaneously with the execution of the lease; thereafter, basic rent shall be payable on the first day of each month beginning on the first day of the second full calendar month of the term. The monthly basic rent for any partial month at the beginning of the term shall equal the product of 1/365 of the annual basic rent in effect during the partial month and the number of days in the partial month from and after the commencement date. The contract expired August 1, 2012, 60 months after the commencement date. The contract has been renewed to July 31, 2017. The City paid \$94,203 in rental expense during the year. The City's lease obligations are as follows:

Period ending:	Operating Leases
December 31, 2015	\$ 93,747
December 31, 2016	96,253
December 31, 2017	57,000
Total Minimum Lease Payments	\$ 247,000

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

J. Restatement

The City has restated beginning net position within governmental activities due to a correction in the reporting of a bond discount. The restatement of beginning net position is as follows:

	Governmental Activities
Prior year ending net position fund balance as reported	\$ 24,050,093
Correction in reporting of bond discount	(30,746)
Restated beginning net position	<u>\$ 24,019,347</u>

V. 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 over 2,700 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 years.

B. Contingent Liabilities

Amounts received or receivable from granting agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amounts of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. Claim liabilities are calculated considering the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends, including frequency and amount of payouts, and other economic and social factors.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

C. Arbitrage

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 instituted certain arbitrage consisting of complex regulations with respect to issuance of tax-exempt bonds after August 31, 1986. Arbitrage regulations deal with the investment of tax-exempt bond proceeds at an interest yield greater than the interest yield paid to bondholders. Generally, all interest paid to bondholders can be retroactively rendered taxable if applicable rebates are not reported and paid to the Internal Revenue Service at least every five years for applicable bond issues. Accordingly, there is the risk that if such calculations are not performed correctly, a substantial liability to the City could result. The City does anticipate that it will have an arbitrage liability and performs annual calculations to estimate this potential liability. The City will also engage an arbitrage consultant to perform the calculations in accordance with Internal Revenue Service's rules and regulations if indicated.

D. Pension Plans

1. Texas Municipal Retirement Systems

Plan Description

The City provides pension benefits for all of its eligible 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 required supplementary information (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' website at www.TMRS.com.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

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:

	<u>Plan Year 2013</u>	<u>Plan Year 2014</u>
Employee deposit rate	5.0%	5.0%
Matching ratio (city to employee)	2 to 1	2 to 1
Years required for vesting	5	5
Service retirement eligibility (expressed as age / years of service)	60/5, 0/25	60/5, 0/25
Updated service credit	0%	0%
Annuity increase (to retirees)	0% of CPI	0% of CPI

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 applicable period for that city. 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. The annual pension cost and net pension obligation/(asset) are as follows:

Three-Year Contribution Information

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Annual Pension Cost (ARC)	\$ 18,991	\$ 6,259	\$ 4,712
Actual Contributions Made	\$ 18,991	\$ 6,259	\$ 4,712
Percentage of APC Contributed	100%	100%	100%
Net Pension Obligation/Asset	-	-	-
NPO at the End of Period	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

The required contribution rates for fiscal year 2014 were determined as part of the December 31, 2012 and 2013 actuarial valuations. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation, December 31, 2013, also follows:

Valuation Date	<u>12/31/2011</u>	<u>12/31/2012</u>	<u>12/31/2013</u>
Actuarial Cost Method	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level Percent of Payroll	Level Percent of Payroll	Level Percent of Payroll
GASB 25 Equivalent Single Amortization Period	24.7 years; closed period	24.3 years; closed period	30.0 years; closed period
Amortization Period for new Gains/Losses	11 years	10 years	21 years
Asset Valuation Method	10-year Smoothed Market	10-year Smoothed Market	10-year Smoothed Market
Actuarial Assumptions:			
Investment Rate of Return *	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Projected Salary Increases *	Varies by age and service	Varies by age and service	Varies by age and service
* Includes Inflation at Cost-of-Living Adjustments	3.00% 0.0%	3.00% 0.0%	3.00% 0.0%

The funded status as of December 31, 2013, the most recent actuarial valuation date, is as follows:

Actuarial Valuation Date	12/31/2013
Actuarial Value of Assets	\$ 355,306
Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$ 356,839
Percentage Funded	99.6%
Annual Covered Payroll	\$ 362,022
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$ (1,533)
(UAAL) % of Covered Payroll	(0.4)%

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

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

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 of benefits.

Supplemental Death Benefits Plan

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 postemployment benefit," or OPEB.

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 retiree contribution rates to the TMRS SDBF for the years ended 2014, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

Plan/ Calendar Year	Annual Required Contribution (Rate)	Actual Contribution Made (Rate)	Percentage of ARC Contributed
2012	0.08%	0.08%	100.0%
2013	0.08%	0.08%	100.0%
2014	0.10%	0.10%	100.0%

The City's contributions to the TMRS SDBF for the years ended 2014, 2013 and 2012 were \$384, 266 and \$246 respectively, which equaled the required contributions each year.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

E. Deferred Compensation Plan

The City offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Service Code, Section 457. The plan permits employees to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until retirement, termination, death, or unforeseeable emergencies.

Federal law requires all assets and income of Section 457 plans to be held in trust, custodial accounts, or annuity contracts for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries. The City's deferred compensation plan is administered by a private corporation under contract with the City. Total participant contributions were approximately \$1,085 for the year ended December 31, 2014. The City does not contribute to the plan.

F. Contingencies

The government is a defendant in a lawsuit. Although the outcome of the lawsuit is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the government's legal counsel, the resolution of the matter will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the government.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

G. Related Organizations and Joint Ventures

The City has entered into an interlocal agreement with the cities of Hunters Creek Village, Hedwig Village, Hilshire Village, Bunker Hill Village, and Spring Valley Village to create the Village Fire Department (VFD). The agreement automatically renews for a period of five years unless terminated by at least one of the contracting cities. Under the terms of the agreement, the City is liable for 21 percent of VFD's budget. For the year ended December 31, 2014 the City paid \$1,012,752 to the VFD.

Consolidated financial information of the VFD extracted from the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013, on which VFD's auditors expressed an unmodified opinion, are as follows:

	Net Position
Total assets	\$ 3,167,660
Total liabilities	561,923
Total Net Position	\$ 2,605,737
	Change in Net Position
Total revenues	\$ 5,145,072
Total expenses	4,978,091
Change in Net Position	166,981
Beginning net position	2,438,756
Ending Net Position	\$ 2,605,737
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability as 12/31/13 with TMRS	\$ 651,085

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

The City has also entered into an interlocal agreement with the cities of Bunker Hill Village and Hunters Creek Village to create the Memorial Village Police Department (MVPD). Under the terms of the agreement, the City is liable for 33 1/3 percent of MVPD's budget. Separate financial statements may be obtained directly from MVPD. For the year ended December 31, 2014 the City paid \$1,485,244 to the MVPD.

Consolidated financial information of the MVPD extracted from the MVPD's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013, on which the MVPD's auditors expressed an unmodified opinion, are as follows:

	Net Position
Total assets	\$ 1,970,877
Total liabilities	817,811
Total Net Position	\$ 1,153,066
	Change in
	Net Position
Total revenues	\$ 4,703,510
Total expenditures/expenses	4,699,824
Change in Net Position	3,686
Beginning net position	1,149,380
Ending Net Position	\$ 1,153,066
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability as 12/31/12 with TMRS	\$ 1,988,965

H. Subsequent Events

As of February 15, 2015 the City issued a General Obligation Bond, Series 2015, in the amount of \$3,910,000 with an interest rate of 2%, to be paid in annual instalments through February 15, 2025. Proceeds to be used to pay the costs of the designing, engineering and construction of stormwater drainage and flood control improvements. There were no additional material subsequent events through April 14, 2015, the date the financial statements were issued.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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City of Piney Point Village, Texas
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
<u>Revenues</u>			
Property tax	\$ 4,009,644	\$ 4,089,667	\$ 80,023
Sales tax	100,000	148,109	48,109
Franchise and local taxes	390,100	406,515	16,415
License and permits	496,000	483,682	(12,318)
Intergovernmental	131,000	136,000	5,000
Fines and forfeitures	290,000	152,093	(137,907)
Investment income	4,000	2,836	(1,164)
Other revenue	111,000	163,066	52,066
Total Revenues	5,531,744	5,581,968	50,224
<u>Expenditures</u>			
Current:			
General government	952,025	946,771	5,254
Public safety	3,072,719	3,091,509	(18,790)
Municipal court	151,700	69,324	82,376
Public works	777,927	378,365	399,562
Capital outlay	511,473	511,473	-
Total Expenditures	5,465,844	4,997,442	468,402
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 65,900	584,526	\$ 518,626
Beginning fund balance		2,335,381	
Ending Fund Balance		\$ 2,919,907	

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

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

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City of Piney Point Village, Texas

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS- TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

December 31, 2014

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.

Actuarial Valuation Date	12/31/2013	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Actuarial Value of Assets	\$ 355,306	\$ 326,675	\$ 312,959
Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$ 356,839	\$ 329,496	\$ 326,384
Percentage Funded	99.6%	99.1%	95.9%
Unfunded Actuarial			
Accrued Liability	\$ 1,533	\$ 2,821	\$ 13,425
Annual Covered Payroll	\$ 362,022	\$ 314,440	\$ 323,243
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability			
(UAAL) % of Covered Payroll	0.4%	0.9%	4.2%
Net Pension Obligation (NPO)			
at the Beginning of Period	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Annual Req. Contrib. (ARC)	\$ 106,166	\$ 6,259	\$ 4,712
Contributions Made	\$ 106,166	\$ 6,259	\$ 4,712
NPO at the End of Period	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

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