ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

of the

Montgomery County Emergency Services District No. 8

For the Year Ended September 30, 2015





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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Commissioners of the Montgomery County Emergency Services District No. 8:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Montgomery County Emergency Services District No. 8 (the "District"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The District'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 and the major fund as of September 30, 2015, 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 required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, 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.

Respectfully,

BrooksCardiel, PLLC The Woodlands, Texas

Buosks Condiel, PUC

February 15, 2016

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS For the Year Ended September 30, 2015

The purpose of the Management's Discussion and Analysis (the "MD&A") is to give the readers an objective and easily readable analysis of the financial activities of the Montgomery County Emergency Services District No. 8 (the "District") for the year ended September 30, 2015. The analysis is based on currently known facts, decisions, or economic conditions. It presents short and long-term analysis of the District's activities, compares current year results with those of the prior year, and discusses the positive and negative aspects of that comparison. Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34 establishes the content of the minimum requirements for MD&A. Please read the MD&A in conjunction with the District's financial statements, which follow this section.

THE STRUCTURE OF OUR ANNUAL REPORT

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

Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information for the District as a whole. These statements include transactions and balances relating to all assets, including capital assets. These statements are designed to provide information about cost of services, operating results, and financial position of the District as an economic entity. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information on the District's activities that enable the reader to understand the financial condition of the District. These statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account even if cash has not yet changed hands.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the District's assets and liabilities. The difference between the two is 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 District is improving or deteriorating. Other non-financial factors, such as the District's operating performance need to be considered to assess the overall health of the District.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the District's net position changed during the most recent year. All changes in the net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows – the accrual method rather than modified accrual that is used in the fund level statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2015

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities present the District using one class of activity:

1. Governmental Activities – The District's emergency service operations are reported here.

The government-wide financial statements can be found after the MD&A within this report.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Funds may be considered as operating companies of the parent corporation, which is the District. They are usually segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal reporting requirements. The District's operations are reported using governmental funds.

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 District'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 District maintains one governmental fund. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance for the general fund, which is considered to be a major fund.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2015

The general fund is used to report the District's activities. The District adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

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 can be found after the financial statements within this report.

Other Information

In addition to basic financial statements, this 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. The RSI can be found after the notes to the financial statements within this report.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the District's financial position. For the District, assets exceeded liabilities by \$13,868,026 as of yearend. Unrestricted net position, \$6,741,140, may be used to meet the District's ongoing emergency service operations.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2015

Statement of Net Position:

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position:

	Governmental Activities		
	2015	2014	
Current and other assets Capital assets, net Total Assets	\$ 7,828,316 21,349,697 29,178,013	\$ 7,940,778 15,715,314 23,656,092	
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	384,474	243,490	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	384,474	243,490	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses Net pension liability Long-term liabilities (current & LT portion) Total Liabilities	466,784 435,226 14,792,451 15,694,461	2,149,942 364,971 9,333,197 11,848,110	
Net Position: Net investment in capital assets Unrestricted	7,126,886 6,741,140	6,439,467 5,612,005	
Total Net Position	\$ 13,868,026	\$ 12,051,472	

Capital assets increased due to the completion of long term construction projects during the year. Long-term liabilities increased as a result of loan proceeds received that were utilized to finance the construction of a new fire station. The decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses was due to the completion of construction projects and a decrease in related payables outstanding at the current year end.

The overall net position of the District increased due to revenues exceeding expenses by \$1,816,554 during the current year.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2015

Statement of Activities:

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

	Governmental Activities			
		2015		2014
Revenues				
Program revenue:				
Operating grant income	\$	1,000	\$	58,280
General revenues:				
Property taxes		4,276,590		3,750,801
Sales taxes		6,050,163		5,610,050
Other		140,285		125,270
Investment income		16,089		9,211
Sale of capital asset		55,000		-
Total Revenues		10,539,127		9,553,612
Expenses				
Public safety		8,362,920		7,175,537
Interest and fiscal charges		359,653		241,019
Total Expenses		8,722,573		7,416,556
Change in Net Position		1,816,554		2,137,056
Beginning Net Position		12,051,472		9,914,416
Ending Net Position	\$	13,868,026	\$	12,051,472

The District reported an increase in net position of \$1,816,554. This is primarily due to an increase in sales tax of \$440,113 and property tax of \$525,789. Tax revenue increased due to increased development within the District.

The increase in public safety expenses was primarily due to an increase in salaries and health insurance costs as a result of new employee hires and pay raises occurring in the current year. The increase in interest expense was due to an increase in long term debt in the current year.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2015

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'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 District's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the District's financing requirements. In particular, the unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the District's net resources available for spending at the end of the year.

The District's general fund reflects a fund balance of \$7,439,883. There was an increase in the fund balance of \$1,647,230 over the prior year. This increase is attributed to loan proceeds plus total revenues exceeding total expenditures for the year.

CAPITAL ASSETS

As of the end of the year, the District's governmental activities funds had invested \$21,349,697 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:

- Construction expenses for fire stations and training facility amounted to \$6,301,922
- Land purchase of \$493,299
- Total vehicles purchased costing \$64,498

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

LONG-TERM DEBT

At the end of the current year, the District had total notes payable outstanding of \$13,132,667 and capital leases of \$1,090,144. During the year, the District had principal payments on notes payable and capital leases of \$2,106,516. During the year, the District had additional borrowings on notes payable for \$7,053,480. More detailed information about the District's long-term liabilities is presented in note IV. D to the financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2015

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Actual general fund revenues were more than final budgeted revenues by \$1,197,073 during the year. Actual general fund expenditures were under the final budget by \$380,195. The positive revenue variance was primarily due to property and sales taxes exceeding budget due to growth within the District. Expenditures were under budget as a result of budgeted public safety expenditures being \$784,187 less than budgeted. These variances were the primary reasons for a net positive overall variance of \$1,577,268.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The District is located in Montgomery County, Texas. The overall continued development within the District will continue to fuel increased sales tax receipts in the coming year.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances. Questions concerning this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to Municipal Accounts & Consulting, LP, 200 River Pointe, Suite 240, Conroe, Texas, 77304, telephone (936) 647-4068.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

September 30, 2015

			ernmental activities
<u>Assets</u>			
Current Assets			
Cash		\$	3,220,599
Investments			3,520,461
Receivables:			
Property taxes			86,535
Sales taxes			993,447
Accrued interest			7,274
	Total Current Assets		7,828,316
Non-Current Assets			
Capital assets:			
Capital assets - non-depreciable			1,636,803
Capital assets - net depreciable			19,712,894
-	Total Non-Current Assets		21,349,697
	Total Assets		29,178,013
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension contributions			283,057
Pension investment losses			72,558
Pension losses			28,859
1 01102021 100000	Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		384,474
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable			180,378
Accrued expenses			121,520
Accrued interest			164,886
	Total Current Liabilities		466,784
Long-term liabilities			
Due within a year			1,817,941
Due in more than one year			12,974,510
Net pension liability			435,226
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Total Liabilities		15,694,461
Not Docition			, ,
Net Position			7 126 006
Net investment in capital assets			7,126,886
Unrestricted	Total Net Position	\$	6,741,140 13,868,026
	Total INEC I OSITION	Ψ	10,000,020

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2015

		 overnmental Activities
Program Revenue		
Operating grant income		\$ 1,000
General Revenue		
Property taxes		4,276,590
Sales taxes		6,050,163
Other revenues		140,285
Investment income		16,089
Sale of capital asset		55,000
	Total Revenues	10,539,127
<u>Expenses</u>		
Public safety		8,362,920
Interest and fiscal charges		359,653
-	Total Expenses	8,722,573
	Change in Net Position	1,816,554
	Beginning Net Position	12,051,472
	Ending Net Position	\$ 13,868,026

See Notes to Financial Statements.

BALANCE SHEET September 30, 2015

			General Fund
Assets			Tunu
Cash		\$	3,220,599
Investments			3,520,461
Receivables:			
Property taxes			86,535
Sales taxes			993,447
Accrued interest			7,274
	Total Assets	\$	7,828,316
Liabilities			
Accounts payable		\$	180,378
Accrued expenses		Ψ	121,520
recrued expenses	Total Liabilities		301,898
Deferred Inflows of Resources			<u> </u>
Unavailable revenue - property taxes			86,535
1 1 7	Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		86,535
Fund balance			- 400 00-
Unassigned	m . 15 15 1		7,439,883
	Total Fund Balance	\$	7,439,883

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION September 30, 2015

Total fund balance		7,439,883
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Capital assets, non-depreciable		1,636,803
Capital assets, net depreciable		19,712,894
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures		
and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.		
Property taxes receivable		86,535
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.		
Pension contributions		283,057
Pension investment losses		72,558
Pension losses		28,859
Long-term liabilities are not due in payable in the current period (i.e. note payable	es,	
capital leases, and compensated balances) and, therefore, are not reported as		
liabilities in the government funds		
Accrued interest		(164,886)
Net pension liability		(435,226)
Unearned revenue		(448,560)
Non-current liabilities due in one year		(1,794,956)
Non-current liabilities due in more than one year		(12,548,935)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	13,868,026

See Notes to Financial Statements.

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE For the Year Ended September 30, 2015

		General Fund
Program Revenue		
Operating grant income		\$ 1,000
General Revenue		
Property taxes		4,274,976
Sales taxes		6,050,163
Other revenues		588,845
Sale of capital asset		55,000
Investment income		16,089
	Total Revenues	10,986,073
Expenditures		
General and administrative		6,756,796
Capital outlay		7,247,505
Debt service:		
Principal		2,106,516
Interest		281,506
	Total Expenditures	16,392,323
Other Financing Sources		
Loan proceeds		7,053,480
·	Total Other Financing Sources	7,053,480
	Net Change in Fund Balance	1,647,230
	Beginning Fund Balance	5,792,653
	Ending Fund Balance	\$ 7,439,883

See Notes to Financial Statements.

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended September 30, 2015

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

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 outlays 6,892,785 Depreciation (1,258,402) Revenue in the statement of activities that does not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenue in the funds. 1,614 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. Accrued interest Compensated absences Pension (expense)/income (78,147)
Depreciation (1,258,402) Revenue in the statement of activities that does not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenue in the funds. 1,614 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. Accrued interest (78,147) Compensated absences (63,731)
Revenue in the statement of activities that does not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenue in the funds. 1,614 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. Accrued interest Compensated absences (78,147) (63,731)
resources are not reported as revenue in the funds. 1,614 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. Accrued interest Compensated absences (78,147) (63,731)
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. Accrued interest (78,147) Compensated absences (63,731)
current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Accrued interest (78,147) Compensated absences (63,731)
Accrued interest (78,147) Compensated absences (63,731)
Compensated absences (63,731)
renorm (expense), meetic
The issuance of long-term debt provide 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. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.
Debt issuance (7,053,480)

2,106,516

(448,560)

1,816,554

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Principal payments

Unearned revenue

Net Change in Net Position \$\overline{\\$}\$

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2015

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Description of Government-Wide Financial Statements and Reporting Entity

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government.

Montgomery County Emergency Services District No. 8 (the "District") operates under Chapter 775, "Emergency Services Districts" of V.T.C.A, Health and Safety Code. The District was converted from a Rural Fire Prevention District in 1997. The District is a duly organized emergency services district, created to protect life and property from fire and to conserve natural and human resources.

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 District's financial reporting entity. The District has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity*. No other entities have been included in the District's reporting entity. Additionally, as the District 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 District's financial reporting entity are based on criteria prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles. These same criteria are evaluated in considering whether the District 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 District'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.

B. Basis of Presentation 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 about the District as a whole. These statements include all activities of the primary government. Governmental activities are normally supported by property and sales taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between general government expenses and general revenues of the District's governmental activities. Expenses, such as those used to fund the principal operations of District, are presented as general government expenses. Revenues, such as taxes and investment earnings, are presented as general revenues.

The fund financial statements provide information about the government's funds. Separate statements for each fund category are presented.

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 the operations of the District's emergency service operations and all other financial transactions not properly includable in other funds. The principal sources of revenue are related to property taxes and sales taxes. Expenditures include all costs associated with the daily operations and contractual obligations of the District.

C. 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.

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

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, 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.

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

1. Cash and Investments

The District'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.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, Accounting and Reporting for Certain Investments and External Investment Pools, the District 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 are reported using the pools' share price.

The District 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 District 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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

2. 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 District.

3. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and vehicle assets (e.g., fire trucks, building, fire apparatus, 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 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. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Interest costs incurred in connection with construction of enterprise fund capital assets are capitalized when the effects of capitalization materially impact the financial statements.

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

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful years.

	Estimated
Asset Description	Useful Life
Vehicles and equipment	5 to 15 years
Furniture	5 years
Buildings and improvements	5 to 45 years

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

4. 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. 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.

5. 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 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 – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

6. 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 is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

7. Fund Balance

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 board 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 (board of commissioners) has by resolution authorized the treasurer to assign fund balance. The board 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.

8. Compensated Absences

The liability for compensated absences reported in the government-wide fund statements consist of unpaid, accumulated sick time balances. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method, in which leave amounts for both employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments and other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments upon termination are included. Vested or accumulated sick leave of government-wide and proprietary funds are recognized as an expense and liability of those funds as the benefits accrue to employees.

It is the District's policy to liquidate compensated absences with currently available expendable resources. Accordingly, the District's governmental funds recognize accrued compensated absences when it is paid.

9. Long-Term Obligations

Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements until due. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources, net of the applicable premium or discount and payments of principal and interest reported as

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

expenditures. In the governmental fund types, issuance costs, even if withheld from the actual net proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures. However, claims and judgments paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only for the portion expected to be financed from expendable available financial resources.

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.

10. 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.

11. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the Fiduciary Net Position of the Texas County & District Retirement System (TCDRS) and additions to/deductions from TCDRS's Fiduciary Net Position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TCDRS. For this purpose, plan contributions are recognized in the period that compensation is reported for the employee, which is when contributions are legally due. Benefit payments and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

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 assets, such as property tax receivable, are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

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, "Revenue in the Statement of Activities that does not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenue in the funds."

III. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the general fund. The budget is prepared using the same method of accounting as for financial reporting and serves as a planning tool. Encumbrance accounting is not utilized.

A budget is prepared by fund and function. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year.

IV. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

As of September 30, 2015, the primary government had the following investments:

Investments Type	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
Certificates of deposit	\$ 3,520,461	0.49
External investment pools	2,847,837	0.11
Money market funds	91,449	-
Total fair value	\$ 6,459,747	
Portfolio weighted average maturity		0.29

Applicable state laws and regulations allow the District to invest its funds in direct or indirect obligations of the United States, the State, or any county, city, school district, or other political subdivision of the State. Funds may also be placed in certificates of deposit of state or national banks or savings and loan associations (depository institutions) domiciled within the State. Related state statutes and provisions included in the District's bond resolutions require that all funds invested in depository institutions be guaranteed by federal depository insurance and/or be secured in the manner provided by law for the security of public funds.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

Custodial Credit Risk – deposits. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District requires funds on deposit at the depository bank to be collateralized by securities when in excess of FDIC coverage. As of September 30, 2015, checking deposits were collateralized by an amount over and above the yearend balances.

The District invests in TexPool. At year end, the fair value of TexPool investments was \$2,847,837. 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 to 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 their shares.

The District holds additional external investment pools in the form of a money market account at Deutsche Bank. As of September 30, 2015, the balance was \$91,449.

B. Receivables

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

		General	
		Fund	 Total
Property taxes		\$ 86,535	\$ 86,535
Sales taxes		993,447	993,447
Accrued interest		7,274	 7,274
	Total	\$ 1,087,256	\$ 1,087,256

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

C. Capital Assets

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended September 30, 2015:

	Beginning				Decreases/		Ending	
	Balances		Increases		Reclassifications		Balances	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				_				
Land	\$	1,126,003	\$	493,300	\$	-	\$	1,619,303
Construction in progress		4,507,387		5,617,383		(10,107,270)		17,500
Total capital assets not being depreciated		5,633,390		6,110,683		(10,107,270)		1,636,803
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Buildings		7,640,306		684,539		10,107,270		18,432,115
Vehicles and equipment		6,948,133		97,563		(180,000)		6,865,696
Total capital assets being depreciated		14,588,439		782,102		9,927,270		25,297,811
Less accumulated depreciation								
Buildings		(872,874)		(430,819)		180,000		(1,123,693)
Vehicles and equipment		(3,633,641)		(827,583)		-		(4,461,224)
Total accumulated depreciation		(4,506,515)		(1,258,402)		180,000		(5,584,917)
Net capital assets being depreciated		10,081,924		(476,300)				19,712,894
Total capital assets	\$	15,715,314	\$	5,634,383	\$		\$	21,349,697

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

D. Long-Term Obligations

The following is a summary of long-term obligations for the year ended September 30, 2015:

	3alance at 9/30/2014	Increases		Decreases	Balance at 9/30/2015	Due within a year
Governmental Activities:						<u> </u>
Capital leases:						
2010 Fire Trucks, due in quarterly installments						
through 2019, interest at 4.30%	\$ 1,319,122	\$ -	\$	(228,978)	\$ 1,090,144	\$ 238,979
2012 Ferrara Trucks, due in quarterly installments						
through 2022, interest at 3.25%	858,556	-		(858,556)	-	-
Note Payable:						
2011 Birnham Woods, due in annual installments						
through 2021, interest at 2.65%	2,880,458	-		(307,644)	2,572,814	315,520
2012 Station 2, due in semi-annual installments						
through 2022, interest at 2.54%	2,133,757	-		(242,655)	1,891,102	249,175
2014 Station 3 (Robinson Road), due in semi-annual installments						
through 2024, interest at 2.28%	2,083,954	7,053,480		(468,683)	8,668,751	882,308
Other long term liabilities:						
Accumulated sick & vacation time for employees	57,349	155,861		(92,130)	121,080	108,974
Unearned revenue	-	460,021		(11,461)	448,560	22,985
	\$ 9,333,196	\$ 7,669,362	\$	(2,210,107)	\$ 14,792,451	\$ 1,817,941
		Due i	in mo	re than one year	\$ 12,974,510	

Long-term liabilities applicable to the District'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.

Unearned revenue relates to the unamortized portion of contribution payments received by the District from the Montgomery County Hospital District ("MCHD"). As a part of the lease agreement between the District (lessor) and MCHD (lessee), MCHD agreed to pay a one-time contribution payment of \$460,021 for purposes of alleviating a portion of the construction cost of the ESD facilities for the Station 4 addition. The term of the lease is twenty years. In the event the lease is terminated prior to completion of the term, the pro rata amount of the one-time contribution payment will be paid back to MCHD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

As of September 30, 2015, the debt service requirements are as follows:

Year ending	Capita	l Lease	S	Notes Payable Total		otal			
September 30,	Principal		Interest		Principal	Interest	Principal		Interest
2016	\$ 238,979	\$	43,037	\$	1,447,003	\$ 307,171	\$ 1,685,982	\$	350,208
2017	249,417		29,599		1,482,126	282,704	1,731,543		312,303
2018	260,311		21,705		1,518,104	256,771	1,778,415		278,476
2019	271,681		10,335		1,554,836	230,895	1,826,517		241,230
2020	69,756		750		1,592,177	204,550	1,661,933		205,300
2021	-		-		1,630,950	177,655	1,630,950		177,655
2022	-		-		1,670,467	150,185	1,670,467		150,185
2023	-		-		1,221,428	122,136	1,221,428		122,136
2024	-		-		1,015,576	109,177	1,015,576		109,177
Total	\$ 1,090,144	\$	105,426	\$	13,132,667	\$ 1,841,244	\$ 13,207,235	\$	1,946,670

On March 28, 2014, the District entered into a term loan agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. to finance the construction of a new fire station. The total amount funded by the bank as of September 30, 2015 was \$9,137,434. The stated interest rate on the loan is 2.28%. The loan requires semi-annual payments of \$537,605 be paid on April 10 and October 10 through April 2024.

In accordance with the loan terms, the District must maintain a debt coverage ratio not less than 1.1 to 1.0. As of September 30, 2015, the District was in compliance with this financial covenant.

V. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Risk Management

The District 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 District carries commercial insurance. The District has not significantly reduced insurance coverage or had settlements that exceeded coverage amounts for the past three fiscal 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 District expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

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.

C. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

1. Plan Description

The District provides retirement, disability, and death benefits for all its eligible employees through a nontraditional defined benefit pension plan in the statewide Texas County & District Retirement System ("TCDRS"). The Board of Trustees of TCDRS is responsible for the administration of the statewide agent multiple-employer public employee retirement system consisting of 656 nontraditional defined contribution benefit plans. TCDRS, in the aggregate, issues a comprehensive annual financial report ("CAFR") on a calendar year basis. The CAFR is available upon written request from the TCDRS Board of Trustees at P.O. Box 2034, Austin, Texas 78768-2034.

2. Benefits Provided

The plan provisions are adopted by the District within the options available in Texas state statutes governing TCDRS (TCDRS Act). Members can retire at ages 60 and above with 8 or more years of service, with 30 years of service regardless of age, or when the sum of their age and years of service equals 75 or more. Members are vested after 8 years of service, but must leave their accumulated contributions in the plan to receive any employer-financed benefit. Members who withdraw their personal contributions in a lump sum are not entitled to any amounts contributed by their employer.

Benefit amounts are determined by the sum of the employee's contribution to the plan, with interest, and employer-financed monetary credits. The level of these monetary credits is adopted by the District within the actuarial constraints imposed by the TCDRS Act so that the resulting benefits can be expected to be adequately financed by the employer's commitment to contribute. At retirement, death, or disability, the benefit is calculated by converting the sum of the employee's accumulated contributions and the employer-financed monetary credits to a monthly annuity using annuity purchase rates prescribed by the TCDRS Act.

3. Funding Policy

The District has elected the annually determined contribution rate (ACDR) plan provisions of the TCDRS Act. The plan is funded by monthly contributions from both employee

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

members and the employer based on the covered payroll of employee members. Under the TCDRS Act, the contribution rate of the employer is actuarially determined annually. The District contributed using the ADCR of 8.87% for calendar year 2015 and 8.84% for calendar year 2014.

The District adopted the rate of 7% as the contribution rate payable by the employee members for calendar years 2015 & 2014. The District may change the employee contribution rate and the employer contribution rate within the options available in the TCDRS Act.

4. Contributions

	 2015	 2014	2013
Annual Determined Contribution Cost (ADRC)	\$ 366,438	\$ 320,041	\$ 236,978
Actual Contributions Made	\$ (366,438)	\$ (320,041)	\$ (236,978)
Percentage of APC Made	100%	100%	100%
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

The required contribution rates for fiscal year 2015 were determined as part of the December 31, 2013 and 2014 actuarial valuations. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation, December 31, 2014, also follows:

Valuation Date	<u>12/31/12</u>	<u>12/31/13</u>	<u>12/31/14</u>
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age	Entry Age	Entry Age
Amortization Method	Level Percent of	Level Percent of	Level Percent of
	payroll, closed	payroll, closed	payroll, closed
Amortization Period	20 years	20 years	20 years
in years			
Asset Valuation Method	10-year Smoothed	10-year Smoothed	10-year Smoothed
	Fund	Fund	Fund
Actuarial Assumptions:			
Investment Rate of	8%	8%	8%
Return *			
Projected Salary	5.4%	5.4%	5.25%
Increases *			
* Includes Inflation at	3.5%	3.5%	3.0%
stated-rate			
Cost-of Living			
Adjustments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

Employees covered by benefit terms

At the December 31, 2014 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	0
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	37
Active employees	80
Total	117

Three-Year Contribution Information:

	2015	 2014	 2013
Annual Determined Contribution Cost (ADRC)	\$ 366,438	\$ 320,041	\$ 236,978
Actual Contributions Made	\$ (366,438)	\$ (320,041)	\$ (236,978)
Percentage of APC Made	100%	100%	100%
Net Pension Obligation/Asset	-	-	-
NPO at End of Period	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

5. Net Pension Liability

The District's Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2014, and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial assumptions:

The Total Pension Liability in the December 31, 2014 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation 3.0% per year

Overall payroll growth 0 - 5.25% per year depending on experience

Investment Rate of Return 8.1%, net of pension plan investment expense, including

inflation

Salary increases were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members, retirees, and beneficiaries were based on the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table.

Actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2014, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2009 – December 31, 2012, except where required to be different by GASB 68.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 8.1% gross of administrative expenses. The pension plan's policy in regard to the allocation of invested assets is established and may be amended by the TCDRS Board of Trustees. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with an emphasis on both capital appreciation as well as the production of income, in order to satisfy the short-term and long-term funding needs of TCDRS.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Benchmark	Target Allocation (1)	Geometric Real Rate of Return (Expected minus inflation) (2)
US Equities	Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index	16.50%	5.35%
Private Equity	Cambridge Associates Global Private Equity & Venture Capital Index ⁽³⁾	12.00%	8.35%
Global Equities	MSCI World (net) Index	1.50%	5.65%
International Equities – Developed	50% MSCI World Ex USA (net) + 50% MSCI World ex USA 100% Hedged to USD (net) Index	11.00%	5.35%
International Equities – Emerging	50% MSCI EM Standard (net) Index + 50% MSCI EM 100% Hedged to USD (net) Index	9.00%	6.35%
Investment-Grade Bonds	Barclays Capital Aggregate Bond Index	3.00%	0.55%
High-Yield Bonds	Citigroup High-Yield Cash-Pay Capped Index	3.00%	3.75%
Opportunistic Credit	Citigroup High-Yield Cash-Pay Capped Index	5.00%	5.54%
Direct Lending	Citigroup High-Yield Cash-Pay Capped Index	2.00%	5.80%
Distressed Debt	Citigroup High-Yield Cash-Pay Capped Index	3.00%	6.75%
REIT Equities	67% FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs Index + 33% FRSE EPRA/NAREIT Global Real Estate Index	2.00%	4.00%
Commodities	Bloomberg Commodities Index	2.00%	-0.20%
Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs)	Alerian MLP Index	2.00%	5.30%

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

Private	Real	Estate	Cambridge Associates Real Estate	3.00%	7.20%
Partnersh	ips		Index ⁽⁴⁾		
Hedge Fu	nds		Hedge Fund Research, Inc. (HFRI) Fund	25.0%	5.15%
			of Funds Composite Index		

- (1) Target asset allocation adopted at the April 2015 TCDRS Board meeting.
- (2) Geometric real rates of return in addition to assumed inflation of 1.7%, per Cliffwater's 2015 capital market assumptions.
- (3) Includes vintage years 2006-present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.
- (4) Includes vintage years 2007-present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the Total Pension Liability was 8.10%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee and employer contributions will be made at the rates specified in statute. Based on that assumption, the pension plan's Fiduciary Net Position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the Total Pension Liability.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability:

	Total Pension Liability (a)	F	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) – (b)
Balance at 12/31/13	\$ 1,504,475	\$	1,139,503	\$ 364,972
Changes for the year:				
Service Cost	512,481		-	512,481
Interest on total pension liability (1)	140,238		-	140,238
Effect of economic/demographic				
gains or losses	80,620		-	80,620
Refund of contributions	(49,756)		(49,756)	-
Administrative expense	-		(1,132)	1,132
Member contributions	-		258,834	(258,834)
Net investment income	-		78,593	(78,593)
Employer contributions			326,871	(326,871)
Other (2)	-		(81)	81
Net changes	 683,583		613,329	70,254
Balance at 12/31/14	\$ 2,188,058	\$	1,752,832	\$ 435,226

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

- (1) Reflects the change in the liability due to the time value of money. TCDRS does not charge fees or interest.
- (2) Relates to allocation of system-wide items.

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the net pension liability of the District, calculated using the discount rate of 8.10%, as well as what the District's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (7.10%) or 1-percentage-point higher (9.10%) than the current rate:

1% Decrease	Cı	Current Single Rate 1% Increase		
7.10%	Assumption 8.10%		9.3	10%
\$ 853,2	15 \$	435,226	\$	101,249

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

Detailed information about the pension plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in a separately-issued TCDRS financial report. That report may be obtained on the internet at www.tcdrs.com.

5. <u>Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u>

For the year ended September 30, 2015, the District recognized pension expense of \$295,656.

At September 30, 2015, the District reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Г	eferred	
Outflows of Resour		
\$	28,859	
	72,558	
	283,057	
\$	384,474	
	Outflow \$	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

The District reported \$283,057 as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date that will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ending September 30, 2016.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended September 30:	
2016	\$ 15,277
2017	15,277
2018	15,277
2019	15,277
2020	8,062
Thereafter	32,247
	\$ 101,417

D. Restatement

Due to the implementation of GASB No. 68, the District restated its beginning net position within government activities to properly reflect the net pension liability and deferred outflows of resources as prescribed by this accounting standard. This adjustment was recorded at the government wide level only and had no impact on the fund basis statements. The below table summarizes the changes to net position as a result of this change in accounting method.

	Governmental	
	Activities	
Prior year ending net position, as reported	\$	12,172,953
Addition of net pension liability		(364,971)
Addition of deferred outflow of resources due to pension contributions		243,490
Restated beginning net position	\$	12,051,472

E. Subsequent Events

There were no material subsequent events through the date the financial statements were issued.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2015

F. New Accounting Pronouncements

The District has adopted the provision of Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB Statement No. 68, entitled Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27 and Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date. As part of GASB 68 the District is required to record its net pension liability.

GASB also issued Statement No. 69, entitled *Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operation*, and GASB Statement No. 70, entitled *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Financial Guarantees*. Both statements were adopted this fiscal year but had no effect on these accompanying financial statements.

The, GASB has issued Statement No. 72, entitled Fair Value Measurement and Application; Statement No. 73, entitled, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68; GASB Statement No. 74 entitled, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans; GASB Statement No. 75, entitled, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions; GASB Statement No. 76; entitled, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Government; and GASB Statement No. 77; entitled, Tax Abatement Disclosures, which will require adoption in the future, if applicable. These statements may or will have a material effect on the District's financial statements once implemented. The District will be analyzing the effects of these pronouncements and plans to adopt them as applicable by their effective date.

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BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended September 30, 2015

	Orig	inal & Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive Negative)
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$	4,200,000	\$ 4,274,976	\$ 74,976
Sales tax		5,500,000	6,050,163	550,163
Other revenues		66,000	588,845	522,845
Operating grant income		-	1,000	1,000
Investment earnings		23,000	16,089	(6,911)
Sale of capital asset		-	 55,000	55,000
Total Revenues		9,789,000	10,986,073	1,197,073
			 _	 _
Expenditures				
Public safety		7,540,983	6,756,796	784,187
Capital outlay		7,253,480	7,247,505	5,975
Debt service:				
Principal		1,676,207	2,106,516	(430,309)
Interest		301,848	281,506	 20,342
Total Expenditures		16,772,518	16,392,323	380,195
Other Financing Sources				
Loan proceeds		7,053,480	7,053,480	-
Total Other Financing Sources		7,053,480	7,053,480	_
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	69,962	1,647,230	\$ 1,577,268
Beginning Fund Balance			 5,792,653	
Ending Fund Balance			\$ 7,439,883	

Notes to Required Supplementary Information:

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

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

	2014	
Total pension liability		
Service cost	\$	512,481
Interest (on the Total Pension Liability)		140,238
Changes in benefit terms		-
Differences between expected and actual experience		80,620
Changes of assumptions		-
Benefit payments, including refunds of participant contributions		(49,756)
Net change in total pension liability		683,583
Total pension liability - beginning		1,504,475
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$	2,188,058
Plan fiduciary net position		
Contributions - employer	\$	326,871
Contributions - members		258,834
Net investment income		78,594
Benefit payments, including refunds of participant contributions		(49,756)
Administrative expenses		(1,132)
Other		(82)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		613,329
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		1,139,503
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	1,752,832
Fund's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$	435,226
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		80.11%
Covered employee payroll	\$	3,697,632
Fund's net position as a percentage of covered employee payroll		11.77%

Notes to schedule:

1) This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is compiled, only available information is shown.

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN

For The Year Ended September 30, 2015

	9/30/2015	1
Actuarially determined employer contributions	\$ 366,438	
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	\$ 366,438	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	
Annual covered employee payroll	\$ 4,147,730	
Employer contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	8.83%	

1) This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is compiled, only available information is shown.

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN

Valuation Date:

Notes Actuarially determined contribution rates are

calculated as of December 31 and become

effective in January 13 months later.

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Amortization Method Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed

Remaining Amortization Period 20 years

Asset Valuation Method 5 years, non-asymptotic, no corridor

Inflation 3.0%

Salary Increases Range from 0 - 5.25%

Investment Rate of Return 8.10%

Retirement Age Start at age 40 and go through age 74.

All eligible members ages 75 and later are assumed to be retired.

Mortality

RP2000 Combined Mortality Tables

Other Information:

Notes There were no benefit changes during the year.

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