

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

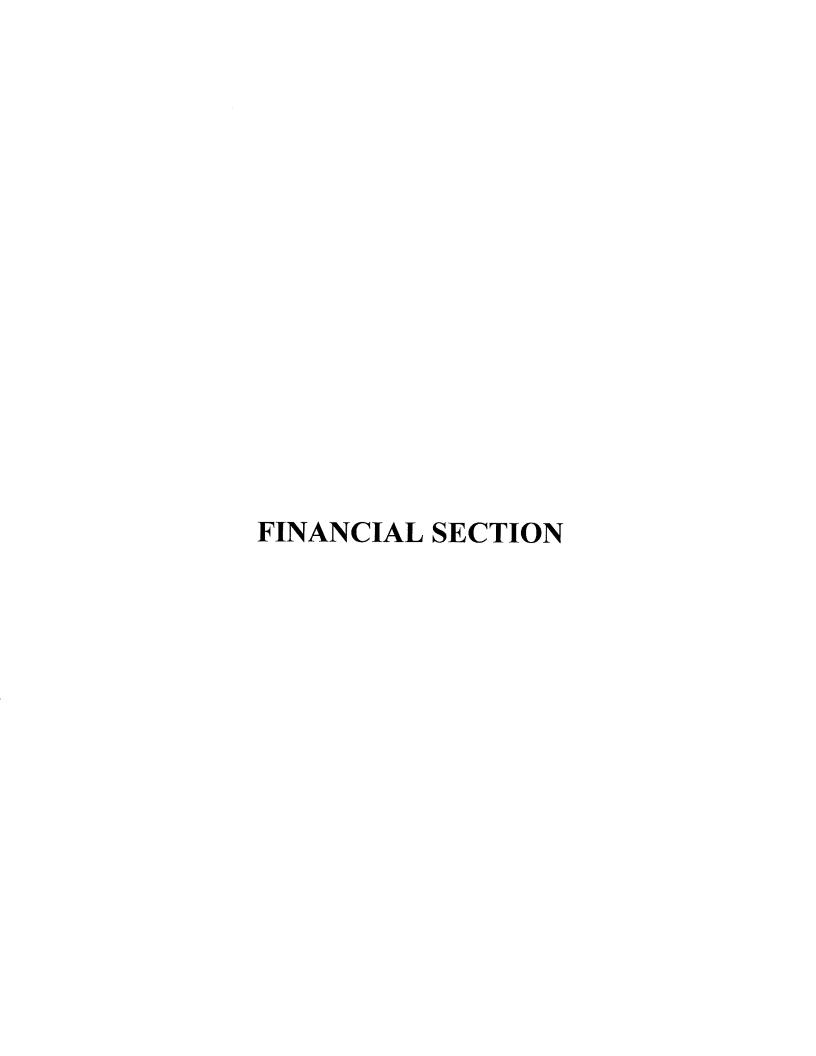
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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Shoreacres, Texas

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Shoreacres, Texas, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2008, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City of Shoreacres, Texas' management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the City of Shoreacres, Texas, as of September 30, 2008, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated August 2, 2010, on our consideration of the City of Shoreacres, Texas' internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 3 through 8 and 29 through 30 are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

August 2, 2010

Lavilla, Brown + Hell, CLP

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended September 30, 2008

As management of the City of Shoreacres, 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 September 30, 2008.

As this is the first year for the City of Shoreacres to be audited, comparative numbers are not presented but will be presented in future years.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets of the City of Shoreacres exceeded its liabilities as of September 30, 2008, by \$2,976,000 (net assets). Unrestricted net assets of the City, however, were \$2,451,319 as of September 30, 2008. Unrestricted net assets represent those assets that may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors in accordance with the City's fund designation and fiscal policies.
- The City's total net assets increased by \$229,250 in 2008.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City of Shoreacres' governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of \$1,703,542. The unreserved portion of the fund was \$1,694,520.

#### **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

**Government-wide financial statements** – The government-wide financial statements, which begin on page 9 of this report, 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 Assets presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the City's net assets changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported when the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in the future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused compensated absences).

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended September 30, 2008

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from 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, Municipal Court, Public Safety, Public Works, Highways and Streets and Culture and Recreation. The business-type activities of the City include Water, Sewer and Solid Waste activities.

**Fund financial statements** – A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All funds of the City can be divided into two categories – governmental funds and proprietary 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 current sources and uses of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government'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 funds' balance sheet and the governmental fund statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

**Proprietary funds** – The City maintains one type of proprietary fund. Enterprise Funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses an Enterprise Fund to account for Water, Sewer and Solid Waste operations.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The basic proprietary fund financial statements, which begin on page 15 of this report, provide information for the Water, Sewer and Solid Waste Enterprise Fund, since this is considered to be a major fund of the City.

Notes to the financial statements – The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 18 - 28 of this report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended September 30, 2008

#### GOVERNMENTAL-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City of Shoreacres, assets exceeded liabilities by \$2,976,000 as of September 30, 2008.

The largest portion of the City's net assets (\$1,749,018) reflects its governmental activities cash and investment balances.

#### CITY OF SHOREACRES' NET ASSETS

	Governmental Activities		Business	Business-type Activities		
	2008		2008		2008	
Current and other assets	\$	2,024,033	\$	847,915	\$ 2,871,948	
Capital assets		406,754		108,905	515,659	
Total assets		2,430,787		956,820	3,387,607	
Long-term liabilities		34,062		_	34,062	
Other liabilities		264,915		112,630	377,545	
Total liabilities		298,977		112,630	411,607	
Net assets: Invested in capital assets,						
net of related debt		406,754		108,905	515,659	
Restricted		9,022		_	9,022	
Unrestricted		1,716,034		735,285	2,451,319	
Total net assets	\$	2,131,810	\$	844,190	\$ 2,976,000	

A portion of the City's net assets (\$9,022) represents resources that are subject to restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance (\$2,451,319) of unrestricted net assets may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligation to citizens and creditors in accordance with the City's fund designation and fiscal policies.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended September 30, 2008

**Analysis of the City's operations** – The following table provides a summary of the City's operations for the year ended September 30, 2008.

#### CITY OF SHOREACRES' CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

	Gov	ernmental Activities	Busine	Business-type Activities 2008		Totals 2008	
	<b>B</b> .A.	2008					
Revenues:							
Program revenues:							
Charges for services	\$	432,455	\$	538,768	\$	971,223	
Operating grants	•	,	•	220,700	Ψ	> · 1,223	
and contributions		65,173		_		65,173	
Capital grants		,				00,175	
and contributions		_		•		<u></u>	
General revenues:							
Property taxes		778,990		_		778,990	
Sales taxes		68,789		_		68,789	
Franchise taxes		75,599		_		75,599	
Other taxes		3,363		_		3,363	
Investment earnings		58,916		6,058		64,974	
Miscellaneous		38,101		25,377		63,478	
Transfers	(	75,551)		75,551		-	
Total revenues and transfers		1,445,835		645,754		2,091,589	
Expenses:							
General government		474,525				474,525	
Public safety		487,036		_		487,036	
Public works		103,647		_		103,647	
Judicial		186,467				186,467	
Highways and streets		111,218				111,218	
Culture and recreation		53,155		_		53,155	
Water and sewer		-		446,291		446,291	
Total expenses		1,416,048		446,291	-	1,862,339	
Change in net assets		29,787		199,463		229,250	
Net assets - beginning		2,102,023		644,727		2,746,750	
Net assets - ending	\$	2,131,810	\$	844,190	\$	2,976,000	

Governmental activities increased net assets during the fiscal year by \$29,787. This was primarily due to unexpected grant revenue. Grant revenue and general government expenditures were larger than expected due to initial Hurricane IKE relief receipts and efforts in September 2008.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended September 30, 2008

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

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

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Shoreacres' governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of \$1,703,542 of which \$1,694,520 constitutes unreserved fund balance.

**General fund budgetary highlights** – The City made no revisions to the original appropriations approved by the City Council.

Refer to the General Fund Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual on page 29 of this report for a detailed presentation of the actual General Fund operations compared to both the original and final budget for fiscal year 2008.

**Proprietary funds** – The City's proprietary fund statements beginning on page 15 of this report provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net assets of the major proprietary fund, the Water and Sewer Fund, were \$735,285. This fund experienced an increase in total net assets during 2008 of \$199,463. A large portion of this increase was a result of the fact that some payroll expenses for the Water and Sewer Fund are paid out of the General Fund checking account and had yet to be repaid to the General Fund at fiscal year end.

#### **CAPITAL ASSETS**

The City of Shoreacres' investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of September 30, 2008, amounts to \$515,659 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, machinery and equipment, water system, and sewer system.

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

- Engineering and construction related to the Bayou & Westview Project for \$171,478
- Well rehabilitation work completed by the Water and Sewer Fund for \$53,273
- Appropriation of the Fairfield Easement by the Water and Sewer fund for \$11,010

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended September 30, 2008

#### CITY OF SHOREACRES' CAPITAL ASSETS AT YEAR-END

	Governmental Activities 2008		Business-type Activities 2008		Totals 2008	
Land	\$	99,934	\$	7,839	\$	107,773
Landimprovements		-		19,940		19,940
Leasehold improvements		56,297		-		56,297
Buildings and improvements		12,000		5,000		17,000
Vehicles and Equipment		214,168		5,840		220,008
Infrastructure		189,980		-		189,980
Water and wastewater distribution		-		300,059		300,059
Less: accumulated depreciation	(	165,625)	(	229,773)	(	395,398)
Total capital assets, net	\$	406,754	\$	108,905	\$_	515,659

#### **DEBT ADMINISTRATION**

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Shoreacres did not have any bonded debt or notes payable.

#### **ECONOMIC FACTS**

Hurricane Ike, the third costliest hurricane ever to hit the United States, made landfall just over 30 miles from the City of Shoreacres in Galveston, Texas on September 13, 2008. Right after the hurricane, the City estimated that 575 of its 650 homes had been flooded and were uninhabitable.

Although the city suffered significant public and private damage from Hurricane Ike it occurred at the end of the fiscal year and the financial effects fell outside the current fiscal year. Not withstanding Hurricane Ike, the city has maintained a stable tax base, population, and business climate.

#### **REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION**

The financial report is designed to provide our citizens, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances. If you have questions about this report or need any additional information, contact David Stall, City Administrator, at 601 Shoreacres Blvd, Shoreacres, TX 77571 or call (281) 471-2244.

### BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

#### **SEPTEMBER 30, 2008**

		overnmental Activities		siness-type Activities		Total
ASSETS						
Cash	\$	377,693	\$	771,963	\$	1,149,656
Investments		1,371,325		-		1,371,325
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles):						, ,
Taxes		85,706		-		85,706
Accounts		99,106		102,085		201,191
Internal balances		26,133	(	26,133)		-
Receivable from other governments		64,070		<u></u>		64,070
Capital assets:						
Land		99,934		7,839		107,773
Land improvements		-		19,940		19,940
Leasehold improvements		56,297		-		56,297
Buildings and improvements		12,000		5,000		17,000
Vehicles and equipment		214,168		5,840		220,008
Infrastructure		189,980		-		189,980
Water and wastewater distribution		-		300,059		300,059
Less: accumulated depreciation	(	165,625)	(	229,773)	(	395,398)
Total capital assets	_	406,754		108,905	-	515,659
Total assets		2,430,787		956,820		3,387,607
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable		169,627		35,014		204,641
Accrued liabilities		80,690		12,616		93,306
Customer deposits		-		65,000		65,000
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Due within one year		14,598		-		14,598
Due in more than one year		34,062	<u></u>			34,062
Total liabilities	-	298,977		112,630	_	411,607
NET ASSETS						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		406,754		108,905		515,659
Restricted for:						
Other projects		9,022		-		9,022
Unrestricted		1,716,034		735,285	***************************************	2,451,319
Total net assets	\$	2,131,810	\$	844,190	\$	2,976,000

#### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

				Program Revenue		
Functions/Programs	I	Expenses	Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contribution	
Governmental activities:						
General government	\$	474,526	\$	14,022	\$	64,071
Public safety		487,036				1,102
Public works		103,647		-		-
Judicial		186,467		418,433		-
Highways and streets		111,218		_		-
Culture and recreation		53,155	*****	-	<del></del>	-
Total governmental activities		1,416,049		432,455		65,173
Business-type activities:						
Water/sewer services		446,291	_	538,768	**********	-
Total business-type activities		446,291	_	538,768		***
Total	\$	1,862,340	\$	971,223	\$	65,173

#### General revenues:

Taxes:

Property taxes, levied for general purposes

Sales taxes

Franchise taxes

Other taxes

Investment earnings

Miscellaneous

Transfers

Total general revenues and transfers

Change in net assets

Net assets - beginning

Net assets - ending

G	overnmental Activities		siness-type Activities		Total
\$(	396,433)	\$		<b>Φ</b> /	206 422)
	485,934)	Ф	-	\$(	396,433)
(	103,647)		-	(	485,934)
(			-	(	103,647)
,	231,966		-	,	231,966
(	111,218)		-	(	111,218)
	53,155)			<u></u>	53,155)
(	918,421)			(	918,421)
	-		92,477		92,477
	-		92,477		92,477
\$ <u>(</u>	918,421)	\$	92,477	\$ <u>(</u>	825,944)
\$	778,990	\$	-	\$	778,990
	68,789		-		68,789
	75,599		-		75,599
	3,363		-		3,363
	58,916		6,058		64,974
	38,102		25,377		63,479
(	75,551)		75,551		_
	948,208		106,986		1,055,194
	29,787		199,463		229,250
	2,102,023		644,727	····	2,746,750
\$	2,131,810	\$	844,190	\$	2,976,000

#### BALANCE SHEET

#### **GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

#### **SEPTEMBER 30, 2008**

	General
ASSETS	
Cash	\$ 377,693
Investments	1,371,325
Taxes receivable, net	85,706
Due from other funds	26,133
Receivable from other governments	64,070
Fines receivables	99,106
Total assets	\$2,024,033
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	169,627
Accrued liabilities	80,690
Deferred revenue	70,174
Total liabilities	320,491
Fund balances:	
Reserved for:	
Other purposes	9,022
Unreserved	1,694,520
Total fund balances	1,703,542
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	406,754
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.	70,174
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	( 48,660)
Net assets of governmental activities	\$2,131,810

### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

#### **GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

	General
REVENUES	
Taxes:	
Property	\$ 766,608
Sales	68,789
Franchise	75,599
Other	3,363
Fines and fees	391,611
Intergovernmental	65,003
Lease and rental	9,510
Licenses and permits	10,010
Investment earnings	58,916
Miscellaneous	565
Total revenues	1,449,974
EXPENDITURES	
Current:	
General government	466,232
Judicial	183,677
Public safety	441,387
Public works	86,485
Highways and streets	106,548
Culture and recreation	46,125
Capital outlay	243,979
Total expenditures	1,574,433
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES	
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	( 124,459)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND USES	
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	28,515
Proceeds from insurance	9,022
Transfers out	( 75,551)
Total other financing sources and uses	( 38,014)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	( 162,473)
FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING	1,866,015
FUND BALANCES, ENDING	\$1,703,542

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

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$(	162,473)
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.		201,716
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		39,204
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and these are not reported as expenditures in		
governmental funds.	(	48,660)
Change in net assets of governmental activities	\$	29,787

# STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUND SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Fund Water
	and Sewer
ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash	\$ 771,963
Accounts receivable, net	102,085
Total current assets	874,048
Non-current assets:	
Capital assets:	
Buildings and improvements	5,000
Equipment and furniture	5,840
Water and wastewater distribution	300,059
Land improvements	19,940
Land	7,839
Less accumulated depreciation	( 229,773)
Total non-current assets	108,905
Total assets	982,953
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	35,014
Accrued liabilities	12,616
Due to other funds	26,133
Customer deposits	65,000
Total current liabilities	138,763
Total liabilities	138,763
NET ASSETS	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	108,905
Unrestricted	735,285
Total net assets	\$844,190

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

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

	Business-type
	Activities
	Enterprise
	Fund
	Water
	and Sewer
OPERATING REVENUES	
Charges for sales and services:	
Water	\$ 268,222
Sewer	159,698
Sanitation	110,848
Total operating revenues	538,768
Total operating to voltage	330,700
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Personnel services	120,235
Recycling services	23,269
Water services	98,549
Solid waste disposal	114,386
Materials and supplies	26,260
Maintenance	15,334
Fuel Fuel	7,905
Utilities	28,908
Depreciation	4,244
Other	7,201
Total operating expenses	446,291
OPERATING INCOME	92,477
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
Investment income	6,058
Miscellaneous revenues	25,377
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	31,435
Total hon-operating revenues (expenses)	31,433
TRANSFERS IN	75,551
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	199,463
TOTAL NET ASSETS, BEGINNING	644,727
TOTAL NET ASSETS, ENDING	\$844,190

#### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

#### PROPRIETARY FUND

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Fund Water and Sewer
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Manager 1
Cash received from customers	\$ 500,017
Cash payments to employees for services	( 109,052)
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	( 287,691)
Cash provided by operating activities	103,274
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Transfers from other funds	75,551
Borrowings from other funds	26,133
Miscellaneous revenues	25,377
Cash provided by noncapital financing activities	127,061
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL	
AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	( 64,284)
Cash used by capital and related financing activities	( 64,284)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Interest on investments	6,058
Cash provided by investing activities	6,058
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	172,109
CASH, BEGINNING	599,854
CASH, ENDING	\$
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES Operating income	\$ 92,477
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to	
net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation Characteristics and the Little	4,244
Change in assets and liabilities:	, 22
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	( 38,751)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities	34,121
, , ,	11,183
Total adjustments	10,797
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$103,274

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**SEPTEMBER 30, 2008** 

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Shoreacres, Texas (the "City") was incorporated as a City in 1949 and is a General Law City with a Mayor and five Council members elected to two-year terms. City Hall acts as a courthouse, council chambers, meeting room, police station, and administrative building.

#### A. Reporting Entity

Generally accepted accounting principles require financial statements to present the government and its component units, entities for which the government is considered financially accountable. Examination of potential component units determined that none met the criteria necessary for inclusion in these financial statements.

#### B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e. the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and, (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for Governmental Funds and Proprietary Funds. Major individual Governmental Funds and major individual Enterprise Funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

#### C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

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

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation (Continued)

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City 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 claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue is considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the City.

The City reports the following major Governmental Fund:

<u>General Fund</u> – The General Fund is the City's primary operating fund. It is used to account for all financial resources of the general government except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The City reports the following major Proprietary Fund:

<u>Water/Sewer Fund</u> – The Water/Sewer Fund accounts for the operations of providing water, sewer, and waste management services to the residents of the City.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 31, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and Enterprise Funds, subject to this same limitation. The City has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

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

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation (Continued)

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

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed. The City only uses restricted resources for their intended purpose.

#### D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity

#### **Deposits and Investments**

The City's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand and savings accounts, and certificates of deposits.

The short-term investments consist of deposits in the Texas Local Government Investment Pool (TexPool). In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, the City reports all investments at fair value except for money market investments and "2a7-like pools". The City had no money market investments at year-end. 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, Logic, and TexStar, are reported using the pools' share price.

The City has adopted a policy whereby investments are limited to the instruments listed below and as further described by the Public Funds Investment Act.

- a. Obligations of the United States Government, its agencies and instrumentalities, and government sponsoring enterprises, not to exceed two years to stated maturity, excluding collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs).
- b. Full insured or collateralized certificates of deposit from a bank doing business in the State of Texas and under the terms of a written depository agreement with that bank, not to exceed two years to stated maturity.
- c. No-load, SEC registered money market funds, each approved specifically before use by the City.
- d. Constant dollar Texas Local Government Investment Pools as defined by Public Funds Investment Act.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity (Continued)

#### Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds is reported as due to/from other funds. The outstanding balances between funds result mainly from (1) the arrangement whereby one cash account is used for payroll processing for all funds and, (2) in other cases the General Fund will pay an expenditure of the Water/Sewer Fund or vice versa. The balance in the due to/from other funds accounts is not expected to be paid back within one year.

All accounts receivable are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles.

#### **Capital Assets**

Capital assets, which include buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g. roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City 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.

The City chose not to report general infrastructure assets retroactively, as permitted by GASB Statement No. 34 for smaller governments. The City will prospectively report general infrastructure assets acquired or constructed after October 1, 2003, in the statement of net assets in the period they acquire or construct those assets.

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

Capital assets of the City are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings and improvements	10-30
Machinery and equipment	3-20
Water facilities	20-40
Vehicles	5
Infrastructure	20-30

#### **Fund Equity**

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change. Net assets restricted for other projects consist of insurance proceeds received but not expended.

#### 2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

#### **Budgetary Information**

Prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, the City Administrator submits to the City Council a proposed budget for the General Fund. The City Council uses this as a basis to formulate the operating budget for the upcoming year, which includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing those expenditures.

Public hearings are conducted at which all interested persons' comments concerning the budget are heard.

The budget is legally enacted by the City Council. Budgetary control is maintained at the fund level. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

#### 3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

#### **Deposits**

As of September 30, 2008, the City had the following investments:

	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)
Investments - TexPool	\$ 1,371,325	42
Total fair value	\$1,371,325	

Interest Rate Risk: To limit the City's exposure to interest rate risk and ensure liquidity, the City's investment policy requires that the City's investments be structured so that the maximum weighted average maturity of the overall portfolio may not exceed six months. Furthermore, the investment policy states the investment portfolio should be designed with the objective of attaining a market rate of return taking into account the City's risk constraints within State Statutes and the cash flow needs of the portfolio. "Market rate of return" may be defined as the average yield of the current six-month U. S. Treasury bill. Furthermore, the City has a diversification policy which includes diversification standards by security type and issuer.

#### Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

Credit Risk: At year-end, balances in TexPool, a privately managed public funds investment pool, was rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

Custodial Credit Risk: The City of Shoreacres' financial instruments that are exposed to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents. The City deposits its cash with high credit quality institutions. However, at times, such instruments may be in excess of FDIC insurance limits. As of September 30, 2008, \$960,369 of the City's \$1,210,369 deposit balance was collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution. The remaining \$250,000 was covered by FDIC insurance.

#### **Property Taxes**

The appraisal of property within the City is the responsibility of the Harris County Appraisal District (the "District"). The District is required under the Property Tax Code to assess all property within the District on the basis of 100% of its appraised value and is prohibited from applying any assessment ratios. The value of property within the District must be reviewed every four years.

The City's property tax is levied each October 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1 for all real and business personal property located in the City. The net assessed value upon which the fiscal 2008 levy was based was \$102,351,569.

Taxes are due by January 31 following the October 1 levy date. Current tax collections for the year ended September 30, 2008, were 97% of the tax levy.

#### Receivables

Receivables as of year-end for the City's individual major funds, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	General Water and S		Total
Receivables:			
Taxes	\$ 87,381	\$ -	\$ 87,381
Water/sewer usage	-	105,242	105,242
Other governments	64,070	-	64,070
Fines	396,422		396,422
Gross receivables	547,873	105,242	653,115
Less: allowance for uncollectibles	( 298,991)	( 3,157)	( 302,148)
Net total receivables	\$248,882	\$102,085	\$350,967

Governmental funds report deferred revenue in connection with receivables for revenue that is not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of the current fiscal year, deferred revenue not considered available and reported in the governmental funds of \$41,790 is related to property taxes receivable and \$28,384 is related to municipal court receivables.

#### **Capital Assets**

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2008, was as follows:

	Beginning			Ending
	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$99,934	\$	\$	\$ 99,934
Total assets not being depreciated	99,934			99,934
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	12,000	-	-	12,000
Parks	53,447	2,850	-	56,297
Vehicles and equipment	210,779	64,554	( 61,165)	214,168
Infrastructure	13,405	176,575		189,980
Total capital assets being depreciated	289,631	243,979	( 61,165)	472,445
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	( 12,000)	-	-	( 12,000)
Parks	( 6,750)	( 7,029)	-	( 13,779)
Machinery and equipment	( 164,880)	( 27,154)	55,836	( 136,198)
Infrastructure	( 897)	( 2,751)		(3,648)
Total accumulated depreciation	( 184,527)	( 36,934)	55,836	( 165,625)
Total capital assets being				
depreciated, net	105,104	207,045	( 5,329)	306,820
Governmental activities capital				
assets, net	\$205,038	\$207,045	\$(5,329)	\$ 406,754
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 7,839	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,839
	7,839			
Total assets not being depreciated				7,839
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	5,000	-	-	5,000
Land Improvements	8,930	11,010	-	19,940
Water facilities	246,785	53,274	-	300,059
Machinery and equipment	5,840		-	5,840
Total capital assets being depreciated	266,555	64,284		330,839
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	( 5,000)	-	-	( 5,000)
Land Improvements	( 794)	( 839)		( 1,633)
Water facilities	( 219,476)	( 3,014)	-	( 222,490)
Machinery and equipment	(260)	( 390)		( 650)
Total accumulated depreciation	( 225,530)	(4,243)	***************************************	( 229,773)
Total capital assets being				
depreciated, net	41,025	60,041		101,066
Business-type activities capital				
assets, net	\$ 48,864	\$60,041	S -	\$ 108,905
	(continued	<b>d</b> )		

#### **Capital Assets** (Continued)

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

Governmental activities:	
Public works	\$ 11,603
Public safety	13,631
Highways and streets	4,670
Culture and recreation	 7,030
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 36,934

#### **Employee Benefit Plan**

The City provides pension benefits for all of its fulltime employees through a non-traditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined benefit plan in the statewide 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. The report may be obtained by writing to TMRS, P. O. Box 149153, Austin, Texas, 78714-9153 or by calling 800-924-8677; in addition, the report is available on TMRS' website at www.TMRS.com.

Benefits depend upon the sum of the employee's contributions to the plan, with interest, and the City-financed monetary credits, with interest. At the date the plan began, the City granted monetary credits for service rendered before the plan began of a theoretical amount equal to two times what would have been contributed by the employee, with interest, prior to establishment of the plan. Monetary credits for service since the plan began are a percent (100%, 150% or 200%) of the employee's accumulated contributions. In addition, the City can grant, as often as annually, another type of monetary credit referred to as an updated service credit which is a theoretical amount which, when added to the employee's accumulated contributions and the monetary credits for service since the plan began, would be the total monetary credits and employee contributions accumulated with interest if the current employee contribution rate and City matching percent had always been in existence and if the employee's salary had always been the average of his salary in the last three years that are one year before the effective date. At retirement, the benefit is calculated as if the sum of the employee's accumulated contributions with interest and the employer-financed monetary credits with interest were used to purchase an annuity.

#### **Employee Benefit Plan** (Continued)

The plan provisions are adopted by the governing body of the City, within the options available in the state statutes governing TMRS and within the actuarial constraints also in the statutes. Plan provisions for the City were as follows:

Deposit Rate:

5%

Matching Ratio (City to Employee):

1.5 to 1

A member is vested after:

5 years

Members can retire at certain ages, based on the years of service with the City. The Service Retirement Eligibilities for the City are: 5 yrs/age 60, 20 yrs/any age.

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 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, (i.e., December 31, 2008, valuation is effective for rates beginning January 2010).

#### Schedule of Actuarial Liabilities and Funding Progress

Actual valuation date	12	2/31/2007	12	2/31/2006	12	2/31/2005
Actuarial value of assets	\$	645,468	\$	581,412	\$	511,019
Actuarial accrued liability		771,037		567,887		479,762
Percent funded		83.7%		102.4%		106.5%
Unfunded (overfunded) actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)		125,569	(	13,525)	(	31,257)
Annual covered payroll		519,207		544,937		468,089
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll		24.2%	(	2.5%)	(	6.7%)
Net pension obligation (NPO) at the beginning of period		-		-		-
Annual pension cost:						
Annual required contribution (ARC)		22,350		24,401		27,814
Contributions made		22,350		24,401		27,814
Increase in NPO	-			-		-
NPO at the end of the period	\$	-	\$	_	\$	-

#### Employee Benefit Plan (Continued)

#### **Actuarial Assumptions**

Actuarial Cost Method - Projected Unit Credit
Amortization Method - Level Percent of Payroll
Remaining Amortization Period - 29 years - closed period

Asset Valuation Method - Amortized Cost (to accurately reflect the

requirements of GASB Statement No. 25,

paragraphs 36e and 138)

Investment Rate of Return - 7.5%

Projected Salary Increases - Varies by age and service

Includes Inflation at - 3.00%
Cost-of-living Adjustments - 2.1%

#### 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; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City has joined together with other governments in Texas to form the Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool, a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for liability, property and workers' compensation coverage. The City pays a quarterly contribution to the pool for its insurance coverage. The agreement for formation of the Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool provides that the Pool will be self-sustaining through member contributions and will reinsure through commercial companies for claims in excess of specific limits.

The Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool has published its own financial report, which can be obtained by writing the Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool, 1821 Rutherford Lane, Austin, Texas 78754.

#### **Pronouncements Issued, Not Yet Effective**

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued several pronouncements that have effective dates in the future that may impact future financial presentations.

Management has not currently determined what, if any, effect implementation of the following statements may have on the financial statements of the City:

#### **Pronouncements Issued, Not Yet Effective (Continued)**

GASB Statement No. 51, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets," issued June, 2007. Governments possess many different types of assets that may be considered intangible assets, including easements, water rights, timber rights, patents, trademarks, and computer software. Intangible assets, and more specifically easements, are referred to in the description of capital assets in GASB Statement No. 34, "Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments." This reference has created questions as to whether and when intangible assets should be considered capital assets for financial reporting purposes. An absence of sufficiently specific authoritative guidance that addresses these questions has resulted in inconsistencies in the accounting and financial reporting of intangible assets among state and local governments, particularly in the areas of recognition, initial measurement, and amortization. The objective of this Statement is to establish accounting and financial reporting requirements for intangible assets to reduce these inconsistencies, thereby enhancing the comparability of the accounting and financial reporting of such assets among state and local governments. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2009.

#### 4. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On September 13, 2008, the City was severely damaged by Hurricane Ike. Ike was a category 4 hurricane that made landfall in Galveston, Texas, 30 miles from the City of Shoreacres. Storm surges measured as high as 15 – 20 feet. Overall U. S. damage estimates are placed at \$18 billion, making Ike the 4<sup>th</sup> costliest hurricane to hit the U. S. As a result of the disaster, the City incurred considerable costs for debris removal and disposal, emergency efforts and infrastructure repairs. Shoreacres has applied for grants from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and has collected on several applications to date.

# REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### **GENERAL FUND**

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

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUES				
Taxes:				
Property	\$ 688,818	\$ 688,818	\$ 766,608	\$ 77,790
Sales	60,000	60,000	68,789	8,789
Franchise	75,500	75,500	75,599	99
Other	3,000	3,000	3,363	363
Fines and fees	461,600	461,600	391,611	( 69,989)
Intergovernmental	24,669	24,669	65,003	40,334
Licenses and permits	30,000	30,000	10,010	( 19,990)
Investment earnings	72,400	72,400	58,916	( 13,484)
Miscellaneous	27,000	27,000	10,075	( 16,925)
Total revenues	1,442,987	1,442,987	1,449,974	6,987
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	430,202	430,202	466,232	( 36,030)
Judicial	215,134	215,134	183,677	31,457
Public safety	439,225	439,225	441,387	( 2,162)
Public works	84,320	84,320	86,485	( 2,165)
Highways and streets	100,817	100,817	106,548	( 5,731)
Culture and recreation	53,303	53,303	46,125	7,178
Capital outlay	435,000	435,000	243,979	191,021
Total expenditures	1,758,001	1,758,001	1,574,433	183,568
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES				
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	( 315,014)	( 315,014)	( 124,459)	190,555
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	_	28,515	28,515
Proceeds from insurance	•	-	9,022	9,022
Transfers out	<b>.</b>	-	( 75,551)	( 75,551)
Total other financing sources (uses)		-		
rotal other inflancing sources (uses)		-	( 38,014)	( 38,014)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	( 315,014)	( 315,014)	( 162,473)	152,541
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING	1,866,015	1,866,015	1,866,015	
FUND BALANCE, ENDING	\$1,551,001	\$ <u>1,551,001</u>	\$1,703,542	\$152,541

#### NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

#### SUMMARY OF BUDGET AND BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

- 1. Prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, the City Council prepares a proposed budget for the fiscal year beginning on the following October 1. The proposed budget includes estimated revenue and proposed expenditures for the General and Water and Sewer Funds.
- 2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.
- 3. The budget is legally adopted by the City Council.
- 4. The City Council can adjust the budget during formal City Council meetings.
- 5. Actual expenditures cannot exceed the legally adopted budget without an approved resolution by the City Council.
- 6. Appropriations lapse at year-end.
- 7. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.





#### REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Shoreacres, Texas

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Shoreacres, Texas (the "City") as of and for the year ended September 30, 2008, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated August 2, 2010. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

#### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City of Shoreacres, Texas' internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Shoreacres, Texas' internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Shoreacres, Texas' internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the City of Shoreacres, Texas' ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the City of Shoreacres, Texas' financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the City of Shoreacres, Texas' internal control. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, Items 2008-1 through 2008-5.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the City of Shoreacres, Texas' internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies as described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs (Items 2008-1 through 2008-5). Furthermore, we consider items 2008-4 and 2008-5 to be material weaknesses.

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

The City of Shoreacres' responses to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. We did not audit the City's responses and accordingly, we express no opining on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the audit committee, management, others within the City, and appropriate federal and state awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Yamillo, Brown & Hill, LLP

August 2, 2010

# SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (Continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Which
Are Required to be Reported in Accordance With
Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards

#### Item 2008-1:

Condition: We noted that invoices are posted as of the invoice billing date rather

than the service date. In many instances, the invoice date corresponds to the month the service was performed. However, in some cases, the invoice date differs from the billing date which may cause a timing difference with regards to when expenditures are recorded versus when the work was performed. This is most relevant at year end

when expenditures may be charged to the wrong fiscal year.

<u>Effect</u>: Invoices posted as of the invoice date rather than the date of service

may cause a timing difference as to when expenditures are reported.

<u>Cause</u>: The City procedures do not include a review of invoices for the

service date versus the billing date to ensure recording of

expenditures in the proper period.

<u>Recommendation</u>: The City should incorporate procedures whereby the date of service is

used for posting transactions rather than the invoice billing date.

Management's Response: The City agrees this recommendation should be in place for full

accrual accounting and therefore plans to implement appropriate

procedures.

Contact Person Responsible

For Corrective Action: David Stall, City Administrator

**Anticipated Completion** 

<u>Date</u>: As of July 1, 2010, the City had implemented procedures to enter

invoices as of the date work is completed rather than the billing date.

# SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (Continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Which

Are Required to be Reported in Accordance With

Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

#### Item 2008-2

Condition: During the audit, we noted that no accruals were made at year end for

receivables or liabilities nor were general ledger balances reconciled to subsidiary ledgers (accounts payable, accounts receivable, capital

assets, etc)

Effect: Without the proper accrual of receivables and liabilities and

reconciliations to the subsidiary ledgers, revenues and expenditures

may be incorrectly posted or posted to the wrong period.

<u>Cause</u>: The City was operating on a modified cash basis prior to the need for

an audit and therefore did not post accruals for receivables or liabilities other than standard accounts payable at year end. This was operationally sufficient for many years but due to compliance

requirements the City must now report on a full accrual basis.

Recommendation: The City should create procedures to properly accrue receivables and

payables in order to ensure reporting of items in the proper fiscal period. Furthermore, the City should implement procedures to reconcile subsidiary ledgers to the general ledger on a monthly basis

and correct any variances in a timely manner.

Management's Response: The City has had no prior audit or financial reporting requirement to

bring forward the issue of year-end accruals and, therefore, has never made them. In addition, the City operated on a modified cash basis, and therefore did not have significant subsidiary ledgers with which to reconcile. Given the present compliance situation, the City will put in place procedures to assure the booking of receivables and payables

each year end and monthly reconciliations.

Contact Person Responsible

For Corrective Action: David Stall, City Administrator

**Anticipated Completion** 

<u>Date:</u> Procedures to enter year end receivables and payables will be created

on or before October 1, 2010.

### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (Continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

# Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Which Are Required to be Reported in Accordance With Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

#### Item 2008-3

Compliance Requirement: Properly maintain a list of capital assets and related depreciation.

<u>Criteria:</u> GASBS No. 34 requires retroactive reporting of general infrastructure

assets by phase 1 and phase 2 governments, and prospective reporting

upon implementation of GASBS No. 34.

Condition: No comprehensive list is maintained for capital assets purchased or

disposed of by the City, and donated infrastructure is not tracked.

Depreciation is not calculated for any asset.

Effect: The City did not have an updated listing of capital assets and

corresponding depreciation.

<u>Cause</u>: Until the audit began, the City had never created a specific listing of

capital assets and/or donated infrastructure. The City operated on a modified cash basis and while some assets such as vehicles were

tracked, a listing of all capital assets was not maintained.

Recommendation: The City compiled a complete listing of all purchased and donated

capital assets utilized by the City during the audit. The City should update the list accordingly as assets are purchased and disposed of,

and depreciation should be calculated on applicable assets.

Management's Response: The City of Shoreacres changed Administrators in 2005. No

infrastructure or capital asset records were kept or left when David Stall, the current City Administrator was brought on. As the majority of roads, bridges, streets, etc. were donated to Shoreacres by Harris County, there was never any cash impact to the City who has operated/ reported on a modified cash basis heretofore. The City compiled a listing of capital assets through FY 2008 during the audit

and plans to maintain it going forward.

Contact Person Responsible

For Corrective Action: David Stall, City Administrator

**Anticipated Completion** 

<u>Date</u>: As of July 1, 2010, the City had compiled a list of all assets.

# SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (Continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Which

Are Required to be Reported in Accordance With

Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

#### Item 2008-4

<u>Condition</u>: The City has limited staff and therefore in some instances does not

have proper segregation of duties. This is especially relevant with respect to the City secretary who receives and posts municipal court receipts and the City administrator who has recording abilities,

authorization abilities and custody over cash.

Effect: Without proper segregation of duties, the City is increasing its exposure

to fraud risk.

<u>Cause</u>: The City lacks proper segregation of duties to mitigate fraud risk.

Recommendation: The City should implement controls in order to circumvent fraud

through not only the proper segregation of duties but through the use of other detection and prevention mechanisms such as reconciliations

and checks and balances by unrelated staff.

Management's Response: Currently, there are only 4 office staff so, if one is sick or on vacation,

the others must have the ability to perform sensitive tasks such as enter payroll and/or handle cash. There are mitigating factors present such as control/batch totals and comparisons. The City's procedures will be reviewed to determine what improvements can be considered

in segregating custodial, recording and authorizing activities.

**Contact Person Responsible** 

For Corrective Action: David Stall, City Administrator

**Anticipated Completion** 

<u>Date</u>: The City will conduct a review of its procedures on or before October

1, 2010.

# SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (Continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Which

Are Required to be Reported in Accordance With

Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

#### Item 2008-5:

<u>Condition</u>: Bank reconciliations were not prepared by the City as of year-end

2008 but were completed prior to the start of the audit. Based on this issue, it was noted that controls leading to accurate and timely financial information were not in place and functioning properly.

Effect: Without reconciliations being performed on City bank accounts and

financial systems, the risk of material errors greatly increases. A weak system of internal controls over financial reporting increases the risk that inaccurate financial statements and information is being used by

the City.

<u>Cause</u>: The City was previously unable to account for payroll in its general

ledger system because it was kept in a separate software file. City staff did not have the technical knowledge to combine the software files and therefore to reconcile the general ledger bank accounts without the payroll data as all paychecks and related taxes are paid

out of the General Fund checking account.

Recommendation: The City should have a set of procedures that dictates deadlines and

processes over the reconciliation process and interim financial information. These procedures should create an environment for

timely completion of various City processes.

Management's Response: The City retained the services of a CPA to consolidate general ledger

and payroll software so that monthly bank reconciliations could be performed. Previously, payroll and the general ledger were kept separately making the reconciliation of the bank account which handles the flow of payroll difficult. Now that the files are consolidated, the City will create procedures to include monthly bank

reconciliations.

Contact Person Responsible

For Corrective Action: David Stall, City Administrator

**Anticipated Completion** 

<u>Date</u>: The City anticipates being current with all 2009-2010 bank

reconciliations on or before October 1, 2010.