ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

of the

VILLAGE FIRE DEPARTMENT

For the Year Ended
December 31, 2017

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Commissioners of the
Village Fire Department:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Village Fire Department (the "Department"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Department's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 Department'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 Department'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 opinions.

Houston
3210 Bingle Rd., Ste. 300
Houston, TX 77055
713.263.1123

Bellville
P.O. Box 826
Bellville, TX 77418
713.263.1123

Austin
100 Congress Ave., Ste. 2000
Austin, TX 78701
512.381.0222

All Offices
www.texasauditors.com
info@ txauditors.com
713.263.1550 fax

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Department as of December 31, 2017, 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, budgetary comparison information, schedule of changes in net pension liability and related ratios, and schedule of contributions, identified as Required Supplementary Information on 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.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Department's basic financial statements. The supplementary information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Belt Harris Pechacek, LLLP

Belt Harris Pechacek, LLLP
Certified Public Accountants
Houston, Texas
May 8, 2018

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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VILLAGE FIRE DEPARTMENT

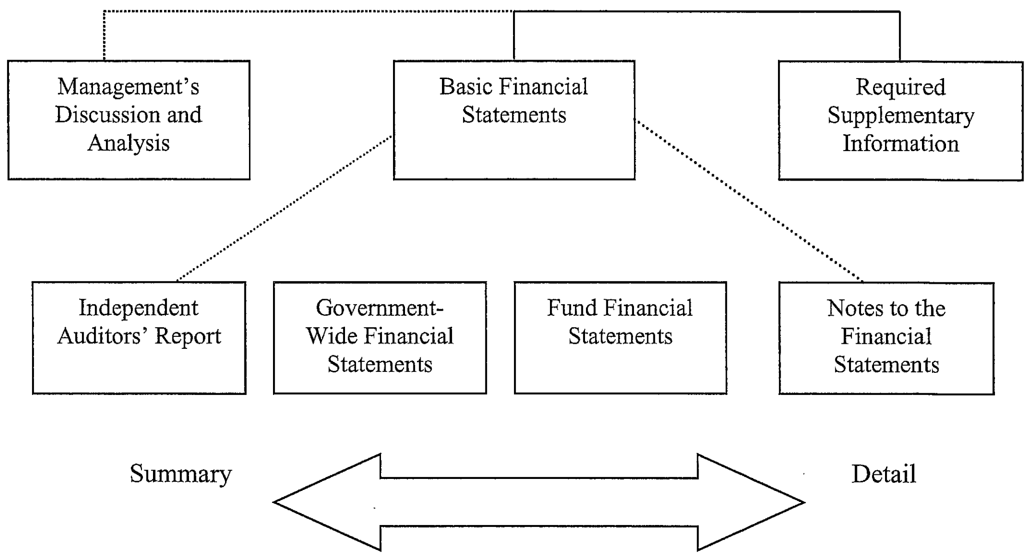
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

The purpose of the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is to give the readers an objective and easily readable analysis of the financial activities of the Village Fire Department (the "Department") for the year ending December 31, 2017. The analysis is based on currently known facts, decisions, or economic conditions. It presents short and long-term analysis of the Department's activities, compares current year results with those of the prior year, and discusses the positive and negative aspects of that comparison. Please read the MD&A in conjunction with the Department's financial statements, which follow this section.

THE STRUCTURE OF OUR ANNUAL REPORT

Components of the Financial Section



The Department's basic financial statements include (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) individual fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. This report also includes supplementary information intended to furnish additional detail to support the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information for the Department 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 Department as an economic entity. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, which appear first in the Department's financial statements, report information on the Department's activities that enable the reader to understand the financial condition of the Department. 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 Department's assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Department is improving or deteriorating. Other nonfinancial factors, such as the condition of the Department's capital assets, need to be considered in order to assess the overall health of the Department.

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

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities include one class of activity:

1. *Governmental Activities* – The Department's fire protection (public safety) service is reported here. Participating cities and intergovernmental revenues finance this activity.

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

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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 Department'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 Department'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 Department maintains three individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, capital replacement fund, and the facility fund, which are considered to be major funds for reporting purposes.

The Department adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund and capital replacement fund. Budgetary comparison schedules have been provided for the general and capital replacement funds to demonstrate compliance with these budgets.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reported in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the Department's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The Department maintains one fiduciary fund, the ambulance billing fund. The Department's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net position.

Notes to Financial Statements

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

Other Information

In addition to the financial statements, MD&A, and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain Required Supplementary Information (RSI). The RSI includes a budgetary comparison schedule for the general fund and a schedule of changes in net pension liability and related ratios and schedule of contributions for the Texas Municipal Retirement System. RSI can be found after the notes to the basic financial statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the Department's financial position. For the Department, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceed liabilities and deferred inflows by $1,707,538 as of year end.

The largest portion of the Department's net position reflects its investments in capital assets (e.g., building, vehicles, and equipment). The Department uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

Statement of Net Position:

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position:

	Governmental Activities	
	2017	**2016**
Assets		
Current and other assets	$ 390,383	$ 1,187,507
Capital assets, net	1,838,367	1,105,403
Total Assets	2,228,750	2,292,910
Deferred outflows - pensions	1,442,405	1,744,292
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,442,405	1,744,292
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	22,973	78,858
Long-term liabilities	1,655,477	2,296,055
Total Liabilities	1,678,450	2,374,913
Deferred inflows - pensions	285,167	13,137
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	285,167	13,137
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	1,838,367	1,105,403
Unrestricted	(130,829)	543,749
Total Net Position	$ 1,707,538	$ 1,649,152

Unrestricted net position would normally be used to meet the Department's ongoing obligations to participants, however, the Department's net position was a deficit of $130,829 as of year end. This decrease in unrestricted net position is a result of spending current assets to invest in capital assets for the continued provision of public safety services.

Statement of Activities:

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

	Governmental Activities	
	2017	**2016**
Revenues		
Participant assessments	$ 5,503,928	$ 5,343,931
Charges for services	165,267	140,310
Interest	633	1,322
Other	1,000	22
Total Revenues	5,670,828	5,485,585
Expenses		
Public safety	5,612,442	5,725,908
Total Expenses	5,612,442	5,725,908
Change in Net Position	58,386	(240,323)
Participant Refunds	-	-
Beginning net position	1,649,152	1,889,475
Ending Net Position	$ 1,707,538	$ 1,649,152

In comparison to the prior year, revenues increased by three percent or $185,243. This increase can be attributed to an increase in ambulance assessments and fuel usage during Hurricane Harvey. Total expenses for the Department decreased by two percent or $113,466 mainly because of activity related to changes in the Department's pension liability. The Department experienced an overall increase in net position of $58,386.

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

The Department's governmental funds reflect a combined fund balance of $367,410. Of this, $18,341 is nonspendable, $137,402 is assigned for equipment replacement, and $96,530 is assigned for facility improvements.

The general fund is the Department's primary operating fund. At the end of the year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was $115,137, while total fund balance reached $133,478. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Total fund balance represents approximately three percent of total general fund expenditures.

The Department's capital replacement fund had an ending fund balance of $137,402, a decrease of $842,126. This decrease is due to the purchase of a new ladder truck and a 2017 Chevrolet Tahoe.

The facility fund had an ending fund balance of $96,530, which represents an increase of $37,981 from the prior year.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The Department had a positive overall budget variance of $62,906 in the general fund. This net variance is largely due to positive variances in personnel and capital expenditures.

CAPITAL ASSETS

At the end of the year, the Department's governmental activities had invested $1,838,367 (net of accumulated depreciation) in a variety of capital assets. This represents a net increase of $732,964.

During the year, the Department made two significant Capital Asset purchases. The Department purchased a ladder truck in the amount of $975,732 and a 2017 Chevrolet Tahoe in the amount of $34,552.

More detailed information on the Department's capital assets can be found in note III. B to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The Department approved a $5.6 million budget for fiscal year 2018.

CONTACTING THE DEPARTMENT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Department's finances. Questions concerning this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to the Fire Chief, Village Fire Department, 901 Corbindale, Houston, Texas 77024.

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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VILLAGE FIRE DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

December 31, 2017

	Primary Government
	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash	$ 304,820
Prepaids	10,197
Other receivables	67,222
Inventory	8,144
Capital assets, net	1,838,367
Total Assets	2,228,750
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Deferred outflows - pensions	1,442,405
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,442,405
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	22,973
Accrued compensated absences due within one year	255,149
Accrued compensated absences due in more than one year	28,350
Net pension liability	1,371,978
Total Liabilities	1,678,450
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Deferred inflows - pensions	285,167
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	285,167
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	1,838,367
Unrestricted	(130,829)
Total Net Position	$ 1,707,538

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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VILLAGE FIRE DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues Charges for Services	Net Revenue (Expense) and Changes in Net Position Primary Government Governmental Activities
Primary Government			
Governmental Activities			
Public safety	$ 5,612,442	$ 165,267	$ (5,447,175)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 5,612,442	$ 165,267	(5,447,175)
	General Revenues:		
	Participant assessments		5,503,928
	Interest		633
	Other		1,000
		Total General Revenues	5,505,561
		Change in Net Position	58,386
	Beginning net position		1,649,152
		Ending Net Position	$ 1,707,538

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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VILLAGE FIRE DEPARTMENT

BALANCE SHEET

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

December 31, 2017

	General	Capital Replacement	Facility	Total Governmental Funds
Assets				
Cash	$ 126,440	$ 81,850	$ 96,530	$ 304,820
Prepaids	10,197	-	-	10,197
Other receivables	32,670	34,552	-	67,222
Inventory	8,144	-	-	8,144
Due from other funds	-	21,000	-	21,000
Total Assets	$ 177,451	$ 137,402	$ 96,530	$ 411,383
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 22,973	$ -	$ -	$ 22,973
Due to other funds	21,000	-	-	21,000
Total Liabilities	43,973	-	-	43,973
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable:				
Prepaids and inventory	18,341	-	-	18,341
Assigned for:				
Equipment replacement	-	137,402	-	137,402
Facility improvements	-	-	96,530	96,530
Unassigned	115,137	-	-	115,137
Total Fund Balances	133,478	137,402	96,530	367,410
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 177,451	$ 137,402	$ 96,530	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	
Capital assets, net depreciable	1,838,367
Long-term liabilities and deferred outflows and deferred inflows related to the net pension liability are deferred in the governmental funds.	
Net pension liability	(1,371,978)
Deferred outflows - pensions	1,442,405
Deferred inflows - pensions	(285,167)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	
Compensated absences	(283,499)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	$ 1,707,538

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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VILLAGE FIRE DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	General	Capital Replacement	Facility	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues				
Participant assessments	$ 5,343,928	$ 160,000	$ -	$ 5,503,928
Charges for fuel	165,267	-	-	165,267
Interest	246	351	36	633
Other	1,000	-	-	1,000
Total Revenues	5,510,441	160,351	36	5,670,828
Expenditures				
Current:				
Personnel	4,624,866	-	-	4,624,866
Operational	791,702	-	32,150	823,852
Capital outlay	37,404	1,005,662	-	1,043,066
Total Expenditures	5,453,972	1,005,662	32,150	6,491,784
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	56,469	(845,311)	(32,114)	(820,956)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Sale of capital assets	-	3,185	-	3,185
Insurance recoveries	76,532	-	-	76,532
Transfers in (out)	(70,095)	-	70,095	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	6,437	3,185	70,095	79,717
Net Change in Fund Balances	62,906	(842,126)	37,981	(741,239)
Beginning fund balances	70,572	979,528	58,549	1,108,649
Ending Fund Balances	$ 133,478	$ 137,402	$ 96,530	$ 367,410

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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VILLAGE FIRE DEPARTMENT

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

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	$	(741,239)
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 outlay		1,010,284
Depreciation expense		(265,646)
Loss on disposal of capital assets		(11,674)
Net pension liability and deferred outflows and deferred inflows related to the net pension liability are reported in the governmental funds.		
Net pension liability		673,787
Deferred outflows - pensions		(301,887)
Deferred inflows - pensions		(272,030)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Compensated absences		(33,209)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	$	58,386

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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VILLAGE FIRE DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

AGENCY FUND

December 31, 2017

		Ambulance Billing
Assets		
Cash	$	76,263
Total Assets	$	76,263
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	$	76,263
Total Liabilities	$	76,263

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

On December 20, 1978, six contracting cities joined into an interlocal cooperation agreement (the "Interlocal Agreement") to establish a common municipal fire department, chartered as the Village Fire Department (the "Department"), to provide fire and rescue services beginning January 1, 1979. The area of coverage consists of the six cities commonly known as the Memorial Villages and is approximately ten square miles.

The Department operates under a six-member Board of Fire Commissioners. Each of the six cities participating in the Interlocal Agreement appoints one fire commissioner and one alternate. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, the financial statements of the reporting entity include those of the Department (the primary government) and its component units. In evaluating how to define the Department for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity is made by applying the criteria set forth in generally accepted accounting principles. The basic, but not the only, criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant indication of this ability is financial interdependency. Other indications of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and accountability for fiscal matters. The other criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the Department is able to exercise oversight responsibilities. As of December 31, 2017, the Department had no component units.

The Department is not considered a component unit of the participating cities, but is reported as a joint venture.

B. Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. All fiduciary activities are reported only in the fund financial statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by intergovernmental revenues and other nonexchange transactions, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external customers for support. The Department has no business-type activities.

C. Basis of Presentation – Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

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

D. Basis of Presentation – Fund Financial Statements

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

The Department reports the following governmental funds:

The *general fund* is used to account for all financial transactions not properly includable in other funds. The principal source of revenue is contributions from participating cities. Expenditures include public safety. The general fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

The *capital replacement fund* calls for a certain amount to be set aside each year to be used for replacement of capital equipment. Any capital expenditure must be approved by four out of the six cities. The capital replacement fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

The *facility fund* is used to account for monies to be used toward the remodel of the firehouse. The facility fund is funded by an annual transfer from the general fund based on unused budgeted assessments from participating cities at the conclusion of the prior year. The facility is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

Additionally, the Department reports the following fund types:

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. The Department maintains one fiduciary fund, the agency fund for ambulance billing. The agency fund is used to account for assets that the Department holds for others in an agency capacity.

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

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

E. 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 and fiduciary fund 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. 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 Department considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Participant assessments, charges for services, 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 Department.

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

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Department's cash consists of demand deposits. All short-term investments that are highly liquid are considered to be cash and cash equivalents.

2. Investments

The Department has adopted a written investment policy regarding the investment of its funds, as required by the Public Funds Investment Act (Chapter 2256, Texas Local Government Code), which permits the Department to invest in most of the investments permitted under state statutes.

3. Receivables

All trade receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles.

4. Inventories and Prepaid Items

All inventories are valued at cost using the last-in/first-out (LIFO) method. The cost of governmental fund inventories are recorded as expenditures when the related liability is incurred (i.e., the purchase method).

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

5. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property and equipment, are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Department as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $2,500 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

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

Property and equipment of the Department are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful years:

Asset Description	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings and improvements	5 to 40 years
Machinery and equipment	5 to 15 years
Vehicles	9 to 18 years
Computer equipment	5 years

6. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Department has four items that qualify for reporting in this category on the government-wide Statement of Net Position. Deferred charges have been recognized as a result of differences between the actuarial expectations and the actual economic experience and for the changes in actuarial assumptions related to the Department's defined benefit pension plan. These amounts are deferred and amortized over the average of the expected service lives of pension plan members. Deferred outflows of resources are recognized for the difference between the projected and actual investment earnings on the pension plan assets. This amount is deferred and amortized over a period of five years. A deferred charge has been recognized for employer pension plan contributions that were made subsequent to the measurement date through the end of the Department's fiscal year. This amount is deferred and recognized as a reduction to the net pension liability during the measurement period in which the contributions were made.

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 Department has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. Deferred charges have been recognized as a result of differences between the actuarial expectations and the actual economic experience related to the Department's defined benefit pension plan. This amount is deferred and amortized over the average of the expected service lives of pension plan members.

7. Compensated Employee Absences

The Department provides sick and holiday/vacation leave based on length of employment. An amount equal to one year's authorized vacation may be carried over from one anniversary date to another. Sick leave may be carried over from one year to the next, not to exceed 540 hours for 40-hour personnel and not to exceed 648 hours for operational personnel. Upon separation of employment, sick leave balance will not be paid. However, obligated sick leave earned prior to September 1, 1996 shall have a maximum payout of 1,080 hours. In addition, any sick leave earned between September 2, 1996 through March 31, 2011 will pay a maximum of 216 hours if employment is terminated by retirement, disability, death, or general reduction in work force. Holiday/vacation pay up to 180 hours for 40-hour personnel and 216 hours for operational personnel may be carried over to the next year. Also, compensatory time up to 200 hours may be carried over to the next year. Upon separation of employment, 40-hour personnel are allowed to be paid a maximum payout of 180 hours and operational personnel are allowed to be paid a maximum of 216 hours of holiday/vacation pay.

8. Participants' Assessment

The Department collects operating revenues from the participating cities based on the approved operating budget, of which each city contributes a pro-rata share.

9. Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the Department 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 Department's policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

10. Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

Sometimes the Department 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 Department's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

11. Fund Balance Policies

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

Amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact are classified as nonspendable fund balance. Amounts that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions are classified as restricted.

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Department's highest level of decision-making authority. The Board is the highest level of decision-making authority for the Department 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 Department for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. 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.

12. Post Employment Healthcare Benefits

The Department provides post employment healthcare benefits as mandated by the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA). The requirements established by COBRA are fully funded by employees who elect coverage under COBRA and the Department incurs no direct costs.

13. Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets, 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.

14. Pensions

For the 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 Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and additions to/deductions from TMRS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TMRS. 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.

G. Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

1. Program Revenues

Amounts reported as *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 (including special assessments) that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment.

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The original budget is adopted by the Board and must be approved by the City Councils of at least four of the six participating cities prior to the beginning of the year. Amendments are made during the year on approval by the Board and at least four of the six cities that participate in the Interlocal Agreement.

A. Expenditures in Excess of Appropriations

Expenditures exceeded appropriations within the general fund in the amount of $24,725 for operational costs incurred to repair various capital equipment for damage sustained in Hurricane Harey. The Department did file insurance claims and received funds to pay for the repairs.

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL ACTIVITIES AND FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

Custodial credit risk – deposits. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Department's deposits may not be returned to it. As of December 31, 2017, fair market values of pledged securities and FDIC insurance exceeded bank balances.

B. Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets at year end is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	$ 1,272,745	$ -	$ -	$ 1,272,745
Furniture and equipment	862,962	-	-	862,962
Vehicles	1,829,937	1,010,284	(550,775)	2,289,446
Total capital assets being depreciated	3,965,644	1,010,284	(550,775)	4,425,153
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(915,023)	(33,622)	-	(948,645)
Furniture and equipment	(603,081)	(83,664)	-	(686,745)
Vehicles	(1,342,137)	(148,360)	539,101	(951,396)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,860,241)	(265,646)	539,101	(2,586,786)
Govermental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 1,105,403	$ 744,638	$ (11,674)	$ 1,838,367

C. Long-Term Liabilities

The following is a summary of changes in the Department's total governmental long-term liabilities for the year.

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Compensated absences	$ 250,290	$ 258,470	$ 225,261	$ 283,499	$ 255,149
Net pension liability	2,045,765	-	673,787	1,371,978	-
Total Governmental Activities	$ 2,296,055	$ 258,470	$ 899,048	$ 1,655,477	$ 255,149
Long-term liabilities due in more than one year				$ 1,400,328	

D. Interfund Receivables and Payables

The composition of interfund balances as of December 31, 2017 is as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amounts
Capital Replacement Fund	General Fund	$ 21,000

The outstanding balances between funds result mainly from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Interlocal Agreement Between the Participating Cities

In July 1985, the six cities amended the Interlocal Agreement changing the expiration date to December 31, 1990. The amendment also makes the Interlocal Agreement automatically renewable for additional periods of five years each on its anniversary/termination date unless written notice is received from any of the contracting cities by the first of September prior to the expiration date. The Interlocal Agreement has renewed automatically five times since December 1990 and the current automatic renewal extends to December 31, 2020.

Under the amended Interlocal Agreement, each city provides monthly funds to the Department based upon fixed percentages of the annual budget beginning with the 1985 budget and all subsequent years for which the Interlocal Agreement is in effect. The amendments to the Interlocal Agreement also changed the procedures through which the contracting cities approve each year's budget and intra-budgetary transfers.

The Interlocal Agreement was further amended during 1995 to allow the Department to bill for emergency medical services on behalf of the six cities. The billing is accounted for as reported in Note IV.D. The Interlocal Agreement also provides that each of the six cities hold an undivided interest in the leasehold on the land leased by the Department from the Spring Branch Independent School District. In accordance with the terms of the Interlocal Agreement, the six cities paid for construction of a new fire department building on the leased property, which was completed and occupied during 1980. Each of the six cities holds an undivided interest in the building. The terms of the Interlocal Agreement require the Department to maintain certain minimum insurance coverage, naming each contracting city as an insured.

The cities and the Department have complied with the terms of the Interlocal Agreement.

B. Agreement With the City of Houston

The Department has an automatic assistance agreement with the City of Houston to provide a ladder truck and sufficient personnel to provide fire fighting and emergency medical assistance. In return, the City of Houston will provide two engine companies and sufficient personnel to provide fire fighting in the areas to which the Department provides services.

C. Charges For Fuel

Certain entities served by the Department purchase gasoline and diesel fuel from the Department at the Department's cost plus a three cent per gallon administrative fee. The entities are invoiced by the Department at the end of the month for the fuel that was purchased.

D. Agency Fund – Ambulance Billing

The ambulance billing fund was established to collect amounts billed for ambulance transportation and other emergency medical services provided by the Department. Since the fees are collected by the Department on behalf of the six cities that are parties in the Interlocal Agreement, the Department does not recognize any revenues or expenses arising from the ambulance billing. All funds received by the Department are considered to belong to the six cities and, therefore, are recorded as a payable to the cities.

An eight percent fee is paid to the contractor that issues the billings and collects the payments for the Department. The service fee is considered to be an obligation of the six cities and is paid from the funds collected on their behalf. The net fees are paid pro-rata to each of the six cities quarterly based upon each City's percentage of the Department budget.

The amounts collected and paid in 2017 are as follows:

	Ambulance Billing	
Beginning balance		$ 79,308
Total 2017 collections (net of fees)	326,064	
2017 interest earned	22	
Total cash receipts		326,087
Service fee	(18,657)	
Paid to cities	(310,475)	
Total 2017 disbursements		(329,132)
Ending balance		$ 76,263

E. Risk Management

The Department is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The Department periodically assesses the proper insurance and retention of risk to cover losses to which it may be exposed.

The Department assumes substantially all risks associated with tort and liability claims due to the performance of its duties. Currently, the Department is not involved in any risk pools with other government entities, but does purchase insurance for such events that may occur. The Department has not reduced insurance coverage or had settlements that exceeded coverage amounts in the last three years.

F. Contingent Liabilities

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. No claim liabilities are reported at year end.

G. Pension Plans

Texas Municipal Retirement System

Plan Description

The Department participates as one of 872 plans in the nontraditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined benefit pension plan administered by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS). TMRS is an agency created by the State of Texas and administered in accordance with the TMRS Act, Subtitle G, Title 8, Texas Government Code (the "TMRS Act") as an agent multiple-employer retirement system for municipal employees in the State of Texas. The TMRS Act places the general administration and management of TMRS with a six-member Board of Trustees (the "Board"). Although the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Board, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State of Texas. TMRS's defined benefit pension plan is a tax-qualified plan under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. TMRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that can be obtained at www.tmrs.com.

All eligible employees of the Department are required to participate in TMRS.

Benefits Provided

TMRS provides retirement, disability, and death benefits. Benefit provisions are adopted by the governing body of the Department, within the options available in the state statutes governing TMRS.

At retirement, the benefit is calculated as if the sum of the employee's contributions, with interest, and the City-financed monetary credits, with interest, were used to purchase an annuity. Members may choose to receive their retirement benefit in one of seven payment options. Members may also choose to receive a portion of their benefit as a partial lump sum distribution in an amount equal to 12, 24, or 36 monthly payments, which cannot exceed 75 percent of the member's deposits and interest.

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

	2017	2016
Employee deposit rate	7.00%	7.00%
Matching ratio (Department to employee)	1.5 to 1	1.5 to 1
Years required for vesting	5	5
Service requirement eligibility (expressed as age/yrs of service)	60/5, 0/20	60/5, 0/20
Updated service credit	100% Repeating, Transfers	100% Repeating, Transfers
Annuity increase (to retirees)	70% of CPI	70% of CPI

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At the December 31, 2016 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits		24
Inactive employees entitled to, but not yet receiving, benefits		27
Active employees		48
	Total	99

Contributions

The contribution rates for employees in TMRS are either five percent, six percent, or seven percent of employee gross earnings, and the Department-matching percentages are either 100 percent, 150 percent, or 200 percent, both as adopted by the governing body of the Department. Under the state law governing TMRS, the contribution rate for each entity is determined annually by the actuary, using the Entry Age Normal (EAN) actuarial cost method. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the cost of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

Employees for the Department were required to contribute seven percent of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the Department were 6.70 percent and 8.34 percent in calendar years 2016 and 2017, respectively. The Department's contributions to TMRS for the calendar year ended December 31, 2017 were $290,944, which were equal to the required contributions.

Net Pension Liability

The Department's Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2016, and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the NPL was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions

The TPL in the December 31, 2016 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.50% per year
Overall payroll growth	3.00% per year
Investment rate of return	6.75%, 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 Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment, with male rates multiplied by 109 percent and female rates multiplied by 103 percent. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements. For disabled annuitants, the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment are used with male rates multiplied by 109 percent and female rates multiplied by 103 percent with a three-year set-forward for both males and females. In addition, a three percent minimum mortality rate is applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements subject to the three percent floor.

Actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2016 valuation were based on the results of actuarial experience studies. The experience study in TMRS was for the period December 31, 2010 through December 31, 2014. Healthy post-retirement mortality rates and annuity purchase rates were updated based on a Mortality Experience Investigation Study covering 2009 through 2011 and dated December 31, 2013. These assumptions were first used in the December 31, 2013 valuation, along with a change to the EAN actuarial cost method. Assumptions are reviewed annually. 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 TMRS.

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. In determining their best estimate of a recommended investment return assumption under the various alternative asset allocation portfolios, the actuary focused on the area between (1) arithmetic mean (aggressive) without an adjustment for time (conservative) and (2) the geometric mean (conservative) with an adjustment for time (aggressive). The target allocation and best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Domestic Equity	17.50%	4.55%
International Equity	17.50%	6.35%
Core Fixed Income	10.00%	1.00%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.00%	4.15%
Real Return	10.00%	4.15%
Real Estate	10.00%	4.75%
Absolute Return	10.00%	4.00%
Private Equity	5.00%	7.75%
Total	100.00%	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 6.75 percent. 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 TPL.

Changes in the NPL

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (A)	**Plan Fiduciary Net Position (B)**	**Net Pension Liability (A) - (B)**
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	$ -	$ -	$ -
Interest	1,196,360	-	1,196,360
Difference between expected and actual experience	(329,361)	-	(329,361)
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-
Contributions - employer	-	228,920	(228,920)
Contributions - employee	-	239,170	(239,170)
Net investment income	-	1,085,626	(1,085,626)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(792,574)	(792,574)	-
Administrative expense	-	(12,269)	12,269
Other changes	-	(661)	661
Net Changes	74,425	748,212	(673,787)
Balance at December 31, 2015	18,120,140	16,074,375	2,045,765
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 18,194,565	$ 16,822,587	$ 1,371,978

Sensitivity of the NPL to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the NPL of the Department, calculated using the discount rate of 6.75 percent, as well as what the Department's NPL would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.75%) or one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (5.75%)	**Discount Rate (6.75%)**	**1% Increase in Discount Rate (7.75%)**
Department's Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	$ 3,748,682	$ 1,371,978	$ (598,314)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in a separately-issued TMRS financial report. That report may be obtained on the Internet at www.tmrs.com.

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows/Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the calendar year ended December 31, 2017, the Department recognized pension expense of $191,074.

At December 31, 2017, the Department reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$ 27,518	$ (285,167)
Changes in actuarial assumptions	361,700	-
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	762,243	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	290,944	-
Total	$ 1,442,405	$ (285,167)

$290,944 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the NPL for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Calendar Year Ended December 31	Pension Expense
2017	$ 305,974
2018	305,974
2019	265,317
2020	39,045
2021	(47,836)
Thereafter	(2,181)
Total	$ 866,294

2. Deferred Compensation Plan

The Department offers its employees a deferred compensation plan (the "Plan") created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The Plan, available to all Department employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or an unforeseeable emergency.

3. Village Fire Department Cafeteria Plan

Effective January 1, 1989, the Department began the Village Fire Department Cafeteria Plan (the "Plan") under which qualified employees may elect to contribute a portion of their compensation to the Plan for payment of employee benefits selected by each participant. The Plan is funded entirely from participants' contributions. The Department is not required to provide any employer contributions to the Plan.

H. Other Post Employment Benefits

TMRS Supplemental Death Benefits Fund

Plan Description

The Department also participates in the cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit group-term life insurance plan operated by TMRS known as the Supplemental Death Benefits Fund (SDBF). The Department elected, by ordinance, to provide group-term life insurance coverage to both current and retired employees. The Department may terminate coverage under and discontinue participation in the SDBF by adopting an ordinance before November 1 of any year to be effective the following January 1.

The death benefit for active employees provides a lump-sum payment approximately equal to the employee's annual salary (calculated based on the employee's actual earnings, for the 12-month period preceding the month of death); retired employees are insured for $7,500; this coverage is an "other post employment benefit," or OPEB. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Department offered the supplemental death benefit to both active and retired employees.

Contributions

The Department contributes to the SDBF at a contractually required rate as determined by an annual actuarial valuation. The rate is equal to the cost of providing one-year term life insurance. The funding policy for the SDBF program is to assure that adequate resources are available to meet all death benefit payments for the upcoming year; the intent is not to pre-fund retiree term life insurance during employees' entire careers.

The Department's contributions to the TMRS SDBF, for the retiree portion, for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015 were $698, $683, and $661, respectively, which equaled the required contributions each year. The Department's contribution rates were as follows:

	2017	2016	2015
Annual Req. Contrib. (Rate)	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Actual Contribution Made	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Percentage of ARC Contrib.	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

I. Concentrations and Economic Dependency

The Department's principal source of revenue consists of charges to participating cities under the provisions of the Interlocal Agreement. The Department is dependent on these charges for its ongoing operations.

The Department receives all of its funding from the six cities that are participants in the Interlocal Agreement. Except for the City of Hilshire Village, withdrawal of any one of the other five cities would have a significant impact on the operation of the Department.

The approximate percentages of total City assessments and total revenues provided by each City are as follows:

	Percentage of City Assessment	Percentage of Total Revenues
Bunker Hill Village	19.00%	19.00%
Hedwig Village	18.50%	18.50%
Hilshire Village	3.00%	3.00%
Hunters Creek Village	22.25%	22.25%
Piney Point Village	21.00%	21.00%
Spring Valley Village	16.25%	16.25%
Totals	100.00%	100.00%

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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VILLAGE FIRE DEPARTMENT

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)

GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Original Budget Amounts	Final Budget Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Participant assessments	$ 5,343,928	$ 5,343,928	(1) $ 5,343,928	$ -
Interest	-	-	246	246
Other	-	-	17,216	17,216
Total Revenues	5,343,928	5,343,928	5,361,390	17,462
Expenditures				
Personnel	4,677,218	4,677,218	4,624,866	52,352
Operational	601,710	601,710	590,598	11,112
Capital outlay	65,000	65,000	12,925	52,075
Total Expenditures	5,343,928	5,343,928	5,228,389	115,539
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	-	-	133,001	133,001
Other Financing Sources(Uses)				
Transfers (out)	-	-	(70,095)	(70,095)
Total Other Financing (Uses)	-	-	(70,095)	(70,095)
Net Change in Fund Balance	$ -	$ -	62,906	$ 62,906

	Amount
Reconciliation to GAAP Basis:	
Charges for fuel	165,267
Fuel costs	(165,267)
Insurance recoveries	60,317
Harvey expenditures for which insurance claims were filed	(60,317)
Net Change in Fund Balance	62,906
Beginning fund balance	70,572
Ending Fund Balance	$ 133,478

(1)	General operations	$ 5,298,928
(1)	Compensated absences	45,000
	Capital replacement	160,000
	Total Assessments	$ 5,503,928

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VILLAGE FIRE DEPARTMENT

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Measurement Year*		
	2014	**2015**	**2016**
Total Pension Liability			
Service cost	$ 307,435	$ 330,958	$ -
Interest (on the total pension liability)	1,126,961	1,168,403	1,196,360
Difference between expected and actual experience	(18,740)	41,040	(329,361)
Change of assumptions	-	539,440	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(699,381)	(971,398)	(792,574)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	716,275	1,108,443	74,425
Beginning total pension liability	16,295,422	17,011,697	18,120,140
Ending Total Pension Liability	$ 17,011,697	$ 18,120,140	$ 18,194,565
Plan Fiduciary Net Position			
Contributions - employer	$ 257,774	$ 232,199	$ 228,920
Contributions - employee	235,871	231,208	239,170
Net investment income	908,400	24,454	1,085,626
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(699,381)	(971,398)	(792,574)
Administrative expense	(9,485)	(14,896)	(12,269)
Other	(780)	(734)	(661)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	692,399	(499,167)	748,212
Beginning plan fiduciary net position	15,881,143	16,573,542	16,074,375
Ending Plan Fiduciary Net Position	$ 16,573,542	$ 16,074,375	$ 16,822,587
Net Pension Liability	$ 438,155	$ 2,045,765	$ 1,371,978
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability	97.42%	88.71%	92.46%
Covered Employee Payroll	$ 3,369,589	$ 3,302,977	$ 3,416,713
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	13.00%	61.94%	40.15%

*Only three years of information is currently available. The Department will build this schedule over the next seven-year period.

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VILLAGE FIRE DEPARTMENT

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Fiscal Year*			
	2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Actuarially determined contribution	$ 257,926	$ 232,200	$ 228,920	$ 290,944
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	257,926	232,200	228,920	290,944
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered employee payroll	$ 3,369,589	$ 3,302,982	$ 3,416,716	$ 3,488,534
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	7.65%	7.03%	6.70%	8.34%

*Only four years of information is currently available. The Department will build this schedule over the next six-year period.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information:

1. Valuation Date:

Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of December 31 and become effective in January, 13 months later.

2. Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll, closed
Remaining amortization period	29 years
Asset valuation method	10 year smoothed market; 15% soft corridor
Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases	3.50% to 10.5% including inflation
Investment rate of return	6.75%
Retirement age	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the Department's plan of benefits. Last updated for the 2015 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period 2010-2014.
Mortality	RP2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% and projected on a fully generational basis with scale BB.

3. Other Information:

There were no benefit changes during the year.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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VILLAGE FIRE DEPARTMENT

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

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Original Budget Amounts	Final Budget Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Participant assessments	$ 160,000	$ 160,000	(1) $ 160,000	$ -
Interest	-	-	351	351
Total Revenues	160,000	160,000	160,351	351
Expenditures				
Capital outlay	1,135,000	1,135,000	1,005,662	129,338
Total Expenditures	1,135,000	1,135,000	1,005,662	129,338
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(975,000)	(975,000)	(845,311)	129,689
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Sale of capital assets	-	-	3,185	3,185
Total Other Financing Sources	-	-	3,185	3,185
Net Change in Fund Balance	$ (975,000)	$ (975,000)	(842,126)	$ 132,874
Beginning fund balance			979,528	
		Ending Fund Balance	$ 137,402	

	General operations	$ 5,298,928
	Compensated absences	45,000
(1)	Capital replacement	160,000
	Total Assessments	$ 5,503,928

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VILLAGE FIRE DEPARTMENT

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

SUBFUNDS OF THE GENERAL FUND

December 31, 2017

	General Operations	Governmental Compensated Absences	Reconciliation	Total General Fund
Assets				
Cash	$ 105,310	$ 21,130	$ -	$ 126,440
Prepaids	10,197	-	-	10,197
Other receivables	32,670	-	-	32,670
Due from other funds	45,191	-	(45,191)	-
Inventory	8,144	-	-	8,144
Total Assets	$ 201,512	$ 21,130	$ (45,191)	$ 177,451
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 22,973	$ -	$ -	$ 22,973
Due to other funds	21,000	45,191	(45,191)	21,000
Total Liabilities	43,973	45,191	(45,191)	43,973
Fund Balances:				
Nonspendable:				
Prepaids and inventory	18,341	-	-	18,341
Assigned for:				
Unassigned	139,198	(24,061)	-	115,137
Total Fund Balances	157,539	(24,061)	-	133,478
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 201,512	$ 21,130	$ (45,191)	$ 177,451

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VILLAGE FIRE DEPARTMENT

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES SUBFUNDS OF THE GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	General Operations	Governmental Compensated Absences	Total General Fund
Revenues			
Participant assessments	$ 5,298,928	$ 45,000	$ 5,343,928
Charges for fuel	165,267	-	165,267
Interest	246	-	246
Other	77,532	-	77,532
Total Revenues	5,541,973	45,000	5,586,973
Expenditures			
Personnel	4,596,931	27,935	4,624,866
Operational	791,622	80	791,702
Capital outlay	37,404	-	37,404
Total Expenditures	5,425,957	28,015	5,453,972
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	116,016	16,985	133,001
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Transfers (out)	(70,095)	-	(70,095)
Total Other Financing Uses	(70,095)	-	(70,095)
Net Change in Fund Balance	45,921	16,985	62,906
Beginning fund balance	111,618	(41,046)	70,572
Ending Fund Balance	$ 157,539	$ (24,061)	$ 133,478

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VILLAGE FIRE DEPARTMENT

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
SUBFUNDS OF THE GENERAL FUND (BUDGETARY BASIS)
GENERAL OPERATIONS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Original Budget Amounts	Final Budget Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Participant assessments	$ 5,298,928	$ 5,298,928 (1)	$ 5,298,928	$ -
Interest	-	-	246	246
Other	-	-	17,216	17,216
Total Revenues	5,298,928	5,298,928	5,316,390	17,462
Expenditures				
Personnel	4,632,218	4,632,218	4,596,931	35,287
Operational	601,710	601,710	590,518	11,192
Capital outlay	65,000	65,000	12,925	52,075
Total Expenditures	5,298,928	5,298,928	5,200,374	98,554
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	-	-	116,016	116,016
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers (out)	-	-	(70,095)	(70,095)
Total Other Financing (Uses)	-	-	(70,095)	(70,095)
Net Change in Fund Balance	$ -	$ -	45,921	$ 45,921
Reconciliation to GAAP Basis:				
Charges for fuel			165,267	
Fuel costs			(165,267)	
Insurance recoveries			60,317	
Harvey expenditures for which insurance claims were filed			(60,317)	
Net Change in Fund Balance			45,921	
Beginning fund balance			111,618	
Ending Fund Balance			$ 157,539	

(1)	General operations	$ 5,298,928
	Compensated absences	45,000
	Capital replacement	160,000
	Total Assessments	$ 5,503,928

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VILLAGE FIRE DEPARTMENT

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

SUBFUNDS OF THE GENERAL FUND (BUDGETARY BASIS)

GOVERNMENTAL COMPENSATED ABSENCES

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Original Budget Amounts	Final Budget Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Participant assessments	$ 45,000	$ 45,000 (1)	$ 45,000	$ -
Total Revenues	45,000	45,000	45,000	-
Expenditures				
Personnel	$ 45,000	$ 45,000	$ 27,935	$ 17,065
Operational	-	-	80	(80)
Total Expenditures	45,000	45,000	28,015	16,985
Net Change in Fund Balance	$ -	$ -	16,985	$ 16,985
Beginning fund balance			(41,046)	
Ending Fund Balance			$ (24,061)	

	General operations	$ 5,298,928
(1)	Compensated absences	45,000
	Capital replacement	160,000
	Total Assessments	$ 5,503,928

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