TOWN OF DOUBLE OAK, TEXAS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

TOWN OF DOUBLE OAK

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Honorable Mayor and Town Council
Town of Double Oak, Texas

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Double Oak, Texas ("Town"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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 Standard* 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 from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town'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.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Double Oak, Texas as of September 30, 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* on pages 5 through 11 and the Texas Municipal Retirement System Schedules on pages 40 and 41 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Double Oak, Texas's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund statements and schedules listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relate 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 combining and individual fund statements and schedules are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards,* we have also issued our report dated December 22, 2017 on our consideration of the Town of Double Oak, Texas's internal control over financial reporting and on our test 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 internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town of Double Oak, Texas's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Hankins, Eastup, Deaton, Tonn & Seay, PC
Denton, Texas

December 22, 2017

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

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As management of the Town of Double Oak, we offer readers of the Town of Double Oak's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Double Oak for the year ended September 30, 2017. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the Town's basic financial statements.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of the Town of Double Oak exceeded its liabilities at September 30, 2017 by $2,777,167. Of this amount, $974,075 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

- The Town's total net position increased by $55,752 during the fiscal year from the results of current year operations.

- As of September 30, 2017, the Town of Double Oak's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $1,010,736, an increase of $236,798 in comparison with the beginning of the period. Approximately 95% of this total amount, $959,251, is available for spending at the government's discretion (*committed, assigned or unassigned fund balance*).

- At the end of the current period, the general fund fund balance of $979,357 amounted to 65.2%, or approximately 8 months, of total fiscal year 2017 general fund expenditures. The unassigned general fund balance of $453,898 amounted to 30.2%, or approximately 3 months, of fiscal year 2017 general fund expenditures.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The management discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the Town of Double Oak's basic financial statements. The Town of Double Oak's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

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

The statement of net position presents information on all of the Town of Double Oak's assets, deferred outflows and liabilities, 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 Town of Double Oak is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the Town's net position changed during the most recent period. All of the current period's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave). Both the statement of net position and the statement of activities are prepared utilizing the accrual basis of accounting as opposed to the modified accrual basis used in prior reporting models.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the Town is divided between two kinds of activities:

- **Governmental activities.** All of the Town's basic services are reported here, including the police, fire, community development, public works, park services, municipal court, and general administration. Property taxes, sales taxes, and franchise fees finance most of these activities.

- **Business-type activities.** The Town may charge a fee to customers to help it cover all or most of the cost of certain services it provides. The Town had no business-type activities during the current period.

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. Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds, not the Town as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by state law or bond covenants. However, the Town Council may establish other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain taxes, grants and other money. All of the funds of the Town of Double Oak are considered governmental funds.

Governmental Funds. All of the Town's basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at period-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method identified as the modified accrual basis of accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Town's general operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps the reader determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Town's programs. By comparing information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. The relationship or differences between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is detailed in a reconciliation following the fund financial statements.

The Town of Double Oak maintains eleven 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 and ten special revenue funds.

Fiduciary Funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the Town of Double Oak's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The Town of Double Oak does not currently have any fiduciary funds.

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 funds financial statements.

Other Information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information highlighting budgetary information for the general fund.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

The Town's combined net position was $2,777,167 as of September 30, 2017. The Town implemented GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statement – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments,* in a prior fiscal year. The following analysis presents both current and prior year data and discusses significant changes in the accounts. This analysis focuses on the net position (Table 1) and general revenues (Table 2) and changes in net position (Table 3) of the Town's governmental activities.

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

Table 1

Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2017	2016	Change
Current and other assets	$ 1,052,559	$ 831,971	$ 220,588
Capital assets	1,777,066	1,955,279	(178,213)
Total assets	2,829,625	2,787,250	42,375
Deferred outflows of resources	66,257	70,835	(4,578)
Long-term liabilities	75,581	85,231	(9,650)
Other liabilities	32,790	51,439	(18,649)
Total liabilities	108,371	136,670	(28,299)
Deferred inflows of resources	10,344	-	10,344
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	1,777,066	1,955,279	(178,213)
Restricted for:			
Court security and technology	22,113	16,755	5,358
Police department	3,913	8,883	(4,970)
Unrestricted	974,075	740,498	233,577
Total net position	$ 2,777,167	$ 2,721,415	$ 55,752

Governmental Activities. The Town's general revenues for governmental activities for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2017 are detailed below (Table 2).

Table 2
General Revenues

	2017	2016
Property taxes	$ 983,406	$ 909,997
Sales taxes	236,847	108,753
Franchise taxes	205,584	213,055
Investment earnings	6,276	5,483
Miscellaneous	607	1,710
	$ 1,432,720	$ 1,238,998

The following table provides a summary of the Town's operations for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2017.

Table 3
Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
Revenues:	2017	2016	Change
Program revenues:			
Charges for services	$ 319,883	$ 247,324	$ 72,559
Operating grants and contributions	11,395	10,710	685
General revenues:			
Property taxes	983,406	909,997	73,409
Sales taxes	236,847	108,753	128,094
Franchise taxes	205,584	213,055	(7,471)
Interest earnings	6,276	5,483	793
Other	607	1,710	(1,103)
	1,763,998	1,497,032	266,966
Expenses:			
Administration	287,973	315,208	(27,235)
Public works	138,741	158,586	(19,845)
Streets and drainage	213,720	581,269	(367,549)
Police services	862,542	818,814	43,728
Municipal court	73,504	74,587	(1,083)
Volunteer fire department/ambulance	134,943	137,430	(2,487)
Special events	24	72	(48)
	1,711,447	2,085,966	(374,519)
Gain on sale of assets	3,201	-	3,201
Change in net position	55,752	(588,934)	644,686
Net position – October 1 (beginning)	2,721,415	3,310,349	(588,934)
Net position – September 30 (ending)	$ 2,777,167	$ 2,721,415	$ 55,752

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

As of the end of the current period, the Town's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $1,010,736, an increase of $236,798 in comparison with the beginning of the period. Approximately 95 percent of this total amount ($959,251) constitutes committed, assigned or unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the Town's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is not available for spending at the Town's discretion because it has already been spent on prepaid costs ($25,459) or is restricted for spending on court security and technology costs ($22,113) or the police department ($3,913).

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Town. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unreserved fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 30.2 percent of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 65.2 percent of that same amount.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the current year, the Town Council of the Town of Double Oak did not amend the original budget.

The original budget reflected that the activity for the year would result in no change in available fund balance. The available fund balance for the general fund actually increased in the amount of $235,707. Increases in permit and lien revenue combined with expenditure savings in streets and drainage contributed to the favorable outcome.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of September 30, 2017, amount to $1,777,066 (net of accumulated depreciation). This amount represents a net decrease of $178,213, or 9.1 percent, below the beginning of the period. The investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, equipment, vehicles and roads.

The major capital asset addition during the current year was the purchase of a police vehicle.

Table 4
Capital Assets at Year-end
(Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities
Land	$ 20,000
Buildings	354,078
Furniture and Equipment	86,086
Streets and Roads	1,316,902
Totals	$1,777,066

Additional information on the Town's capital assets can be found in Note 5 of this report.

Long-term Debt. At the end of the current period, the Town's only long-term debt was accrued compensated absences of $19,053. No new debt was incurred during the year.

The Town's total debt increased by $4,873 during the current period. Additional information on the Town's long-term debt can be found in Note 6 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

After several years of deficit budgets and carryovers, the Town was fortunate to be working from a balanced budget for fiscal year 2017. Budgeting for lower expenses, an increase in the Sales Tax rate, and favorable economic conditions led to a budget surplus and an increase in the Town's Fund Balance of $235,707.

Several specific factors contributed to this surplus, including:

- The Town increased the Sales Tax rate from 1% to 2% in fiscal year 2017. Predictably, sales taxes more than doubled, from $108,753 in 2016 to $236,847 in 2017.
- An increase in home valuations contributed to a rise in Property Tax revenue of $73,409.
- The resolution of a residential property lien resulted in a $50,000 settlement payment to the Town.
- The Town performed virtually no road repairs in fiscal year 2017, and received a much lower than expected increase in health care costs for Town employees.

Per Town Resolution 17-01, the Town 'strives to maintain' a Fund Balance that represents 55% to 75% of total operating expenditures. With the surplus added in 2017, the Fund Balance currently sits at 65.2% of operating expenditures. This balance is comfortably within the Town's target range.

Looking forward to fiscal year 2018, the Town's property tax rate will remain $0.2324 per $100 of valuation.

The Town Council has passed another balanced budget for 2018. Highlights include:

- A moderate increase in Property Tax revenue due to another expected rise in home values
- A small increase in Sales Tax revenue, based on 2017's final actuals
- An increased budget for health care, reflecting higher rates for the Town and its employees, and the inclusion of additional health care options
- A increase in the budget for road repairs
- A plan to retire a police sedan, and replace it with an SUV

Operational expenditures for fiscal year 2018 are budgeted to be $1,671,300. Using this value and the Town's current Fund Balance of $979,357, the Fund Balance is projected to be 58.6% of operational expenditures for 2018. This percentage is still within Resolution 17-01's target range of 55% to 75%.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Town of Double Oak, 320 Waketon Road, Double Oak, Texas, 75077.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TOWN OF DOUBLE OAK, TEXAS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

	Primary Government
	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and Investments	$ 923,146
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	
Due from Denton County	67,058
Property taxes	9,033
Sales taxes	22,503
Interest	209
Other	3,151
Deposits	2,000
Prepaid Costs	25,459
Capital Assets:	
Land	20,000
Buildings, net	354,078
Furniture and Equipment, net	86,086
Streets and Roads, net	1,316,902
Total Assets	2,829,625
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred Outflow Related to TMRS	66,257
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	66,257
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	20,894
Accrued Payroll	11,896
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Compensated Absences	19,053
Net Pension Liability	56,528
Total Liabilities	108,371
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred Inflow Related to TMRS	10,344
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	10,344
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,777,066
Restricted for:	
Court Security and Technology	22,113
Police Department	3,913
Unrestricted Net Position	974,075
Total Net Position	$ 2,777,167

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF DOUBLE OAK, TEXAS

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:			
Administration	$ 287,973	$ 2,171	$ -
Public Works	138,741	142,661	-
Street and Drainage	213,720	-	-
Police Services	862,542	101,547	11,395
Municipal Court	73,504	73,504	-
Volunteer Fire Department/Ambulance	134,943	-	-
Special Events	24	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	1,711,447	319,883	11,395
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	$ 1,711,447	$ 319,883	$ 11,395

GENERAL REVENUES:

Taxes:
- Property taxes
- Sales taxes
- Franchise taxes

Investment earnings
Gain on sale of assets
Miscellaneous

Total General Revenues

Change in Net Position

NET POSITION, October 1 (beginning)
NET POSITION, September 30 (ending)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position
Governmental Activities
$ (285,802)
3,920
(213,720)
(749,600)
-
(134,943)
(24)
(1,380,169)
(1,380,169)
983,406
236,847
205,584
6,276
3,201
607
1,435,921
55,752
2,721,415
$ 2,777,167

TOWN OF DOUBLE OAK, TEXAS

BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and Investments	$ 922,773	$ 373	$ 923,146
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles):			
Due from Denton County	67,058	-	67,058
Property Taxes	9,033	-	9,033
Sales Taxes	22,503	-	22,503
Interest	209	-	209
Other	3,151	-	3,151
Due from Other Funds	-	31,006	31,006
Deposits	2,000	-	2,000
Prepaid Costs	25,459	-	25,459
Total Assets	$ 1,052,186	$ 31,379	$ 1,083,565
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND EQUITY			
Liabilities:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	$ 20,894	$ -	$ 20,894
Accrued Payroll	11,896	-	11,896
Due to Other Funds	31,006	-	31,006
Total Current Liabilities	63,796	-	63,796
Deferred Inflows:			
Unavailable Revenue-Property Taxes	9,033	-	9,033
Total Deferred Inflows	9,033	-	9,033
Fund Equity:			
Nonspendable Fund Balance:			
Prepaid Costs	25,459	-	25,459
Restricted Fund Balance:			
Court Security and Technology	-	22,113	22,113
Police Department	-	3,913	3,913
Committed Fund Balance:			
Road Contingencies	150,000	-	150,000
Streets and Drainage	200,000	-	200,000
General Contingencies	100,000	-	100,000
Town Hall Renovations	50,000	-	50,000
Other Purposes	-	5,353	5,353
Unassigned Fund Balance	453,898	-	453,898
Total Fund Equity	979,357	31,379	1,010,736
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Equity	$ 1,052,186	$ 31,379	$ 1,083,565

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF DOUBLE OAK, TEXAS

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

Total Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	$1,010,736
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the fund financial statements.	3,542,308
Accumulated depreciation is not reported in the fund financial statements.	(1,765,242)
Compensated absences are not reported in the fund financial statements.	(19,053)
Property tax revenue reported as unavailable revenues in the fund financial statements was recognized as revenue in the government-wide financial statements.	9,033
Included in the items related to debt is the recognition of the Town's net TMRS pension liability required by GASB 68 in the amount of $56,528, a Deferred Resource Outflow related to TMRS in the amount of $66,257, and a Deferred Resource Inflow related to TMRS in the amount of $10,344. This amounted to a decrease in Net Position in the amount of $(615).	(615)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	$2,777,167

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF DOUBLE OAK, TEXAS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Taxes	$ 1,423,398	$ -	$ 1,423,398
Fines and forfeitures	159,815	15,236	175,051
Licenses and permits	67,473	-	67,473
Donations and grants	-	11,395	11,395
Charges for services	21,158	-	21,158
Interest	6,271	5	6,276
Other revenue	56,808	-	56,808
Total Revenues	1,734,923	26,636	1,761,559
Expenditures:			
Administrative	272,865	-	272,865
Public works	135,967	533	136,500
Streets and drainage	52,248	-	52,248
Police services	792,714	21,151	813,865
Municipal court	68,746	3,837	72,583
Special events	-	24	24
Volunteer fire department/ambulance	134,943	-	134,943
Capital outlay	44,934	-	44,934
Total Expenditures	1,502,417	25,545	1,527,962
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	232,506	1,091	233,597
Other Resources:			
Sale of Assets	3,201	-	3,201
Total Other Resources	3,201	-	3,201
Net Change in Fund Balance	235,707	1,091	236,798
Fund Balance – October 1 (beginning)	743,650	30,288	773,938
Fund Balance – September 30 (ending)	$ 979,357	$ 31,379	$ 1,010,736

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF DOUBLE OAK, TEXAS

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

Total Net Change in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	$236,798
Current year capital outlay is shown as an expenditure in the fund financial statements but are shown as capital assets in the government-wide financial statements.	44,934
Depreciation is not recognized as an expense in governmental funds since it does not require the use of current financial resources. The net effect of the current year's depreciation is to decrease net position in the government-wide financial statements.	(223,147)
Revenues from property taxes are shown as unavailable in the fund financial statements until they are considered available to finance current expenditures, but such revenues are recognized when assessed, net of an allowance for uncollectable amounts, in the government-wide financial statements.	2,439
Current year compensated absences earned but not used is not recorded in the fund financial statements, but is shown as an increase in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements.	4,873
The implementation of GASB 68 required that certain expenditures be de-expended and recorded as deferred resource outflows. The contributions made after the measurement date of 12/31/16 caused net position to increase in the amount of $33,201. Contributions made before the measurement date but during the 2017 FY were also de-expended and recorded as a reduction in the net position liability for the Town. This also caused an increase in net position in the amount of $7,359. These contributions were replaced with the Town's pension expense for the year of $50,705, which caused a decrease in the change in net position. The impact of all of these is to decrease the change in net position by $10,145.	(10,145)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	$ 55,752

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF DOUBLE OAK, TEXAS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts (GAAP BASIS)	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Taxes	$ 1,380,500	$ 1,380,500	$ 1,423,398	$ 42,898
Fines and forfeitures	152,000	152,000	159,815	7,815
Licenses and permits	27,505	27,505	67,473	39,968
Charges for services	23,000	23,000	21,158	(1,842)
Interest	5,100	5,100	6,271	1,171
Other revenue	2,100	2,100	56,808	54,708
Total Revenues	1,590,205	1,590,205	1,734,923	144,718
Expenditures:	285,747	285,747	272,865	12,882
Administrative	137,238	137,238	135,967	1,271
Public works	120,500	120,500	52,248	68,252
Street and drainage	798,476	798,476	792,714	5,762
Police services	71,044	71,044	68,746	2,298
Municipal court	134,700	134,700	134,943	(243)
Volunteer fire department/ambulance	42,500	42,500	44,934	(2,434)
Capital outlay	1,590,205	1,590,205	1,502,417	87,788
Total Expenditures				
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	-	-	232,506	232,506
Other Resources:				
Sale of Assets	-	-	3,201	3,201
Total other Resources	-	-	3,201	3,201
Net Change in Fund Balance	-	-	235,707	235,707
Fund Balance – October 1 (Beginning)	743,650	743,650	743,650	-
Fund Balance – September 30 (Ending)	$ 743,650	$ 743,650	$ 979,357	$ 235,707

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Town of Double Oak (the "Town") are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applicable to state and local governmental units as set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB).

The Town implemented GASB 34 in a prior year. GASB Statement No. 34 established a new financial reporting model for state and local governments that included the addition of management's discussion and analysis, government-wide financial statements, required supplementary information and the elimination of the use of account groups to the already required fund financial statements and notes. GASB Statement No. 37 provides additional guidance in reporting infrastructure, program revenues and major criteria.

The GASB determined that fund accounting has and will continue to be essential in helping governments to achieve fiscal accountability and should, therefore, be retained. The GASB also determined that the government-wide financial statements are needed to allow users of financial reports to assess a government's operational accountability. The new GASB model integrates fund-based financial reporting and government-wide financial reporting as complementary components of a single comprehensive financial reporting model.

The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies.

A. Reporting Entity

The Town of Double Oak (Town) is a municipal corporation operated as a general-law town governed by an elected mayor and five-member council. The accompanying financial statements present the government and its component units, entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. The criteria for including organizations as component units within the Town's reporting entity, as set forth in Section 2100 GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, include whether:

- the organization is legally separate (can sue and be sued in their own name)
- the Town holds the corporate powers of the organization
- the Town appoints a voting majority of the organization's board
- the Town is able to impose its will on the organization
- the organization has the potential to impose a financial benefit/burden on the Town
- there is fiscal dependency by the organization on the Town

Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government's operations. Each discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the Town.

The Town had no component units at September 30, 2017.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the Town and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. The Town had no business-type activities during the period.

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

Separate financial statements are provided for governments funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded for the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. The Town had no proprietary funds or fiduciary funds during the period.

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 proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

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 Town 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.

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about 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.

Property taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the Town. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Town's policy to use restricted resources first when appropriate, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – The General fund is the general operating fund of the Town. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Special Revenue Funds – These funds are established to account for funds legally restricted for specified purposes. For funds in this type, project accounting is employed to maintain integrity for the various sources of funds.

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

D. Cash and Investments

The Town's cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits. The Town's investments consists entirely of bank certificates of deposit.

E. Receivable and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the period are referred to as "due to/from other funds" or "advances to/from other funds." The Town's only interfund activity consists of short-terms loans due to the fact that checking account balances for many governmental funds are pooled into one demand account.

Property tax receivables are shown net of an appropriate allowance for uncollectibles.

F. Property Taxes

Ad valorem taxes are levied from valuations assessed as of January 1 and recognized as revenue on the date of levy, on October 1. Property tax receivables are recognized when the Town has an enforceable claim against the property owner. In the governmental funds, property tax revenue is recognized in the fiscal period for which the taxes are levied, provided that they become available. Available means collected within the current period, or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter, to be used to pay current liabilities. The Town's availability period is sixty days. Taxes collected prior to the levy date to which they apply are recorded as unavailable revenues and recognized as revenue of the period to which they apply.

Current taxes are due on October 1 and become delinquent if unpaid on February 1. Taxes unpaid as of February 1 are subject to penalty and interest as the Town Council provides by ordinance. On January 1 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure all taxes, penalties and interest ultimately imposed.

For fiscal year 2017, the assessed values were established at 100% of estimated market value. The assessed value for the roll of January 1, 2016, upon which the fiscal year 2017 levy was based, was $422,137,694. The tax rate to finance general governmental services and road maintenance for the year ended September 30, 2017, was $0.2324 per $100.

G. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These items consist primarily of prepaid insurance and maintenance contracts.

H. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g., streets, roads, sidewalks and similar items), are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. The Town defines capital assets as assets with an initial individual cost of more than $1,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the time received. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Net interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of governmental activities is not included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Depreciation expense is calculated on the straight-line method. Depreciation methods are designed to amortize the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives. Estimated useful lives of major categories of property are as follows:

Category	Estimated Life
Buildings	40 years
Street infrastructure	15 years
Machinery and equipment	7-10 years
Vehicles	7 years

I. Compensated Absences

It is the Town's policy to permit employees to accumulate certain earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. When an employee separates from service with the City, the employee is entitled to receive pay for up to 160 hours of earned but unused vacation pay but no unused sick pay. Earned but unused vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements.

J. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

K. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows, deferred inflows and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvements of those assets, and adding back unspent proceeds. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Town or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

L. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Prior to September 1, the Town administration submits to the Town Council a proposed budget for the ensuing fiscal year. At the meeting of the Town Council at which the budget is submitted, the Town Council fixes the time and place of the public hearing on the budget and causes to be published a notice of the budget hearing. After the budget hearing the budget may be adopted by a favorable vote of the majority vote of the Council. Upon adoption the budget is filed with the Town Secretary and the County Clerk of Denton County.

The Town administration is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments with any fund; however, any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Town Council. Expenditures should not exceed appropriations at the department level, the classification level as reported in the combined financial statements. Unused appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year.

The budget for the general fund is adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The budget is amended at times during the year by the Town Council. Such amendments are reflected in the official minutes of the Council. There were no budget amendments during the year ended September 30, 2017.

2. FUND BALANCE

The Town implemented GASB Statement No. 54, "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions" in a prior year. This Statement provides more clearly defined fund balance categories to make the nature and extent of the constraints placed on a government's fund balances more transparent.

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

- Nonspendable: This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The Town has classified prepaid items as being nonspendable as these items are not expected to be converted to cash.

- Restricted: This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Court security and technology fees are being restricted because their use is restricted pursuant to the regulations that allow the collection of those fees. Child safety fees and state LEOSE training fees are being restricted because their use is restricted by law in a similar manner to these specific purposes.

- Committed: This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Town Council. The Council establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution. This can also be done through adoption and amendment of the budget. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. The Council has committed resources as of September 30, 2017 for road contingencies, streets and drainage, general contingencies and Town Hall renovations.

- Assigned: This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the Town's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the Council or through the Council delegating this responsibility to other individuals in the Town. Under the Town's adopted policy, only the Council may assign amounts for specific purposes. This classification also includes the remaining positive fund balance for all governmental funds except for the General Fund. The Town has not assigned fund balance as of September 30, 2017.

- Unassigned: This classification includes all amounts not included in other spendable classifications, including the residual fund balance for the General Fund.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the Town considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the Town considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless the Council has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

During the current fiscal period, the Council adopted a fund balance policy that expresses an intent to maintain a level of assigned and unassigned fund balance in the general fund equal to 25 percent of the fund's operating expenditures.

Beginning fund balances for the Town's governmental funds have been restated to reflect the above classifications. The details of the fund balances are included in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet (page 18) and are described below:

General Fund

The General Fund has unassigned fund balance of $453,898 at September 30, 2017. Prepaid expenditures of $25,459 are considered nonspendable fund balance. The Council has committed $500,000 of fund balance resources toward future road contingencies, streets and drainage, general contingencies and Town Hall renovations.

Special Revenue Funds

The fund balances of the Court Technology Fund and Court Security Fund (totaling $22,113) are shown as restricted for those purposes. The fund balances of the LEOSE Training Fund, Drug Seizure Fund, Police Grant Fund and the Child Safety Fund (totaling $3,913) are shown as restricted for those purposes also. The fund balances of the DOVFD Golf Tournament, Park Fund, and Sewer System Maintenance Fund (totaling $5,353) are shown as committed due to Town policy committing those funds to those activities.

3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The Town's funds are required to be deposited and invested under the terms of a depository agreement. The depository bank deposits for safekeeping and trust with the Town's agent bank approved pledged securities in an amount sufficient to protect Town funds on a day-to-day basis during the period of the agreement. The pledge of approved securities is waived only to the extent of the depository bank's dollar amount of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance.

1. Cash Deposits:

At September 30, 2017, the carrying amount of the Town's deposits checking accounts and interest-bearing savings accounts was $488,438 and the bank balance was $679,806. The Town's cash deposits at September 30, 2017 were entirely covered by FDIC insurance or by pledged collateral held by the Town's agent bank in the Town's name.

2. Investments:

The Public Funds Investment Act (Government Code Chapter 2256) contains specific provisions in the areas of investment practices, management reports and establishment of appropriate policies. Among other things, it requires the Town to adopt, implement, and publicize an investment policy. That policy must address the following areas: (1) safety of principal and liquidity, (2) portfolio diversification, (3) allowable investments, (4) acceptable risk levels, (5) expected rates of return, (6) maximum allowable stated maturity of portfolio investments, (7) maximum average dollar-weighted maturity allowed based on the stated maturity date for the portfolio, (8) investment staff quality and capabilities, (9) and bid solicitation preferences for certificates of deposit. Statutes authorize the Town to invest in (1) obligations of the U.S. Treasury, certain U.S. agencies, and the State of Texas, (2) certificates of deposit, (3) certain municipal securities, (4) money market savings accounts, (5) repurchase agreements, (6) bankers acceptance, (7) Mutual Funds, (8) Investment pools, (9) guaranteed investment contracts, (10) and common trust funds. The Act also requires the Town to have independent auditors perform test procedures related to investment practices as provided by the Act. The Town is in substantial compliance with the requirements of the Act and with local policies.

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

a. Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits: In the case of deposits, this is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned to it. As of September 30, 2017, the Town's cash balances totaled $679,806. This entire amount was either collateralized with securities held by the Town's financial institution's agent in the Town's name or covered by FDIC insurance. Thus, the Town's deposits are not exposed to custodial credit risk.

b. Custodial Credit Risk – Investments: For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Town will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At September 30, 2017, the Town's only investment were bank certificates of deposit. The Town is not exposed to custodial credit risk for its certificates of deposit as they are collateralized with securities held by the financial institution's agent.

c. Credit Risk: This is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will be unable to fulfill its obligation. The rating of securities by nationally recognized rating agencies is designed to give an indication of credit risk. The Town's investments are unrated.

d. Interest Rate Risk: This is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Town manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the term of its certificate of deposit purchase and renewals to six months.

e. Foreign Currency Risk: This is the risk that exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. At September 30, 2017, the Town was not exposed to foreign currency risk.

f. Concentration of Credit Risk: This is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the Town's investment in a single issuer (i.e., lack of diversification). Concentration risk is defined as positions of 5 percent or more in the securities of a single issuer. At September 30, 2017, the Town held 47.14% of its total investments in certificate of deposit at DATCU and 52.86% in a certificate of deposit at Independent Bank, Denton, Texas.

The Town's investments at September 30, 2017 are shown below:

Name	Carrying Amount	Market Value
Certificates of Deposit – Independent Bank	$ 229,536	$ 229,536
Certificate of Deposit – DATCU,	204,672	204,672
Total	$ 434,208	$ 434,208

4. RECEIVABLES

Government-wide receivables as of September 30, 2017, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	General Fund	Total
Receivables:		
Denton County - Waketon Rd.	$ 67,058	$ 67,058
Property taxes	9,033	9,033
Sales taxes	22,503	22,503
Sewage service	3,078	3,078
Employees	73	73
Interest	209	209
Gross Receivables	101,954	101,954
Less: Uncollectible allowance	-	-
Net Total Receivables	$ 101,954	$ 101,954

Governmental funds report unearned revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. At the end of the current fiscal period, the unavailable revenue reported in the governmental funds relates to delinquent property taxes.

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2017 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 20,000	$ -	$ -	$ 20,000
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	20,000	-	-	20,000
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	569,434	-	-	569,434
Street and Road Infrastructure	2,550,798	-	-	2,550,798
Furniture, Equipment and Vehicles	391,838	44,934	(34,696)	402,076
Total capital assets, being depreciated	3,512,070	44,934	(34,696)	3,522,308
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and Improvements	(199,645)	(15,711)	-	(215,356)
Street and Road Infrastructure	(1,072,424)	(161,472)	-	(1,233,896)
Furniture, Equipment and Vehicles	(304,722)	(45,964)	34,696	(315,990)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,576,791)	(223,147)	34,696	(1,765,242)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	1,935,279	(178,213)	-	1,757,066
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 1,955,279	$ (178,213)	$ -	$ 1,777,066

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

Governmental Activities:	
Administration	$ 19,981
Public Works	2,241
Streets and Drainage	161,472
Police Services	38,532
Municipal Court	921
Total depreciation expense – Governmental activities	$ 223,147

5. LONG TERM DEBT

Long term debt of the Town at the end of the year consists of compensated absences. All long-term debt represents transactions in the Town's governmental activities.

The following is a summary of the changes in the Town's Long-term Debt for the year ended September 30, 2017:

Description	Amounts Outstanding 10/01/16	Additions	Retired	Amounts Outstanding 09/30/17	Due Within One Year
Compensated Absences	$ 23,926	$ 23,233	$28,106	$ 19,053	$ -
Total Long-Term Debt	$ 23,926	$ 23,233	$28,106	$ 19,053	$ -

The retirement of all of the Town's long-term debt is provided by financial resources of the General Fund.

6. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Plan Description

The Town of Double Oak 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 the System with a six-member Board of Trustees. 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 (CAFR) that can be obtained at *www.tmrs.com.*

All eligible employees of the Town 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 town, 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 town-financed monetary credits with interest were used to purchase an annuity. Members may choose to receive their retirement benefit in one of seven payments 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% of the member's deposits and interest.

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

	Plan Year 2016	Plan Year 2017
Employee deposit rate	5.0%	5.0%
Employer deposit rate	5.34%	6.07%
Matching ratio (Town to employee)	2 to 1	2 to 1
Years required for vesting	5	5
Service retirement eligibility (expressed as age/years of service)	60/5,0/20	60/5,0/20
Updated Service Credit	0%,	0%,
Annuity Increase (to retirees)	0% of CPI	0% 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	3
Inactive employees entitled to buy not yet receiving benefits	4
Active employees	12
	19

Contributions

The contribution rates for employees in TMRS are either 5%, 6%, or 7% of employee gross earnings, and the town matching percentages are either 100%, 150%, or 200%, both as adopted by the governing body of the town. Under the state law governing TMRS, the contribution rate for each town 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 Town of Double Oak were required to contribute 5% of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the Town of Double Oak were 5.34% and 6.07% in calendar years 2016 and 2017, respectively. The town's contributions to TMRS for the year ended September 30, 2017 were $42,273, and were equal to the required contributions.

Net Pension Liability

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

Actuarial assumptions:

The Total Pension Liability in the December 31, 2016 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.50% per year
Overall payroll growth	3.0% per year
Investment Rate of Return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Salary increases were based on service-related table. Mortality rates for active members, retirees, and beneficiaries were based on the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment, with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103%. For towns such as the Town of Double Oak with fewer than twenty employees, more conservative methods and assumptions are used. First, lower termination rates are used, with maximum multipliers of 75% for employers with less than 6 members, 85% for employers with 6 to 10 members, and 100% for employers with 11 to 15 members. There is also a load on the life expectancy for employers with less than 15 active members, such as the Town of Double Oak. The life expectancy is loaded by decreasing the mortality rates by 1% for every active member less than 15. For underfunded plans, the maximum amortization period for amortizing gains and losses is decreased from current levels by 1 year for each active member less than the 20 member threshold. Once the plan is overfunded, the amortization period reverts back to the standard amortization period. 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% and female rates multiplied by 103% with a 3-year set-forward for both males and females. In addition, a 3% 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 3% 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 January 1, 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 Entry Age Normal (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.

After the Asset Allocation Study analysis and experience investigation study, the Board amended the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments from 7% to 6.75%. 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 is 6.75%. The pension plan's policy in regard to the allocation of invested assets is established and may be amended by the TMRS Board of Trustees. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with an emphasis on both capital appreciation as well as the production of income, in order to satisfy the short-term and long-term funding needs of 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, GRS 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 arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class in fiscal year 2017 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return*
Domestic Equity	17.5%	4.55%
International Equity	17.5%	6.35%
Core Fixed Income	10.0%	1.00%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.0%	4.15%
Real Return	10.0%	4.15%
Real Estate	10.0%	4.75%
Absolute Return	10.0%	4.00%
Private Equity	5.0%	7.75%
Total	100.0%	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the Total Pension Liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee and employer contributions will be made at the rates specified in statute. Based on that assumption, the pension plan's Fiduciary Net Position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the Total Pension Liability.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) – (b)
Balance at 12/31/2015	$551,468	$490,163	$ 61,305
Changes for the year:			
Service Cost	70,273	-	70,273
Interest	38,903	-	38,903
Change in benefit terms	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(12,172)	-	(12,172)
Changes of assumptions	-	-	-
Contributions – employer	-	34,862	(34,862)
Contributions – employee	-	34,246	(34,246)
Net investment income	-	33,067	(33,067)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(20,517)	(20,517)	-
Administrative expense	-	(374)	374
Other changes	-	(20)	20
Net changes	$ 76,487	$ 81,264	$(4,777)
Balance at 12/31/2016	**$627,955**	**$571,427**	**$56,528**

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

The following presents the net pension liability of the Town, calculated using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the Town's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.75%) or 1-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%)
Town's net pension liability (asset)	$150,022	$56,528	$(21,433)

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 of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended September 30, 2017, the Town recognized pension expense of $50,705.

At September 30, 2017, the Town 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	$ 4,869	$10,344
Changes in actuarial assumptions	8,607	-
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	19,580	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	33,201	-
Total	$66,257	$10,344

$33,201 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 net pension liability for the year ending September 30, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended September 30:	
2018	$8,467
2019	8,465
2020	7,493
2021	1,292
2022	(1,801)
Thereafter	(1,204)

7. LITIGATION AND CONTINGENCIES

The Town participates in some state and Federal grant programs which are governed by various rules and regulations of the grantor agencies. Costs charged to the respective grant programs are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor agencies; therefore, to the extent that the Town has not complied with the rules and regulations governing the grants, if any, refunds of any money received may be required and the collectability of any related receivable at September 30, 2017 may be impaired. In the opinion of the Town, there are no significant contingent liabilities relating to compliance with the rules and regulations governing the respective grants; therefore, no provision has been recorded in the accompanying financial statements for such contingencies.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT

Liability and property insurance coverage is provided by TML Intergovernmental Risk Pool. The Town retains, as a risk only, the deductible amounts for each declaration of coverage. There were no reductions in coverage in the past fiscal year and there were no settlements exceeding insurance coverage in each of the past three fiscal years.

The Town is a member of the Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool. Insurance coverage of the Town is divided into the following types: property, crime, general liability, public official's liability, auto liability, auto physical damage, auto catastrophic, inland marine (mobile equipment), law enforcement liability, and boiler and machinery.

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has reviewed events subsequent to September 30, 2017 through December 22, 2017, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. No subsequent events were identified that were required to be recorded or disclosed in the financial statements.

10. INTERFUND BALANCES

Interfund balances at September 30, 2017 consisted of the following receivables and payable:

	Advances from Other Funds	Advances to Other Funds
General Fund		
Special Revenue Funds:		
Court Technology Fund	$ 5,113	$ -
Court Security Fund	17,000	-
Child Safety Fund	2,654	-
DOVFD Golf Tournament	45	-
Police Grants Fund	1,050	-
Sewer System Maintenance	5,144	-
Special Revenue Fund		
General Fund	-	31,006
Total	$31,006	$31,006

All of the above interfund balances are short-term loans due to the fact that checking account balances for many governmental funds are pooled into one demand account. There were no interfund transfers during the year.

11. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Town categorizes its fair value measurements with the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy below.

In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the above fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based in the lowest level input that is significantly to the valuation. The Town's assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair value measurements requires judgment and considers factors specific to each asset or liability.

Based on the above hierarchy, the fair value of the Town's investments in certificates of deposit was determined based on Level 2 inputs.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

TOWN OF DOUBLE OAK, TEXAS

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM
FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017, 2016, AND 2015

	2014	2015	2016
Total Pension Liability			
Service Cost	$ 57,538	$ 65,063	$ 70,273
Interest (on the Total Pension Liability)	27,462	33,075	38,903
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	4,776	3,416	(12,172)
Change of assumptions	-	12,901	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(20,814)	(5,906)	(20,517)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	68,962	108,549	76,487
Total Pension Liability – Beginning	373,957	442,919	551,468
Total Pension Liability – Ending (a)	$ 442,919	$ 551,468	$ 627,955
Plan Fiduciary Net Position			
Contributions – Employer	$ 18,397	$ 33,768	$ 34,862
Contributions – Employee	29,018	33,434	34,246
Net Investment Income	21,777	632	33,067
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(20,814)	(5,906)	(20,517)
Administrative Expense	(227)	(385)	(374)
Other	(19)	(19)	(20)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	48,132	61,524	81,264
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Beginning	380,507	428,639	490,163
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Ending (b)	$ 428,639	$ 490,163	$ 571,427
Net Pension Liability – Ending (a) – (b)	$ 14,280	$ 61,305	$ 56,528
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability	96.78%	88.88%	91.00%
Covered Employee Payroll	$ 580,356	$ 668,681	$ 684,924
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	2.46%	9.17%	8.25%

Note: GASB 68, Paragraph 81, 2,a requires that the information on this schedule be data from the period corresponding with the period covered as of the measurement date of December 31, 2014 - the period from January 1, 2014 - December 31, 2014, December 31, 2015 - the period from January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2016 - the period from January 1, 2016 - December 31, 2016.

Note: Only three years of data is presented in accordance with GASBS 68, Paragraph 138. "The information for all periods for the 10-year schedules that are required to be presented as required supplementary information may not be available initially. In these cases, during the transition period, that information should be presented for as many years as are available. The schedules should not include information that is not measured in accordance with the requirements of this Statement."

TOWN OF DOUBLE OAK, TEXAS

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS
TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM
SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

	2015	2016	2017
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 31,218	$ 37,427	$ 42,273
Contribution in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(31,218)	(37,427)	(42,273)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-
Town's Covered-Employee Payroll	$649,627	$702,274	$716,853
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	4.81%	5.33%	5.90%

Note: GASB 68, Paragraph 81, 2,b requires that the data in this schedule be presented as of the Town's current fiscal year as opposed to the time period covered by the measurement dates of January 1, 2014 - December 31, 2014, January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015 and January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016.

Note: Only three years of data is presented in accordance with GASBS 68, Paragraph 138. "The information for all periods for the 10-year schedules that are required to be presented as required supplementary information may not be available initially. In these cases, during the transition period, that information should be presented for as many years as are available. The schedules should not include information that is not measured in accordance with the requirements of this Statement."

Valuation Date:

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

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed
Remaining Amortization Period	27 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 Town'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

Other Information:

Notes	There were no changes of benefit terms during the measurement period.

COMBINING STATEMENTS

TOWN OF DOUBLE OAK, TEXAS

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

	Court Technology Fund	Court Security Fund	LEOSE Training Fund	DOVFD Golf Tournament
ASSETS				
Cash and Investments	$ -	$ -	$ 201	$ -
Due from Other Funds	5,113	17,000	-	45
Total Assets	$ 5,113	$ 17,000	$ 201	$ 45
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY				
Liabilities	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Fund Equity:				
Fund Balances:				
Restricted/Committed	5,113	17,000	201	45
Total Fund Equity	5,113	17,000	201	45
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	$ 5,113	$ 17,000	$ 201	$ 45

Child Safety Fund	Drug Seizure Fund	Park Fund	Police Grants	Sewer System Maintenance	Total
$ -	$ 8	$ 164	$ -	$ -	$ 373
2,654	-	-	1,050	5,144	31,006
$ 2,654	$ 8	$ 164	$ 1,050	$ 5,144	$ 31,379
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
2,654	8	164	1,050	5,144	31,379
2,654	8	164	1,050	5,144	31,379
$ 2,654	$ 8	$ 164	$ 1,050	$ 5,144	$ 31,379

TOWN OF DOUBLE OAK, TEXAS

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

	Court Technology Fund	Court Security Fund	LEOSE Training Fund	DOVFD Golf Tournament
Revenues:				
Fines, fees, and forfeitures	$ 5,254	$ 3,941	$ -	$ -
Public donations/grants	-	-	1,095	-
Interest income	-	-	3	-
Total Revenues	5,254	3,941	1,098	-
Expenditures:				
Police	-	-	1,152	-
Municipal court	2,931	906	-	-
Public works	-	-	-	-
Special events	-	-	-	24
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	2,931	906	1,152	24
Excess of Revenues over (under) Expenditures	2,323	3,035	(54)	(24)
Fund Balance – October 1 (beginning)	2,790	13,965	255	69
Fund Balance – September 30 (ending)	$ 5,113	$ 17,000	$ 201	$ 45

Child Safety Fund	Drug Seizure Fund	Park Fund	Police Grants	Sewer System Maintenance	Total
$ 4,983	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,058	$ 15,236
-	-	200	10,100	-	11,395
-	-	2	-	-	5
4,983	-	202	10,100	1,058	26,636
5,380	-	-	14,619	-	21,151
-	-	-	-	-	3,837
-	-	533	-	-	533
-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-
5,380	-	533	14,619	-	25,545
(397)	-	(331)	(4,519)	1,058	1,091
3,051	8	495	5,569	4,086	30,288
$ 2,654	$ 8	$ 164	$ 1,050	$ 5,144	$ 31,379

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COMBINING & INDIVIDUAL FUND STATEMENT & SCHEDULES

TOWN OF DOUBLE OAK, TEXAS

GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017
PLUS COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

	2017			
	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	2016 Actual
Tax Revenue:				
Current Property Taxes – M & O	$ 952,000	$ 977,754	$ 25,754	$ 904,383
Penalty & Interest	2,500	2,391	(109)	2,271
Prior Year Property Taxes – M & O	2,000	822	(1,178)	1,663
Sales Taxes	213,000	236,847	23,847	108,753
Franchise – Water	18,000	20,336	2,336	20,815
Franchise – Cable TV	56,000	49,500	(6,500)	56,006
Franchise – Electric	101,000	89,243	(11,757)	100,561
Franchise – Garbage	12,000	11,312	(688)	11,823
Franchise – Gas	10,200	8,922	(1,278)	10,157
Franchise – Telephone	13,800	26,271	12,471	13,693
Total Tax Revenue	1,380,500	1,423,398	42,898	1,230,125
Fines and Forfeitures:				
Court Fines & Fees	152,000	159,815	7,815	157,748
Total Fines and Forfeitures	152,000	159,815	7,815	157,748
Licenses and Permits:				
Fence Permits	1,275	1,360	85	1,275
Commercial Buildings	-	23,723	23,723	2,808
New Residents	6,000	-	(6,000)	15,041
Other Building Permits	11,000	19,875	8,875	10,285
Roof Permits	255	13,090	12,835	255
Septic Permits	5,100	5,600	500	8,050
Sprinkler Permits	600	510	(90)	795
Swimming Pools	1,625	2,515	890	1,950
Water Well Permits	-	-	-	-
Erosion Plan Review Fees	1,650	-	(1,650)	3,300
Plat & Subdivision Fees	-	800	800	2,825
Total Licenses and Permits	27,505	67,473	39,968	46,584
Other Revenue:				
Administration Fees	1,500	2,171	671	4,641
Donations - PD	-	-	-	5,565
Lien Release	-	54,000	54,000	195
Interest Income	5,100	6,271	1,171	5,478
Animal Control	100	30	(70)	75
Miscellaneous	500	607	107	1,710
Total Other Revenue	7,200	63,079	55,879	17,664
Charges For Services:				
Sewage Service	23,000	21,158	(1,842)	23,245
Total Charges for Services	23,000	21,158	(1,842)	23,245
TOTAL REVENUE	$ 1,590,205	$ 1,734,923	$ 144,718	$ 1,475,366

TOWN OF DOUBLE OAK, TEXAS

GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017
PLUS COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

	2017			
	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	2016 Actual
Administrative:				
Advertising	$ 1,200	$ 1,730	$ (530)	$ 2,899
Archive System	5,000	5,000	-	4,375
Attorney Fees	25,000	14,592	10,408	27,005
Bank Charges	100	50	50	42
Building Repair/Maintenance	4,548	2,435	2,113	3,812
Computer Supplies/Software	9,000	11,629	(2,629)	10,894
Technology Fund	500	500	-	-
Contingency	-	1,194	(1,194)	3,468
Custodial Services	4,740	4,740	-	4,560
Denton Central Appraisal Dist.	6,000	6,033	(33)	5,818
Election Costs	3,200	2,881	319	3,139
Electricity	6,000	4,757	1,243	5,003
Financial Auditors	9,000	9,000	-	9,000
Gas - LP	1,000	912	88	798
Copier Lease	6,500	7,096	(596)	6,486
Meetings	200	-	200	-
Public Relations	300	768	(468)	514
Grounds Maintenance	4,800	4,870	(70)	5,095
Insurance - General/Public	5,000	5,645	(645)	5,162
Insurance - Health	18,000	17,243	757	17,312
Lien Filing Expense	100	269	(169)	240
Membership & Dues	1,800	1,249	551	1,861
Ordinance Codification	1,000	775	225	1,225
Office Supplies	3,000	3,664	(664)	3,550
Other Professional Services	2,000	2,087	(87)	3,623
Other Supplies	500	570	(70)	1,138
Postage	2,200	3,236	(1,036)	2,556
Publications & Subscriptions	100	235	(135)	180
Printing and Copying	500	529	(29)	612
Town Secretary	66,950	65,663	1,287	65,538
FICA Tax	9,887	9,835	52	10,630
TMRS Retirement	8,000	7,610	390	6,920
Asst Town Secretary	60,773	60,751	22	59,269
TWC Tax	1,054	153	901	2,244
Longevity Pay	1,525	1,525	-	1,405
Insurance - Workers Comp	520	569	(49)	520
Tax Billing Costs	850	850	-	818
Telephone	10,500	9,215	1,285	10,629
Training Seminars	2,000	1,143	857	915
Water	2,400	1,862	538	1,588
Total Administrative	285,747	272,865	12,882	290,843

TOWN OF DOUBLE OAK, TEXAS

GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017
PLUS COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

	2017			
	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	2016 Actual
Public Works:				
Animal Control	$ 11,600	$ 9,786	$ 1,814	$ 9,816
Public Works Director	59,597	59,597	-	58,279
FICA Tax	4,756	4,652	104	4,717
TMRS Retirement	3,800	3,630	170	3,286
Longevity Pay	785	785	-	725
Incentive Pay	1,800	1,200	600	1,246
Insurance - Workers Comp	400	427	(27)	390
Insurance - Health	7,400	9,535	(2,135)	7,159
Insurance - General/Public	600	598	2	553
Computer Support	3,000	3,723	(723)	3,071
Printing	100	269	(169)	49
Vehicle Fuel	800	594	206	591
Vehicle Maintenance	1,000	177	823	593
Membership Dues	300	306	(6)	305
Lot Mowing/Tree Trimming	8,000	7,536	464	18,050
Other Professional Services	800	880	(80)	1,869
Other Supplies	2,150	1,248	902	112
Mosquito Control Program	250	-	250	-
Uniforms	500	-	500	416
Septic Inspections	3,750	5,775	(2,025)	4,235
Sewage Services	23,000	22,771	229	25,279
Minor Equipment	750	627	123	585
Telephone	600	604	(4)	535
Training Seminars	1,500	1,247	253	370
Total Public Works	137,238	135,967	1,271	142,231
Streets and Drainage:				
Engineering	25,000	12,322	12,678	56,151
Road Repair and Drainage	50,000	37,235	12,765	301,163
Crack Seal and Potholes	30,000	66	29,934	55,245
Public Works Projects Costs	12,500	-	12,500	-
Sign Repair and Replacement	3,000	2,625	375	2,097
Total Streets and Drainage	120,500	52,248	68,252	414,656
Police Department:				
Computer Equipment/Supplies	28,000	27,501	499	34,525
Equipment Repair & Maintenance	1,000	1,230	(230)	344
Minor Equipment	1,000	1,024	(24)	1,247
Office Supplies	450	483	(33)	603
Postage	-	-	-	-
Traffic Management Equipment	300	55	245	45
Publications	300	-	300	144
Printing	300	197	103	69
Salaries and Wages	474,646	480,875	(6,229)	450,859
Incentive Pay	5,600	6,785	(1,185)	6,831
Longevity Pay	2,600	2,685	(85)	2,595
Insurance - Health	131,252	126,573	4,679	122,159
FICA Tax	38,485	36,556	1,929	34,286
TMRS Retirement	29,335	28,826	509	25,290
Human Resources	1,000	95	905	602
Insurance - General/Public	7,364	9,528	(2,164)	8,849
Insurance - Workers Comp	11,844	11,531	313	10,524
Telephone/Dispatch	9,500	9,500	-	13,679
Training Seminars	2,500	3,008	(508)	2,541
Police Department Contracts	3,500	3,900	(400)	3,475

TOWN OF DOUBLE OAK, TEXAS

GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017
PLUS COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

	2017			
	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	2016 Actual
Police Department (cont'd):				
Criminal Investigations	$ 1,000	$ 114	$ 886	$ 60
Ammunition	2,000	2,268	(268)	1,899
Membership & Dues	900	406	494	1,308
Evidence Room Supplies	500	72	428	73
Public Relations	800	1,272	(472)	569
Community Programs	800	707	93	852
Patrol Equipment	3,500	3,664	(164)	3,712
Uniforms	6,000	6,387	(387)	7,307
Vehicle Fuel	19,000	15,548	3,452	14,993
Vehicle Maintenance	15,000	11,924	3,076	17,051
Total Police Department	798,476	792,714	5,762	766,491
Municipal Court:				
Judges Services	7,200	5,600	1,600	4,400
Jury Services	240	-	240	-
Jail Services	750	-	750	600
Prosecuting Attorney	7,000	7,856	(856)	10,052
Other Professional Services	400	-	400	174
Membership Dues	120	10	110	100
Administrative Clerk	33,175	33,956	(781)	33,086
Incentive Pay	1,200	1,500	(300)	1,235
FICA Tax	2,629	2,638	(9)	2,622
TMRS Retirement	2,100	2,207	(107)	1,931
Insurance - Health	13,230	13,199	31	12,549
Computer Software, Supplies	3,000	1,780	1,220	1,654
Total Municipal Court	71,044	68,746	2,298	68,403
Fire and Ambulance Department:				
DOVFD Operations Contribution	100,000	100,000	-	97,000
DOVFD Capital Contribution	-	-	-	-
Ambulance Service	29,100	29,075	25	35,000
Insurance - General/Public	3,900	4,160	(260)	3,871
Insurance - Workers Comp	1,700	1,708	(8)	1,559
Total Fire Department	134,700	134,943	(243)	137,430
Capital Outlay:				
Vehicles	32,000	34,452	(2,452)	-
Equipment	10,500	10,482	18	6,468
Total Capital Outlay	42,500	44,934	(2,434)	6,468
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,590,205	$ 1,502,417	$ 87,788	$ 1,826,522

TOWN OF DOUBLE OAK, TEXAS

SCHEDULE OF DELINQUENT TAXES RECEIVABLE
SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

Tax Year	Balance September 30, 2016	Current Year Levy	Collections	Supplements/ Adjustments	Balance September 30, 2017
2008	$ 3	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3
2009	476	-	2	-	474
2010	475	-	-	-	475
2011	544	-	-	-	544
2012	539	-	-	-	539
2013	582	-	-	-	582
2014	625	-	-	-	625
2015	3,350	-	805	(116)	2,429
2016	-	981,048	977,686	-	3,362
Total	$ 6,594	$ 981,048	$ 978,493	$ (116)	$ 9,033
Less allowance for uncollectible accounts					-0-
					$ 9,033

Members:
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANTS
TEXAS SOCIETY OF CERTIFIED
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

HANKINS, EASTUP, DEATON,
TONN & SEAY
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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*

Honorable Mayor and Town Council
Town of Double Oak, Texas

We have audited, in accordance with the 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Double Oak, Texas, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise The Town of Double Oak, Texas's basic financial statements, and have issued our report dated December 22, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances 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 Town's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* 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 and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Town's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town's financial statements are free from 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*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of the audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Hankins, Eastup, Deaton, Tonn & Seay, PC
Denton, Texas

December 22, 2017