## **Approved**

**Commissioners Court** 

APR 13 2015

### JOHNSON COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICE DISTRICT #1

### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

**SEPTEMBER 30, 2014** 

**AND** 

**AUDITORS' REPORT** 

### JOHNSON COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICE DISTRICT #1

FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

### **BOARD MEMBERS:**

Jack Watson

Keith Kelly

**Rick Cumins** 

R.C. McFall

Gerald Miller

### JOHNSON COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICE DISTRICT #1

# Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended September 30, 2014

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# FINANCIAL SECTION

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> TEXAS SOCIETY OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

### **INDPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Honorable Commissioners Johnson County Emergency Service District #1 2451 Service Drive Cleburne, Texas 76033

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Johnson County Emergency Service District #1'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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of the internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of 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 of the effectiveness of entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit 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 of the Johnson County Emergency Service District #1, as of September 30, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



### Other Matters

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 5 through 9 and 26 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.

Respectively submitted,

Estes Climston Early LLC
February 20, 2015



### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION

AND

**ANALYSIS** 

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of Johnson County Emergency Service District #1's (the District) annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the District's financial performance during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014. Please read it in conjunction with the District's financial statements, which follow this section.

### **FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

- The District's total combined net assets were \$6,447,276 at September 30, 2014.
- During the year, the District's expenses were \$ 457,327 less than the \$ 4,088,284 generated in taxes and other revenues for governmental activities.
- The general fund reported a fund balance this year of \$ 2,288,335.

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

This annual report consists of three parts – management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, and required supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the District:

- The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the District's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the government, reporting the District's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.
- The governmental funds statements tell how general government services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of *required supplementary information* that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. Figure A-1 shows how the required parts of this annual report are arranged and relate to one another.

Figure A-1F, Required Components of the City's Annual Financial Report

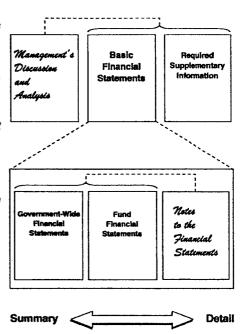


Figure A-2 summarizes the major features of the District's financial statements, including the portion of the District government they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of this overview section of management's discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

### **Government-wide Statements**

The government-wide statements report information about the District as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net assets includes all of the government's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Figure A-2, Major Features of the District's Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements					
	Fund Statem	ents			
Type of Statements	Government-Wide	Governmental Funds			
Scope	Entire Agency's government	The activities of the District that are not proprietary or fiduciary			
Required financial	Statement of net assets	Balance sheet			
Statements	Statement of activities	Statement of revenues, expenditures & changes in fund balances			
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified actual accounting and current financial resources focus			
Type of asset / liability information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter, no capital assets included			
Type of inflow / outflow information	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid.	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter			

The two government-wide statements report the District's net assets and how they have changed. Net assets – the difference between the District's assets and liabilities – is one way to measure the District's financial health or *position*.

 Over time, increases or decreases in the District's net assets are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.

### **Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's most significant *funds* – not the District as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the District uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

- Some funds are required by State law and by bond covenants.
- The Board of Trustees establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is properly using certain taxes and grants.

The District has the following kinds of funds:

Governmental funds - Most of the District's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the District's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds statement, or on the subsequent page, that explain the relationship (or differences) between them.

### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Net assets. The District's combined net assets were \$6,447,276 at September 30, 2014. (See Table A-1).

Table A-1
District's Net Assets
(in thousands dollars)

	Governm Activiti		To	otal	Total Percentage Change
Current assets:	2014	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	2014-2013
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3,680	\$ 2,161	\$3,680	£ 0.404	74
Investments	\$3,560 600	\$ 2,161 1,600	\$3,660 600	\$ 2,161 1.600	71
Taxes receivable	271	267	271	1,600 267	(63) 2
Due from other governments	14	0	14	267	2 100
Prepaid Expenses	0	2	0	2	
Other receivables	199	54	199	2 54	(100) 269
Restricted cash	347	344	199 347	344	209 1
ricometed days	347		347	344	1
Total current assets:	5,111	4,428	5,111	4,428	16
Noncurrent assets:					
Fixed Assets	3,812	3,628	3,812	3,628	5
Less accumulated	,	-,	-,	2,122	•
depreciation	(1,519)	(1,172)	(1,519)	(1,172)	30
Total noncurrent assets	2,293	2,456	2,293	2,456	(7)
Total Assets	7,404	6,884	7,404	6,884	8
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable and					
accrued liabilities	582	427	582	427	37
Deferred revenue	258	240	258	240	8
Total current liabilities	840	667	840	667	26
Capital leases payable	117_	229	117	229	(49)
Total Liabilities	957	896	957_	896	7
Net Assets:					
Invested in capital assets	3.812	3,628	3,812	3.628	5
Committed	347	345	347	345	1
Unassigned	2,288	2,015	2,288	2,015	14
Total Net Assets	\$6,447	\$5,988	\$6,447	\$5,988	8
		75,550	441.11	40,000	J

The \$ 2,288,335 of unrestricted net asset represents resources available for use next year.

Changes in net assets. The District's total revenues were \$ 4,088,284. A significant portion, 98%, of the District's revenue comes from taxes. Other revenue sources consist of facility use fees and interest income. The total cost of all programs and services was \$ 3,630,958; 52% of these costs were distributed to various fire departments in Johnson County.

### **Governmental Activities**

Table A-2
Changes in District's Net Assets
(thousands dollars)

	Governmental Activities		Tot	Total Percentage Change	
	2014	2013	<u>2014</u>	2013	2014-2013
Revenues:					
Taxes receivable	4,008	4,405	4,008	4,405	(9)
Charges for services	53	56	53	56	(6)
Investment Income	9	10	9	10	(10)
Other receivables	18	31	18	31_	(42)
Total Revenues	4,088	4,502	4,088	4,502	(10)

Table A-3 presents the cost of each of the District's largest functions as well as each function's net cost (total cost less fees generated by the activities).

- The cost of all governmental activities this year was \$ 3,630,957.
- The amount that taxpayers paid for these activities through property taxes \$ 4,007,825.
- · Some of the cost was paid by fees generated from the use of the training facility.

**Table A-3**Net Cost of District Functions (thousands dollars)

		Cost of vices	%Change	Net Cost of Services		%Change
	2014	2013	2014-2013	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014-2013</u>
Distributions to fire departments	1,879	2,110	(11)	1,879	2,110	(11)
Administration and general government	964	923	5	964	923	5
Facility activities & Dispatch	788	1,045	25	788	1,045	25

### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

Total revenues decreased approximately \$413,781 from the previous year. The decrease was mainly attributable to the decrease in tax collections..

### **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

Appropriations exceeded expenditures by \$541,172 for the year ended September 30, 2014.

### **CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION**

### **Capital Assets**

At the end of 2014, the District had invested or acquired through donations \$ 3,812,032 in a broad range of capital assets, including equipment, buildings, and vehicles.

**Table A-4**District's Capital Assets (thousands of dollars)

	Governme Activitie		To	Total Percentage Change	
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	2014-2013
Land	77	77	77	77	0
Buildings and improvements	1,334	1,272	1,334	1,272	5
Vehicles	934	853	934	853	10
Equipment	1,467	1,426	1,467	1,426	3
Other	00	0	0	0_	0
Totals at historical cost	3,628	3,628	3,628	3,628	5
				0	
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,519)	(1,173)	(1,519)	(1,173)	30
Net capital assets	2,293	2,455	2,293	2,455	(7)

### CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Keith Kelly at (817) 556-2212.

### **BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

# JOHNSON COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICE DISTRICT #1 STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

### Governmental

	A callulation		Total		
ACCETO	AC	tivities	<u> </u>	otal	
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,679,987	\$	3,679,987	
Investments		600,699		600,699	
Due from Other Governments		13,746		13,746	
Delinquent taxes receivable		271,220		271,220	
Other receivables		198,857		198,857	
Temporarily restricted assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents		331,502		331,502	
Permanently restricted assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents		15,406		15,406	
Capital assets:					
Land		76,473		76,473	
Building		1,333,624		1,333,624	
Machinery & equipment		1,016,447		1,016,447	
Office equipment		450,869		450,869	
Transportation equipment		934,619		934,619	
Accumulated depreciation		(1,519,411)		(1,519,411)	
Total Assets		7,404,038		7,404,038	
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable		26,957		26,957	
Accrued expenses		553,896		553,896	
Deferred revenue		258,448		258,448	
Capital leases payable		117,461		117,461	
Total Liabilities		956,762		956,762	
NET ASSETS					
Invested in capital assets,					
net of related debt		3,694,571		3,694,571	
Committed for:					
Annual schools		15,406		15,406	
Replacement fund		331,502		331,502	
Unassigned		2,405,797		2,405,797	
Total Net Assets		6,447,276		6,447,276	
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$	7,404,038	\$	7,404,038	

# JOHNSON COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICE DISTRICT #1 STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

				Net (Ex	Net (Expense) Revenue and	
		Program	Program Revenues	Chang	Changes in Net Assets	
	•		Capital			
		Charges for	Grants and	G	Government	
Functions/Programs Governmental activities:	Expenses	Services	Contributions		Activities	
General government	\$ 3,578,196 \$	₩ '		↔	(3,578,196)	
Facility/School activities	52,761	53,188	•		427	
Total governmental activities	3,630,957	53,188	0	₩	(3,577,769)	
	General revenues:					
	Property Taxes	•			4,007,825	
	Investment income Miscellaneous				9,168	
	Total general revenues	Se			4,035,096	
	Change in net assets				457,357	
	Net assets - beginning				5,988,423	
	Net assets - ending			₩.	6,445,750	

# JOHNSON COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICE DISTRICT #1 BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

		General	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
	\$	3,679,987	\$ 3,679,987
Investments		600,699	600,699
Due from Other Governments		13,746	13,746
Delinquent taxes receivable		271,220	271,220
Other receivables		198,857	198,857
Restricted cash		346,908	346,908
Total assets		5,111,417	5,111,417
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
Accounts payable		26,957	26,957
Accrued expenses		553,896	553,896
Deferred revenue		258,448	258,448
Lease payable		117,461	117,461
Total Liabilities		956,762	956,762
Fund balances			
Committed for:			
Annual schools		15,406	15,406
Replacement fund		331,502	331,502
Unassigned		3,807,747	3,807,747
Total fund balance		4,154,655	4,154,655
Total liabilities and fund balance		5,111,417	
Amounts reported for governmental activities in assets are different because: Capital assets used in governmental activitie resources and, therefore, are not reported	es	are not financial	2,292,621
Net assets of governmental activities			\$ 6,447,276

# JOHNSON COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICE DISTRICT #1 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

Revenues	General	Total Governmental Funds
Taxes	3,951,212	3,951,212
Penalty and interest - Taxes	56,613	56,613
Interest income	9,168	9,168
Facility income	53,188	53,188
Other income	18,103	18,103
Total revenues	4,088,284	4,088,284
Expenditures		
Administration	617,367	617,367
Service providers	1,878,740	1,878,740
ESD fire services	348,115	348,115
Emergency medical services	74,196	74,196
Dispatch	365,719	365,719
Total expenditures	3,284,136	3,284,136
Net change in fund balance	804,148	804,148
Fund balance - beginning	6,625,345	
Fund balance - ending	7,429,492	
in the statement of activities the	I outlays as expenditures. However, cost of those assets is allocated and reported as depreciation expense.	(163,125)
Change in net assets of government	ental activities	641,022
Change at fiet assets of governme	CITICAL CICLIANTICS	041,022

### **NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The financial statements of the Johnson County Emergency Service District #1 have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the District's accounting policies are described below.

### A. Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the government for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in GAAP. The basic--but not the only--criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependency. Other manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to significantly influence operations and accountability for fiscal matters. A second criterion used in evaluating potential component units is the scope of public service. Application of this criterion involves considering whether the activity benefits the government and/or its citizens, or whether the activity is conducted within the geographic boundaries of the government and is generally available to its citizens. A third criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the government is able to exercise oversight responsibilities. Based upon the application of these criteria, the following is a brief review of each potential component unit addressed in defining the government's reporting entity.

Excluded from the reporting entity:

The District does not have control over any other governmental organizations; thus no other governmental organizations are included within the District's reporting entity.

### B. Government-wide and fund financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of changes in net assets) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements.

### NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Johnson County Emergency Service District #1 is a governmental entity governed by a five-member Commission appointed by the Johnson County Commissioner's Court. These financial statements present the financial operations of Johnson County Emergency Service District #1.

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. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

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

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

### C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund 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.

### NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

However, in prior years, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, were recorded only when payment was due. Due to the growth of the ESD, increasing in size with the addition of the dispatch center and two staffed fire stations, the size and materiality of compensated absences was such that, as of September 30, 2011, they began accruing a liability along with the related expense. Accruals were also made for the lease liability for the two new engines acquired for the staffed fire stations.

Property taxes and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenue of the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The general fund is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The government has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

### NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

### D. Budgets

Annual appropriated budget is adopted for the general fund. All annual appropriations lapsed at fiscal year end. Project-length financial plans are adopted for all capital projects funds.

The ESD follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. Prior to September 1, the Executive Director submits to the Board members a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following October 1. The annual appropriated budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. Prior to October 1, the budget is legally exacted through passage of a resolution.
- 3. The ESD Commissioners must vote on line item transfers within a cost center and transfers between cost centers they also must vote to approve any amendments that increase the total expenditures of any fund. Budget appropriations lapse at year end.
- 4. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund.
- 5. The budget for the General Fund is adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Budgetary comparisons are presented on the GAAP basis.

### NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### E. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits and time deposit, as well as short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the District.

Cash equivalents are defined as short-term highly liquid investments that are both:

- a. Readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and
- b. So near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates.

The District invests its funds in accordance with Section 2 of Texas House Bill 1488. The authorized investments include U.S. Treasury certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements. The District normally invests funds in certificates of deposits.

### F. Property Taxes

Property taxes attach as liens on property as of January 1. Taxes are levied on October 1, are due by January 31 and become delinquent on February 1. District property tax revenues are recognized when levied to the extent that they result in available spendable resources. The District is permitted by the Texas Constitution to levy taxes up to a maximum of \$.10 per \$100 of assessed valuation for health and safety services. This rate may be obtained only by approval of the voters. The tax rate to finance health and safety services for the year ended September 30, 2014 was \$.06 per \$100 of assessed valuation.

### NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### G. Fixed assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchases or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

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

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government, as well as the component units, are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	40
Office equipment	7
Computer equipment	5
Equipment	5-10

The District has no infrastructure assets to report.

### **NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

### H. Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change. Restricted fund balances are amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers. Committed fund balances are amounts a government intends to use for a specific purpose. Unassigned funds are amounts available for any purpose.

### NOTE 2: EQUITY IN POOLED CASH & INVESTMENTS, CASH & INVESTMENTS

**Deposits.** At year-end, the carrying amount of the District's deposits were \$4,026,895 and the bank balance was \$4,071,202. All of the bank balance was covered by federal depository insurance and pledged securities.

Investments. The District's investments are categorized as the following to give an indication of the level of risk assumed by the entity at year-end. Category 1 includes investments that are insured or registered or for which the securities are held by the District or its agent in the District's name. Category 2 includes investments that are collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the District's name. Category 3 includes uninsured, unregistered with securities held by the counterparty or its trust department or agent, but not in the District's name.

## NOTE 2: EQUITY IN POOLED CASH & INVESTMENTS, CASH & INVESTMENTS (cont.)

The District's cash and investments are Category 2 type of investments.

The District's cash and investments, including restricted amounts, consists of the following types and balances:

	Demand Deposits	Money Market <u>Accounts.</u>	Certificates of Deposit	<u>Total</u>
Cash	66,940	3,959,955		4,026,895
Investments			600,699	600,699
Total Cash & Inv.	66,940	3,959,955	600,699	4,627,594
Amounts Insured by Bank	<u>66,940</u>	3,959,955	600,699	4,627,594
Uninsured	0	0	0	0

### **NOTE 3: CAPITAL ASSETS**

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2014 was as follows:

Governmental activities: Capital assets being depreciated:	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Buildings	\$ 1,272,039	61,585	-	1,333,624
Equipment, furniture, fixtures & vehicles Total capital assets being depreciated	2,279,825 3,551,864	122,111 183,696		2,401,936 3,735,560
Less accumulated depreciation for: Buildings Equipment, furniture, fixtures & vehicles Total accumulated depreciation	337,496 835,094 1,172,590	35,126 311,695 346,821	-	372,622 1,146,789 1,519,411
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	2,379,274	(163,125)		2,216,149
Govemmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 2,379,274	(163,125)		2,216,149
Depreciation expense was charged to the funds as t	follows:			
Governmental activitles Building Equipment, furniture, fixtures & vehicles Total depreciation expense - govern			\$ 35,126 311,695 346,821	

### **NOTE 4: RESTRICTED ASSETS:**

A portion of net assets has been permanently restricted by the Board of Directors. The Johnson County Fire Training Association increased \$1,743 to the District as the income of the annual school exceed costs these funds are to be used for future training schools and improvements or repairs to the training facility. All income and expenses associated with training classes and schools are posted to this restricted cash account. The District held an Annual School during the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014. The balance of the restricted cash account as of September 30, 2014 was \$15,406.

### **NOTE 5: LEASES**

In 1990, the District entered into an agreement with the City of Cleburne to lease 11.5 acres of land for the Johnson County Fire Protection District. The lease is for a period of 25 years at the cost of \$25 per year. The District signed a new the lease, with the same terms, on April 1,2010 for an additional 25 years expiring on March 31, 2035.

Rental expenditures in fiscal year 2014 were \$25.

In February, 2011, the District obtained two capital leases thru Government Capital Corporation, to purchase fire engines and related equipment for the two staffed fire stations. The leases are for a period of five years with the initial payment due at signing and an additional four years each, with the final payment due in February, 2015. The leases have a buyout provision beginning at the end of year three and a \$1 buyout at the end of the lease term. The lease payments are \$57,298.29 and \$65,729.44 annually.

# REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# JOHNSON COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICE DISTRICT #1 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

	Budgeted	i Amounts		Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Positive (Negative)
Taxes	3,721,344	3,721,344	3,951,212	229,868
Penalty and interest - Taxes	0,721,014	0,721,044	56,613	56,613
Interest income	8.000	8.000	9,168	1,168
Facility income	30,000	30,000	53,188	23,188
Other Income	810	810	18,103	17,293
Funding from Reserves	185,000	411,896	. 0, . 00	(411,896)
Total revenues	3,945,154	4,172,050	4,088,284	(83,766)
Expenditures				
Administration	746,217	765,311	964,188	(198,877)
Service providers	1,998,617	2.194,052	1,878,740	315,312
ESD fire services	518.914	532,573	348,115	184,458
Emergency medical services	87,185	92,445	74,196	18,249
Dispatch services	593,049	587,749	365,719	222,030
Total expenditures	3,943,982	4,172,130	3,630,958	541,172
Net change in fund balance	1,172	(80)	457,326	457,406
Fund balance - beginning	4,968,649	4,968,649	4,968,649	
Fund balance - ending	4,969,821	4,968,569	5,425,976	