CITY OF PINSON Pinson, Alabama

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

CITY OF PINSON Pinson, Alabama

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

The City of Pinson's (the City) Management's Discussion and Analysis is designed to assist the reader in focusing on significant financial issues, provide an overview of the City's financial activity, identify changes in the City's financial position, identify any material deviations from the financial plan, and identify individual fund issues or concerns.

Since the Management's Discussion and Analysis is designed to focus on the current year's activities, resulting changes and currently known facts, please read it in conjunction with the City's financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The major financial highlight and focus of the City in fiscal 2018 was the ongoing renovation of the Rock School and other capital additions. In total, the City invested just under \$2 million in capital assets wholly financed from existing cash reserves and those earned during the year. This is consistent with the City's intentions of paying for its capital improvements with internally generated funds vs. debt financing where possible. As of June 30, 2018, the City's assets and deferred outflows exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows by \$6,009,994, or as defined its net position. This is an increase of \$636,130, or 12%, from the prior period.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the City as a whole and present a long-term view of the City's finances. For governmental activities, these statements tell how these services were financed in the short-term, as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the City's operations in more detail by providing information about the City's most significant funds.

Reporting on the City as a Whole

One of the most important questions asked about the City's finances is, "Is the City as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the City as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used in most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's *net position* and changes in them. You can think of the City's net position – the difference between assets and liabilities – as one way to measure the City's *financial health* or *financial position*. Over time, *increases* or *decreases* in the City's net position is one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. However, you will need to consider other non-financial factors, such as changes in the City's business base and the condition of the City's roads, to assess the overall health of the City.

Reporting on the City's Funds

The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the City's funds. The City's General Fund is classified as a major fund. All others are classified as non-major funds. Some funds are required to be established by State law and by covenants. However, the City Council establishes many 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 and other money. All of the City's funds are governmental funds,

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual 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 City's general government operations and the basic services it provides.

Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position or Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in reconciliations after the fund financial statements.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

Net Position

The following table presents a condensed Statement of Net Position, including all assets and liabilities, as of June 30, 2018 and 2017:

	<u>2018</u>		<u>2017</u>		<u>Change</u>
Assets					
Cash and investments	\$ 1,406,258	\$	2,038,291	\$	(632,033)
Capital assets, net	7,456,720		5,826,691		1,630,029
Receivables and prepaids	332,488		321,344		11,144
Total Assets	\$ 9,195,466	\$	8,186,326	\$	1,009,140
Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 160,024	\$	121,095	\$	38,929
Liabilities					
Long-term debt	\$ 2,596,754	\$	2,717,787	\$	(121,033)
Pension liability	153,289		95,912		57,377
Accounts payable and accruals	 587,043		119,858		467,185
Total Liabilities	\$ 3,337,086	\$	2,933,557	\$	403,529
Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 8,410	\$		\$	8,410
Net Position					
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 4,859,966	\$	3,108,904	\$	1,751,062
Restricted	274,682		388,952		(114,270)
Unrestricted	875,346		1,876,008	_	(1,000,662)
Total Net Position	\$ 6,009,994	\$	5,373,864	\$	636,130

As of June 30, 2018, the City's net position increased \$636,130, or 12%. Cash on hand of \$1,406,258, represented 23% of net position compared to 38% in the prior period. The City continues to be in a strong financial position, evidenced by an unrestricted net position of \$875,346. Unrestricted amounts available for operations is approximately 3 months. During 2018, the City invested unrestricted reserves into capital projects, notably the Rock School renovation. Accounts payable at year end includes \$419,375 of amounts due to contractors related to the Rock School improvements, including retainage.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Change in Net Position

The following table presents, in summary form, total revenues by major source for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

	Governmental Activities							
	Fo	r the Year E						
		<u>2018</u>		<u>2017</u>		Change		
Taxes								
Sales and use	\$	2,043,144	\$	1,920,196	\$	122,948		
Gasoline and other		378,441		366,915		11,526		
Auto licenses		26,101		26,064		37		
Business licenses		159,464		152,753		6,711		
Utility franchise fees		389,866		405,507		(15,641)		
Grant programs		4,675		12,520		(7,845)		
Alabama Trust Fund proceeds		63,172		63,071		101		
Investment earnings		2,849		3,328		(479)		
Fines and forfeitures		2,663		3,235		(572)		
Contributions and reimbursements		-		1,110		(1,110)		
Other		182,425		129,856		52,569		
Total Revenues	\$	3,252,800	\$	3,084,555	\$	168,245		

The following table presents, in summary form, program expenses by function for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

	For the Year Ended June 30,							
	<u>2018</u>			<u>2017</u>	<u>Change</u>			
General government	\$	1,332,494	\$	1,112,890	\$	219,604		
Public safety		297,926		285,852		12,074		
Public service		726,870		651,537		75,333		
Special appropriations		179,564		179,023		541		
Interest and finance charges		79,816		81,387		(1,571)		
Total Governmental Activities		2,616,670		2,310,689		305,981		
Total Primary Government	\$	2,616,670	\$	2,310,689	\$	305,981		

Overall, revenue increased \$168,245, or 5%, from the previous fiscal year. This was due, largely, to increases in sales, use taxes and other revenues.

Overall, expenses increased by \$305,981, or 13%, from the previous fiscal year. The largest increase was in general government expenses of \$219,604, or 20%, This was largely the result of additional salaries and wages of \$99,953 as we add more employees to handle the demands of growth in the City. Public service expenses increased by \$75,333, or 12%, due to increases in park utilities, general repairs and maintenance, and public works needs.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Increased revenue and a strong financial base allowed the City to fund basic general government expenses, public safety, numerous street projects, repairs, and capital purchases from both unrestricted and restricted sources on hand.

THE CITY'S FINANCES FROM A FUND PERSPECTIVE

	General Non-major Fund Funds				Total overmental <u>Funds</u>
Revenue	\$ 3,110,176	\$	142,624	\$	3,252,800
Operating expenditures Capital outlay and debt service Other financing sources (uses)	 2,108,479 1,847,047 (206,316)		148,735 237,463 206,316		2,257,214 2,084,510
Net Change in Fund Balances	(1,051,666)		(37,258)		(1,088,924)
Beginning Fund Balances Ending Fund Balances	\$ 1,901,833 850,167	\$	364,961 327,703	\$	2,266,794 1,177,870

As of June 30, 2018, the Governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$1,177,870, a decrease of \$1,088,924, or -48%, from the prior year. The City invested unrestricted funds into the renovation of the Rock School during 2018, which contributed largely to the decrease.

Budget Reporting

The annual operating budget has always been used to encourage spending adherence to estimated expenditures and revenues. The City, as is typical for similarly sized municipalities, does not formally amend its budget throughout the fiscal period to match to actual expenditures or revenue. A detailed analysis of the variance between actual results and budgeted amounts is included in the Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund contained in the Required Supplementary Information section of the accompanying financial statements and is herein incorporated by reference.

The General Fund budget adopted by the City Council for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, projected \$3,236,000 in revenues and \$3,630,000 in expenditures. Actual General Fund revenues for the period were \$3,110,176; \$125,824 less than budgeted, while expenditures totaled \$3,955,526; \$325,526 more than budgeted. The City's revenue budget included estimated grant proceeds of approximately \$100,000, however due to timing were delayed until the 2019 fiscal period. The expenditure variance was driven by capital outlay expenditures that exceeded budgeted amounts by \$372,047. Excluding the capital outlay variance, the combined operating expenditure variance was under budget by \$46,522.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At June 30, 2018, net capital assets of the governmental activities totaled \$7,456,720. Capital additions of \$1,882,810 included Rock School renovations of \$1,529,266 as well as routine purchases of vehicles, building and land improvements, and other equipment.

Long-Term Debt

At June 30, 2018, outstanding debt totaled \$2,596,754. Current and long-term portions of debt are \$831,754 and \$1,765,000, respectively. Principal reductions during the year totaled \$121,033. The City's 2013 G.O. Warrant, due October 2018, was refinanced in late September 2018 at a face amount of \$752,000. The new issue has a 3 year term with monthly payments based upon a 15 year amortization.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AFFECTING THE CITY OF PINSON AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET INFORMATION

Key Revenue Assumptions and Trends for fiscal year 2017-2018

The 2017-2018 fiscal year continued to bring increased revenues to the City. Sales and use tax revenues continue to grow. Operating expenditures increased as the City's growth led to the need of new hires largely in parks and recreation and public works. Additionally, the City invested a substantial amount of unrestricted reserves in significant renovations to the Rock School as well as performed needed repairs and maintenance.

Key Revenue Assumptions and Trends for fiscal year 2018-2019

Sales and use tax revenues should meet the budgeted amount of \$2,100,000. The City has annexed numerous properties over the years and we expect annexations to continue in 2019. These anticipated additions to the City should continue to increase certain revenues. The City's intention has been to prefund its capital expenditures as finances allow and is expecting to complete the modernization of the Rock School. Fiscal year 2018-2019 capital outlays have been budgeted for \$1,100,000.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact the City Clerk at the City of Pinson, P.O. Box 1599, Pinson, AL 35126.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the City Council City of Pinson, Alabama

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Pinson, Alabama (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City'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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit 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 City of Pinson, Alabama, as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, schedule of changes in net pension liability, schedule of city contributions, and notes to the required supplementary information on pages 1–5 and 30-33 are 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 City of Pinson, Alabama's basic financial statements. The combining non-major governmental fund financial statements and financial trend information are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining non-major governmental fund financial statements are the responsibility of management and were 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 non-major governmental fund financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The financial trend information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance of them.

Borland Benefield, P.C. Birmingham, Alabama December 27, 2018

Statement of Net Position As of June 30, 2018

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>				
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,406,258			
Receivables, net		317,854			
Prepaid expenses		14,634			
Capital assets not being depreciated		2,913,618			
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		4,543,102			
Total Assets	\$	9,195,466			
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Pension related (See Note 8)	\$	160,024			
Liebilidie					
Liabilities Accounts payable	\$	550 G44			
Accounts payable Accrued interest payable	Ф	552,644 26,167			
Other current liabilities		8,232			
Net pension liability		153,289			
Noncurrent liabilities		155,269			
Long-term debt due within one year		831,754			
Long-term debt due in more than one year		1,765,000			
Total Liabilities	\$	3,337,086			
Total Liabilities	Ψ	3,337,000			
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Pension related (See Note 8)	\$	8,410			
Net Position					
Net investment in capital assets	\$	4,859,966			
Restricted	•	274,682			
Unrestricted		875,346			
Total Net Position	\$	6,009,994			

Statement of Activities - Government-Wide For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

			F	Progra	ım Revenu	es		R	et (Expense) evenue and changes in let Position
Function/Programs	<u>Expenses</u>		rges for ervices	Gr	perating ants and atributions	Grant	pital ts and <u>butions</u>		overnmental <u>Activities</u>
Primary Government									
Governmental Activities	\$ 1,512,058	\$		\$	67,847	\$		\$	(1,444,211)
General government Public safety	297,926	Ψ	2,663	Ψ	07,047	Ψ	_	Ψ	(295,263)
Public service	726,870		2,000		_		_		(726,870)
Interest and fiscal charges on	. 20,010								(, 20,0,0)
long-term debt	79,816		-		_		_		(79,816)
Total Governmental Activities	2,616,670		2,663		67,847		_	_	(2,546,160)
		Gene	eral Reven	ues					
		Tax	ces						2,421,585
		Lic	enses and	permi	ts				575,431
			estment ea	_					2,849
		Mis	scellaneous	s reve	nue				182,425
		Т	otal Gener	al Rev	enues/				3,182,290
		С	hange in N	let Po	sition				636,130
		Net F	Position, Be	eginniı	ng of Year				5,373,864
		Net F	Position, Er	nd of \	⁄ear			\$	6,009,994

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds As of June 30, 2018

	General <u>Fund</u>				Go	Total vernmental <u>Funds</u>
Assets Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,007,785	\$	125,311	\$	1,133,096
Due from other funds	-	6,834	•	-	•	6,834
Accounts receivable - net		296,657		21,197		317,854
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		72,290		200,872		273,162
Prepaid expenses	_	14,634			_	14,634
Total Assets	\$	1,398,200	\$	347,380	\$	1,745,580
Liabilities and Fund Balances Liabilities Accounts payable Due to other funds Accrued expenses Total Liabilities	\$	539,801 - 8,232 548,033	\$	12,843 6,834 - 19,677	\$	552,644 6,834 8,232 567,710
Fund Balances						
Nonspendable		14,634		-		14,634
Restricted		72,290		202,392		274,682
Committed		- 763,243		125,311		125,311 763,243
Unassigned Total Fund Balances	_	850,167	_	327,703	_	1,177,870
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	1,398,200	\$	347,380	\$	1,745,580

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Total fund balance, governmental funds		\$ 1,177,870
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources, and therefore are not reported in this fund financial statement, but are reported in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position.		7,456,720
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions are not reported in the governmental funds because the consumption of net position will occur in future periods.		160,024
Certain liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are not included in the fund financial statement, but are included in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position. Those liabilities consist of the following:		
Accrued interest Net pension liability Long-term debt	(26,167) (153,289) (2,596,754)	(2,776,210)
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions are not reported in the governmental funds because the acquisition of net position will occur in future periods.		 (8,410)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 6,009,994

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

		General <u>Fund</u>	Total Nonmajor <u>Funds</u>	Go	Total overnmental <u>Funds</u>
Revenue	_		_	_	
Sales and use taxes	\$	2,043,144	\$ -	\$	2,043,144
Utility franchise fees in lieu of		000 000			000 000
business licenses		389,866	-		389,866
Business licenses		159,464	440.400		159,464
Gasoline and other taxes		235,979	142,462		378,441
Fines and forfeitures		2,663	-		2,663
Auto licenses		26,101	-		26,101
Investment earnings		2,687	162		2,849
Alabama Trust Fund proceeds		63,172	-		63,172
Grant Programs		4,675	-		4,675
Other revenues		182,425	440.004		182,425
Total Revenue		3,110,176	142,624		3,252,800
Current General government General and administrative Appropriations Public Safety Public Service Debt Service Principal Interest and other charges Capital Outlay Total Expenditures		1,149,602 179,564 277,912 501,401 - 1,847,047 3,955,526	148,735 121,033 80,666 35,764 386,198		1,149,602 179,564 277,912 650,136 121,033 80,666 1,882,811 4,341,724
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		(845,350)	(243,574)	_	(1,088,924)
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers in Transfers out		- (206,316)	206,316		206,316 (206,316)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(206,316)	206,316		<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances		(1,051,666)	(37,258)		(1,088,924)
Fund Balances, Beginning		1,901,833	364,961	_	2,266,794
Fund Balances, Ending	\$	850,167	\$ 327,703	\$	1,177,870

City of Pinson, Alabama

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Fund to the Statements of Activities and Net Position For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds:

\$ (1,088,924)

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

Governmental funds report outlays for capital assets as expenditures because such outlays use current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities reports only a portion of the outlay as expense. The outlay is allocated over the assets' estimated useful lives as depreciation expense for the period. This is the amount by which capital outlays of \$1,882,811 exceeded depreciation of \$252,781 in the current period.

1,630,030

Governmental funds report debt proceeds as current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities treats such issuance of debt as a liability. Governmental funds report repayment of principal as an expenditure. In contrast, the Statement of Activities treats such repayments as a reduction in long-term liabilities. There were no issuances of long-term debt in the current period. This is the amount by which repayments reduced long-term debts.

121,033

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and these are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:

Net effect of accrued interest not reflected in governmental funds

849

Governmental funds report pension contributions as expenditures when paid. However, in the Statement of Activities, pension expense is the cost of benefits earned, adjusted for member contributions, the recognition of charges in deferred outflows and inflows of resources to pensions, and investment experience.

(26,858)

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities

636,130

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The City of Pinson, Alabama (the City) was incorporated in 2004 and operates under a Mayor-Council form of government, providing the following services: annexation and general administrative services and public safety.

The financial statements of the City are prepared in conformity with *Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* as applied to governmental units (GAAP). The more significant of the City's accounting policies are described below:

The Reporting Entity

The City's basic financial statements include the accounts of all City operations. The City has no business-type activities or component units.

Basis of Presentation

The government-wide financial statements (the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the activities of the City. The effect of inter-fund activity within the governmental activities has been removed from these statements.

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

Fund Financial Statements

The City segregates transactions related to certain function or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on the major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as non-major funds.

Governmental funds are those through which general governmental functions of the City are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the City's expendable financial resources and the related liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds as there are no proprietary funds. The following is a brief description of the fund types used by the City in fiscal year ended June 30, 2018:

Major governmental funds:

The **General Fund** is the City's primary operating fund and accounts for all financial resources except for those required to be accounted for in other funds.

Non-major funds:

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The **Debt Service Funds** are used to account for the accumulation of resources for and the payment of general long-term debt, principal, interest, and related costs.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as *current financial resources* or *economic resources*. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

The government-wide statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

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 assessment. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measureable 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 local tax revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. All other governmental fund revenues are recognized when received. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The governmental funds balance sheet includes a reconciliation of the fund balances in the governmental funds to the net position reported in the government-wide statements. The reconciling items reflect the changes necessary to report the governmental fund balances on the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. In addition, capital assets and long-term debt are added to the governmental funds to compile the long-term view in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position.

A similar reconciliation is included for the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances of the governmental funds. The reconciling items reflect the transition from the modified accrual basis of accounting used for governmental funds to the accrual basis of accounting used in the statement of activities. Capital outlay is replaced with depreciation expense. The principal payments on long-term debt are eliminated from operating costs.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

A budget is adopted each year for General Fund only. Anticipated revenues and expenses are appropriated on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

Cash and cash equivalents

The City's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Prepaid Items

Prepaid balances are for payments made by the City in the current year to provide services occurring in the subsequent fiscal year, and the reserve for prepaid items has been recognized to signify that a portion of fund balance is not available for other subsequent expenditures.

Capital Assets

Capital assets include property, buildings, infrastructure (which consist of the City's roads), furniture, vehicles and other equipment. Capital assets are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statement. Capital outlays are recorded as expenditures of the governmental funds. Capital assets are recorded at cost where historical cost is available or at estimated historical cost if actual cost is not available. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at time of donation. The costs of normal repair and maintenance that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend useful lives are expensed. Upon sale or retirement of capital assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation, if applicable, are eliminated from the respective accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in the results of operations.

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

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Furniture and equipment	5 – 10
Leasehold improvements	20
Vehicles	5
Buildings	40
Building improvements	10 – 20
Infrastructure	20

The City elects to capitalize all infrastructure assets that are acquired (purchased, constructed, or donated), subsequent to its incorporation. All infrastructure assets within the City limits, at the time of incorporation, remain the assets of Jefferson County (the County) or the State of Alabama (the State).

Use of Estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Property Tax Calendar

The City's ad valorem property taxes are collected and remitted to the City by Jefferson County. Property taxes are levied by the Jefferson County Commission at its first regular meeting in February of each year based on the property on record as of the preceding October 1. The taxes are due the following October 1 and are delinquent after December 31. The enforceable legal claim for property taxes exists on October 1 preceding the February meeting of the County Commission.

Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.

Net Position and Fund Balances

Net position in the government-wide financial statements is classified as net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation, construction in progress, land, and reduced by the outstanding balances of any debt attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Restricted net position represents constraints on resources that are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or law or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through state statute. Unrestricted net position is all other net position that does not meet the definition of restricted or net investment in capital assets.

In the fund financial statements, fund balance is composed of five classifications designed to disclose the hierarchy of constraints placed on how fund balance can be spent. The governmental fund types classify fund balance as follows:

Non-spendable – Amounts that cannot be spent either because they are not in a spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The City considers prepaid items and its long term receivable to be Non-spendable Fund Balance.

Restricted – Amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions, enabling legislation or constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments. The City considers unspent gas tax revenues in the 7-2 and 4-6-5 Street Funds and unspent Alabama Trust Fund receipts to be Restricted Fund Balance.

Committed – Amounts that can only be used for specific purposes determined by a formal action by City Council ordinance or resolution. The City considers amounts held for debt service payments to be Committed Fund Balance.

Assigned – Amounts that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed, but that are intended to be used for specific purposes. The City has no Assigned Fund Balance.

Unassigned – All amounts not included in other spendable classifications.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The City has not adopted a minimum fund balance policy for the General Fund. When fund balance resources are available for a specific purpose in more than one classification, it is the City's policy to use the most restrictive funds first in the following order: restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned as they are needed.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. Currently, the City has pension activity that qualifies for reporting in this category (See Note 8).

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Currently, the City has pension activity that qualifies for reporting in this category (See Note 8).

Pension

The Employees' Retirement System of Alabama (the Plan) financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. Contributions are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. Expenses are recognized when the corresponding liability is incurred, regardless of when the payment is made. Investments are reported at fair value. Financial statements are prepared in accordance with requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Under these requirements, the Plan is considered a component unit of the State of Alabama and is included in the State's Comprehensive Annual Report.

Note 2 - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. All of these accounts are insured by the FDIC up to \$250,000 per institution. In addition, all City monies are deposited with member banks of the Security for Alabama Funds Enhancement Program (SAFE). The SAFE program eliminates the need for individually collateralized deposits for balances in excess of the FDIC coverage.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 3 - Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are presented at cost which approximates their fair market value. Due to the nature of the accounts, an allowance for doubtful accounts is not maintained. Accounts receivable consists of the following as of June 30, 2018:

	General Fund			Special evenue Funds	Total		
Sales and use taxes	\$	176,756	\$	-	\$	176,756	
Financial institution excise tax		68,181		-		68,181	
Franchise fees		16,597		-		16,597	
Beer tax		9,248		-		9,248	
Auto licenses		4,944		-		4,944	
ABC board profits		3,085		-		3,085	
Other receivables		5,889		-		5,889	
Road & bridge tax		2,234		-		2,234	
Gasoline tax		9,723		-		9,723	
Gas tax (7%) street fund		-		9,149		9,149	
Gas tax (5%) street fund		-		3,966		3,966	
Gas tax (4%) street fund		<u>-</u>		8,082		8,082	
Total	\$	296,657	\$	21,197	\$	317,854	

Note 4 - Interfund Receivables and Payables

At times throughout the year, interfund receivables and payables exist. During the year, transfers are made between the general fund, special revenue funds, and debt service funds. At June 30, 2018, there was an interfund payable from the special revenue funds of \$6,834 to the general fund. A corresponding interfund receivable was recognized by the general fund for the same amount. These amounts are eliminated in the government-wide financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 5 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2018 was as follows:

	July 1 2017	Additions	Disposals	June 30, 2018
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated Land	\$ 1,672,564	\$ 110,650	\$ -	\$ 1,783,214
Construction in progress	60,059	1,070,345		1,130,404
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	1,732,623	1,180,995		2,913,618
Capital Assets Being Depreciated				
Buildings and improvements	1,371,486	485,191	-	1,856,677
Land improvements	1,988,277	77,874	-	2,066,151
Leasehold improvements	78,557	-	-	78,557
Vehicles	188,733	61,787	-	250,520
Furniture and equipment	146,898	-	-	146,898
Other equipment	383,330	76,963	-	460,293
Infrastructure	825,402			825,402
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	4,982,683	701,815		5,684,498
Less: Accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	326,498	60,623	-	387,121
Land improvements	87,678	67,287	-	154,965
Leasehold improvements	22,809	4,011	-	26,820
Vehicles	102,952	26,469	-	129,421
Furniture and equipment	109,858	9,174	-	119,032
Other equipment	75,113	45,723	-	120,836
Infrastructure	163,707	39,494		203,201
Total Accumulated Depreciation	888,615	252,781		1,141,396
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, net	4,094,068	449,034		4,543,102
Total Capital Assets, net	\$ 5,826,691	\$ 1,630,029	\$ -	\$ 7,456,720

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2018 is charged to functions as follows:

General and administrative	\$ 156,033
Public safety	20,014
Public service	 76,734
	\$ 252,781

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 6 – Lease and Licensing Agreements

PHCC - Pursuant to an amended lease agreement, the City leases the Palmerdale Homestead Community Center (PHCC) and Palmerdale Fire District (PFD) property from the Jefferson County Board of Education for a period of ninety-nine years beginning on January 1, 2010 and ending on December 31, 2108. The City will pay no rent, but will maintain the facility, pay for operating and maintenance expenses, and preserve the public liability insurance. The City, in turn, subleases the properties to the PHCC and the PFD for a period of ninety-nine years and receives all monies that the PHCC receives from citizens who rent the use of the building. These sublease agreement continues through December 31, 2108.

Rock School - Beginning in December 2014, the City agreed to lease a certain portion of the Rock School Center to the Center Point Church of Christ for an initial term of one year with a lease payment of \$600 per month. After conclusion of the initial term, the lease will automatically review itself for additional terms of one year apiece, upon a maximum cumulative lease of five years. Either the City or Church may elect to terminate the lease prior to the end of the initial term or any additional term by giving the other party ninety days written notice.

<u>Bradford Park</u> - The City entered into an agreement to license Bradford Park from Jefferson County in order to maintain and operate the park for recreational purposes. The license is effective on March 1, 2018 and shall expire February 28, 2023, and shall be automatically renewable thereafter from year to year for a period of five years unless terminated by either party. The City shall pay Jefferson County an annual cash fee of \$1.00 due on or before March 1st each year of the license term.

Note 7 - Long-Term Debt

Changes in long-term obligations for the year ended June 30, 2018, are as follows:

	Balance ne 30, 2017	Add	ditions	Re	ductions	Balance ne 30, 2018	ue Within Ine Year
2013 GO warrant 2014 GO warrants	\$ 777,787 1,940,000	\$	-	\$	(36,033) (85,000)	\$ 741,754 1,855,000	\$ 741,754 90,000
Total	\$ 2,717,787	\$	<u> </u>	\$	(121,033)	\$ 2,596,754	\$ 831,754

<u>2013 GO Warrant</u>: On October 15, 2013, the City issued a qualified tax-exempt general obligation warrant in the amount of \$900,000 to assist in financing the purchase of property known as the Rock School located in Pinson, Alabama. The warrant holds an annual rate of 3.31% and is payable in monthly installments of \$5,132 over five years with a balloon payment due October 15, 2018, of the unpaid principal and interest. The warrant has been retired effective September 20, 2018 and refinanced with a taxable general obligation warrant series 2018 (see Note 10 – Subsequent Events).

<u>2014 GO Warrants</u>: On July 1, 2014, the City issued tax-exempt General Obligation Warrants, Series 2014, in the amount of \$2,110,000 in which a partial amount of principal proceeds were applied to the cost of refunding the City's General Obligation Warrant, Series 2007, dated November 14, 2007. The remaining proceeds, net of issuance costs, are being used for the cost of acquiring and constructing the Bicentennial Park. The warrants mature and become payable on July 1 in the years 2017 through 2034 and shall bear interest from 2.00% to 3.50%.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 7 – Long-Term Debt (continued)

Annual requirements to retire general long-term debt as of June 30, 2018, for the next five years and in five year increments are as follows:

	2	Principal 2013 GO <u>Warrant</u>		Principal 2014 GO <u>Warrants</u>	20	terest 13 GO arrant	2	nterest 014 GO Varrants	<u>Total</u>
Years Ended June 30,									
2019	\$	741,754	\$	90,000	\$	8,111	\$	49,358	\$ 889,223
2020		-		90,000		-		48,295	138,295
2021		-		95,000		-		42,020	137,020
2022		-		95,000		-		45,405	140,405
2023		-		95,000		-		43,425	138,425
2024-2028		-		520,000		-		178,393	698,393
2029-2033		-		605,000		-		92,720	697,720
2034-2036	_		_	265,000			_	5,400	 270,400
Total	\$	741,754	\$	1,855,000	\$	8,111	\$	505,016	\$ 3,109,881

Note 8 - Pension Plan

General Information about the Pension Plan

<u>Plan description</u>: The Employees' Retirement System of Alabama (ERS), an agency multiple-employer public employee retirement plan, was established October 1, 1945 under the provisions of Act 515 of the Legislature of 1945 for the purpose of providing retirement allowances and other specified benefits for state employees, State Police, and on an elective basis, to all cities, counties, towns and quasi-public organizations. Assets of the ERS are pooled for investment purposes. However, separate accounts are maintained for each individual employer so that each employer's share of the pooled assets is legally available to pay the benefits of its employees only. The responsibility for the general administration and operation of ERS is vested in its Board of Control. The ERS Board of Control consists of 13 trustees. The Plan is administered by the Retirement Systems of Alabama (RSA). Title 36-Chapter 27 of the Code of Alabama grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms to the ERS Board of Control. The Plan issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained at www.rsa-al.gov.

The ERS Board of Control consists of 13 trustees as follows:

- 1) The Governor, ex officio.
- 2) The State Treasurer, ex officio.
- The State Personnel Director, ex officio.
- 4) The State Director of Finance, ex officio.
- 5) Three vested members of ERS appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, no two of whom are from the same department of state government nor from any department of which an ex officio trustee is the head.
- 6) Six members of ERS who are elected by members from the same category of ERS for a term of four years as follows:

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 8 – Pension Plan (continued)

- a. Two retired members with one from the ranks of retired state employees and one from the ranks of retired employees of a city, county, or a public agency each of whom is an active beneficiary of ERS.
- b. Two vested active state employees.
- c. Two vested active employees of an employer participating in ERS pursuant to § 36-27-6.

Benefits provided: State law establishes retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits and any ad hoc increase in postretirement benefits for the ERS. Benefits for Tier 1 ERS members vest after 10 years of creditable service. State employees who retire after age 60 (52 for State Police) with 10 years or more of creditable service or with 25 years of service (regardless of age) are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly for life. Local employees who retire after age 60 with 10 years or more of creditable service or with 25 or 30 years of service (regardless of age), depending on the particular entity's election, are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly for life. Service and disability retirement benefits are based on a guaranteed minimum or a formula method, with the member receiving payment under the method that yields the highest monthly benefit. Under the formula method, members of the ERS (except State Police) are allowed 2.0125% of their average final compensation (highest 3 of the last 10 years) for each year of service. State Police are allowed 2.875% for each year of State Police service in computing the formula method.

Act 377 of the Legislature of 2012 established a new tier of benefits (Tier 2) for members hired on or after January 1, 2013. Tier 2 ERS members are eligible for retirement after age 62 (56 for State Police) with 10 years or more of creditable service and are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly for life. Service and disability retirement benefits are based on a guaranteed minimum or a formula method, with the member receiving payment under the method that yields the highest monthly benefit. Under the formula method, Tier 2 members of the ERS (except State Police) are allowed 1.65% of their average final compensation (highest 5 of the last 10 years) for each year of service. State Police are allowed 2.375% for each year of state police service in computing the formula method.

Members are eligible for disability retirement if they have 10 years of credible service, are currently inservice, and determined by the RSA Medical Board to be permanently incapacitated from further performance of duty. Preretirement death benefits are calculated and paid to the beneficiary on the member's age, service credit, employment status and eligibility for retirement.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 8 – Pension Plan (continued)

The ERS membership includes approximately 88,517 participants from approximately 877 local participating employers. As of September 30, 2017, membership consisted of:

	ERS	City
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	23,853	-
Terminated employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	1,401	-
Terminated employees not entitled to a benefit	7,154	-
Active members	55,941	12
Post-DROP participants still in active service	168	
Total	88,517	12

Contributions: Tier 1 covered members of the ERS (except State Police and certified law enforcement, correctional officers, and firefighters) contributed 5% of earnable compensation to the ERS as required by statute until September 30, 2011. From October 1, 2011, to September 30, 2012, Tier 1 covered members of the ERS (except State Police and certified law enforcement, correctional officers, and firefighters) were required by statute to contribute 7.25% of earnable compensation. Effective October 1, 2012, Tier 1 covered members of the ERS (except State Police and certified law enforcement, correctional officers, and firefighters) are required by statute to contribute 7.50% of earnable compensation. Tier 1 certified law enforcement, correctional officers, and firefighters of the ERS contributed 6% of earnable compensation as required by statute until September 30, 2011. From October 1, 2011, to September 30, 2012, Tier 1 certified law enforcement, correctional officers, and firefighters of the ERS were required by statute to contribute 8.25% of earnable compensation. Effective October 1, 2012, Tier 1 certified law enforcement, correctional officers, and firefighters of the ERS are required by statute to contribute 8.50% of earnable compensation. Effective October 1 (2012), Tier 1 certified law enforcement, correctional officers, and firefighters of the ERS contribute 10% of earnable compensation. ERS local participating employers are not required by statute to increase contribution rates for their members.

Tier 2 covered members of the ERS (except State Police and certified law enforcement, correctional officers, and firefighters) contribute 6% of earnable compensation to the ERS as required by statute. Tier 2 certified law enforcement, correctional officers, and firefighters of the ERS are required by statute to contribute 7% of earnable compensation. Tier 2 State Police members of the ERS contribute 10% of earnable compensation. These contributions rates are the same for Tier 2 covered members of ERS local participating employers.

The ERS establishes rates based upon an actuarially determined rate recommended by an independent actuary. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with additional amounts to finance any unfunded accrued liability, the pre-retirement death benefit and administrative expenses of the Plan. For the year ended June 30, 2018, the City's active employee contribution rate was 7.50% and 6.00% of regular covered employee payroll for Tier 1 and Tier 2, respectively. Additionally, the City's average contribution rate to fund the normal and accrued liability costs was 3.06% of covered employee payroll.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 8 – Pension Plan (continued)

City's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2018 was 3.19% of pensionable pay for Tier 1 employees, and 2.69% of pensionable pay for Tier 2 employees. These required contribution rates are based upon the actuarial valuation dated September 30, 2015, a percent of annual pensionable payroll, and actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with member contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by members during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Total employer contributions to the pension plan from the City were \$13,945 for the year ended June 30, 2018.

Net Pension Liability

The City's net pension liability was measured as of September 30, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as September 30, 2016 rolled forward to September 30, 2017 using standard roll-forward techniques as shown in the following table:

	Expected		Actual
(a) Total Pension Liability as of September 30, 2016	\$ 292,581	\$	344,646
(b) Discount rate	7.75%		7.75%
(c) Entry Age Normal Cost for the period October 1, 2016 - September 30, 2017	48,756		48,756
(d) Transfers Among Employers	-		-
(e) Acual Benefit Payments and Refunds for the period October 1, 2016 - September 30, 2017	(1,218)		(1,218)
(f) Total Pension Liability as of September 30, 2017 =[(a) x (1+(b))] + (c) + (d) + [(e) x (1 + 0.5*(b))]	\$ 362,747	<u>\$</u>	418,847
(g) Difference between Expected and Actual		\$	56,100
(h) Less Liability Transferred for Immediate Recognition			_
(i) Experience (Gain)/Loss = (g) - (h)		\$	56,100

<u>Actuarial assumptions</u>: The total pension liability as of September 30, 2017 was determined based on the annual actuarial funding valuation report prepared as of September 30, 2016. The key actuarial assumptions are summarized below:

Inflation	2.75%
Salary increases	3.25% - 5.00%
Investment rate of return*	7.75%

^{*} Net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 8 – Pension Plan (continued)

Mortality rates were based on the sex distinct RP-2000 Blue Collar Mortality Table Projected with Scale BB to 2020 with an adjustment of 125% at all ages for males and 120% for females at ages on and after age 78. The rates of mortality for the period after disability retirement are according to the sex distinct RP-2000 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table Projected with Scale BB to 2020 with an adjustment of 130% at all ages for females.

The actuarial assumptions used in the September 30, 2016 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period October 1, 2010 – September 30, 2015.

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

The target asset allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class, as provided by the ERS, are summarized in the following table:

		Long-Term
	Target	Expected Rate
Asset Class	Allocation	of Return*
Fixed Income	17.00%	4.40%
US Large Stocks	32.00%	8.00%
US Mid Stocks	9.00%	10.00%
US Small Stocks	4.00%	11.00%
International Developed Market Stocks	12.00%	9.50%
International Emerging Market Stocks	3.00%	11.00%
Alternatives	10.00%	10.10%
Real Estate	10.00%	7.50%
Cash Equivalents	3.00%	1.50%
Total	100%	

^{*} Includes assumed rate of inflation of 2.50%

<u>Discount rate</u>: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability at September 30, 2017 was the long term rate of return, 7.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at rates currently in effect and that employer contributions will be made in accordance with the funding policy adopted by the ERS Board of Control. Projected future benefit payments for all current plan members were projected for all years.

Based on those assumptions, each employer's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. 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 and a municipal bond rate was not used in determining the discount rate.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 8 – Pension Plan (continued)

Changes in the Net Pension Liability

	Increase (Decrease)					
	Total Pension Liability (a)		Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)			et Pension Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at September 30, 2016	\$	292,581	\$	196,669	\$	95,912
Changes for the year:						
Service cost		48,756		-		48,756
Interest		22,628		-		22,628
Changes of assumptions		-		-		-
Differences between expected and						
actual experience		56,100		-		56,100
Contributions - employer		-		12,267		(12,267)
Contributions - employee		-		30,028		(30,028)
Net investment income		-		27,812		(27,812)
Benefit payments, including refunds						
of employee contributions		(1,218)		(1,218)		-
Administrative expense		-		-		-
Transfers among employers						
Net changes		126,266		68,889		57,377
Balances at September 30, 2017	\$	418,847	\$	265,558	\$	153,289

<u>Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate</u>: The following presents the net pension liability of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 7.75%, as well as what the City's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (6.75%) or 1-percentage point higher (8.75%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease			rrent Rate	1% Increase		
	(6.75%)		7.75%		(8.75%)	
City's net pension liability	\$	221,567	\$	153,289	\$	96,967	

<u>Pension plan fiduciary net position</u>: Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued RSA Comprehensive Annual Report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017. The supporting actuarial information is included in the GASB Statement No. 68 Report for the ERS prepared as of September 30, 2017. The auditor's report dated August 6, 2018 on the Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position by Employer and accompanying notes is also available. The additional financial and actuarial information is available at www.rsa-al.gov.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 8 - Pension Plan (continued)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the City recognized net pension expense \$38,878. At June 30, 2018, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions of the following sources:

	red Outflows Resources	red Inflows esources
Differences between expected and actual experience Changes of assumptions	\$ 105,267 44,046	\$ -
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Employer contributions subsequent to the	-	8,410
measurement date	 10,711	
Total	\$ 160,024	\$ 8,410

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date totaling \$10,711 will be recognized as a reduction of net pension liability in the year June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2019	\$ 14,466
2020	14,901
2021	13,455
2022	14,152
2023	16,346
Thereafter	67,583

Note 9 – Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disaster. Risk Management is the process of managing the City's activities to minimize the adverse effects of certain types of losses and to obtain finances to provide for or restore the economic damages of these losses. The City finances its risk through the purchase of general liability insurance.

Note 10 - Subsequent Events

Effective September 20, 2018, the City issued a taxable general obligation warrant with a face value of \$752,000 with the purpose of refinancing the Series 2013 Warrant (see Note 7). The warrant has an interest rate of 4.34%. Principal and interest is payable in monthly installments of \$5,738.29. On October 1, 2021, the entire unpaid principal and interest on this warrant will be due and payable.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 10 - Subsequent Events (continued)

Also, effective September 20, 2018 the City issued an up to \$250,000 taxable general obligation line of credit warrant with an interest rate of LIBOR plus 3.00%. The warrant matures one year after the issue date on September 20, 2019.

Effective September 14, 2018, the City borrowed \$177,200 to finance furnishings for the Rock School. A three year term loan, principal and interest payments of \$5,246.19 will be made monthly with an interest rate of 4.00%. The loan matures on October 1, 2021.

The City has evaluated subsequent events through December 27, 2018, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

_		Budget		<u>Actual</u>		er (Under) Budget
Revenues	_		_		_	
Sales and use taxes	\$	2,100,000	\$	2,043,144	\$	(56,856)
Franchise fees in lieu of business licenses		400,000		389,866		(10,134)
Business licenses		160,000		159,464		(536)
Miscellaneous revenues		155,000		56,686		(98,314)
Alcohol tax		80,000		64,924		(15,076)
Alabama Trust Fund proceeds		65,000		63,172		(1,828)
Pinson Youth Sports Complex income		60,000		74,732		14,732
Gasoline tax		55,000		61,125		6,125
Road and bridge tax		55,000		54,832		(168)
Auto licenses		22,000		26,101		4,101
Financial institution excise tax		30,000		68,181		38,181
Park income		20,000		23,027		3,027
PHCC use income		8,000		2,525		(5,475)
Rock School Center income		8,000		7,825		(175)
Fines and forfeitures		6,000		2,663		(3,337)
Tobacco tax		6,000		5,429		(571)
Community Center use		5,000		6,180		1,180
-		1,000		300		(700)
Zoning / subdivision fees		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Total Revenue		3,236,000		3,110,176		(125,824)
Expenditures						
Capital outlay		1,475,000		1,847,047		372,047
Public safety		616,500		333,108		(283,392)
Payroll		480,000		543,759		63,759
Library expenses		210,000		231,634		21,634
Utilities		177,000		175,896		(1,104)
Parks and recreation		176,000		239,300		63,300
Schools		100,000		105,698		5,698
Legal and professional		90,000		93,923		3,923
City promotions		58,000		65,497		7,497
Road maintenance		50,000		56,932		6,932
Office expenses		42,000		60,651		18,651
Insurance		40,000		40,356		356
Conferences, training and dues		38,000		44,387		6,387
·						
Building and grounds		27,000		73,649		46,649
Blight removal		20,500		12,000		(8,500)
Auto fleet and equipment		13,000		18,210		5,210
Animal control		12,000		7,839		(4,161)
Probate and elections		5,000		5,640		640
Total Expenditures		3,630,000	_	3,955,526		325,526
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		(394,000)		(845,350)		(451,350)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers out		(206,000)		(206,316)		(316)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(600,000)	<u>\$</u>	(1,051,666)	\$	(451,666)

Schedules of Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability Last 10 Fiscal Years Ending June 30

	 2018	 2017	 2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	20
Total Pension Liability										
Service cost Interest Changes of benefit terms	\$ 48,756 22,628	\$ 28,233 11,874	\$ 22,108 8,012 -	\$ 19,479 5,976 -						
ifferences between expected and actual experience changes of assumptions enefit payments, including refunds of	56,100 -	50,726 53,320	18,157 -	-						
employee contributions	(1,218)	-	-	-						
ransfers among employers			_							
let change in total pension liability otal pension liability - beginning	 126,266 292,581	144,153 148,428	 48,277 100,151	25,455 74,696						
otal pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 418,847	\$ 292,581	\$ 148,428	\$ 100,151						
Plan Fiduciary Net Position										
Contributions - employer Contributions - member Net investment income	\$ 12,267 30,028 27,812	\$ 16,066 27,513 16,164	\$ 8,331 22,126 1,256	\$ 13,255 17,889 6,487						
enefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions ransfers among employers	 (1,218) -	 - -	 - 29,094	 - -						
let change in plan fiduciary net position Plan net position - beginning	 68,889 196,669	 59,743 136,926	60,807 76,119	 37,631 38,488						
Plan net position - ending (b)	\$ 265,558	\$ 196,669	\$ 136,926	\$ 76,119						
let pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 153,289	\$ 95,912	\$ 11,502	\$ 24,032						
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	63.40%	67.22%	92.25%	76.00%						
Covered-employee payroli*	\$ 536,284	\$ 378,660	\$ 292,206	\$ 306,330						
let pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	28.58%	25.33%	3.94%	7.85%						

 $^{^{\}star}$ Employer's covered payroll during the measurement period is the total covered payroll. For FY2018 the measurement period is October 1, 2016 - September 30, 2017.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 was the first year of implementation, therefore prior information is not provided.

Schedules of Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City Contributions Last 10 Fiscal Years Ending June 30

	 2018	2017	201	16	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Actuarially determined contribution*	\$ 13,945	\$ 14,440	\$ 1	15,054 \$	10,469						
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	 (13,945)	(14,440)	(1	15,054)	(10,469)						
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ -	\$	- \$							
City's covered-employee payroll**	\$ 456,436	\$ 382,760	\$ 35	51,915 \$	335,796						
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	3.06%	3.77%	ı	4.28%	3.12%						

^{*} The amount of employer contributions related to normal and accrued liability components of employer rate net of any refunds or error service payments. The Schedule of Employer Contributions is based on the 12 month period of the underlying financial statement.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 was the first year of implementation, therefore prior information is not provided.

^{**} Employer's covered payroll for FY2018 is the total covered payroll for the 12 month period of the underlying financial statement.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 1 - Method and Assumptions Used in Calculations of Actuarially Determined Contributions

Since the City's financial reporting period of June 30, 2018 is other than September 30, 2018, additional assumptions are reported for the basis of determining the portion of the contribution prior to September 30, 2018 as follows:

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of September 30, three years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported. Contributions for fiscal year 2018 were based on the September 30, 2015 actuarial valuation.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates for the period October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018 are as follows:

Actuarial cost method Entry age

Amortization method Level percent closed

Remaining amortization period 18.8 years

Asset valuation method Five year smoothed market

Inflation 3.00%

Salary increase 3.75 – 7.25%, including inflation 8.00%, net of pension plan investment

expense, including inflation

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Actuarially determined contribution rates as of September 30, three years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported. Contributions for fiscal year 2017 were based on the September 30, 2014 actuarial valuation.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates for the period October 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017 are as follows:

Actuarial cost method Entry age

Amortization method Level percent closed

Remaining amortization period 17 years

Asset valuation method Five year smoothed market

Inflation 3.00%

Salary increase 3.75 – 7.25%, including inflation

Investment rate of return 8.00%, net of pension plan investment

expense, including inflation

Combining Balance Sheet - Non-Major Governmental Funds Non-Major Governmental Funds As of June 30, 2018

	Special Rev Street Fund 7-2		venue Funds Street Fund 4-6-5		Debt Service Fund 2013 <u>Warrant</u>		Debt Service Fund 2014 Varrants		<u>Total</u>
Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable - net	\$	- 9,149	\$	- 12,048	\$	9,142	\$ 116,169	\$	125,311 21,197
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		51,235		149,637		-	-		200,872
Total Assets	\$	60,384	\$	161,685	\$	9,142	\$ 116,169	\$	347,380
Liabilities and Fund Balances Liabilities Accounts payable	\$	12,843	\$	-	\$	-	\$ _	\$	12,843
Due to other funds				6,834			 		6,834
Total Liabilities		12,843		6,834			 		19,677
Fund Balances									
Restricted		47,541		154,851		-	-		202,392
Committed		-		-		9,142	 116,169		125,311
Total Fund Balances		47,541		154,851	_	9,142	 116,169	_	327,703
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	60,384	\$	161,685	\$	9,142	\$ 116,169	\$	347,380

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Non-Major Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Special Rev Street Fund 7-2	venue Funds Street Fund 4-6-5	Debt Service Fund 2013 <u>Warrant</u>	Debt Service Fund 2014 <u>Warrants</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenues					
Gasoline and other taxes Investment earnings	\$ 74,687 	\$ 67,775 149	\$ - 	\$ - 13	\$ 142,462 162
Total Revenues	74,687	67,924		13	142,624
Expenditures					
Current Public Service	85,739	62,996	_	_	148,735
Debt Service	00,700	02,330			140,700
Principal	-	-	36,033	85,000	121,033
Interest and other charges	-	-	25,889	54,777	80,666
Capital Outlay	35,764				35,764
Total Expenditures	121,503	62,996	61,922	139,777	386,198
Excess (deficiency) of revenues					
over expenditures	(46,816)	4,928	(61,922)	(139,764)	(243,574)
Other Financing Sources (Hose)					
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers in			62,400	143,916	206,316
Net Change in Fund Balances	(46,816)	4,928	478	4,152	(37,258)
Fund Balances, Beginning	94,357	149,923	8,664	112,017	364,961
Fund Balances, Ending	<u>\$ 47,541</u>	\$ 154,851	\$ 9,142	\$ 116,169	\$ 327,703

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances General Fund

For the Years Ended June 30, 2013 through 2018

	2018	2017	2015	2014	2013	
	2010	<u> 2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	2013	<u> 2014</u>	2013
Revenue						
Sales and use taxes	\$2,043,144	\$1,920,196	\$ 1,446,559	\$1,111,189	\$ 967,761	\$ 977,272
Franchise fees	389,866	405,507	405,334	402,074	382,038	351,716
Business licenses	159,464	152,753	148,547	156,340	140,304	125,793
Gasoline and other taxes	235,979	224,426	190,383	178,286	169,708	190,551
Fines and forfeitures	2,663	3,235	3,817	3,964	10,263	11,324
Auto licenses	26,101	26,064	24,652	23,433	19,615	18,886
Investment earnings	2,687	3,279	1,961	223	364	1,215
Alabama Trust Fund proceeds	63,172	63,071	64,790	63,024	63,154	163,433
Grant Programs	4,675	12,520	11,996	127,876	11,181	14,134
Contributions and reimbursements	-	1,110	150	-	77,547	_
Other revenues	182,425	129,856	139,981	97,096	117,768	39,141
Total Revenue	3,110,176	2,942,017	2,438,170	2,163,505	1,959,703	1,893,465
Expenditures						
Current						
General government						
General and administrative	1,149,602	981,025	923,527	773,257	777,648	683,984
Appropriations	179,564	179,023	166,579	182,175	104,198	132,272
Public Safety	277,912	268,510	269,020	357,398	365,944	362,945
Public Service	501,401	399,634	363,897	222,288	306,451	188,894
Debt Service						
Principal	-	-	-	81,250	81,250	20,000
Interest and other charges	-	-	-	106,710	22,125	-
Capital Outlay	1,847,047	313,802	487,893	166,243	1,262,924	285,871
Total Expenditures	3,955,526	2,141,994	2,210,916	1,889,321	2,920,540	1,673,966
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over expenditures	(845,350)	800,023	227,254	274,184	(960,837)	219,499
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers out	(206,316)	(207,977)	(257,902)	(2,292,568)	(96,700)	(48,000)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt Proceeds from disposal of capital assets	-	-	-	2,110,000	900,000 10,256	162,500
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(206,316)	(207,977)	(257,902)	(182,568)	813,556	114,500
Net Change in Fund Balances	(1,051,666)	592,046	(30,648)	91,616	(147,281)	333,999
Fund Balances, Beginning	1,901,833	1,309,787	1,340,435	1,248,819	1,396,100	1,062,101
Fund Balances, Ending	\$ 850,167	\$1,901,833	\$1,309,787	\$ 1,340,435	\$1,248,819	\$1,396,100