



# Comprehensive Annual Financial Report



2017-2018

City of Dayton, Texas

*Including Auditor's Report for the fiscal  
year ended September 30, 2018*

*COMPREHENSIVE  
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT*

of the  
**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**

For the Year Ended  
September 30, 2018

**Prepared by:**

**Department of Finance and Administration**

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# CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS

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## ***INTRODUCTORY SECTION***

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117 Cook St. • Dayton, Texas 77535 • Telephone - (936) 258-2642 • FAX - (936) 258-2348

July 15, 2019

Honorable Mayor and City Council  
City of Dayton  
117 Cook Street  
Dayton, Texas 77535

Dear Mayor and Members of City Council:

The City of Dayton, Texas (the "City") is required to publish each year a complete set of financial statements presented in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and audited in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by a firm of licensed certified public accountants. Pursuant to that requirement, we hereby issue the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the City of Dayton for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018.

This report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the City and deems the enclosed data to be accurate in all material respects and reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of all City activities and funds. Therefore, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all information presented in this report. The City also acknowledges all disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the City's financial activities have been included.

In developing and evaluating the City's accounting system, consideration is given to the adequacy of internal accounting controls. These controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived, and the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgements by management. We believe that the City's current system of internal controls adequately safeguards assets and provides reasonable assurance of proper recording of financial transactions.

The City's financial statements have been audited by Belt Harris Pechacek, LLLP, a firm of licensed certified public accountants. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the City for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018 are free from material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial presentation. Based on the audit, the independent auditors concluded that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the financial statements for the year ending September 30, 2018 are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The independent auditors' report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

As required by GAAP, management has provided a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). The letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A, and should be read in conjunction with it. The City's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors.



## Strategic Direction

The City's vision, mission, and strategy clearly define for the City staff and the community what issues are most important to Dayton.

**Vision.** The City of Dayton will be a prosperous and fiscally sound, family-oriented community with a full range of housing, business, cultural, and recreational opportunities in a safe and attractive environment for residents and visitors.

**Mission.** The City of Dayton is committed to working with citizens to preserve a sense of community and enhance the quality of life by providing friendly, personalized services for the safety and well-being of our diverse City, its natural resources, and environment in a fiscally responsible manner.

To accomplish our mission, we will commit to the following principles:

- **Fiscal Responsibility** – Continue fiscally sound local government practices through active budget controls and a focus on strategic planning within the community.
- **Public Safety** – Provide a safe and secure environment resulting from a partnership between Dayton residents and the Police Department and Volunteer Fire Personnel.
- **Emergency Preparedness** – Our Emergency Management plan is complete and all essential City staff members are in compliance with National Incident Management System standards.
- **Residential Development** – The City will work with developers to create quality housing for the increased residential needs of the community.
- **Economic Development** – The City will focus economic development efforts on increasing the commercial tax base through the attraction of companies and the expansion of existing businesses.
- **Quality Public Infrastructure and Recreational Facilities** – Provide continual cost-effective maintenance and upgrades of streets, municipal utilities, and other municipal-owned facilities to meet the service and capacity requirements of the community.

## Profile of the Government

The City of Dayton resides on U.S. Highway 90, six miles west of Liberty in southwestern Liberty County, was first called West Liberty, and was considered part of the original town of Liberty, founded in 1831. Dayton was recorded as an incorporated municipality on May 3, 1911. As of September 30, 2018, the City had a land area of 17.4 square miles and an estimated population of approximately 8,300. The City is empowered to levy a property tax on both real and personal property located within its boundaries. The City also has the power by state statutes to extend its corporate limits by annexation, which is done periodically when deemed appropriate by the City Council.

The City of Dayton has adopted a Home Rule form of government. The Council is comprised of a Mayor and five Council members. The Mayor and Council members are all elected at large for two-year terms. Elections are staggered with the Mayor and two Council members elected together in odd years and the three remaining members in the following even year. The City Manager is appointed by the Council and is responsible for implementation of Council policy and all day-to-day operations of the City.

The City provides a full range of municipal services including public safety (police and fire protection), residential solid waste sanitation services, water and wastewater services, public improvements, repair and maintenance of infrastructure, recreational and community activities, and general administrative services. As an independent political subdivision of the State of Texas governed by an elected Mayor and Council, the City is considered a primary government.

In accordance with standards established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, the City reports all funds and account groups for which the City, as the primary government, is accountable.

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. The original budget is adopted by the City Council prior to the beginning of the year. The legal level of control in the approved budget as defined by the charter is the department level in the general fund and all others are the fund level. No funds can be transferred or added to a budgeted item without Council approval. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year. Supplemental budget appropriations were made for the year ended September 30, 2018. The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund, debt service fund, and hotel and motel tax fund.

### **Local Economy**

The Texas unemployment rate at 3.5 percent is lower than the U.S. unemployment rate of 3.7 percent. Liberty County has a slightly higher unemployment rate of 5.8 percent.

	2018	2017	2016
United States	3.7%	5.0%	4.9%
Texas	3.5%	4.8%	4.8%
Dayton-Liberty	5.8%	8.0%	8.2%

### **Long-Term Financial Planning**

Capital improvement projects are funded with general governmental revenues and proceeds of general obligation and certificates of obligation debt issues. The City annually adopts a Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan and regularly prepares short-term improvement plans for water, wastewater, drainage, municipal facilities, and parks. These plans are prepared by staff and presented to the City Council for review and acceptance. The plans require funding sources to be identified for each project.

For many years, the annual budget of the City has been able to maintain its infrastructure base for streets, water and wastewater systems, and municipal facilities through an aggressive maintenance and improvement program. A portion of general fund revenues is typically allocated to the Capital Improvement Plan each year. Debt was issued only when necessary to finance long-term capital improvements. In recent years however, with increasing expenses and the slowing of sales tax revenue offsets to a flat M&O function, the City has been forced to look at debt issuance to meet the needs of capital projects and equipment.

While the economy has improved, continuing instability in the oil futures and steel tariffs directly impact our largest sales tax payer and reinforces the City's commitment to retain large cash reserves on hand to thwart any future fiscal crisis. As such, we have moved to adopt a fund balance policy providing for general fund reserves not to fall below six months of operating expenditures. The City has taken advantage of the market by investing excess funds into TexPool, thus increasing our interest revenue. Once rates start to fall, we will return to CDs more for long-term investments.


### **Major Initiatives**

In the 2017-2018 fiscal year, the City of Dayton authorized the sale of \$6.8M in bonds to be used for capital improvements and equipment in the public works and public safety groups. Infrastructure investment is required with the advancing date of the Grand Parkway (Highway 99), now expected to be in 2021. In addition to hardware capital, the City is investing in software and technology to improve productivity and accountability.

**Acknowledgements**

The preparation of the CAFR was made possible by the dedicated service of the entire administration. We appreciate the efforts of everyone involved. In closing, without the leadership and support of the Dayton Council, preparation of this report would not have been possible.

Respectfully submitted,



Theo Melancon  
City Manager



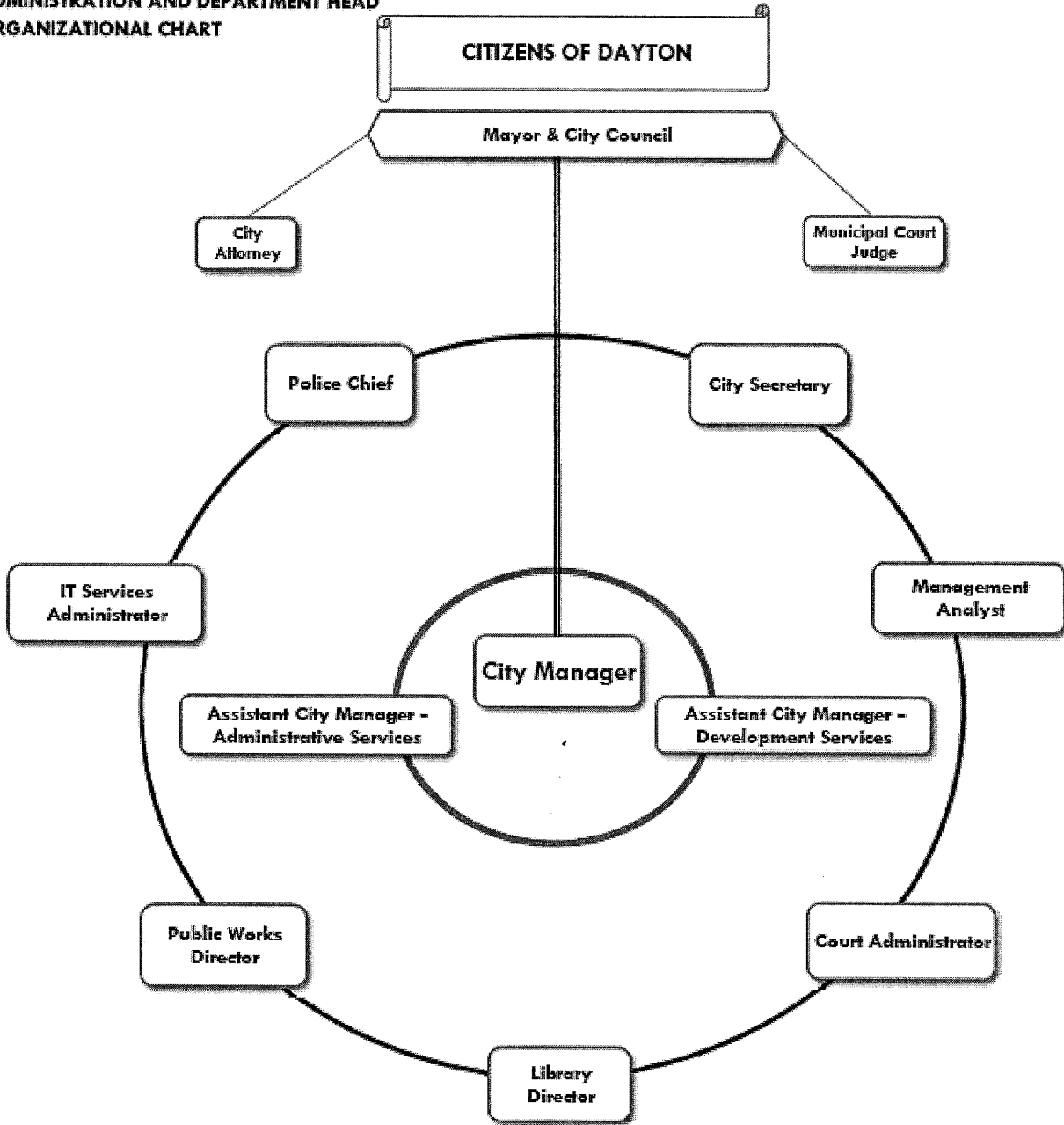
Rudy Zepeda  
Assistant City Manager /  
Administrative Services Dir.

# CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS

## ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

September 30, 2018

CITY OF DAYTON  
ADMINISTRATION AND DEPARTMENT HEAD  
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of  
Achievement  
for Excellence  
in Financial  
Reporting**

Presented to

**City of Dayton  
Texas**

For its Comprehensive Annual  
Financial Report  
for the Fiscal Year Ended

**September 30, 2017**

*Christopher P. Morrill*

Executive Director/CEO

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**LIST OF ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS**  
September 30, 2018

<b>Elected Officials</b>	<b>Position</b>
Jeff Lambright	Mayor
Dr. John S Johnson	City Councilmember
Josh Townsend	City Councilmember
Sherial L. Lawson	City Councilmember
Troy Barton	City Councilmember
<b>Appointed Officials</b>	<b>Position</b>
Theogene Melancon	City Manager
Charles Carden	Park Board Trustees
David Parker	Park Board Trustees
Howie Howeth	Park Board Trustees
Gala Robinson	Park Board Trustees
Connie Lehan	Park Board Trustees
Wendy Null	Planning Commission
Danny Jones	Planning Commission
Bob Edwards	Planning Commission
Eliza Mae Guidry	Planning Commission
Isaac Love	Planning Commission
Sharron Stovall	Planning Commission
Betty Tankersley	Planning Commission
Earnest Jones	Library Trustees
Margaret Black	Library Trustees
Renee DiSabatino	Library Trustees
Sherry Graves	Library Trustees
Kathie Laza	Library Trustees
Lynn Sturrock	Library Trustees
PamTurne	Library Trustees
Caroline Wadzeck	Library Trustees
Lisa Westcott	Library Trustees
Margaret Cantrell	Housing Authority
Tony De La Cruz	Housing Authority
Mike Graves	Housing Authority
Adam Piserelle	Housing Authority
Paula Sanchez	Housing Authority





***FINANCIAL SECTION***

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## *INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT*

To the Honorable Mayor and  
City Council Members of the  
City of Dayton, Texas:

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Dayton, Texas (the "City"), as of and for the year ended September 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.

### **Auditors' Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the City'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 City'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, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City as of September 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

## **Emphasis of Matter**

### *Change in Accounting Principle*

In 2018, the City adopted new accounting guidance, Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

## **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, schedules of changes in net pension and total other postemployment benefits liability and related ratios, schedule of the City's proportionate share of net pension liability, and schedules of contributions, identified as Required Supplementary Information on the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the Required Supplementary Information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

### *Other Information*

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining statements and fund schedules, and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not required parts of the basic financial statements.

The combining statements and schedules 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 statements and schedules are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory and statistical sections have 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 on them.

*B*ELT *H*ARRIS *P*ECHACEK, LLLP

Belt Harris Pechacek, LLLP  
*Certified Public Accountants*  
Houston, Texas  
July 15, 2019

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***MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION  
AND ANALYSIS***



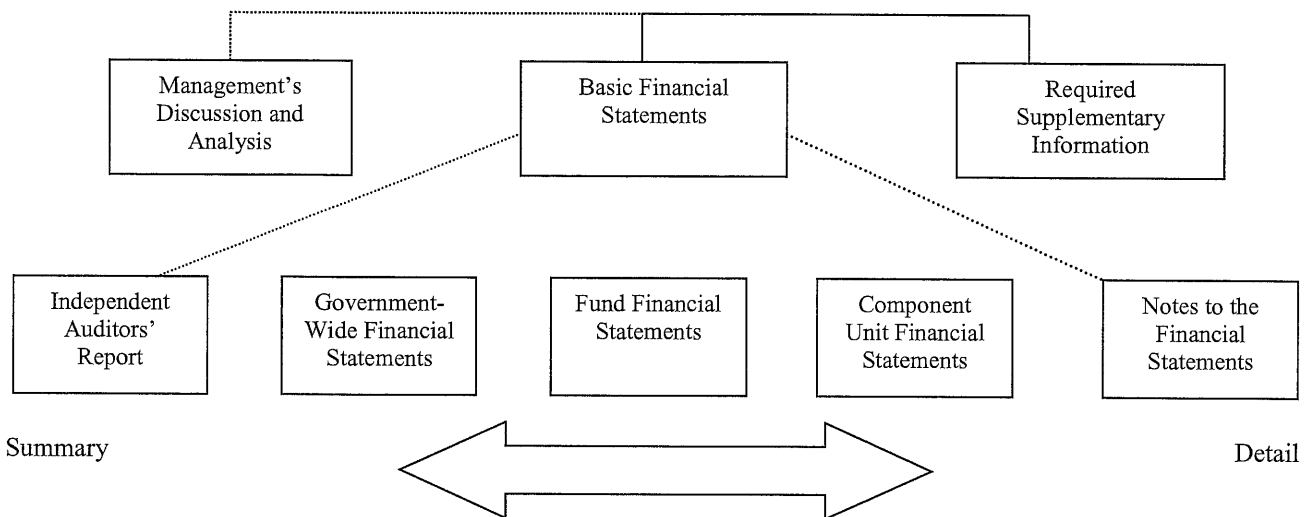
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**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

The purpose of the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is to give the readers an objective and easily readable analysis of the financial activities of the City of Dayton, Texas (the "City") for the year ending September 30, 2018. The analysis is based on currently known facts, decisions, or economic conditions. It presents short and long-term analysis of the City's activities, compares current year results with those of the prior year, and discusses the positive and negative aspects of that comparison. Please read the MD&A in conjunction with the City's financial statements, which follow this section.

**THE STRUCTURE OF OUR ANNUAL REPORT**

**Components of the Financial Section**



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

**Government-Wide Statements**

The government-wide statements report information for the City as a whole. These statements include transactions and balances relating to all assets, including infrastructure capital assets. These statements are designed to provide information about cost of services, operating results, and financial position of the City as an economic entity. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, which appear first in the City's financial statements, report information on the City's activities that enable the reader to understand the financial condition of the City. These statements are prepared using the *accrual basis of accounting*, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account even if cash has not yet changed hands.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the City's assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources, with the difference reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating. Other nonfinancial factors, such as the City's property tax base and the condition of the City's infrastructure, need to be considered in order to assess the overall health of the City.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the most recent year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows – the accrual method rather than modified accrual that is used in the fund level statements.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities divide the City's financials into two classes of activities:

1. *Governmental Activities* – Most of the City's basic services are reported here including public safety (police, fire, and EMS), public works (street and park maintenance), culture and recreation, community enhancement, and general administration (City manager, City secretary, finance, human resources, and information technology). Interest payments on the City's debt are also reported here. Sales tax, property tax, franchise fees, municipal court fines, and permit fees finance most of these activities.
2. *Business-Type Activities* – Services involving a fee for those services are reported here. These services include the City's water distribution, wastewater collection/treatment, and refuse services.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the City itself (known as the primary government), but also a legally separate community development corporation for which the City is financially accountable. Financial information for this component unit is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government itself.

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

## **FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

### **Governmental Funds**

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on *near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources*, as well as *on balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the City's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The City maintains five individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, debt service fund, and capital projects fund, which are considered to be major funds for reporting purposes.

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund, debt service fund, and hotel and motel tax fund. Budgetary comparison schedules have been provided for these funds to demonstrate compliance with these budgets.

**Proprietary Funds**

The City maintains two types of proprietary funds: enterprise and internal service funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its water distribution, wastewater collection/treatment, water and sewer impact, water construction operations, and refuse services. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the water and sewer fund and refuse fund. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found in the basic financial statements of this report.

Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City's various functions. The City uses an internal service fund to account for its employees benefit program. Because these services predominantly benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, this fund has been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

**Notes to Financial Statements**

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

**Other Information**

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

**GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. For the City, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceed liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$26,652,440, as of September 30, 2018 for the primary government.

A portion of the City's net position, \$16,402,126, reflects its investments in capital assets (e.g., land, City hall, police station, streets, and drainage systems, as well as the public works facilities), less any debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

**Statement of Net Position:**

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position:

	2018			2017		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Current and other assets	\$ 12,495,126	\$ 5,763,691	\$ 18,258,817	\$ 7,201,190	\$ 4,854,092	\$ 12,055,282
Capital assets, net	26,719,089	14,663,954	41,383,043	26,894,787	15,797,601	42,692,388
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>39,214,215</b>	<b>20,427,645</b>	<b>59,641,860</b>	<b>34,095,977</b>	<b>20,651,693</b>	<b>54,747,670</b>
Deferred charge on refunding	187,870	-	187,870	206,577	-	206,577
Deferred outflows - pensions	337,293	73,376	410,669	548,656	122,205	670,861
Deferred outflows - OPEB	14,558	-	14,558	1,287	-	1,287
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<b>539,721</b>	<b>73,376</b>	<b>613,097</b>	<b>756,520</b>	<b>122,205</b>	<b>878,725</b>
Current liabilities	1,299,817	490,038	1,789,855	980,241	409,248	1,389,489
Long-term liabilities	24,644,776	6,976,652	31,621,428	19,352,512	7,637,379	26,989,891
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>25,944,593</b>	<b>7,466,690</b>	<b>33,411,283</b>	<b>20,332,753</b>	<b>8,046,627</b>	<b>28,379,380</b>
Deferred inflows - pensions	160,141	31,093	191,234	2,979	983	9,454
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<b>160,141</b>	<b>31,093</b>	<b>191,234</b>	<b>2,979</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>9,454</b>
<b>Net Position:</b>						
Net investment in capital assets	8,539,396	7,862,730	16,402,126	9,583,333	8,404,755	17,988,088
Restricted	2,546,588	-	2,546,588	2,158,771	-	2,158,771
Unrestricted	2,563,218	5,140,508	7,703,726	2,774,661	4,321,533	7,096,194
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<b>\$ 13,649,202</b>	<b>\$ 13,003,238</b>	<b>\$ 26,652,440</b>	<b>\$ 14,516,765</b>	<b>\$ 12,726,288</b>	<b>\$ 27,243,053</b>

A portion of the City's net position, \$2,546,588 or 9.6 percent, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position, \$7,703,726, may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligation to citizens and creditors. The City's total net position decreased by \$590,613 as compared to the prior year.

Compared to the prior year, current assets increased by \$6,203,535 while noncurrent assets decreased by \$1,309,345. These variances are largely attributable the issuance of debt related to capital projects. The increase in current assets was mainly attributed to increased cash holdings from the issuance of debt. Current liabilities increased \$400,366 compared to the prior year due to increases in accounts payable and other short-term payable items. Long-term liabilities increased \$4,631,537 due to the issuance of debt.

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

**Statement of Activities:**

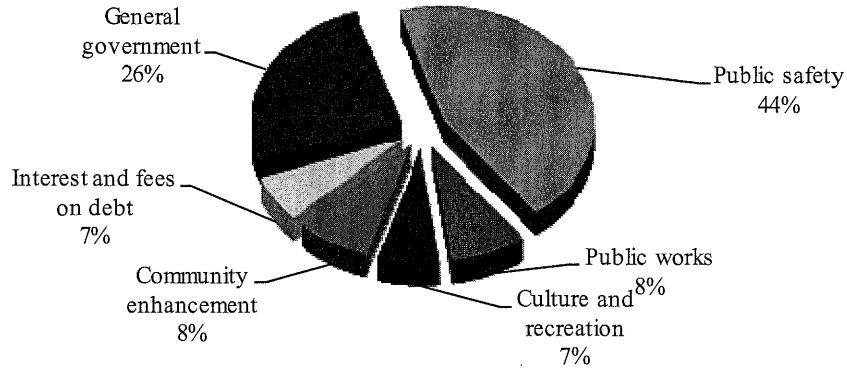
The following table provides a summary of the City's changes in net position:

	2018			2017		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total Primary Government	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total Primary Government
<b>Revenues</b>						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 677,027	\$ 5,491,730	\$ 6,168,757	\$ 438,116	\$ 4,925,811	\$ 5,363,927
Grants and contributions	313,512	-	313,512	438,513	-	438,513
General revenues:						
Property taxes	4,828,060	-	4,828,060	4,503,923	-	4,503,923
Sales taxes	1,657,378	-	1,657,378	1,455,191	-	1,455,191
Franchise fees and local taxes	901,297	-	901,297	844,839	-	844,839
Investment income	54,284	39,535	93,819	59,747	17,968	77,715
Other revenues	147,162	13,689	160,851	152,087	72,973	225,060
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>8,578,720</b>	<b>5,544,954</b>	<b>14,123,674</b>	<b>7,892,416</b>	<b>5,016,752</b>	<b>12,909,168</b>
<b>Expenses</b>						
General government	2,574,650	-	2,574,650	2,292,956	-	2,292,956
Public safety	4,461,434	-	4,461,434	2,338,072	-	2,338,072
Public works	841,397	-	841,397	1,407,482	-	1,407,482
Culture and recreation	670,821	-	670,821	656,111	-	656,111
Community enhancement	824,133	-	824,133	1,034,674	-	1,034,674
Interest and fees on debt	656,507	-	656,507	669,299	-	669,299
Water and sewer	-	3,683,436	3,683,436	-	3,431,061	3,431,061
Refuse	-	1,001,909	1,001,909	-	1,040,464	1,040,464
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>10,028,942</b>	<b>4,685,345</b>	<b>14,714,287</b>	<b>8,398,594</b>	<b>4,471,525</b>	<b>12,870,119</b>
<b>Change in Net Position Before Transfers</b>						
	(1,450,222)	859,609	(590,613)	(506,178)	545,227	39,049
Transfers	582,659	(582,659)	-	176,796	(176,796)	-
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>582,659</b>	<b>(582,659)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>176,796</b>	<b>(176,796)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Change in Net Position</b>	<b>(867,563)</b>	<b>276,950</b>	<b>(590,613)</b>	<b>(329,382)</b>	<b>368,431</b>	<b>39,049</b>
Beginning net position	14,516,765	12,726,288	27,243,053	14,846,147	12,357,857	27,204,004
<b>Ending Net Position</b>	<b>\$ 13,649,202</b>	<b>\$ 13,003,238</b>	<b>\$ 26,652,440</b>	<b>\$ 14,516,765</b>	<b>\$ 12,726,288</b>	<b>\$ 27,243,053</b>

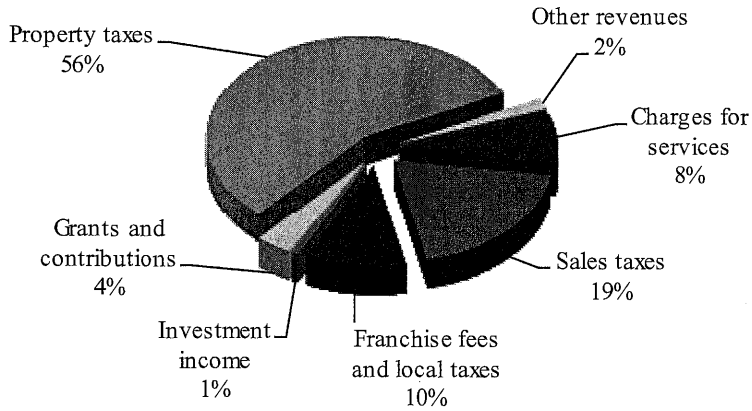
**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

Graphic presentations of selected data from the summary tables follow to assist in the analysis of the City's activities.

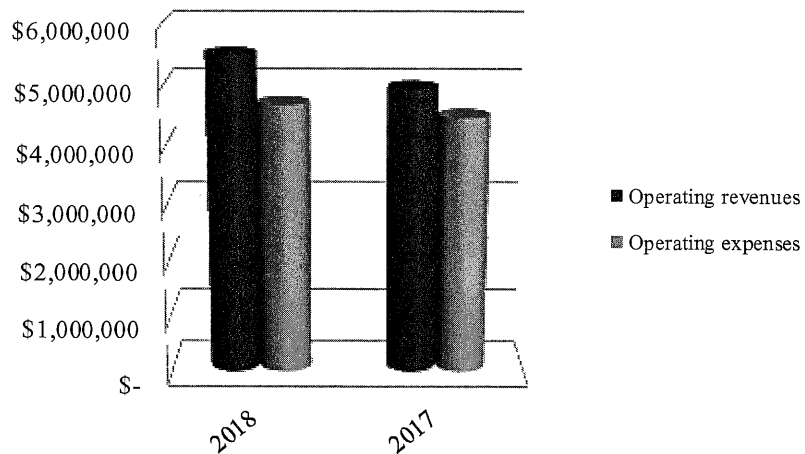
**Governmental Activities - Expenses**



**Governmental Activities - Revenues**



**Business-Type Activities - Revenues and Expenses**





**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

For the year ended September 30, 2018, revenues from governmental activities totaled \$8,578,720. Compared to the prior year, governmental revenues increased by \$686,304. This increase was largely due to an increase in property tax revenues, which was the result of an increase in property tax valuations, sales tax revenues received, and an increase in charges for services resulting from the number of citations issued along with the number of licenses and permits issued.

For the year ended September 30, 2018, expenses from governmental activities totaled \$10,028,942, which was an increase of \$1,630,348 compared to the prior year. This increase is primarily due to an increase in personnel-related costs, pension expense, and noncapital projects across several functions.

For the year ended September 30, 2018, charges for services related to business-type activities totaled \$5,491,730. This is an increase of \$565,919 from the previous year due to an increase in water rates, as well as consumption. Business-type expenses totaled \$4,685,345, which is an increase of \$213,820 from the prior year. This increase is largely due to an increase in personnel costs and repairs and maintenance projects.

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

As noted earlier, fund accounting is used to demonstrate and ensure compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

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

As of the end of the year, the City's governmental funds reflect a combined fund balance of \$10,617,204. Of this, \$9,899 is nonspendable for prepaid items and inventory, and \$7,807,332 is restricted for various purposes. Unassigned fund balance totaled \$2,799,973 as of year end. There was a combined increase in governmental fund balances of \$5,006,664 from the prior year.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$2,799,973, while total fund balance reached \$2,907,185. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned and total fund balance represents approximately 37 percent and 39 percent, respectively, of total general fund expenditures.

Compared to the prior year, general fund revenues increased \$896,280. This increase is primarily due to an increase in property tax revenue based on higher property valuations and a higher maintenance and operations tax rate. The City also had increases in revenues from sales taxes, franchise fees, licenses and permits, grant reimbursements, and citations issued. Expenditures increased \$33,260 compared to the prior year. This increase is primarily due to an increase in personnel costs and public safety expenditures.

The debt service fund has a total fund balance of \$2,265,712, all of which is restricted for the payment of debt service. The net increase in fund balance during the current year was \$424,288. This increase can be attributed to a transfer in from the water and sewer fund.

The capital projects fund has a total fund balance of \$5,272,583, all of which is restricted for capital projects. The net increase in fund balance during the fiscal year was \$5,167,895 due to the issuance of new debt.

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

**Proprietary Funds** – The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

**GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS**

There had been a planned decrease in budgeted fund balance in the amount of \$1,193,880 in the general fund. The net change in the general fund balance was a decrease of \$626,802. Actual general fund revenues were more than the amended budgeted revenues by \$4,421 during 2018 due primarily to positive budget variances in licenses and permits and intergovernmental revenues. Actual expenditures were less than total budgeted amounts by \$54,748. Positive expenditure budget variances were recognized by all departments. The positive budget variances were due to several factors including the City's practice of budgeting personnel costs conservatively high.

The original budgetary revenues were amended to reflect an increase in revenues related to insurance reimbursement proceeds and grant proceeds. The administration department's budgeted expenditures were amended to reflect an increase in miscellaneous expenditures, supplies and materials, travel, and training costs. The expenditures budgeted for the police department, fire/ambulance department, and community enhancement department were amended to reflect an increase in capital outlay. The streets department budget was amended for previously planned capital outlay expenditures that were never incurred during the fiscal year. Transfers to/from other funds were amended to reflect the actual amounts of interfund activities during the fiscal year.

**CAPITAL ASSETS**

As of the end of the year, the City's governmental and business-type activities had invested \$41,383,043 in a variety of capital assets and infrastructure, net of accumulated depreciation. This represents a net decrease of \$1,309,345.

Major capital asset events during the year include the following:

- Current year costs for the Public safety facility complex project of \$272,633
- New ladder fire truck for \$107,600
- New backhoe for \$82,837
- New tractor and attachments for \$84,620
- New construction equipment (skid steer and excavator) for water and sewer infrastructure for \$133,766
- Three new street department trucks for \$77,256

More detailed information about the City's capital assets is presented in note III.C. to the financial statements.

**LONG-TERM DEBT**

At the end of the current year, the City had total general obligation bonds, certificates of obligation, tax anticipation notes, and capital leases outstanding of \$29,608,090. Of this amount, \$15,815,000 was general obligation debt, certificates of obligation accounted for \$13,090,000, \$585,000 for tax anticipation notes, and capital leases totaled \$118,090.

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)**  
**For the Year Ended September 30, 2018**

More detailed information about the City's long-term liabilities is presented in note III.D. to the financial statements.

**ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET**

For fiscal year 2019, the City approved a \$20,328,448 revenue budget and a \$19,880,615 expense/expenditure budget. General fund revenues were budgeted at \$7,617,450 while expenditures were budgeted at \$7,573,250. The water and sewer fund revenues were budgeted at \$4,441,400 while the expenses were budgeted at \$4,285,165. The property tax rate will increase to \$0.6821. Property tax revenues were budgeted at \$5,330,919 for fiscal year 2019.

The City's financial stability remains strong and City management and Council are in constant review of the City's fund balance to ensure that there are sufficient funds always on hand to cover any unplanned events.

**CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances. Questions concerning this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to Rudy Zepeda, Director of Finance, City of Dayton, 117 Cook Street, Dayton, Texas 77535.

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***BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***

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# CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

September 30, 2018

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	DCDC
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,156,862	\$ 3,016,369	\$ 9,173,231	\$ 1,177,280
Investments	6,011,850	802,076	6,813,926	1,496,410
Receivables, net	1,192,382	891,992	2,084,374	146,362
Internal balances	(880,607)	880,607	-	-
Due from component unit	4,740	-	4,740	-
Inventories	5,420	59,915	65,335	-
Prepaid items	4,479	-	4,479	-
Restricted assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	112,732	112,732	-
Capital assets:				
Nondepreciable	1,384,811	107,408	1,492,219	-
Net depreciable capital assets	25,334,278	14,556,546	39,890,824	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>39,214,215</b>	<b>20,427,645</b>	<b>59,641,860</b>	<b>2,820,052</b>
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>				
Deferred charge on refunding	187,870	-	187,870	-
Deferred outflows - pensions (TMRS)	315,791	73,376	389,167	14,436
Deferred outflows - pensions (TESRS)	21,502	-	21,502	-
Deferred outflows - OPEB (TMRS)	14,558	-	14,558	-
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<b>539,721</b>	<b>73,376</b>	<b>613,097</b>	<b>14,436</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,150,672	346,686	1,497,358	137,982
Due to primary government	-	-	-	4,740
Customer deposits	-	112,732	112,732	-
Accrued interest payable	149,145	30,620	179,765	-
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year	1,705,199	574,552	2,279,751	-
Due in more than one year	22,939,577	6,402,100	29,341,677	30,876
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>25,944,593</b>	<b>7,466,690</b>	<b>33,411,283</b>	<b>173,598</b>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>				
Deferred inflows - pensions (TMRS)	160,141	31,093	191,234	6,541
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<b>160,141</b>	<b>31,093</b>	<b>191,234</b>	<b>6,541</b>
<b>Net Position</b>				
Net investment in capital assets	8,539,396	7,862,730	16,402,126	-
Restricted for:				
Debt service	2,265,712	-	2,265,712	-
Capital projects	15,682	-	15,682	-
PEG Fees	93,470	-	93,470	-
Tourism	171,724	-	171,724	-
Economic development	-	-	-	2,654,349
Unrestricted	2,563,218	5,140,508	7,703,726	-
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<b>\$ 13,649,202</b>	<b>\$ 13,003,238</b>	<b>\$ 26,652,440</b>	<b>\$ 2,654,349</b>

See Notes to Financial Statements.



# CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS

## STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues	
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions
<b>Primary Government</b>			
<b>Governmental Activities</b>			
General government	\$ 2,574,650	\$ -	\$ 1,911
Public safety	4,461,434	519,874	4,704
Public works	841,397	157,153	306,897
Culture and recreation	670,821	-	-
Community enhancement	824,133	-	-
Interest and fees on debt	656,507	-	-
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	<b>10,028,942</b>	<b>677,027</b>	<b>313,512</b>
<b>Business-Type Activities</b>			
Water and sewer	3,683,436	4,154,525	-
Refuse	1,001,909	1,337,205	-
<b>Total Business-Type Activities</b>	<b>4,685,345</b>	<b>5,491,730</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Primary Government</b>	<b>\$ 14,714,287</b>	<b>\$ 6,168,757</b>	<b>\$ 313,512</b>
<b>Component Unit</b>			
Dayton Community Development Corporation	\$ 1,187,733	\$ -	\$ -

**General Revenues:**

- Taxes
  - Property taxes
  - Sales taxes
  - Franchise fees and local taxes
- Investment income
- Other revenues
- Transfers

**Total General Revenues and Transfers**

**Change in Net Position**

Beginning net position

**Ending Net Position**

See Notes to Financial Statements.

**Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position**

<b>Primary Government</b>			<b>Component Unit</b>
<b>Governmental Activities</b>	<b>Business-Type Activities</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>DCDC</b>
\$ (2,572,739)	\$ -	\$ (2,572,739)	\$ -
(3,936,856)	-	(3,936,856)	-
(377,347)	-	(377,347)	-
(670,821)	-	(670,821)	-
(824,133)	-	(824,133)	-
(656,507)	-	(656,507)	-
<u>(9,038,403)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,038,403)</u>	<u>-</u>
-	471,089	471,089	-
-	335,296	335,296	-
-	806,385	806,385	-
<u>(9,038,403)</u>	<u>806,385</u>	<u>(8,232,018)</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (1,187,733)</u>
\$ 4,828,060	\$ -	\$ 4,828,060	\$ -
1,657,378	-	1,657,378	828,690
901,297	-	901,297	-
54,284	39,535	93,819	15,293
147,162	13,689	160,851	-
582,659	(582,659)	-	-
<u>8,170,840</u>	<u>(529,435)</u>	<u>7,641,405</u>	<u>843,983</u>
(867,563)	276,950	(590,613)	(343,750)
14,516,765	12,726,288	27,243,053	2,998,099
<u>\$ 13,649,202</u>	<u>\$ 13,003,238</u>	<u>\$ 26,652,440</u>	<u>\$ 2,654,349</u>

# CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS

## BALANCE SHEET

### GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

September 30, 2018

	<u>General</u>	<u>Debt Service</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>	<u>Nonmajor Funds</u>
<b><u>Assets</u></b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,331,670	\$ 2,146,435	\$ 2,524,302	\$ 153,690
Investments	2,001,472	-	4,010,378	-
Receivables, net	920,213	243,429	-	27,752
Due from component unit	4,740	-	-	-
Due from other funds	835,510	135,610	-	-
Prepaid items	4,479	-	-	-
Inventory	5,420	-	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 5,103,504</b>	<b>\$ 2,525,474</b>	<b>\$ 6,534,680</b>	<b>\$ 181,442</b>
<b><u>Liabilities</u></b>				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 828,335	\$ 16,333	\$ 296,286	\$ 9,718
Due to other funds	885,916	-	965,811	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1,714,251</b>	<b>16,333</b>	<b>1,262,097</b>	<b>9,718</b>
<b><u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u></b>				
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	482,068	243,429	-	-
<b><u>Fund Balances</u></b>				
Nonspendable:				
Prepaid items	4,479	-	-	-
Inventory	5,420	-	-	-
Restricted:				
Debt service	-	2,265,712	-	-
Capital projects	3,843	-	5,272,583	-
PEG fees	93,470	-	-	-
Tourism	-	-	-	171,724
Unassigned	2,799,973	-	-	-
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>	<b>2,907,185</b>	<b>2,265,712</b>	<b>5,272,583</b>	<b>171,724</b>
<b>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances</b>	<b>\$ 5,103,504</b>	<b>\$ 2,525,474</b>	<b>\$ 6,534,680</b>	<b>\$ 181,442</b>

**Total  
Governmental  
Funds**

\$ 6,156,097  
6,011,850  
1,191,394  
4,740  
971,120  
4,479  
5,420  
\$ 14,345,100

\$ 1,150,672  
1,851,727  
3,002,399

725,497

4,479  
5,420

2,265,712  
5,276,426  
93,470  
171,724  
2,799,973  
10,617,204

\$ 14,345,100

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**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**BALANCE SHEET TO THE**  
**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**  
September 30, 2018

Total fund balances – total governmental funds \$ 10,617,204

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, not reported in the governmental funds.

Capital assets - nondepreciable	1,384,811
Capital assets - net depreciable	<u>25,334,278</u>

26,719,089

Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.

725,497

An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of employee benefits to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in the governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position.

1,753

Some deferred outflows, deferred inflows, and liabilities, including bonds payable, net pension liability, and total other postemployment benefits liability, are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds.

Accrued interest payable	(149,145)
Noncurrent liabilities due in one year	(1,705,199)
Noncurrent liabilities due in more than one year	(22,939,577)
Deferred outflows - pensions	337,293
Deferred outflows - OPEB	14,558
Deferred inflows - pensions	(160,141)
Deferred charge on refunding	<u>187,870</u>

(24,414,341)

**Net Position of Governmental Activities**

\$ 13,649,202

See Notes to Financial Statements.

# CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	General	Debt Service	Capital Project	Nonmajor Funds
<b>Revenues</b>				
Property tax	\$ 3,037,745	\$ 1,753,448	\$ -	\$ -
Sales tax	1,657,378	-	-	-
Franchise fees and local taxes	490,753	-	-	118,736
Licenses and permits	157,153	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	296,528	-	-	10,369
Fines and forfeitures	372,588	-	-	-
Charges for services	147,286	-	-	-
Investment income	27,150	15,419	10,830	582
Contributions and donations	1,911	-	-	-
Payments in lieu of taxes	291,808	-	-	-
Other revenue	147,162	-	-	-
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>6,627,462</b>	<b>1,768,867</b>	<b>10,830</b>	<b>129,687</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
<b>Current:</b>				
General government	2,475,116	-	-	-
Public safety	3,042,478	-	1,788,802	-
Public works	890,614	-	-	-
Culture and recreation	407,351	-	-	-
Community enhancement	286,122	-	-	10,369
Community center	371,490	-	-	-
Tourism promotion	-	-	-	78,035
<b>Debt service:</b>				
Principal	35,764	1,220,000	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	7,495	460,025	-	-
Debt issuance costs	-	1,500	128,172	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>7,516,430</b>	<b>1,681,525</b>	<b>1,916,974</b>	<b>88,404</b>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<b>(888,968)</b>	<b>87,342</b>	<b>(1,906,144)</b>	<b>41,283</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>				
Transfers in	1,008,033	336,946	245,867	-
Transfers (out)	(745,867)	-	-	-
Bonds issued	-	-	6,595,000	-
Premium on bonds issued	-	-	233,172	-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources</b>	<b>262,166</b>	<b>336,946</b>	<b>7,074,039</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balances</b>	<b>(626,802)</b>	<b>424,288</b>	<b>5,167,895</b>	<b>41,283</b>
Beginning fund balances	3,533,987	1,841,424	104,688	130,441
<b>Ending Fund Balances</b>	<b>\$ 2,907,185</b>	<b>\$ 2,265,712</b>	<b>\$ 5,272,583</b>	<b>\$ 171,724</b>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

**Total  
Governmental  
Funds**

\$ 4,791,193  
1,657,378  
609,489  
157,153  
306,897  
372,588  
147,286  
53,981  
1,911  
291,808  
147,162  
8,536,846

2,475,116  
4,831,280  
890,614  
407,351  
296,491  
371,490  
78,035

1,255,764  
467,520  
129,672  
11,203,333

(2,666,487)

1,590,846  
(745,867)  
6,595,000  
233,172  
7,673,151

5,006,664

5,610,540  
\$ 10,617,204



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**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,**  
**AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE**  
**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES**  
**For the Year Ended September 30, 2018**

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

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	5,006,664
<p>Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.</p>		
Capital outlay		1,020,967
Depreciation expense		(1,196,665)
<p>Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.</p>		
		36,867
<p>An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of employee benefits to individual funds. The net revenue (expense) is reported with governmental activities.</p>		
		1,269
<p>The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases, certificates of obligation) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when they are first issued; whereas, these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. The net pension liability and total other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability and deferred outflows and deferred inflows related to the net pension liability and total OPEB liability are not reported in the governmental funds.</p>		
Accrued interest		(70,440)
Debt issued		(6,595,000)
Premium on bonds issued		(203,340)
Principal expenditures		1,255,764
Deferred charges		(18,707)
Net pension liability		296,802
Total OPEB liability		(30,545)
Deferred outflows - pensions		(13,241)
Deferred outflows - OPEB		13,271
Deferred inflows - pensions		(355,284)
Compensated absences		(15,945)
<b>Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b><u>(867,563)</u></b>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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# CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

### PROPRIETARY FUNDS

September 30, 2018

	Water and Sewer	Refuse	Total Proprietary Funds	Governmental Activities Internal Service
<b>Assets</b>				
<b>Current Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,679,102	\$ 1,337,267	\$ 3,016,369	\$ 765
Investments	802,076	-	802,076	-
Restricted assets - customer deposits	112,732	-	112,732	-
Receivables, net	674,371	217,621	891,992	988
Due from other funds	933,337	-	933,337	-
Inventories	59,915	-	59,915	-
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>4,261,533</b>	<b>1,554,888</b>	<b>5,816,421</b>	<b>1,753</b>
<b>Noncurrent Assets</b>				
Capital assets:				
Nondepreciable	81,223	26,185	107,408	-
Net depreciable capital assets	14,295,259	261,287	14,556,546	-
<b>Total Noncurrent Assets</b>	<b>14,376,482</b>	<b>287,472</b>	<b>14,663,954</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>18,638,015</b>	<b>1,842,360</b>	<b>20,480,375</b>	<b>1,753</b>
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>				
Deferred outflows - pensions	69,553	3,823	73,376	-
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<b>Current Liabilities</b>				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	181,420	165,266	346,686	-
Due to other funds	51,954	776	52,730	-
Customer deposits	112,732	-	112,732	-
Accrued interest payable	30,620	-	30,620	-
Current portion of compensated absences	9,552	-	9,552	-
Current portion of bonds payable, net	565,000	-	565,000	-
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>951,278</b>	<b>166,042</b>	<b>1,117,320</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Noncurrent Liabilities</b>				
Compensated absences	1,061	-	1,061	-
Bonds payable, net	6,236,224	-	6,236,224	-
Net pension liability	148,683	16,132	164,815	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>7,337,246</b>	<b>182,174</b>	<b>7,519,420</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>				
Deferred inflows - pensions	31,093	-	31,093	-
<b>Net Position</b>				
Net investment in capital assets	7,575,258	287,472	7,862,730	-
Unrestricted	3,763,971	1,376,537	5,140,508	1,753
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<b>\$ 11,339,229</b>	<b>\$ 1,664,009</b>	<b>\$ 13,003,238</b>	<b>\$ 1,753</b>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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# CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	Water and Sewer	Refuse	Total Proprietary Funds	Governmental Activities Internal Service
<b><u>Operating Revenues</u></b>				
Water and sewer charges	\$ 4,154,525	\$ -	\$ 4,154,525	\$ -
Sanitation	-	1,337,205	1,337,205	-
Other services	13,689	-	13,689	908,082
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	<b>4,168,214</b>	<b>1,337,205</b>	<b>5,505,419</b>	<b>908,082</b>
<b><u>Operating Expenses</u></b>				
Personnel services	1,086,114	56,880	1,142,994	907,116
Services	336,100	889,178	1,225,278	-
Supplies	85,943	2,667	88,610	-
Utilities	352,645	3,994	356,639	-
Repairs and maintenance	335,884	10,569	346,453	-
Depreciation	1,336,096	33,183	1,369,279	-
Miscellaneous	5,803	5,438	11,241	-
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>3,538,585</b>	<b>1,001,909</b>	<b>4,540,494</b>	<b>907,116</b>
<b>Operating Income</b>	<b>629,629</b>	<b>335,296</b>	<b>964,925</b>	<b>966</b>
<b><u>Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)</u></b>				
Investment income	29,550	9,985	39,535	303
Interest and fiscal agent charges	(144,851)	-	(144,851)	-
<b>Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)</b>	<b>(115,301)</b>	<b>9,985</b>	<b>(105,316)</b>	<b>303</b>
<b>Income Before Transfers</b>	<b>514,328</b>	<b>345,281</b>	<b>859,609</b>	<b>1,269</b>
<b><u>Transfers and Capital Contributions</u></b>				
Capital contribution	262,320	-	262,320	-
Transfers in	500,000	-	500,000	-
Transfers (out)	(1,118,813)	(226,166)	(1,344,979)	-
<b>Total Transfers and Capital Contributions</b>	<b>(356,493)</b>	<b>(226,166)</b>	<b>(582,659)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Change in Net Position</b>	<b>157,835</b>	<b>119,115</b>	<b>276,950</b>	<b>1,269</b>
Beginning net position	11,181,394	1,544,894	12,726,288	484
<b>Ending Net Position</b>	<b>\$ 11,339,229</b>	<b>\$ 1,664,009</b>	<b>\$ 13,003,238</b>	<b>\$ 1,753</b>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

# CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

### PROPRIETARY FUNDS (Page 1 of 2)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	<u>Water and Sewer</u>	<u>Refuse</u>	<u>Total Proprietary Funds</u>	<u>Governmental Activities Internal Service</u>
<b><u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</u></b>				
Receipts from customers	\$ 3,247,157	\$ 1,303,875	\$ 4,551,032	\$ -
Receipts from interfund charges	-	-	-	908,082
Payments to suppliers	(1,088,502)	(835,981)	(1,924,483)	(908,082)
Payments to employees	(1,079,877)	(52,809)	(1,132,686)	-
<b>Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</b>	<u>1,078,778</u>	<u>415,085</u>	<u>1,493,863</u>	<u>-</u>
<b><u>Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities</u></b>				
Transfer from other funds	500,000	-	500,000	-
Transfer to other funds	(1,118,813)	(226,166)	(1,344,979)	-
<b>Net Cash (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities</b>	<u>(618,813)</u>	<u>(226,166)</u>	<u>(844,979)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b><u>Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities</u></b>				
Capital purchases	26,689	-	26,689	-
Principal paid on capital debt	(545,000)	-	(545,000)	-
Interest paid on capital debt	(191,340)	-	(191,340)	-
<b>Net Cash (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities</b>	<u>(709,651)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(709,651)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b><u>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</u></b>				
Sale of investments	203,857	-	203,857	-
Interest on investments	29,550	9,985	39,535	303
<b>Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities</b>	<u>233,407</u>	<u>9,985</u>	<u>243,392</u>	<u>303</u>
<b>Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	(16,279)	198,904	182,625	303
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	1,808,113	1,138,363	2,946,476	462
<b>Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<u>\$ 1,791,834</u>	<u>\$ 1,337,267</u>	<u>\$ 3,129,101</u>	<u>\$ 765</u>
<b><u>Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents</u></b>				
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,679,102	\$ 1,337,267	\$ 3,016,369	\$ 765
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	112,732	-	112,732	-
<b>Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<u>\$ 1,791,834</u>	<u>\$ 1,337,267</u>	<u>\$ 3,129,101</u>	<u>\$ 765</u>

# CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

### PROPRIETARY FUNDS (Page 2 of 2)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	Water and Sewer	Refuse	Total Proprietary Funds	Governmental Activities Internal Service
<b><u>Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss)</u></b>				
<b><u>to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</u></b>				
Operating income	\$ 629,629	\$ 335,296	\$ 964,925	\$ 966
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation	1,336,096	33,183	1,369,279	-
<b>Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:</b>				
<b>(Increase) Decrease in:</b>				
Deferred outflows - pensions	43,141	5,688	48,829	-
Accounts receivable	11,024	(33,330)	(22,306)	-
Due from other funds	(933,337)	-	(933,337)	-
Inventories	31,912	-	31,912	-
<b>Increase (Decrease) in:</b>				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(4,039)	75,865	71,826	(966)
Due to other funds	(7,707)	474	(7,233)	-
Net pension liability	(60,933)	(1,996)	(62,929)	-
Deferred inflows - pensions	30,205	(95)	30,110	-
Customer deposits	10,740	-	10,740	-
Compensated absences	(6,176)	-	(6,176)	-
Accrued interest payable	(1,777)	-	(1,777)	-
<b>Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</b>	<b>\$ 1,078,778</b>	<b>\$ 415,085</b>	<b>\$ 1,493,863</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
Noncash investing, capital, and financing activities:				
Contributions of capital assets from governmental funds	\$ 262,320	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

See Notes to Financial Statements.



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# CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

### I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### A. Reporting Entity

The City of Dayton, Texas (the “City”) is a Home Rule City. The City operates under a “Mayor-Council” form of government and provides services authorized by its charter. Presently, these services include: public safety (police, fire, and EMS), public works (street and park maintenance), culture and recreation, community enhancement, and general administrative services.

The City Council is the principal legislative body of the City. The City Manager is appointed by a majority vote of the City Council and is responsible to the Council for the administration of all the affairs of the City. The City Manager is responsible for appointment and removal of department directors and employees, supervision and control of all City departments, and preparation of the annual budget.

The City is an independent political subdivision of the State of Texas governed by an elected council and a mayor and is considered a primary government. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these basic financial statements have been prepared based on considerations regarding the potential for inclusion of other entities, organizations, or functions as part of the City’s financial reporting entity. The component unit, as listed below, although legally separate, is considered part of the reporting entity. No other entities have been included in the City’s reporting entity. Additionally, as the City is considered a primary government for financial reporting purposes, its activities are not considered a part of any other governmental or other type of reporting entity.

Considerations regarding the potential for inclusion of other entities, organizations, or functions in the City’s financial reporting entity are based on criteria prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles. These same criteria are evaluated in considering whether the City is a part of any other governmental or other type of reporting entity. The overriding elements associated with prescribed criteria considered in determining that the City’s financial reporting entity status is that of a primary government are that it has a separately elected governing body, it is legally separate, and is fiscally independent of other state and local governments. Additionally prescribed criteria under generally accepted accounting principles include considerations pertaining to organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and considerations pertaining to organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity’s financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

#### **Discretely Presented Component Unit**

##### **Dayton Community Development Corporation**

In May 1996, the City formed the Dayton Community Development Corporation (the “Corporation”), which was created by voters approving an additional sales tax. The mission of the Corporation is to promote economic development within the City and surrounding areas. The Board is composed of seven directors (voting members) and four advisory directors (nonvoting), each of whom is appointed by the City Council. The City Council may remove a Board member from office at any time without cause. Not more than three members of the Board may be a member of City Council or any other officer or employee of the City. The Corporation has been included in the reporting entity as a discretely presented component unit. The City has the ability to impose its will on the Corporation because it approves the Corporation’s budget and the City is legally entitled to, and has, complete access to the Corporation’s economic resources. As a discretely presented

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
**For the Year Ended September 30, 2018**

component unit, the Corporation is reported in a separate column in the basic financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the City. The Corporation is funded by the levy of one-half of one percent sales and use tax. The Corporation has a September 30 year end. Financial statements for the Corporation may be obtained by contacting Rudy Zepeda, Director of Finance, City of Dayton, 117 Cook Street, Dayton, Texas 77535.

**B. Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the activities of the primary government and its component unit. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external customers for support. Likewise, the *primary government* is reported separately from a legally separate *component unit* for which the primary government is financially accountable.

**C. Basis of Presentation – Government-Wide Financial Statements**

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds and an internal service fund, while business-type activities incorporate data from the City's enterprise funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds.

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

**D. Basis of Presentation – Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements provide information about the City's funds. Separate statements for each fund category – governmental and proprietary – are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are reported as nonmajor funds.

The City reports the following governmental funds:

The *general fund* is used to account for all financial transactions not properly includable in other funds. The principal sources of revenues include local property taxes, sales taxes and franchise fees, licenses and permits, fines and forfeitures, and charges for services. Expenditures include general government, public safety, public works, culture and recreation, and community enhancement. The general fund is always considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

The *debt service fund* is used to account for the payment of interest and principal on all general obligation bonds and other long-term debt of the City. The primary source of revenue for debt service is local property taxes. The debt service fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

The *special revenue funds* are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The hotel and motel tax and community development special revenue funds are considered nonmajor funds for reporting purposes.

The *capital projects fund* is used to account for the expenditures of resources accumulated from the sale of long-term debt and related interest earnings for capital improvement projects. The capital projects fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

The City reports the following enterprise funds:

The *enterprise funds* are used to account for the operations that provide water and wastewater collection, wastewater treatment operations, and the operations that provide garbage services to the public. The services are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis will be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The water and sewer fund and refuse fund are considered major funds for reporting purposes.

Additionally, the City reports the following fund type:

*Internal service funds* account for services provided to other departments of the City, or to other governments, on a cost reimbursement basis. The employee benefit fund is used to account for insurance provided to City employees.

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

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

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

**E. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting**

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

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

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise fees, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Entitlements are recorded as revenues when all eligibility requirements are met, including any time requirements, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year end). Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year end). All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the City.

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

**1. 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. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary fund types consider temporary investments with maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

**2. Investments**

Investments, except for certain investment pools, commercial paper, money market funds, and investment contracts, are reported at fair value. The investment pools operate in accordance with appropriate state laws and regulations and are reported at amortized cost. Money market funds, which are short-term highly liquid debt instruments that may include U.S. Treasury and agency

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

obligations and commercial paper that have a remaining maturity of one year or less upon acquisition, are reported at amortized cost. Investments in nonparticipating interest earning contracts, such as certificates of deposits, are reported at cost.

The City has adopted a written investment policy regarding the investment of its funds as defined in the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code. In summary, the City is authorized to invest in the following:

- Direct obligations of the U.S. government
- Fully collateralized certificates of deposit and money market accounts
- Statewide investment pools

**3. Inventories and Prepaid Items**

Inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method and consist of supplies for infrastructure repairs and maintenance. The cost of such inventories is recorded as expenditure/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

The costs of governmental fund type inventories are recorded as expenditures when the related liability is incurred, (i.e., the purchase method). Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods (prepaid expenditures) are recognized as expenditures when utilized.

**4. Capital Assets**

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, infrastructure has been capitalized retroactively. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Interest costs incurred in connection with construction of enterprise fund capital assets are capitalized when the effects of capitalization materially impact the financial statements.

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

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government, as well as the component unit, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful years.

<u>Asset Description</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life</u>
Vehicles	5 to 7 years
Furniture and equipment	5 to 7 years
Water and sewer system	30 to 40 years
Buildings and improvements	50 years

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

**5. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources**

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

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. Deferred inflows of resources are recognized for the difference between the projected and actual investment earnings on the pension plan assets. This amount is deferred and amortized over a period of five years. At the fund level, the City has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable revenue*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount becomes available.

**6. Compensated Employee Absences**

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and compensatory time. Amounts accumulated may be paid to employees upon termination of employment or during employment in accordance with the City's personnel policy. The estimated amount of compensation for services provided that is expected to be liquidated with expendable, available financial resources is reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it when it matures or becomes due. Amounts of vested or accumulated vacation leave that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable, available financial resources are maintained separately and represent a reconciling item between the fund and government-wide presentations.

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
**For the Year Ended September 30, 2018**

**7. Long-Term Obligations**

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method, if material. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

The property tax rate is allocated each year between the general and debt service funds. The full amount estimated to be required for debt service on general obligation debt is provided by the tax along with interest earned in the debt service fund.

Assets acquired under the terms of capital leases are recorded as liabilities and capitalized in the government-wide financial statements at the present value of net minimum lease payments at inception of the lease. In the year of acquisition, capital lease transactions are recorded as other financing sources and as capital outlay expenditures in the general fund. Lease payments representing both principal and interest are recorded as expenditures in the general fund upon payment with an appropriate reduction of principal recorded in the government-wide financial statements.

**8. Net Position Flow Assumption**

Sometimes the City will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted net position and unrestricted net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the City's policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

**9. Fund Balance Flow Assumptions**

Sometimes the City will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the City's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.



**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
**For the Year Ended September 30, 2018**

**10. Fund Balance Policies**

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

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

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the City's highest level of decision-making authority. The City Council is the highest level of decision-making authority for the City that can, by adoption of an ordinance prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another ordinance) to remove or revise the limitation.

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The City Council may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

**11. Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**12. Pensions**

For the purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and the Texas Emergency Services Retirement System (TESRS) and additions to/deductions from TMRS's and TESRS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TMRS and TESRS. For this purpose, plan contributions are recognized in the period that compensation is reported for the employee, which is when contributions are legally due. Benefit payments and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

**13. Other Postemployment Benefits**

The City participates in a single-employer, unfunded, defined benefit group-term life insurance plan operated by TMRS known as the Supplemental Death Benefits Fund (SDBF). The City elected, by ordinance, to provide group-term life insurance coverage to both current and retired employees. The funding policy for the SDBF program is to assure that adequate resources are available to meet all death benefit payments for the upcoming year. Benefit payments are treated as being equal to the employer's yearly contributions for retirees. Benefit payments and refunds are due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Information about the City's OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and OPEB expense is provided by TMRS from reports prepared by their consulting actuary.

**G. Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses**

**1. Program Revenues**

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions (including special assessments) that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, and other internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

**2. Property Taxes**

Property taxes are levied during September of each year, are due upon receipt of the City's tax bill, and become delinquent on January 1 of the following year. The City's tax lien exists from January 1 (the assessment date) each year until the taxes are paid.

**3. Proprietary Funds Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses**

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

**II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. The original budget is adopted by the City Council prior to the beginning of the year. The legal level of control in the approved budget as defined by the charter is the department level in the general fund and all others are the fund level. No funds can be transferred or added to a budgeted item without Council approval. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year. Supplemental budget appropriations were made for the year ended September 30, 2018.

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

**III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS**

**A. Deposits and Investments**

As of September 30, 2018, the City had the following investments:

Investment Type	Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
TexPool	\$ 7,116,000	0.08
Certificates of deposit	500,000	0.41
Total	\$ 7,616,000	
Portfolio weighted average maturity		0.10

As of September 30, 2018, the Corporation had the following investments:

Investment Type	Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
TexPool	\$ 1,000,175	0.08
Certificates of deposit	500,000	0.41
Total	\$ 1,500,175	
Portfolio weighted average maturity		0.19

*Credit risk.* The City's policy requires that investment pools must be rated no lower than 'AAA' or 'AAA-m'. Bankers' acceptances must be issued in the United States and carry a rating of 'A1'/'P1' as provided by two of the top nationally recognized rating agencies. As of September 30, 2018, the City's investments in TexPool were rated 'AAAm' by Standard & Poor's.

*Custodial credit risk – deposits.* In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City's investment policy requires funds on deposit at the depository bank to be collateralized by securities with a collective fair value of at least 103 percent. As of September 30, 2018, the fair values of pledged securities and FDIC coverage exceeded bank balances. As of September 30, 2018, the Corporation had bank balances that exceeded the fair values of pledged securities and FDIC coverage.

*Custodial credit risk – investments.* For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City's investment policy requires that it will seek to safekeeping securities at financial institutions, avoiding physical possession. Further, all trades, where applicable, are executed by delivery versus payment to ensure that securities are deposited in the City's safekeeping account prior to the release of funds.

*Interest rate risk.* In accordance with its investment policy, the City manages its exposure to declines in fair values by structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and invest operating funds primarily in short-term securities.

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

**TexPool**

TexPool was established as a trust company with the Treasurer of the State of Texas as trustee, segregated from all other trustees, investments, and activities of the trust company. The State Comptroller of Public Accounts exercises oversight responsibility over TexPool. Oversight includes the ability to significantly influence operations, designation of management, and accountability for fiscal matters. Additionally, the State Comptroller has established an advisory board composed of both participants in TexPool and other persons who do not have a business relationship with TexPool. The advisory board members review the investment policy and management fee structure. Finally, Standard & Poor's rates TexPool 'AAAm'. As a requirement to maintain the rating, weekly portfolio information must be submitted to Standard & Poor's, as well as to the office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts for review.

TexPool is an external investment pool measured at amortized cost. In order to meet the criteria to be recorded at amortized cost, Texpool must transact at a stable net asset value per share and maintain certain maturity, quality, liquidity, and diversification requirements within TexPool. TexPool transacts at a net asset value of \$1.00 per share, has weighted average maturities of 60 days or less, and weighted average lives of 120 days or less. Investments held are highly rated by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, have no more than five percent of portfolio with one issuer (excluding U.S. government securities), and can meet reasonably foreseeable redemptions. TexPool has a redemption notice period of one day and may redeem daily. TexPool's authority may only impose restrictions on redemptions in the event of a general suspension of trading on major securities markets, general banking moratorium, or national state of emergency that affects TexPool's liquidity.

**B. Receivables**

The following comprise receivable balances at year end for governmental funds, enterprise funds, and the discretely presented component unit:

	<u>General</u>	<u>Debt Service</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental</u>	<u>Component Unit</u>
Property tax	\$ 482,068	\$ 243,429	\$ -	\$ -
Sales tax	291,337	-	-	146,362
Other tax	139,417	-	-	-
Other	7,391	-	27,752	-
	<u>\$ 920,213</u>	<u>\$ 243,429</u>	<u>\$ 27,752</u>	<u>\$ 146,362</u>
	<u>Water and Sewer</u>	<u>Refuse</u>	<u>Internal Service</u>	
Accounts	\$ 739,857	\$ 221,909	\$ 988	
Other	5,127	-	-	
Less allowance	(70,613)	(4,288)	-	
	<u>\$ 674,371</u>	<u>\$ 217,621</u>	<u>\$ 988</u>	

# CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

### C. Capital Assets

A summary of changes in governmental activities capital assets for the year end is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	(Decreases)	Ending Balance
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,384,811	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,384,811
<b>Total capital assets, not being depreciated</b>	1,384,811	-	-	1,384,811
Other capital assets:				
Infrastructure	4,651,609	50,369	-	4,701,978
Buildings and improvements	23,138,223	272,633	-	23,410,856
Machinery and equipment	5,859,524	697,965	-	6,557,489
<b>Total other capital assets</b>	33,649,356	1,020,967	-	34,670,323
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Infrastructure	(1,292,312)	(210,150)	-	(1,502,462)
Buildings and improvements	(2,951,996)	(507,608)	-	(3,459,604)
Machinery and equipment	(3,895,072)	(478,907)	-	(4,373,979)
<b>Total accumulated depreciation</b>	(8,139,380)	(1,196,665)	-	(9,336,045)
Other capital assets, net	25,509,976	(175,698)	-	25,334,278
<b>Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net</b>	\$ 26,894,787	\$ (175,698)	\$ -	26,719,089
		Less debt associated with capital assets		(23,624,464)
		Plus unspent bond proceeds		5,256,901
		Plus deferred charge on refunding		187,870
		<b>Net Investment in Capital Assets</b>		<b>\$ 8,539,396</b>

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government	\$ 75,685
Public safety	499,002
Public works	274,427
Culture and recreation	265,914
Community enhancement	81,637
<b>Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense</b>	<b>\$ 1,196,665</b>

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

A summary of changes in business-type activities capital assets for the year end was as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>(Decreases)</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 107,408	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 107,408
Construction in progress	463,626	-	(463,626)	-
<b>Total capital assets not being depreciated</b>	<u>571,034</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(463,626)</u>	<u>107,408</u>
Other capital assets:				
Building and improvements	3,086,121	-	-	3,086,121
Machinery and equipment	2,095,304	245,679	-	2,340,983
Water and sewer system	28,034,187	453,579	-	28,487,766
<b>Total other capital assets</b>	<u>33,215,612</u>	<u>699,258</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,914,870</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Building and improvements	(563,863)	(146,603)	-	(710,466)
Machinery and equipment	(1,363,416)	(147,718)	-	(1,511,134)
Water and sewer system	(16,061,766)	(1,074,958)	-	(17,136,724)
<b>Total accumulated depreciation</b>	<u>(17,989,045)</u>	<u>(1,369,279)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(19,358,324)</u>
Other capital assets, net	15,226,567	(670,021)	-	14,556,546
<b>Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net</b>	<u>\$ 15,797,601</u>	<u>\$ (670,021)</u>	<u>\$ (463,626)</u>	<u>14,663,954</u>
			Less associated debt	(6,801,224)
			<b>Net Investment in Capital Assets</b>	<u>\$ 7,862,730</u>

Depreciation was charged to business-type functions as follows:

Water and sewer	\$ 1,336,096
Refuse	33,183
<b>Total Business-Type Activities Depreciation Expense</b>	<u>\$ 1,369,279</u>

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

**D. Long-Term Debt**

The following is a summary of changes in the City's long-term liabilities for the year end. In general, the City uses the general and debt service funds to liquidate governmental long-term liabilities.

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Amounts Due Within One Year</u>
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>					
Bonds, notes and other payables:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 10,285,000	\$ -	\$ 805,000	\$ 9,480,000	* \$ 835,000
Tax anticipation notes	815,000	-	230,000	585,000	*
Certificates of obligation	6,680,000	6,595,000	185,000	13,090,000	*
<b>Total bonds, notes, and         and other payables</b>	<u>17,780,000</u>	<u>6,595,000</u>	<u>1,220,000</u>	<u>23,155,000</u>	<u>1,585,000</u>
Plus deferred amounts:					
Issuance premiums	148,034	233,172	29,832	351,374	*
Capital leases	153,854	-	35,764	118,090	*
Other liabilities:					
Net pension liability (TMRS)	937,942	-	282,479	655,463	-
Net pension liability (TESRS)	85,603	-	14,323	71,280	-
Total OPEB liability (TMRS)	171,144	30,545	-	201,689	-
Compensated absences	75,935	184,139	168,194	91,880	82,692
<b>Total Governmental         Activities</b>	<u>\$ 19,352,512</u>	<u>\$ 7,042,856</u>	<u>\$ 1,750,592</u>	<u>\$ 24,644,776</u>	<u>\$ 1,705,199</u>

**Long-term liabilities due in more than one year**     \$ 22,939,577

**\*Debt associated with governmental activity capital assets**     \$ 23,624,464

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Amounts Due Within One Year</u>
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>					
General obligation bonds	\$ 6,880,000	\$ -	\$ 545,000	\$ 6,335,000	* \$ 565,000
<b>Total bonds payable</b>	<u>6,880,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>545,000</u>	<u>6,335,000</u>	<u>565,000</u>
Plus deferred amounts:					
Issuance premiums	512,846	-	46,622	466,224	*
Other liabilities:					
Net pension liability (TMRS)	227,744	-	62,929	164,815	-
Compensated absences	16,789	33,735	39,911	10,613	9,552
<b>Total Business-Type         Activities</b>	<u>\$ 7,637,379</u>	<u>\$ 33,735</u>	<u>\$ 694,462</u>	<u>\$ 6,976,652</u>	<u>\$ 574,552</u>

**Long-term liabilities due in more than one year**     \$ 6,402,100

**\*Debt associated with capital assets**     \$ 6,801,224

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

The following is a summary of changes in the Corporation's long-term liabilities for the year end:

<b>Component Unit:</b>	<b>Beginning Balance</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Reductions</b>	<b>Ending Balance</b>	<b>Amounts Due Within One Year</b>
Net pension liability (TMRS)	\$ 43,558	\$ -	\$ 12,682	\$ 30,876	\$ -
<b>Total Component Unit Activities</b>	<b>\$ 43,558</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 12,682</b>	<b>\$ 30,876</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Long-term liabilities applicable to the City's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and, accordingly, are not reported as fund liabilities in the governmental funds. Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather is recognized as an expenditure when due.

The general fund liquidates the governmental activities portion of the compensated absences liability, the net pension liability through the Texas Municipal Retirement System plan, the net pension liability through the Texas Emergency Services Retirement System plan, and the total other postemployment benefits liability.

Long-term debt at year end was comprised of the following debt issues:

<b>Description</b>	<b>Original Issue</b>	<b>Interest Rates</b>	<b>Balance</b>
<b><u>Governmental Activities:</u></b>			
<b>General Obligation Bonds</b>			
2008 general obligation bonds	\$ 13,255,000	4.00-5.25%	\$ 1,525,000
2017 general obligation refunding bonds	8,045,000	2.23%	7,955,000
	<b>Total General Obligation Bonds</b>		<b>9,480,000</b>
<b>Tax Anticipation Notes</b>			
2012 tax anticipation notes	\$ 700,000	1.30-2.00%	120,000
2017 tax anticipation notes	575,000	1.68%	465,000
	<b>Total Tax Anticipation Notes</b>		<b>585,000</b>
<b>Certificates of Obligation</b>			
2015 certificates of obligation	\$ 6,990,000	2.00-4.00%	6,495,000
2018 certificates of obligation	6,595,000	2.00-4.00%	6,595,000
	<b>Total Certificates of Obligation</b>		<b>13,090,000</b>
<b>Capital Leases</b>	<b>\$ 335,000</b>	<b>2.6-3.5%</b>	<b>118,090</b>
	<b>Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Debt</b>		<b>\$ 23,273,090</b>
<b><u>Business-Type Activities:</u></b>			
<b>General Obligation Bonds</b>			
2016 general obligation refunding bonds	\$ 6,880,000	2.00-4.00%	\$ 6,335,000
	<b>Total General Obligation Bonds</b>		<b>\$ 6,335,000</b>



**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

The annual requirements to amortize debt issues outstanding at year end were as follows:

Year Ending Sept. 30	Governmental Activities					
	General Obligation Bonds		Certificates of Obligation		Tax Anticipation Notes	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2019	\$ 835,000	\$ 224,443	\$ 515,000	\$ 445,460	\$ 235,000	\$ 8,046
2020	870,000	190,961	665,000	395,969	115,000	4,914
2021	895,000	163,403	540,000	382,094	115,000	2,982
2022	920,000	143,166	555,000	367,419	120,000	1,008
2023	940,000	122,427	570,000	349,919	-	-
2024-2028	5,020,000	284,883	3,190,000	1,420,375	-	-
2029-2033	-	-	4,275,000	806,578	-	-
2034-2038	-	-	2,780,000	164,894	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 9,480,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,129,283</b>	<b>\$ 13,090,000</b>	<b>\$ 4,332,707</b>	<b>\$ 585,000</b>	<b>\$ 16,950</b>

Year Ending Sept. 30	Business-Type Activities General Obligation Bonds	
	Principal	Interest
	2019	\$ 565,000
2020	575,000	170,750
2021	590,000	159,100
2022	600,000	147,200
2023	615,000	131,975
2024-2028	3,390,000	335,675
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 6,335,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,126,850</b>

General obligation bonds, tax anticipation notes, and certificates of obligation are direct obligations of the City for which its full faith and credit are pledged. Repayment of general obligation bonds, certificates of obligation, and tax anticipation notes are from taxes levied on all taxable property located within the City. The City has issued debt for the purpose of capital asset acquisition and infrastructure improvements.

During fiscal year 2018, the City issued Combination Tax and Limited Pledge Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2018 in the amount of \$6,595,000. Proceeds from the sale of the Certificates will be used for projects related to City hall, the City's civic center, streets, sidewalks, and drainage. The Certificate mature on February 1, 2038 and have an interest rate range of 2.00% - 4.00%.

Annual debt service requirements to retire outstanding capital leases are as follows:

Year Ending Sept. 30	Governmental Activities	
	Principal	Interest
2019	\$ 37,507	\$ 5,752
2020	39,334	3,925
2021	41,249	2,009
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 118,090</b>	<b>\$ 11,686</b>

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

The assets acquired through capital leases are as follows:

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>
<b>Assets:</b>	
Machinery and equipment	\$ 335,000
Less: accumulated depreciation	(113,063)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 221,937</b>

**E. Interfund Transactions**

The composition of interfund balances as of year end is as follows:

<b>Receivable Fund</b>	<b>Payable Fund</b>	<b>Amounts</b>
General	Capital project	\$ 782,780
General	Water and sewer	51,954
General	Refuse	776
Debt service	General	119,277
Debt service	Capital project	16,333
Water and sewer	General	766,639
Water and sewer	Capital project	166,698
		<b>\$ 1,904,457</b>

Amounts recorded as “due to/from” are considered to be temporary loans and will be repaid during the following year.

Transfers between the primary government funds during the 2018 fiscal year were as follows:

	<b>Transfers In</b>	<b>Transfers Out</b>
<b>Governmental Funds:</b>		
Individual major governmental funds:		
General	\$ 1,008,033	\$ 745,867
Capital project	245,867	-
Debt service	336,946	-
<b>Total Governmental Funds</b>	<b>1,590,846</b>	<b>745,867</b>
<b>Enterprise Funds:</b>		
Individual major enterprise funds:		
Water and sewer	500,000	1,118,813
Refuse	-	226,166
<b>Total Enterprise Funds</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>1,344,979</b>
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>\$ 2,090,846</b>	<b>\$ 2,090,846</b>

Amounts transferred between funds relate to amounts collected by general fund, water and sewer fund, and the refuse fund for various governmental expenditures, capital projects, and debt payments.

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

**F. Fund Equity**

Funds restricted by enabling legislation are \$171,724 and \$93,470, related to tourism and communications respectively.

**G. Restatement of Net Position**

Beginning net position for governmental activities was restated for the implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* (GASB 75).

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>
<b>Prior year ending net position as reported</b>	\$ 14,686,622
Total OPEB Liability (TMRS)	(171,144)
Deferred outflows - OPEB	1,287
Beginning net position - restated	\$ 14,516,765

**IV. OTHER INFORMATION**

**A. 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 disasters for which the City participates along with 2,617 other entities in the Texas Municipal League’s Intergovernmental Risk Pools (the “Pool”). The Pool purchases commercial insurance at group rates for participants in the Pool. The City has no additional risk or responsibility to the Pool outside of the payment of insurance premiums. The City has not significantly reduced insurance coverage or had settlements that exceeded coverage amounts for the past three years.

**B. Contingent Liabilities**

Amounts received or receivable from granting agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amounts of expenditures that may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. Claim liabilities are calculated considering the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends, including frequency and amount of payouts, and other economic and social factors. No claim liabilities are reported at year end.

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

**C. Pension Plans**

**1. Texas Municipal Retirement System**

Plan Description

The City participates as one of 883 plans in the nontraditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined benefit pension plan administered by TMRS. TMRS is an agency created by the State of Texas and administered in accordance with the TMRS Act, Subtitle G, Title 8, Texas Government Code (the "TMRS Act") as an agent multiple-employer retirement system for municipal employees in the State of Texas. The TMRS Act places the general administration and management of TMRS with a six-member Board of Trustees (the "Board"). Although the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Board, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State of Texas. TMRS's defined benefit pension plan is a tax-qualified plan under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. TMRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that can be obtained at [www.tmr.com](http://www.tmr.com).

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

Benefits Provided

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

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

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

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Employee deposit rate	7.00%	7.00%
Matching ratio (City to employee)	2 to 1	2 to 1
Years required for vesting	5	5
Service requirement eligibility (expressed as age/yrs of service)	60/5, 0/20	60/5, 0/20
Updated service credit	100% Transfers	100% Transfers
Annuity increase (to retirees)	70% of CPI	70% of CPI

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At the December 31, 2017 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	46
Inactive employees entitled to, but not yet receiving, benefits	67
Active employees	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>203</b>

Contributions

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

Employees for the City were required to contribute seven percent of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City were 7.46 percent and 7.41 percent in calendar years 2018 and 2017, respectively. The City's contributions to TMRS for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018 were \$331,541, which were equal to the required contributions.

Net Pension Liability

The City's Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2017 and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the NPL was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions

The TPL in the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.50% per year
Overall payroll growth	3.00% per year
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Salary increases were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members, retirees, and beneficiaries were based on the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment, with male rates multiplied by 109 percent and female rates multiplied by 103 percent. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements. For disabled annuitants, the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment are used with male rates multiplied by 109 percent and female rates multiplied by 103 percent with a three-year set-forward for both males and females. In addition, a three percent minimum mortality rate is applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements subject to the three percent floor.

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

The actuarial assumptions were developed primarily from the actuarial investigation of the experience of TMRS over the four-year period from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2014. They were adopted in 2015 and first used in the December 31, 2015 actuarial valuation. The post-retirement mortality assumption for healthy annuitants and annuity purchase rate are based on the mortality experience investigation study covering 2009 through 2011 and dated December 31, 2013. In conjunction with these changes first used in the December 31, 2013 valuation, TMRS adopted the EAN actuarial cost method and a one-time change to the amortization policy. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with an emphasis on both capital appreciation, as well as the production of income, in order to satisfy the short-term and long-term funding needs of TMRS.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. In determining their best estimate of a recommended investment return assumption under the various alternative asset allocation portfolios, the actuary focused on the area between (1) arithmetic mean (aggressive) without an adjustment for time (conservative) and (2) the geometric mean (conservative) with an adjustment for time (aggressive). The target allocation and best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)</u>
Domestic Equity	17.5%	4.55%
International Equity	17.5%	6.10%
Core Fixed Income	10.0%	1.00%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.0%	3.65%
Real Return	10.0%	4.03%
Real Estate	10.0%	5.00%
Absolute Return	10.0%	4.00%
Private Equity	5.0%	8.00%
<b>Total</b>	<u>100.0%</u>	

Discount Rate

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

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

Changes in the NPL

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (A)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (B)	Net Pension Liability (A) - (B)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	\$ 540,698	\$ -	\$ 540,698
Interest	517,680	-	517,680
Difference between expected and actual experience	81,411	-	81,411
Contributions - employer	-	313,664	(313,664)
Contributions - employee	-	296,309	(296,309)
Net investment income	-	892,777	(892,777)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(532,131)	(532,131)	-
Administrative expense	-	(4,637)	4,637
Other changes	-	(235)	235
<b>Net Changes</b>	<b>607,658</b>	<b>965,747</b>	<b>(358,089)</b>
Balance at December 31, 2016	7,665,045	6,455,802	1,209,243
<b>Balance at December 31, 2017</b>	<b>\$ 8,272,703</b>	<b>\$ 7,421,549</b>	<b>\$ 851,154</b>

Sensitivity of the NPL to Changes in the Discount Rate

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

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (5.75%)	Discount Rate (6.75%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (7.75%)
	City's Net Pension Liability	\$ 2,010,095	\$ 851,154

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in a separately-issued TMRS financial report. That report may be obtained on the Internet at [www.tmr.com](http://www.tmr.com).

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

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018, the City recognized net pension expense of \$425,266.

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

At September 30, 2018, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 97,944	\$ -
Changes in actuarial assumptions	49,072	-
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	-	197,775
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	256,587	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 403,603</b>	<b>\$ 197,775</b>

\$256,587 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the NPL for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<b>Fiscal Year Ended September 30</b>	<b>Pension Expense</b>
2019	\$ 90,382
2020	19,416
2021	(69,153)
2022	(91,404)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ (50,759)</b>

**2. Texas Emergency Services Retirement System**

Plan Description

The City participates in a cost-sharing multiple employer pension plan that has a special funding situation. The plan is administered by the TESRS and established and administered by the State of Texas (the "State") to provide pension benefits for emergency services personnel who serve without significant monetary remuneration. At August 31, 2017, there were 235 contributing fire and/or emergency services department members participating in TESRS. Eligible participants include volunteer emergency services personnel who are members in good standing of a member department.

On August 31, 2017, the pension system membership consisted of:

Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	3,104
Terminated members entitled to, but not yet receiving, benefits	2,208
Active participants	4,046



**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
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Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the TESRS's fiduciary net position is available in a separately-issued Comprehensive Annual Financial Report that includes financial statements and Required Supplementary Information. TESRS issues a publicly available Annual Financial Report, which includes financial statements, notes, and Required Supplementary Information, which can be obtained at [www.tesrs.org](http://www.tesrs.org). The separately issued actuarial valuations that may be of interest are also available at the same link.

Benefits Provided

Senate Bill 411, 65th Legislature, Regular Session (1977), created TESRS and established the applicable benefit provisions. The 79th Legislature, Regular Session (2005), re-codified the provisions and gave the TESRS Board of Trustees (the "Board") authority to establish vesting requirements, contribution levels, benefit formulas, and eligibility requirements by Board rule. The benefit provisions include retirement benefits, as well as death and disability benefits. Members are 50 percent vested after the tenth year of service, with the vesting percentage increasing ten percent for each of the next five years of service so that a member becomes 100 percent vested with 15 years of service.

Upon reaching age 55, each vested member may retire and receive a monthly pension equal to his vested percentage multiplied by six times the governing body's average monthly contribution over the member's years of qualified service. For years of service in excess of 15 years, this monthly benefit is increased at the rate of 6.2 percent compounded annually. There is no provision for automatic postretirement benefit increases.

On and off-duty death benefits and on-duty disability benefits are dependent on whether or not the member was engaged in the performance of duties at the time of death or disability. Death benefits include a lump sum amount or continuing monthly payments to a member's surviving spouse and dependent children.

Funding Policy

Contributions are made by governing bodies for the participating departments. No contributions are required from the individuals who are members of TESRS, nor are they allowed. The governing bodies of each participating department are required to make contributions for each month a member performs emergency services for a department (this minimum contribution is \$36 per member and the department may make a higher monthly contribution for its members). This is referred to as a Part One contribution, which is the legacy portion of the TESRS contribution that directly impacts future retiree annuities.

The State is required to contribute an amount necessary to make TESRS "actuarially sound" each year, which may not exceed one-third of the total of all contributions made by participating governing bodies in a particular year.

The Board rule defining contributions was amended effective July 27, 2014 to add the potential for actuarially determined Part Two contributions that would be required only if the expected future annual contributions from the State are not enough with the Part One contributions to provide an adequate contribution arrangement as determined by the most recent actuarial valuation. This Part Two portion, which is actuarially determined as a percentage of the Part One portion (not to exceed 15 percent), is to be actuarially adjusted near the end of each even-numbered calendar year based on

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

the most recent actuarial valuation. Based on the actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2016, the Part Two contributions were established by the Board to be two percent, of the Part One contributions beginning September 1, 2017.

Additional contributions may be made by governing bodies within two years of joining TESRS to grant up to ten years of credit for service per member. Prior service purchased must have occurred before the department began participation in TESRS.

A small subset of participating departments has a different contribution arrangement that is being phased out over time. In this arrangement, contributions made in addition to the monthly contributions for active members are made by local governing bodies on a pay-as-you-go basis for members who were pensioners when their respective departments merged into TESRS. There is no actuarial impact associated with this arrangement as the pay-as-you-go contributions made by these governing bodies are always equal to benefit payments paid by TESRS.

Contributions

The contribution requirement per active emergency services personnel member per month is not actuarially determined. Rather, the minimum contribution provisions were set by Board rule, and there is no maximum contribution rate. For the fiscal year ending August 31, 2017, total contributions (dues, prior service, and interest on prior service financing) of \$13,738 were paid by the City. The State appropriated \$1,583,825 for the fiscal year ending August 31, 2017 to the plan as a whole.

Actuarial Assumptions

The TPL in the August 31, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial valuation date	8/31/2017
Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Amortization method	Level dollar, open
Remaining amortization period	30 years
Asset valuation method	Market value smoothed by a 5-year deferred recognition method with an 80%/120% corridor on market value
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return*	7.75%
Projected salary increases	N/A
*Includes inflation at	3.00%
Cost of living adjustments	None

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Lives Mortality Tables for males and for females projected to 2024 by scale AA. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future net real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These components 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

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

(currently 4.97%) and by adding expected inflation (3.00%). In addition, the final 7.75 percent assumption reflected a reduction of 0.22 percent for adverse deviation.

The target allocation and expected arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Net Real Rate of Return</u>
Equities		
Large cap domestic	32.0%	5.72%
Small cap domestic	10.0%	5.96%
Developed international	21.0%	6.21%
Emerging markets	6.0%	7.18%
Master limited partnership	5.0%	7.61%
Fixed income		
Domestic	21.0%	1.61%
International	5.0%	1.81%
<b>Total</b>	<u>100.0%</u>	
Weighted average		4.97%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75 percent. No projection of cash flows was used to determine the discount rate because the August 31, 2017 actuarial valuation showed that expected contributions would pay the normal cost and amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) in 30 years using the conservative level dollar amortization method. Because of the 30-year amortization period with the conservative amortization method and with a lower value of assets, the pension plan's fiduciary net position is expected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive 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.

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The following presents the NPL of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 7.75 percent, as well as what the City's NPL would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.75%) or one percentage point higher (8.75%) than the current rate:

	<u>1% Decrease in Discount Rate (6.75%)</u>	<u>Discount Rate (7.75%)</u>	<u>1% Increase in Discount Rate (8.75%)</u>
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 133,110	\$ 71,280	\$ 32,275

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

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

At August 31, 2017, the City reported a liability of \$71,280 for its proportionate share of the plan's net pension liability. The amount recognized by the City as its proportionate share of the NPL, the related State support, and the total portion of the NPL that was associated with the City were as follows:

City's proportionate share of the collective NPL	\$	71,280
*State's proportionate share that is associated with the City		23,342
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>94,622</b>

*\*Calculated using the City's proportionate share of contributions multiplied by the State's share of the collective NPL.*

The TPL used to calculate the NPL was determined by an actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2017. GASB Statement No. 68 requires the NPL to be measured as of a date no earlier than the end of the employer's prior fiscal year. TESRS did not roll forward (nor did they provide the necessary information for the participants to roll forward) the NPL to be measured as of a date no earlier than the end of the City's prior fiscal year. While the City acknowledges that the measurement date does not fall within this 12 month period, the City elected to honor the conservatism principle and report a NPL measured as of August 31, 2017. The City used the assumption that any differences in NPL measured as of August 31, 2017 versus September 30, 2017 would be immaterial. The employer's proportion of the NPL was based on the employer's contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2016 through August 31, 2017.

At August 31, 2017, the employer's proportion of the collective NPL was 0.297 percent, which was a decrease of 0.014 percent from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2016.

There were no changes of assumptions or other inputs that affected measurement of the TPL during the measurement period.

There were no changes of benefit terms that affected measurement of the TPL during the measurement period.

For the year ended August 31, 2017, the City recognized pension expense of \$14,956. The City recognized on-behalf revenues of \$4,704 calculated by taking the State's total contributions to TESRS multiplied by the City's proportionate share.

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

At August 31, 2017, the City reported its proportionate share of the TESRS's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings	\$ 6,647
Changes in assumptions	1,041
Changes in proportion and employer and proportionate share of contributions	76
Contributions paid to TESRS subsequent to the measurement date	13,738
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 21,502</b>

The net amounts of the employer's balances of deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<b>Fiscal Years Ended September 30</b>	<b>Pension Expense</b>
2019	\$ 3,354
2020	6,153
2021	(295)
2022	(1,448)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 7,764</b>

**3. Aggregate Total Pension Expenses/Expenditures**

The City recognized aggregate total pension expenses/expenditures of \$440,222 during the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018 related to the City's TMRS and TESRS pension plans.

**D. Other Postemployment Benefits**

**TMRS Supplemental Death Benefit Fund**

Plan Description

The City participates in an OPEB plan administered by TMRS. TMRS administers the defined benefit group-term life insurance plan known as the SDBF. This is a voluntary program in which participating member cities may elect, by ordinance, to provide group-term life insurance coverage for their active members, including or not including retirees. Employers may terminate coverage under, and discontinue participation in, the SDBF by adopting an ordinance before November 1 of any year to be effective the following January 1.

The member city contributes to the SDBF at a contractually required rate (based on the covered payroll of employee members) as determined by an annual actuarial valuation. The rate is equal to the cost of providing one-year term life insurance. The funding policy for the SDBF program is to assure that adequate resources are available to meet all death benefit payments for the upcoming year. The intent is not to pre-fund retiree term life insurance during employees' entire careers. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB 75. As such, the

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

SDBF is considered to be a single-employer unfunded OPEB defined benefit plan with benefit payments treated as being equal to the employer's yearly contributions for retirees.

The contributions to the SDBF are pooled for investment purposes with those of the Pension Trust Fund (PTF). The TMRS Act requires the PTF to allocate a five percent interest credit from investment income to the SDBF on an annual basis each December 31 based on the mean balance in the SDBF during the year.

Benefits

The death benefit for active employees provides a lump-sum payment approximately equal to the employee's annual salary (calculated based on the employee's actual earnings, for the 12-month period preceding the month of death). The death benefit for retirees is considered an OPEB and is a fixed amount of \$7,500. As the SDBF covers both active and retiree participants with no segregation of assets, the SDBF is considered to be an unfunded OPEB plan (i.e., no assets are accumulated). Participation in the SDBF as of December 31, 2017 is summarized below:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	29
Inactive employees entitled to, but not yet receiving, benefits	10
Active employees	90
Total	129

Total OPEB Liability

The City's total OPEB liability of \$201,689 was measured as of December 31, 2017 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3.50% to 10.50% including inflation
Discount rate	3.31%*
Retirees' share of benefit-related costs	Zero
Administrative expenses	All administrative expenses are paid through the PTF and accounted for under reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 68.
Mortality rates-service retirees	RP2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% and projects on a fully generational basis with scale BB.
Mortality rates-disabled retirees	RP2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% with a 3-year set-forward for both males and females. The rate are projected on a fully generational basis with scale BB to account for future mortality improvements subject to the 3% floor.

\* The discount rate is based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2017.

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2014.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

		<b>Total OPEB Liability</b>	
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	\$	9,731	
Interest		6,621	
Changes of assumptions		15,885	
Benefit payments*		(1,692)	
	<b>Net Changes</b>	<b>30,545</b>	
Beginning balance		171,144	
	<b>Ending Balance</b>	<b>\$ 201,689</b>	

\* Benefit payments are treated as being equal to the employer's yearly contributions for retirees due to the SDBF being considered an unfunded OPEB plan under GASB 75.

There were no changes of assumptions or other inputs that affected measurement of the total OPEB liability during the measurement period.

There were no changes of benefit terms that affected measurement of the total OPEB liability during the measurement period.

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

	<b>1% Decrease in Discount Rate (2.31%)</b>	<b>Discount Rate (3.31%)</b>	<b>1% Increase in Discount Rate (4.31%)</b>
City's Total OPEB Liability	\$ 242,412	\$ 201,689	\$ 170,169

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended September 30, 2018, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$19,054. The City reported deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

		<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>
Changes in actuarial assumptions	\$	13,182
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		1,376
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>14,558</b>

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

\$1,376 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019.

Amounts reported as deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

<u>Year Ended</u> <u>September 30</u>	<u>OPEB Expense</u> <u>Amount</u>
2019	\$ 2,702
2020	2,702
2021	2,702
2022	2,702
2023	2,374
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 13,182</b>

**E. Deferred Compensation Plan**

The City offers its employees a deferred compensation plan (the “Plan”) created in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The Plan, available to all City employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or an unforeseeable emergency. The Plan’s trust arrangements are established to protect deferred compensation amounts of employees under the Plan from any other use than intended under the Plan (eventual payments to employees deferring the compensation) in accordance with federal tax laws. Amounts of compensation deferred by employees under Plan provisions are disbursed monthly by the City to a third-party administrator. The third-party administrator handles all funds in the Plan and makes investment decisions and disburses funds to employees in accordance with Plan provisions.

**F. Chapter 380 Economic Development Agreement**

In November 2014, in accordance with Chapter 380 of the Texas Local Government Code, the City approved an agreement (the “Agreement”) with Jess-John, Inc. (the “Developer”). The Developer plans to construct residential housing that will require the development of infrastructure for City services for the tract of land within the City. The City has agreed to pay the Developer up to one-half of the cost of improvements, not to exceed \$674,530. The City has agreed to make annual payments in an amount equal to the project property tax increment in accordance with the Agreement. The project property tax increment shall consist of the prior year collection of additional real property ad valorem tax revenues by the City from tax accounts location within the tract of land owned by the Developer. The term of this Agreement is 15 years. During the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018, the City made payments of \$33,018 related to this Agreement.

**G. Dayton Community Development Corporation Grant Agreements**

The Dayton Community Development Corporation (the “Corporation”) entered into a Grant Performance Agreement for Business and Commerce Development (the “Agreement”) with Total Care Dayton, LLC (the “Company”). The Company has agreed to open an urgent care center within the City of Dayton, maintain eight full-time employees, and be open for business six days per week, 12 hours per day. The Corporation has agreed to make total grant payments to the Company of \$250,000 over the five-year term of the Agreement. \$150,000 of the grant funds will be for the reimbursement of medical equipment. The remaining \$100,000 is for rental assistance. In the event



**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
**For the Year Ended September 30, 2018**

of default by the Company, the Company must repay all grant payments with interest of ten percent. During the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018, the Corporation made payments of \$160,000 related to this Agreement.

The Corporation entered into another Grant Performance Agreement for Business and Commerce Development (the "Agreement") with Sumiden Wire Products Corporation (the "Company"). The Company has agreed to commitments of at least \$13,000,000 for the purchase of real estate for, or construction of, a manufacturing facility in the City of Dayton. The Company has also agreed to hire a minimum of 15 full-time employees at a minimum salary specified within the Agreement. The minimum number of employees hired will increase each year over the five-year term of the Agreement. The Corporation has agreed to maximum grant payments of \$643,200 over the term of the Agreement if the Company meets the various conditions noted for each year of the Agreement. In the event of default by the Company, the Company must repay all grant payments with interest of ten percent. During the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018, the Corporation made payments of \$100,000 related to this Agreement.

#### **H. Subsequent Events**

##### **Economic Development Agreement**

In May 2019, the City entered into a Chapter 380 Economic Development Agreement (the "Agreement") with Envision Partners, LLC (the "Developer"). The Developer plans to construct a 66-room chain hotel at an estimated cost range of \$2.5 million to \$3.5 million. The City has agreed to rebate the Developer 71.43 percent of the City's 7 percent share of the Hotel Occupancy Tax revenues generated by the hotel for the first five years that the hotel is in business. This rebate will be capped at \$425,000 over the course of the five-year term. The Developer has agreed to build a minimum of 20 percent of the front façade out of either stone or brick. The Developer also agrees to complete construction of the hotel within 24 months of the execution of the Agreement. The Developer agrees to spend the grant payments in accordance with Chapter 351 of the Texas Tax Code which specifies how Hotel Occupancy Tax revenue may be spent. In the event of default by the Developer, the Developer shall be obligated to immediately repay all funds previously paid by the City with interest at a rate of 10 percent per annum from the date of receipt along with any other costs for collection.

##### **Master Development and Reimbursement Agreement**

In December 2018, the City, the City of Dayton Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone No. 1 (the "Zone"), and CMC Railroad, LLC (the "Developer") entered into a Master Development and Reimbursement Agreement (the "Agreement") to provide for the financing and construction of public improvements and associated eligible project costs within the Zone. The Zone was created on May 28, 2018. In order to implement certain plans of the Zone, the City intends to enter into purchase contracts for the necessary right of way for the widening and improvements to Stilson Road from two landowners in the estimated amount of \$306,720 plus related survey and closing costs and real estate agent fees. The Developer has agreed to advance funds necessary to pay for the eligible project costs to be reimbursed in accordance with the Agreement. The City will notify the Developer when one or both of the purchase contracts are fully executed, and the Developer will deposit the requisite fund.

***REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION***



**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES**  
**IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL**  
**GENERAL FUND**

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Budget as Amended</u>		
<b>Revenues</b>				
Property tax	\$ 3,285,600	\$ 3,285,600	\$ 3,037,745	\$ (247,855)
Sales tax	1,568,000	1,603,000	1,657,378	54,378
Franchise fees and local taxes	438,400	438,400	490,753	52,353
Licenses and permits	59,000	59,000	157,153	98,153
Intergovernmental	77,000	190,140	296,528	106,388
Fines and forfeitures	351,200	351,200	372,588	21,388
Charges for services	107,000	107,000	147,286	40,286
Investment income	70,450	50,450	27,150	(23,300)
Contributions and donations	6,000	6,000	1,911	(4,089)
Payments in lieu of taxes	350,000	350,000	291,808	(58,192)
Other revenue	77,500	182,251	147,162	(35,089)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>6,390,150</u>	<u>6,623,041</u>	<u>6,627,462</u>	<u>4,421</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
General government				
Administration	1,530,627	1,911,696	1,896,138	15,558
Inspection	494,810	587,849	578,978	8,871
<b>Total General Government</b>	<u>2,025,437</u>	<u>2,499,545</u>	<u>2,475,116</u>	<u>24,429</u>
Public Safety				
Police	2,439,350	2,548,139	2,532,650	15,489
Fire/Ambulance	172,651	245,057	243,817	1,240
Municipal court	273,310	269,580	266,011	3,569
<b>Total Public Safety</b>	<u>2,885,311</u>	<u>3,062,776</u>	<u>3,042,478</u>	<u>20,298</u>
Public works				
Streets	777,120	671,234	671,234	-
Maintenance	230,730	222,470	219,380	3,090
<b>Total Public Works</b>	<u>1,007,850</u>	<u>893,704</u>	<u>890,614</u>	<u>3,090</u>
Culture and recreation				
Library	287,030	286,073	285,876	197
City park	162,090	121,528	121,475	53
<b>Total Culture and Recreation</b>	<u>449,120</u>	<u>407,601</u>	<u>407,351</u>	<u>250</u>
Community enhancement	215,420	288,390	286,122	2,268
Community center	356,690	375,903	371,490	4,413
<b>Debt Service:</b>				
Principal	35,764	35,764	35,764	-
Interest and fiscal charges	7,495	7,495	7,495	-
<b>Total Debt Service</b>	<u>43,259</u>	<u>43,259</u>	<u>43,259</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>6,983,087</u>	<u>7,571,178</u>	<u>7,516,430</u>	<u>54,748</u>
<b>(Deficiency) of Revenues (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>(592,937)</u>	<u>(948,137)</u>	<u>(888,968)</u>	<u>59,169</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>				
Transfers in	3,000,124	500,124	1,008,033	507,909
Transfers (out)	(2,520,000)	(745,867)	(745,867)	-
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	<u>\$ (112,813)</u>	<u>\$ (1,193,880)</u>	<u>(626,802)</u>	<u>\$ 567,078</u>
Beginning fund balance			3,533,987	
<b>Ending Fund Balance</b>			<u>\$ 2,907,185</u>	

Notes to Required Supplementary Information:

1. Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).



**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS**  
**TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM (TMRS)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	Measurement Year*			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total Pension Liability</b>				
Service cost	\$ 324,986	\$ 415,360	\$ 490,826	\$ 540,698
Interest (on the total pension liability)	396,895	430,539	474,157	517,680
Difference between expected and actual experience	(19,939)	37,731	54,782	81,411
Changes in assumptions	-	216,362	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(273,230)	(259,770)	(267,708)	(532,131)
<b>Net Change in Total Pension Liability</b>	<u>428,712</u>	<u>840,222</u>	<u>752,057</u>	<u>607,658</u>
Beginning total pension liability	<u>5,644,054</u>	<u>6,072,766</u>	<u>6,912,988</u>	<u>7,665,045</u>
<b>Ending Total Pension Liability</b>	<u>\$ 6,072,766</u>	<u>\$ 6,912,988</u>	<u>\$ 7,665,045</u>	<u>\$ 8,272,703</u>
<b>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</b>				
Contributions - employer	\$ 177,101	\$ 214,234	\$ 239,287	\$ 313,664
Contributions - employee	215,977	241,488	268,002	296,309
Net investment income	298,309	8,300	393,037	892,777
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(273,230)	(259,770)	(267,708)	(532,131)
Administrative expense	(3,114)	(5,059)	(4,449)	(4,637)
Other	(256)	(250)	(240)	(235)
<b>Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position</b>	<u>414,787</u>	<u>198,943</u>	<u>627,929</u>	<u>965,747</u>
Beginning plan fiduciary net position	<u>5,214,141</u>	<u>5,628,928</u>	<u>5,827,872</u>	<u>6,455,802</u>
<b>Ending Plan Fiduciary Net Position</b>	<u>\$ 5,628,928</u>	<u>\$ 5,827,871</u>	<u>\$ 6,455,801</u>	<u>\$ 7,421,549</u>
<b>Net Pension Liability</b>	<u>\$ 443,838</u>	<u>\$ 1,085,117</u>	<u>\$ 1,209,244</u>	<u>\$ 851,154</u>
<b>Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability</b>	92.69%	84.30%	84.22%	89.71%
<b>Covered Payroll</b>	\$ 3,085,380	\$ 3,449,831	\$ 3,828,596	\$ 4,230,816
<b>Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll</b>	14.39%	31.45%	31.58%	20.12%

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



**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE**  
**SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY**  
**TEXAS EMERGENCY SERVICES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (TESRS)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	Measurement Year*			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.301%	0.311%	0.294%	0.297%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 54,697	\$ 83,002	\$ 85,603	\$ 71,280
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability	18,386	28,771	29,594	23,342
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 73,083</b>	<b>\$ 111,773</b>	<b>\$ 115,197</b>	<b>\$ 94,622</b>
Number of Active Members**	32	34	30	28
City's net pension liability per active member	\$ 1,709	\$ 2,441	\$ 2,853	\$ 2,546
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	83.5%	76.9%	76.3%	76.3%

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

\*\*There is no compensation for active members. Number of active members is used instead.

**Notes to Required Supplementary Information:**

*Changes in benefit terms*

There were no changes of benefit terms that affected measurement of the total pension liability during the measurement period.

*Changes in assumptions*

There were no changes of assumptions or other inputs that affected measurement of the total pension liability during the measurement period.





**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN**  
**TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS**  
**TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM (TMRS)**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	<b>Measurement</b>
	<b>Year*</b>
	<b>2017</b>
<b>Total OPEB Liability</b>	
Service cost	\$ 9,731
Interest (on the total OPEB liability)	6,621
Change of assumptions	15,885
Benefit payments	(1,692)
<b>Net Change in Total OPEB Liability</b>	<b>30,545</b>
Beginning total OPEB liability	171,144
<b>Ending Total OPEB Liability</b>	<b>\$ 201,689</b>
<b>Covered Payroll</b>	<b>\$ 4,230,816</b>
<b>Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll</b>	<b>4.77%</b>

\*Only one year of information is currently available. The City will build this schedule over the next nine-year period.

**Notes to Required Supplementary Information:**

Changes in Assumptions

There were no changes in assumptions or other inputs that affected measurement of the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement period.

Changes in Benefits

There were no changes in benefit terms that affected measurement of the total OPEB liability during the measurement period.

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS**  
**TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM (TMRS)**  
**For the Year Ended September 30, 2018**

	Fiscal Year*			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 170,209	\$ 201,762	\$ 244,564	\$ 296,886
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	170,209	201,762	244,564	296,886
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 3,032,125	\$ 3,316,114	\$ 3,919,546	\$ 4,150,979
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	5.61%	6.08%	6.24%	7.15%

\* Only five years of information is currently available. The City will build this schedule over the next five-year period.

**Notes to Required Supplementary Information:**

1. Valuation Date:

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

2. Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll, closed
Remaining amortization period	28 years
Asset valuation method	10 year smoothed market; 15% soft corridor
Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3.50% to 10.50% including inflation
Investment rate of return	6.75%
Retirement age	
	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the City's plan of benefits. Last updated for the 2017 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period 2010-2014.
Mortality	RP2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% and projected on a fully generational basis with scale BB.

3. Other Information:

There were no benefit changes during the year.

**Fiscal Year\***

**2018**

\$ 331,541

331,541

\$ -

\$ 4,421,733

7.50%

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS**  
**TEXAS EMERGENCY SERVICES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (TESRS)**  
**For the Year Ended September 30, 2018**

	Fiscal Year*			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Contractually required contribution	\$ 13,644	\$ 14,852	\$ 17,342	\$ 14,364
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>13,644</u>	<u>14,852</u>	<u>17,342</u>	<u>14,364</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Number of active members**	32	34	30	30
Contributions per active member	\$ 426	\$ 437	\$ 578	\$ 479

\*Only five years of information is currently available. The City will build this schedule over the next five-year period.

\*\*There is no compensation for active members. Number of active members is used instead.

2018

\$ 13,738

13,738

\$ -

28

\$ 491



***COMBINING STATEMENTS  
AND SCHEDULES***





**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND**  
**CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL**  
**DEBT SERVICE FUND**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Budget as Amended</u>		
<b><u>Revenues</u></b>				
Property tax	\$ 1,705,886	\$ 1,705,886	\$ 1,753,448	\$ 47,562
Investment income	6,800	6,800	15,419	8,619
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>1,712,686</u>	<u>1,712,686</u>	<u>1,768,867</u>	<u>56,181</u>
<b><u>Expenditures</u></b>				
Principal	1,765,000	1,765,000	1,220,000	545,000
Interest and fiscal charges	653,276	653,276	460,025	193,251
Debt issuance costs	1,600	1,200	1,500	(300)
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>2,419,876</u>	<u>2,419,476</u>	<u>1,681,525</u>	<u>737,951</u>
<b>(Deficiency) of Revenues (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>(707,190)</u>	<u>(706,790)</u>	<u>87,342</u>	<u>794,132</u>
<b><u>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</u></b>				
Transfers in	738,250	738,250	336,946	(401,304)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources</b>	<u>738,250</u>	<u>738,250</u>	<u>336,946</u>	<u>(401,304)</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	<u>\$ 31,060</u>	<u>\$ 31,460</u>	424,288	<u>\$ 392,828</u>
Beginning fund balance			<u>1,841,424</u>	
<b>Ending Fund Balance</b>			<u>\$ 2,265,712</u>	



# **CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**

## ***NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS***

**For the Year Ended September 30, 2018**

### ***SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS***

Special revenue funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

#### **Hotel and Motel Tax Fund**

The hotel and motel tax fund accounts for revenues derived from the City's hotel/motel tax for which the expenditures are legally restricted for enhancement and promotion of tourism for the convention and hotel industry within the City and vicinity.

#### **Community Development Fund**

The community development fund accounts for revenues received from the Community Development Block Grant and the expenditures related to the projects.



# CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS

## COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

### NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

September 30, 2018

	Special Revenue Funds		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Hotel and Motel Tax	Community Development	
<b><u>Assets</u></b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 150,321	\$ 3,369	\$ 153,690
Receivables, net	27,752	-	27,752
<b>Total Assets</b>	\$ 178,073	\$ 3,369	\$ 181,442
 <b><u>Liabilities and Fund Balances</u></b>			
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 6,349	\$ 3,369	\$ 9,718
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	6,349	3,369	9,718
 <b>Fund Balances</b>			
Restricted:			
Tourism	171,724	-	171,724
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>	171,724	-	171,724
<b>Total Liabilities and Fund Balances</b>	\$ 178,073	\$ 3,369	\$ 181,442



**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,**  
**AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**  
**NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	<u>Special Revenue Funds</u>		<u>Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>
	<u>Hotel and Motel Tax</u>	<u>Community Development</u>	
<b><u>Revenues</u></b>			
Franchise fees and local taxes	\$ 118,736	\$ -	\$ 118,736
Intergovernmental	-	10,369	10,369
Investment income	582	-	582
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>119,318</u>	<u>10,369</u>	<u>129,687</u>
<b><u>Expenditures</u></b>			
Community enhancement	-	10,369	10,369
Tourism promotion	78,035	-	78,035
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>78,035</u>	<u>10,369</u>	<u>88,404</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balances</b>	41,283	-	41,283
Beginning fund balances	<u>130,441</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>130,441</u>
<b>Ending Fund Balances</b>	<u>\$ 171,724</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 171,724</u>





**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND**  
**CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL**  
**HOTEL AND MOTEL TAX FUND**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Budget as Amended</u>		
<b><u>Revenues</u></b>				
Franchise fees and local taxes	\$ 92,600	\$ 92,600	\$ 118,736	\$ 26,136
Investment income	600	600	582	(18)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>93,200</u>	<u>93,200</u>	<u>119,318</u>	<u>26,118</u>
<b><u>Expenditures</u></b>				
Community enhancement	30,000	30,000	27,970	2,030
Tourism promotion	54,750	54,750	50,065	4,685
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>84,750</u>	<u>84,750</u>	<u>78,035</u>	<u>6,715</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	<u>\$ 8,450</u>	<u>\$ 8,450</u>	41,283	<u>\$ 32,833</u>
Beginning fund balance			<u>130,441</u>	
<b>Ending Fund Balance</b>			<u>\$ 171,724</u>	



## **STATISTICAL SECTION**

This part of the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and Required Supplementary Information says about the City's overall financial health.

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
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Financial Trends	108
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*These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.*

Revenue Capacity	120
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*These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue source, property taxes.*

Debt Capacity	128
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*These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current level of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.*

Demographic and Economic Information	137
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*These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.*

Operating Information	141
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*These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.*

# CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS

## NET POSITION BY COMPONENT

Last Ten Years

(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Governmental Activities</b>				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ (1,049,374)	\$ (902,044)	\$ (368,043)	\$ 925,703
Restricted	1,327,555	1,259,021	1,846,613	1,616,547
Unrestricted	4,730,849	4,751,826	4,415,092	4,868,753
<b>Total Governmental Activities Net Position</b>	<b>\$ 5,009,030</b>	<b>\$ 5,108,803</b>	<b>\$ 5,893,662</b>	<b>\$ 7,411,003</b>
 <b>Business-Type Activities</b>				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 7,306,107	\$ 8,259,046	\$ 8,645,703	\$ 9,359,270
Unrestricted	3,720,126	5,197,908	4,668,024	4,512,879
<b>Total Business-Type Activities Net Position</b>	<b>\$ 11,026,233</b>	<b>\$ 13,456,954</b>	<b>\$ 13,313,727</b>	<b>\$ 13,872,149</b>
 <b>Primary Government</b>				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 6,256,733	\$ 7,357,002	\$ 8,277,660	\$ 10,284,973
Restricted	1,327,555	1,259,021	1,846,613	1,616,547
Unrestricted	8,450,975	9,949,734	9,083,116	9,381,632
<b>Total Primary Government Net Position</b>	<b>\$ 16,035,263</b>	<b>\$ 18,565,757</b>	<b>\$ 19,207,389</b>	<b>\$ 21,283,152</b>

**Fiscal Year**

<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
\$ 1,445,839	\$ 2,509,582	\$ 3,462,443	\$ 4,566,453	\$ 9,583,333	\$ 8,539,396
1,675,266	1,623,984	1,808,450	9,063,490	2,158,771	2,546,588
6,069,598	7,082,301	7,511,183	356,496	2,944,518	2,563,218
<u>\$ 9,190,703</u>	<u>\$ 11,215,867</u>	<u>\$ 12,782,076</u>	<u>\$ 13,986,439</u>	<u>\$ 14,686,622</u>	<u>\$ 13,649,202</u>
\$ 9,194,380	\$ 8,952,136	\$ 9,645,450	\$ 9,839,516	\$ 8,404,755	\$ 7,862,730
4,667,522	3,780,649	3,216,055	3,269,377	4,321,533	5,140,508
<u>\$ 13,861,902</u>	<u>\$ 12,732,785</u>	<u>\$ 12,861,505</u>	<u>\$ 13,108,893</u>	<u>\$ 12,726,288</u>	<u>\$ 13,003,238</u>
\$ 10,640,219	\$ 11,461,718	\$ 13,107,893	\$ 14,405,969	\$ 17,988,088	\$ 16,402,126
1,675,266	1,623,984	1,808,450	9,063,490	2,158,771	2,546,588
10,737,120	10,862,950	10,727,238	3,625,873	7,266,051	7,703,726
<u>\$ 23,052,605</u>	<u>\$ 23,948,652</u>	<u>\$ 25,643,581</u>	<u>\$ 27,095,332</u>	<u>\$ 27,412,910</u>	<u>\$ 26,652,440</u>

# CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS

## CHANGES IN NET POSITION

Last Ten Years

(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Expenses</b>				
Governmental activities				
General government	\$ 3,003,337	\$ 1,676,685	\$ 1,680,540	\$ 966,880
Public safety	1,320,013	1,330,407	1,996,880	2,005,207
Public works	853,850	801,733	1,023,098	1,422,006
Culture and recreation	275,348	389,495	475,913	631,215
Community enhancement	287,451	113,837	782,221	870,551
Interest and fees on debt	282,937	943,998	937,955	776,729
<b>Total Governmental Activities Expenses</b>	<u>6,022,936</u>	<u>5,256,155</u>	<u>6,896,607</u>	<u>6,672,588</u>
Business-Type Activities				
Water and sewer	2,381,794	2,405,119	2,822,889	3,150,636
Refuse	775,730	783,072	795,252	860,456
<b>Total Business-Type Activities Expenses</b>	<u>3,157,524</u>	<u>3,188,191</u>	<u>3,618,141</u>	<u>4,011,092</u>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<u>\$ 9,180,460</u>	<u>\$ 8,444,346</u>	<u>\$ 10,514,748</u>	<u>\$ 10,683,680</u>
<b>Program Revenues</b>				
Governmental activities				
Charges for services				
Public safety	\$ 250,268	\$ 279,152	\$ 290,581	\$ 447,569
Public works	33,832	25,443	35,394	36,572
Operating grants and contributions	1,056,590	102,980	361,668	1,042,973
<b>Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues</b>	<u>1,340,690</u>	<u>407,575</u>	<u>687,643</u>	<u>1,527,114</u>
Business-Type Activities				
Charges for services				
Water and sewer	3,062,084	3,017,897	2,996,343	3,104,029
Refuse	869,261	907,203	898,957	942,360
Operating grants and contributions	-	-	-	344,576
Capital grants and contributions	-	-	-	261,526
<b>Total Business-Type Activities Program Revenues</b>	<u>3,931,345</u>	<u>3,925,100</u>	<u>3,895,300</u>	<u>4,652,491</u>
<b>Total Program Revenues</b>	<u>\$ 5,272,035</u>	<u>\$ 4,332,675</u>	<u>\$ 4,582,943</u>	<u>\$ 6,179,605</u>
<b>Net (Expense)/Revenue</b>				
Governmental activities	\$ (4,682,246)	\$ (4,848,580)	\$ (6,208,964)	\$ (5,145,474)
Business-type activities	773,821	736,909	277,159	641,399
<b>Total Net Expense</b>	<u>\$ (3,908,425)</u>	<u>\$ (4,111,671)</u>	<u>\$ (5,931,805)</u>	<u>\$ (4,504,075)</u>

Fiscal Year						
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
\$ 1,078,921	\$ 1,020,821	\$ 1,069,703	\$ 1,289,299	\$ 2,292,955	\$ 2,574,650	
2,117,615	2,174,567	2,203,892	2,269,519	2,338,072	4,461,434	
1,151,412	1,317,655	1,315,378	1,296,200	1,407,482	841,397	
598,987	595,737	581,414	768,841	656,111	670,821	
655,102	576,481	645,128	534,658	1,034,674	824,133	
722,249	681,460	633,697	808,002	669,299	656,507	
<u>6,324,286</u>	<u>6,366,721</u>	<u>6,449,212</u>	<u>6,966,519</u>	<u>8,398,593</u>	<u>10,028,942</u>	
3,225,967	3,019,288	3,170,831	3,388,885	3,431,061	3,683,436	
765,371	838,182	837,012	868,535	1,040,464	1,001,909	
<u>3,991,338</u>	<u>3,857,470</u>	<u>4,007,843</u>	<u>4,257,420</u>	<u>4,471,525</u>	<u>4,685,345</u>	
<u>\$ 10,315,624</u>	<u>\$ 10,224,191</u>	<u>\$ 10,457,055</u>	<u>\$ 11,223,939</u>	<u>\$ 12,870,118</u>	<u>\$ 14,714,287</u>	
\$ 380,974	\$ 421,610	\$ 391,963	\$ 415,984	\$ 374,383	\$ 519,874	
28,625	48,008	64,802	55,531	63,733	157,153	
493,848	125,638	610,798	56,029	438,513	313,512	
<u>903,447</u>	<u>595,256</u>	<u>1,067,563</u>	<u>527,544</u>	<u>876,629</u>	<u>990,539</u>	
3,198,803	3,070,922	3,096,300	3,193,106	3,724,552	4,154,525	
1,000,024	1,034,706	1,029,176	1,058,072	1,201,259	1,337,205	
35,000	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>4,233,827</u>	<u>4,105,628</u>	<u>4,125,476</u>	<u>4,251,178</u>	<u>4,925,811</u>	<u>5,491,730</u>	
<u>\$ 5,137,274</u>	<u>\$ 4,700,884</u>	<u>\$ 5,193,039</u>	<u>\$ 4,778,722</u>	<u>\$ 5,802,440</u>	<u>\$ 6,482,269</u>	
\$ (5,420,839)	\$ (5,771,465)	\$ (5,381,649)	\$ (6,438,975)	\$ (7,521,964)	\$ (9,038,403)	
242,489	248,158	117,633	(6,242)	454,286	806,385	
<u>\$ (5,178,350)</u>	<u>\$ (5,523,307)</u>	<u>\$ (5,264,016)</u>	<u>\$ (6,445,217)</u>	<u>\$ (7,067,678)</u>	<u>\$ (8,232,018)</u>	



# CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS

## CHANGES IN NET POSITION (Continued)

Last Ten Years

(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position</b>				
Governmental activities				
Property taxes	\$ 3,816,741	\$ 4,811,646	\$ 4,656,172	\$ 4,564,356
Sales taxes	1,001,892	902,194	787,054	1,019,311
Franchise fees and local taxes	572,664	567,042	611,240	768,721
Investment income	327,025	194,084	123,913	92,976
Other revenues	109,495	97,752	326,260	67,840
Gain on sale of capital assets	2,318	2,782	-	-
Transfers in (out)	421,548	(1,555,145)	489,184	149,611
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	<u>6,251,683</u>	<u>5,020,355</u>	<u>6,993,823</u>	<u>6,662,815</u>
Business-type activities				
Investment income	228,687	61,230	44,811	39,337
Other revenues	36,721	30,561	23,987	27,297
Gain on sale of capital assets	7,237	1,495	-	-
Transfers in (out)	(421,548)	1,555,145	(489,184)	(149,611)
<b>Total Business-Type Activities</b>	<u>(148,903)</u>	<u>1,648,431</u>	<u>(420,386)</u>	<u>(82,977)</u>
<b>Total Primary Government</b>	<u>\$ 6,102,780</u>	<u>\$ 6,668,786</u>	<u>\$ 6,573,437</u>	<u>\$ 6,579,838</u>
<b>Change in Net Position</b>				
Governmental activities	\$ 1,569,437	\$ 171,775	\$ 784,859	\$ 1,517,341
Business-type activities	624,918	2,385,340	(143,227)	558,422
<b>Total Primary Government</b>	<u>\$ 2,194,355</u>	<u>\$ 2,557,115</u>	<u>\$ 641,632</u>	<u>\$ 2,075,763</u>

**Fiscal Year**

<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
\$ 4,570,211	\$ 4,696,620	\$ 4,772,360	\$ 4,973,068	\$ 4,503,923	\$ 4,828,060
1,263,882	1,349,335	1,697,517	1,774,826	1,455,191	1,657,378
728,811	791,503	735,786	824,956	844,839	901,297
52,953	28,952	39,142	56,722	59,747	54,284
76,708	111,890	161,238	237,491	152,086	147,162
-	-	-	-	-	-
410,267	1,125,000	(55,313)	(227,672)	176,796	582,659
<u>7,102,832</u>	<u>8,103,300</u>	<u>7,350,730</u>	<u>7,639,391</u>	<u>7,192,582</u>	<u>8,170,840</u>
26,628	11,318	14,698	12,335	17,968	39,535
24,338	19,408	20,049	13,623	72,973	13,689
-	-	-	-	-	-
(410,267)	(1,125,000)	55,313	227,672	(176,796)	(582,659)
<u>(359,301)</u>	<u>(1,094,274)</u>	<u>90,060</u>	<u>253,630</u>	<u>(85,855)</u>	<u>(529,435)</u>
<u>\$ 6,743,531</u>	<u>\$ 7,009,026</u>	<u>\$ 7,440,790</u>	<u>\$ 7,893,021</u>	<u>\$ 7,106,727</u>	<u>\$ 7,641,405</u>
\$ 1,681,993	\$ 2,331,835	\$ 1,969,081	\$ 1,200,416	\$ (329,382)	\$ (867,563)
(116,812)	(846,116)	207,693	247,388	368,431	276,950
<u>\$ 1,565,181</u>	<u>\$ 1,485,719</u>	<u>\$ 2,176,774</u>	<u>\$ 1,447,804</u>	<u>\$ 39,049</u>	<u>\$ (590,613)</u>

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE, GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES**  
 Last Ten Fiscal Years  
 (Accrual Basis of Accounting)

<u>Function</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>			
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
Property taxes	\$ 3,816,741	\$ 4,811,646	\$ 4,656,172	\$ 4,564,356
Sales taxes	1,001,892	902,194	787,054	1,019,311
Franchise fees and local taxes	572,664	567,042	611,240	768,721
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$ 5,391,297</u>	<u>\$ 6,280,882</u>	<u>\$ 6,054,466</u>	<u>\$ 6,352,388</u>

**Fiscal Year**

<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
\$ 4,570,211	\$ 4,696,620	\$ 4,772,360	\$ 4,973,068	\$ 4,503,923	\$ 4,828,060
1,263,882	1,349,335	1,697,517	1,774,826	1,455,191	1,657,378
728,811	791,503	735,786	824,956	844,839	901,297
<u>\$ 6,562,904</u>	<u>\$ 6,837,458</u>	<u>\$ 7,205,663</u>	<u>\$ 7,572,850</u>	<u>\$ 6,803,953</u>	<u>\$ 7,386,735</u>

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
 Last Ten Years  
 (modified accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>General Fund</b>				
Nonspendable	\$ 785	\$ 581	\$ -	\$ 958
Restricted	22,983	83,235	22,954	22,112
Assigned	275,935	44,824	42,645	32,619
Unassigned	3,407,477	3,712,905	4,020,551	5,516,861
<b>Total General Fund</b>	<u>\$ 3,707,180</u>	<u>\$ 3,841,545</u>	<u>\$ 4,086,150</u>	<u>\$ 5,572,550</u>
 <b>All Other Governmental Funds</b>				
Restricted	\$ 14,288,457	\$ 6,341,117	\$ 3,263,127	\$ 1,475,771
Assigned	293,096	21,987	-	384,630
<b>Total All Other Governmental Funds</b>	<u>\$ 14,581,553</u>	<u>\$ 6,363,104</u>	<u>\$ 3,263,127</u>	<u>\$ 1,860,401</u>

**Fiscal Year**

<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
\$ 616	\$ 935	\$ 54,667	\$ 3,490	\$ 8,404	\$ 9,899
28,023	58,204	93,404	144,279	82,218	97,313
3,176	3,427	5,270	31,080	-	-
5,385,160	6,399,287	7,182,653	7,125,595	3,443,365	2,799,973
<u>\$ 5,416,975</u>	<u>\$ 6,461,853</u>	<u>\$ 7,335,994</u>	<u>\$ 7,304,444</u>	<u>\$ 3,533,987</u>	<u>\$ 2,907,185</u>
\$ 1,532,577	\$ 1,461,402	\$ 1,812,801	\$ 8,919,211	\$ 2,076,553	\$ 7,710,019
190,588	209,367	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 1,723,165</u>	<u>\$ 1,670,769</u>	<u>\$ 1,812,801</u>	<u>\$ 8,919,211</u>	<u>\$ 2,076,553</u>	<u>\$ 7,710,019</u>

# CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS

## CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Last Ten Years  
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Revenues</b>				
Property taxes	\$ 4,784,351	\$ 4,717,527	\$ 4,396,138	\$ 4,523,550
Sales taxes	902,194	787,054	1,019,311	1,263,882
Franchise fees and local taxes	389,785	462,027	535,983	515,348
Licenses and permits	25,443	35,394	36,572	28,625
Intergovernmental	101,980	214,551	1,039,598	491,798
Fines and forfeitures	253,422	198,026	269,994	260,989
Charges for services	25,730	92,555	177,575	119,985
Investment income	194,084	123,913	92,976	52,953
Contributions and donations	1,000	147,117	3,375	2,050
Payments in lieu of taxes	177,257	149,213	232,738	213,463
Other revenue	97,752	323,510	67,840	76,708
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>6,952,998</b>	<b>7,250,887</b>	<b>7,872,100</b>	<b>7,549,351</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
General government	1,644,678	1,693,222	1,059,562	2,576,777
Public safety	1,732,664	1,990,372	1,954,600	2,064,095
Public works	1,246,457	922,042	1,986,509	1,248,321
Culture and recreation	362,028	366,971	393,173	423,189
Community enhancement	88,091	347,534	400,702	247,881
Civic center	-	159,350	318,467	276,644
Tourism promotion	24,300	37,295	42,441	21,024
Capital outlay	8,411,816	2,975,161	33,410	7,092
Debt service				
Principal	1,321,280	1,282,007	1,255,611	1,373,848
Interest and fiscal charges	976,190	824,239	828,562	756,016
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>15,807,504</b>	<b>10,598,193</b>	<b>8,273,037</b>	<b>8,994,887</b>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<b>(8,854,506)</b>	<b>(3,347,306)</b>	<b>(400,937)</b>	<b>(1,445,536)</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>				
Proceeds from sale of capital assets/leases	139,787	139,787	2,750	335,000
Issuance of debt	2,255,000	2,255,000	-	-
Premium on debt	-	-	-	-
Payment to escrow agent	-	-	-	-
Transfers in	726,308	726,308	495,374	1,736,162
Transfers out	(2,281,453)	(2,281,453)	(6,190)	(1,586,551)
Refunding bonds issued	-	-	-	-
Sale of capital assets	2,782	2,782	-	-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources</b>	<b>842,424</b>	<b>842,424</b>	<b>491,934</b>	<b>484,611</b>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balances</b>	<b>\$ (8,012,082)</b>	<b>\$ (2,504,882)</b>	<b>\$ 90,997</b>	<b>\$ (960,925)</b>
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	36.47%	28.74%	28.99%	30.69%

**Fiscal Year**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
\$	4,677,228	\$ 4,783,363	\$ 4,941,183	\$ 5,112,737	\$ 4,469,511	\$ 4,791,193
	1,349,335	1,697,517	1,774,826	1,428,294	1,455,191	1,657,378
	493,325	470,692	485,002	493,833	510,962	609,489
	48,008	64,802	55,531	94,027	63,733	157,153
	124,105	604,144	47,398	135,451	430,898	306,897
	295,556	255,716	312,613	321,633	284,130	372,588
	126,054	136,247	103,371	108,065	90,253	147,286
	28,952	38,069	56,651	52,700	59,621	53,981
	1,533	6,654	4,025	9,205	2,960	1,911
	298,178	265,094	339,954	322,576	333,877	291,808
	111,890	161,238	241,170	112,827	152,086	147,162
	<u>7,554,164</u>	<u>8,483,536</u>	<u>8,361,724</u>	<u>8,191,348</u>	<u>7,853,222</u>	<u>8,536,846</u>
	1,038,969	1,078,878	1,328,167	1,653,271	2,300,082	2,475,116
	2,050,093	2,151,798	2,326,663	5,206,802	9,667,966	4,831,280
	1,653,068	1,124,174	1,133,012	1,381,066	1,143,594	890,614
	468,025	375,242	506,636	549,252	396,328	407,351
	123,372	651,961	205,286	305,327	486,135	296,491
	317,575	376,200	383,320	365,995	398,446	371,490
	42,272	37,599	37,600	147,087	54,173	78,035
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,335,000	1,445,000	1,526,009	1,347,519	1,379,103	1,255,764
	701,942	651,736	745,346	782,300	712,850	597,192
	<u>7,730,316</u>	<u>7,892,588</u>	<u>8,192,039</u>	<u>11,738,619</u>	<u>16,538,677</u>	<u>11,203,333</u>
	(176,152)	590,948	169,685	(3,547,201)	(8,685,455)	(2,666,487)
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	700,000	-	6,990,000	-	575,000	-
	-	-	142,847	-	-	233,172
	-	-	-	-	(8,060,417)	-
	621,997	425,225	422,328	693,928	5,778,447	1,590,846
	(211,730)	-	(650,000)	-	(5,412,417)	(745,867)
	-	-	-	-	8,045,000	6,595,000
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>1,110,267</u>	<u>425,225</u>	<u>6,905,175</u>	<u>693,928</u>	<u>925,613</u>	<u>7,673,151</u>
\$	<u>934,115</u>	<u>\$ 1,016,173</u>	<u>\$ 7,074,860</u>	<u>\$ (2,853,273)</u>	<u>\$ (7,759,842)</u>	<u>\$ 5,006,664</u>
	29.52%	27.68%	29.70%	25.58%	23.37%	18.20%



# CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS

## ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY

Last Ten Years

	Fiscal Year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Land	\$ 98,818,451	\$ 105,503,151	\$ 111,463,136	\$ 113,343,078
Improvements	307,394,663	320,343,413	325,574,941	330,366,373
Personal	420,205,320	384,786,515	471,652,050	421,330,420
Minerals	241,220	795,454	619,194	896,228
homestead cap	175,203,872	192,768,814	193,299,492	188,239,525
<b>Total Taxable Assessed Valuation (1)</b>	<b>\$ 651,455,782</b>	<b>\$ 618,659,719</b>	<b>\$ 716,009,829</b>	<b>\$ 677,696,574</b>
 Full Market Valuation	 \$ 826,659,654	 \$ 811,428,533	 \$ 909,309,321	 \$ 865,936,099
 Total Direct Tax Rate	 \$ 0.6852	 \$ 0.7256	 \$ 0.7245	 \$ 0.6304

Source: Liberty County Appraisal District

(1) All property is assessed at 100% of actual taxable value.

**Fiscal Year**

<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
\$ 113,273,194	\$ 115,590,185	\$ 151,820,540	\$ 167,980,167	\$ 212,585,447	\$ 222,003,806
331,979,823	338,033,726	349,124,036	373,661,466	438,830,023	445,323,343
396,168,790	447,953,050	456,393,110	331,862,170	368,548,224	421,574,931
867,679	913,741	58,499	31,431	45,040	32,561
187,542,607	189,455,245	203,376,421	214,898,945	274,412,135	292,454,350
<u>\$ 654,746,879</u>	<u>\$ 713,035,457</u>	<u>\$ 754,019,764</u>	<u>\$ 658,636,289</u>	<u>\$ 745,596,599</u>	<u>\$ 796,480,291</u>
\$ 842,289,486	\$ 902,490,702	\$ 957,396,185	\$ 873,535,234	\$ 1,020,008,734	\$ 1,088,934,641
\$ 0.6853	\$ 0.7229	\$ 0.6900	\$ 0.6800	\$ 0.6800	\$ 0.6557

# CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS

## PROPERTY TAX RATES - DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS

Last Ten Years

	Fiscal Year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>City of Dayton:</b>				
Operating tax rate	\$ 0.4550	\$ 0.4446	\$ 0.4835	\$ 0.4262
Debt service tax rate	0.2302	0.2810	0.2410	0.2042
<b>Total Direct Rates</b>	<u>\$ 0.6852</u>	<u>\$ 0.7256</u>	<u>\$ 0.7245</u>	<u>\$ 0.6304</u>
Liberty County	\$ 0.5600	\$ 0.5600	\$ 0.5600	\$ 0.5600
Hospital District	0.0900	0.0900	0.0900	0.0900
Dayton ISD	1.2080	1.2080	1.2080	1.2080
Drainage District #1 (2)	0.0878	0.0799	0.1106	0.0917
<b>Total Direct and Overlapping Rates (1)</b>	<u>\$ 1.945800</u>	<u>\$ 1.937900</u>	<u>\$ 1.968600</u>	<u>\$ 1.949700</u>
<b>Total Assessed Valuation</b>	<u>\$ 651,455,782</u>	<u>\$ 618,659,719</u>	<u>\$ 716,009,829</u>	<u>\$ 677,696,574</u>

Notes: 1) The basis for property tax rates is per \$100 of the assessed valuation.

2) Drainage District #1 has a partial overlapping area.

Source: Liberty County Appraisal District

**Fiscal Year**

<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
\$ 0.4971	\$ 0.4509	\$ 0.4440	\$ 0.4510	\$ 0.4510	\$ 0.4152
0.1882	0.2720	0.2460	0.2290	0.2290	0.2405
<u>\$ 0.6853</u>	<u>\$ 0.7229</u>	<u>\$ 0.6900</u>	<u>\$ 0.6800</u>	<u>\$ 0.6800</u>	<u>\$ 0.6557</u>
\$ 0.5600	\$ 0.5788	\$ 0.5788	\$ 0.5788	\$ 0.5788	\$ 0.5788
0.0900	0.0900	0.0900	0.0900	0.0900	0.0900
1.2080	1.2080	1.1980	1.4217	1.3900	1.3700
0.0974	0.0987	0.0944	0.0890	0.0776	0.0697
<u>\$ 1.955400</u>	<u>\$ 1.975500</u>	<u>\$ 1.961200</u>	<u>\$ 2.179500</u>	<u>\$ 2.136400</u>	<u>\$ 2.108500</u>
<u>\$ 654,746,879</u>	<u>\$ 713,035,457</u>	<u>\$ 754,019,764</u>	<u>\$ 658,636,289</u>	<u>\$ 745,596,599</u>	<u>\$ 796,480,291</u>

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# CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS

## PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS

Current Year and Ten Years Ago

Property Taxpayer	2018			2009		
	Taxable Assessed Valuation	Rank	% of Total Assessed Valuation	Taxable Assessed Valuation	Rank	% of Total Assessed Valuation
EXXON CHEMICAL AMERICAS	\$ 72,108,610	1	9.05%	\$ 87,180,180	2	13.38%
EQUISTAR CHEMICALS LP	57,511,500	2	7.22%	-	-	0.00%
TOTAL PETROCHEMICALS USA	41,804,360	3	5.25%	52,491,210	3	8.06%
GLOBAL TUBING	30,746,190	4	3.86%	-	-	0.00%
TRT LEASECO LLC	20,300,410	5	2.55%	-	-	0.00%
OXY VINYLs LP	16,244,650	6	2.04%	5,905,150	10	0.91%
INSTEEL WIRE PRODUCTS CO	14,270,540	7	1.79%	-	-	0.00%
BRASKEM AMERICA INC	9,634,880	8	1.21%	-	-	0.00%
SAM'S EAST INC	8,201,810	9	1.03%	-	-	0.00%
CHEVRON PHILLIPS	7,979,410	10	1.00%	108,180,180	1	16.61%
WELLS FARGO BANK NORTHWEST	7,963,970	11	1.00%	5,781,620	11	0.89%
ENTERGY TEXAS INC	7,618,470	12	0.96%	4,179,540	14	0.64%
WESTLAKE POLYMERS LP	7,174,760	13	0.90%	-	-	0.00%
MOSAIC MADISON LP	6,336,290	14	0.80%	-	-	0.00%
PAST PRINCIPAL TAXPAYERS	-	-	-	146,589,590		22.50%
Subtotal	<u>307,895,850</u>		<u>38.66%</u>	<u>410,307,470</u>		<u>62.98%</u>
Other Taxpayers	<u>488,584,441</u>		<u>61.34%</u>	<u>241,148,312</u>		<u>37.02%</u>
<b>Total <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<u><u>\$ 796,480,291</u></u>		<u><u>100.00%</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 651,455,782</u></u>		<u><u>100.00%</u></u>

Source: Liberty County Appraisal District

(1) Net of exemptions and abatements

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS**  
 Last Ten Years

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Tax Year</b>	<b>Tax Rate</b>	<b>Total Tax Levy for Fiscal Year</b>
2009	2008	\$ 0.6852	\$ 4,748,399
2010	2009	\$ 0.7256	\$ 4,481,991
2011	2010	\$ 0.7245	\$ 4,548,586
2012	2011	\$ 0.6304	\$ 4,701,368
2013	2012	\$ 0.6853	\$ 4,817,619
2014	2013	\$ 0.7229	\$ 4,904,072
2015	2014	\$ 0.6900	\$ 4,899,505
2016	2015	\$ 0.6800	\$ 5,088,985
2017	2016	\$ 0.6800	\$ 4,426,082
2018	2017	\$ 0.6557	\$ 4,778,887

Source: Liberty County Tax Office

<b>Collected Within the Fiscal Year of the Levy</b>		<b>Collected in Subsequent Years</b>	<b>Total Collections to Date</b>	
<b>Amount Collected</b>	<b>Percentage of Levy</b>	<b>Amount Collected</b>	<b>Amount Collected</b>	<b>Percentage of Levy</b>
\$ 4,628,535	97.48%	\$ 89,083	\$ 4,717,618	99.35%
\$ 4,385,718	97.85%	\$ 54,209	\$ 4,439,927	99.06%
\$ 4,307,302	94.70%	\$ 188,551	\$ 4,495,853	98.84%
\$ 4,506,192	95.85%	\$ 150,555	\$ 4,656,747	99.05%
\$ 4,641,604	96.35%	\$ 129,894	\$ 4,771,498	99.04%
\$ 4,591,742	93.63%	\$ 258,103	\$ 4,849,845	98.89%
\$ 4,779,250	97.55%	\$ 64,887	\$ 4,844,137	98.87%
\$ 4,968,991	97.64%	\$ 58,688	\$ 5,027,679	98.80%
\$ 4,294,524	97.03%	\$ 45,441	\$ 4,339,965	98.05%
\$ 4,636,238	97.02%	\$ -	\$ 4,636,238	97.02%



**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE**

Last Ten Years

	Fiscal Year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>				
General obligation bonds	\$ 16,190,000	\$ 15,860,000	\$ 15,520,000	\$ 14,825,000
Certificates of obligation	1,105,000	840,000	570,000	290,000
Tax anticipation notes	2,565,000	1,960,000	1,340,000	1,725,000
Capital leases	193,711	111,705	358,436	309,248
Premiums	226,831	211,982	197,133	185,537
<b>Subtotal</b>	20,280,542	18,983,687	17,985,569	17,334,785
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>				
General obligation bonds	-	-	-	-
Certificates of obligation	8,400,000	8,290,000	8,175,000	8,060,000
Premiums	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	8,400,000	8,290,000	8,175,000	8,060,000
<b>Government-Wide:</b>				
General obligation bonds	16,190,000	15,860,000	15,520,000	14,825,000
Certificates of obligation	9,505,000	9,130,000	8,745,000	8,350,000
Tax anticipation notes	2,565,000	1,960,000	1,340,000	1,725,000
Capital leases	193,711	111,705	358,436	309,248
Premiums	226,831	211,982	197,133	185,537
<b>Total Government-Wide</b>	\$ 28,680,542	\$ 27,273,687	\$ 26,160,569	\$ 25,394,785
<b>Estimated Full Property Value</b>	\$ 826,659,654	\$ 811,428,533	\$ 909,309,321	\$ 865,936,099
<b>Percentage of Full Property Value:</b>				
Governmental activities	2.45%	2.34%	1.98%	2.00%
Business-type activities	1.02%	1.02%	0.90%	0.93%
Government-wide	3.47%	3.36%	2.88%	2.93%
<b>Population</b>	7,441	7,242	7,297	7,340
<b>Debt Per Capita:</b>				
Governmental activities	\$ 2,726	\$ 2,621	\$ 2,465	\$ 2,362
Business-type activities	\$ 1,129	\$ 1,145	\$ 1,120	\$ 1,098
Government-wide	\$ 3,854	\$ 3,766	\$ 3,585	\$ 3,460

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Fiscal Year						
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
\$ 14,110,000	\$ 13,120,000	\$ 12,095,000	\$ 10,665,000	\$ 10,285,000	\$ 9,480,000	
-	-	6,990,000	6,860,000	6,680,000	13,090,000	
1,395,000	940,000	470,000	355,000	815,000	585,000	
281,053	251,485	220,476	187,957	153,854	118,090	
173,941	162,345	293,596	274,667	148,034	351,374	
<u>15,959,994</u>	<u>14,473,830</u>	<u>20,069,072</u>	<u>18,342,624</u>	<u>18,081,888</u>	<u>23,624,464</u>	
-	-	-	7,240,000	6,880,000	6,335,000	
7,940,000	7,820,000	7,690,000	195,000	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	466,224	
<u>7,940,000</u>	<u>7,820,000</u>	<u>7,690,000</u>	<u>7,435,000</u>	<u>6,880,000</u>	<u>6,801,224</u>	
14,110,000	13,120,000	12,095,000	17,905,000	17,165,000	15,815,000	
7,940,000	7,820,000	14,680,000	7,055,000	6,680,000	13,090,000	
1,395,000	940,000	470,000	355,000	815,000	585,000	
281,053	251,485	220,476	187,957	153,854	118,090	
173,941	162,345	293,596	274,667	148,034	817,598	
<u>\$ 23,899,994</u>	<u>\$ 22,293,830</u>	<u>\$ 27,759,072</u>	<u>\$ 25,777,624</u>	<u>\$ 24,961,888</u>	<u>\$ 30,425,688</u>	
\$ 842,289,486	\$ 902,490,702	\$ 957,396,185	\$ 873,535,234	\$ 1,020,008,734	\$ 1,088,934,641	
1.89%	1.60%	2.10%	2.10%	1.77%	2.17%	
0.94%	0.87%	0.80%	0.85%	0.67%	0.62%	
2.84%	2.47%	2.90%	2.95%	2.45%	2.79%	
7,390	7,418	7,620	7,725	7,969	7,953	
\$ 2,160	\$ 1,951	\$ 2,634	\$ 2,374	\$ 2,269	\$ 2,971	
\$ 1,074	\$ 1,054	\$ 1,009	\$ 962	\$ 863	\$ 855	
\$ 3,234	\$ 3,005	\$ 3,643	\$ 3,337	\$ 3,132	\$ 3,826	

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**RATIOS OF GENERAL BONDED DEBT OUTSTANDING**  
 Last Ten Years

	Fiscal Year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Estimated Actual Taxable Value of Property</b>	\$ 651,455,782	\$ 618,659,719	\$ 716,009,829	\$ 677,696,574
<b>Net Bonded Debt</b>				
General obligation bonds	\$ 16,190,000	\$ 15,860,000	\$ 15,520,000	\$ 14,825,000
Certificates of obligation	9,505,000	9,130,000	8,745,000	8,350,000
Premiums	226,831	211,982	197,133	185,537
Less: amounts available in debt service fund	1,194,865	1,440,671	1,475,771	1,532,577
<b>Total Net Bonded Debt</b>	<u>\$ 24,726,966</u>	<u>\$ 23,761,311</u>	<u>\$ 22,986,362</u>	<u>\$ 21,827,960</u>
<b>Percentage of Estimated Actual Taxable Value of Property</b>	3.80%	3.84%	3.21%	3.22%
<b>Population</b>	7,441	7,242	7,297	7,340
<b>Per Capita</b>	\$ 3,323	\$ 3,281	\$ 3,150	\$ 2,974

Note:

(1) General bonded debt includes debt of both governmental and business-type activities (excluding capital leases and tax anticipation notes), net of original issuance discounts and premiums.

Fiscal Year					
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
\$ 654,746,879	\$ 713,035,457	\$ 754,019,764	\$ 658,636,289	\$ 745,596,599	\$ 796,480,291
\$ 14,110,000	\$ 13,120,000	\$ 12,095,000	\$ 17,905,000	\$ 17,165,000	\$ 15,815,000
7,940,000	7,820,000	14,680,000	7,055,000	6,680,000	13,090,000
173,941	162,345	293,596	274,667	148,034	817,598
1,461,402	1,582,429	1,671,444	1,721,722	1,841,424	2,265,712
<u>\$ 20,762,539</u>	<u>\$ 19,519,916</u>	<u>\$ 25,397,152</u>	<u>\$ 23,512,945</u>	<u>\$ 22,151,610</u>	<u>\$ 27,456,886</u>
3.17%	2.74%	3.37%	3.57%	2.97%	3.45%
7,390	7,418	7,620	7,725	7,969	7,953
\$ 2,810	\$ 2,631	\$ 3,333	\$ 3,044	\$ 2,780	\$ 3,452

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**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT**  
September 30, 2018

<b>Government Unit</b>	<b>Debt Outstanding</b>	<b>Estimated Percentage Applicable*</b>	<b>Amount Applicable to Primary Government</b>
Dayton ISD	\$ 90,809,603	45.46%	\$ 41,282,046
Liberty County	\$ 11,276,849	17.23%	1,943,001
Liberty ISD**	\$ 42,657,738	0.04%	17,063
Subtotal, overlapping debt			43,242,110
<b>City Direct Debt</b>		100.00%	23,624,464
<b>Total Direct and Overlapping Debt</b>			<b>\$ 66,866,574</b>
<b>Population</b>			7,953
<b>Overlapping Debt Per Capita</b>			\$ 5,437
<b>Direct and Overlapping Debt Per Capita</b>			\$ 8,408

\* The "Estimated Percentage Applicable" is determined by dividing the City's certified taxable value within the taxing jurisdiction by the certified taxable value of the taxing jurisdiction.

Source: Tax department records of the various governments.

\*\* Source: Texas Comptroller

Note: Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with geographic boundaries of the City. This schedule estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the property taxpayers of the City. This process recognizes that, when considering the City's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire burden borne by the property taxpayers should be taken into account.

# CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS

## LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION

Last Ten Years

	Fiscal Year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Debt limit <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 65,145,578	\$ 61,865,972	\$ 71,600,983	\$ 67,769,657
Total net debt applicable to limit	27,291,966	25,721,311	24,326,362	23,552,960
Legal debt margin	<u>\$ 37,853,612</u>	<u>\$ 36,144,661</u>	<u>\$ 47,274,621</u>	<u>\$ 44,216,697</u>
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	41.89%	41.58%	33.97%	34.75%
<b>Legal Debt Margin Calculation</b>				
Assessed value	\$ 651,455,782	\$ 618,659,719	\$ 716,009,829	\$ 677,696,574
Debt limit (10% of assessed value)	65,145,578	61,865,972	71,600,983	67,769,657
Debt applicable to limit:				
General obligation bonds	16,190,000	15,860,000	15,520,000	14,825,000
Certificates of obligation	9,505,000	9,130,000	8,745,000	8,350,000
Tax anticipation notes	2,565,000	1,960,000	1,340,000	1,725,000
Premiums	226,831	211,982	197,133	185,537
Less: amount set aside for repayment of general obligation debt	<u>(1,194,865)</u>	<u>(1,440,671)</u>	<u>(1,475,771)</u>	<u>(1,532,577)</u>
Total net debt applicable to limit	27,291,966	25,721,311	24,326,362	23,552,960
Legal debt margin	<u>\$ 37,853,612</u>	<u>\$ 36,144,661</u>	<u>\$ 47,274,621</u>	<u>\$ 44,216,697</u>

(1) There is no debt limit established by law; therefore, the limit is governed by the City's ability to levy and collect taxes to service the debt. The Attorney General of the State of Texas will not approve more than \$1.00 of the tax rate for debt service. The City's maximum legal tax rate is \$2.50 per \$100 valuation assessed at 100% of the market value. Ten percent of the assessed value has been applied as a "rule of thumb" procedure.

Fiscal Year					
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
\$ 65,474,688	\$ 71,303,546	\$ 75,401,976	\$ 65,863,629	\$ 74,559,660	\$ 79,648,029
22,157,539	20,459,916	25,867,152	23,867,945	22,966,610	28,041,886
<u>\$ 43,317,149</u>	<u>\$ 50,843,630</u>	<u>\$ 49,534,824</u>	<u>\$ 41,995,684</u>	<u>\$ 51,593,050</u>	<u>\$ 51,606,143</u>
33.84%	28.69%	34.31%	36.24%	30.80%	35.21%
\$ 654,746,879	\$ 713,035,457	\$ 754,019,764	\$ 658,636,289	\$ 745,596,599	\$ 796,480,291
65,474,688	71,303,546	75,401,976	65,863,629	74,559,660	79,648,029
14,110,000	13,120,000	12,095,000	17,905,000	17,165,000	15,815,000
7,940,000	7,820,000	14,680,000	7,055,000	6,680,000	13,090,000
1,395,000	940,000	470,000	355,000	815,000	585,000
173,941	162,345	293,596	274,667	148,034	817,598
(1,461,402)	(1,582,429)	(1,671,444)	(1,721,722)	(1,841,424)	(2,265,712)
22,157,539	20,459,916	25,867,152	23,867,945	22,966,610	28,041,886
<u>\$ 43,317,149</u>	<u>\$ 50,843,630</u>	<u>\$ 49,534,824</u>	<u>\$ 41,995,684</u>	<u>\$ 51,593,050</u>	<u>\$ 51,606,143</u>



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**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS**  
 Last Ten Years

<b>Fiscal Year Ended Sept. 30</b>	<b>Population<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Personal Income<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>Per Capita Personal Income<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>Median Age<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>Public School Enrollment<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>Unemployment Rate<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>Education Level in Years of Formal Schooling<sup>(5)</sup></b>
2009	7,441	\$ 2,408,044	\$ 32,090	35.3	4,889	10.0%	9.6%
2010	7,242	\$ 2,446,339	\$ 32,261	34.5	4,906	11.1%	9.2%
2011	7,297	\$ 2,597,775	\$ 34,209	33.3	4,945	10.7%	11.5%
2012	7,340	\$ 2,778,585	\$ 36,393	33.7	5,067	9.0%	12.9%
2013	7,390	\$ 2,830,077	\$ 36,799	32.4	5,069	8.1%	11.3%
2014	7,418	\$ 2,721,537	\$ 34,839	35.6	5,137	6.5%	n/a
2015	7,620	n/a	n/a	33.0	5,204	7.1%	n/a
2016	7,725	\$ 2,721,537	\$ 23,269	35.9	5,382	8.5%	9.0%
2017	7,969	n/a	\$ 43,055	34.55	5,388	n/a	10.2%
2018	7,953	n/a	\$ 24,981	33.10	5,412	3.6%	32.5%

Data sources:

- (1) City of Dayton Planning Department , Wikipedia
- (2) CDS Market Research/Claritas Survey/ESRI Data Source
- (3) Dayton ISD
- (4) Texas Workforce Commission
- (5) Percentage of population with Bachelor's degree or higher

Note: Personal income is a total for the year. Unemployment rate information is an adjusted yearly average. School enrollment is based on the start of the school year.

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# CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS

## PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS

Current Year <sup>(2)</sup>

Employer	2018		
	Employees	Percentage of Total Employment <sup>(1)</sup>	Rank
Dayton Independent School District	765	1.16%	1
Global Tubing	191	0.29%	2
Huntsman Corporation	* 100	0.15%	3
Dayton Lease and Pipeline Services	90	0.14%	4
Insteel Wire Products	86	0.13%	5
Harris Rebar, LLC	64	0.10%	6
Sam's Distribution Center	60	0.09%	7
Fabrication and Construction Services	52	0.08%	8
Campbell Concrete and Materials	* 50	0.08%	9
McCoy's Building Supply	42	0.06%	10
	1,500	2.27%	

(1) Percentage of total employment is based on total employment of 66,171

(2) The requirement is for the current year and nine years ago, however, only the current year is available at this time.

Source: Human Resource Department of each company

(3) \* indicates estimated value

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**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION**  
 Last Ten Years

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b><u>Governmental Activities:</u></b>										
General government	13.00	14.25	13.25	14.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	13.00	14.00	19.00
Public safety	23.00	24.00	25.00	24.00	26.00	26.00	28.00	29.00	29.00	32.00
Public works	9.50	10.50	13.50	11.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	14.00	14.00	11.00
Culture and recreation	-	0.75	1.75	2.75	3.00	4.00	4.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Facility maintenance	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
<b><u>Business-Type Activities:</u></b>										
Water and sewer	14.50	16.50	15.50	15.75	15.50	16.50	16.50	18.00	18.00	22.00
Refuse	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>Total City Positions</b>	<b><u>63.00</u></b>	<b><u>69.00</u></b>	<b><u>72.00</u></b>	<b><u>71.00</u></b>	<b><u>75.00</u></b>	<b><u>77.00</u></b>	<b><u>80.00</u></b>	<b><u>88.00</u></b>	<b><u>89.00</u></b>	<b><u>98.00</u></b>

Source: City Finance Department

**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION**  
 Last Ten Years

	Fiscal Year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>City of Dayton</b>				
Population	7,441	7,242	7,297	7,340
Budgeted full-time employees	63	69	72	71
<b>Function</b>				
Police				
Arrests	481	462	579	400
Accident reports	655	561	650	475
Citations (including warnings)	4,390	4,144	4,850	4,491
Offense reports	752	626	708	707
Calls for service	10,281	9,127	9,832	8,147
Municipal court				
Traffic violations	2,284	2,694	3,149	1,842
Nontraffic violations	2,106	1,450	1,701	2,649
Fire				
Emergency responses	398	427	470	364
Fire incidents	165	235	210	134
Average response time (min)†	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Parks and recreation				
Recreation programs (\$)	\$ 15,759	\$ 17,235	\$ 16,866	\$ 19,716
Field and facility rentals (\$)	\$ 9,680	\$ 9,349	\$ 9,700	\$ 11,100
Community development				
Residential building permits issued	21	2	24	12
Residential building permits-value	\$ 2,740,189	\$ 95,000	\$ 288,699	\$ 1,407,375
Commercial building permits issued	10	3	7	7
Commercial building permits-value	\$ 8,720,600	\$ 881,500	\$ 3,698,000	\$ 2,323,000
Water				
Average daily gallons pumped-combined water (millions of gallons)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average daily gallons pumped-surface water (millions of gallons)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average daily gallons pumped-well water (millions of gallons)	1,374,191	1,512,147	1,510,553	1,342,002
Number of connections	2,447	2,434	2,495	3,043
Wastewater				
Average daily effluent treated (millions of gallons)	1.51	1.32	1.22	1.64
Number of connections	2,177	2,191	2,702	2,712

Source: Various City departments

† Source: Dayton Police Dept.

Fiscal Year					
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
7,390	7,418	7,620	7,782	8,200	7,976
75	77	80	86	88	98
488	662	571	532	420	443
459	493	554	580	345	334
3,245	3,849	2,212	3,177	7,136	9,474
784	795	790	799	860	950
9,236	9,471	9,676	9,943	11,852	9,707
914	1,122	2,387	3,124	3,118	3,467
2,529	2,195	419	246	418	328
391	435	379	284	315	415
133	127	102	128	123	119
8.5	8.5	6.5	8.0	8.0	8
21,382	\$ 21,116	\$ 22,338	27,924	\$ 30,893	31,782
8,250	\$ 10,500	\$ 8,550	10,700	\$ 10,700	10,700
8	15	17	57	67	76
1,541,693	\$ 1,598,305	\$ 2,346,129	6,698,215	\$ 8,238,896	12,207,313
3	7	7	7	4	9
3,650,000	\$ 4,697,957	\$ 2,929,957	20,823,990	\$ 1,453,650	7,061,787
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1,185,677	1,188,172	1,464,653	1,627,354	1,345,516	1,560,733
3,072	3,176	3,097	2,573	2,774	2,730
1.38	1.38	1.99	2.01	2.01	2.00
2,743	2,842	2,512	2,297	2,380	2,365



**CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS**  
**CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION**  
 Last Ten Years

Function	Fiscal Year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>General government</b>				
Municipal buildings	41	46	48	52
City vehicles				
<b>Public safety</b>				
Police protection				
Stations	1	1	1	1
Fire protection				
Stations/drill field	1	1	1	1
Fire apparatus	1	1	1	1
<b>Public works</b>				
Streets (lane miles)	90.1	90.1	90.1	90.1
<b>Community services</b>				
Parks	5	5	5	5
Ball fields	1	1	1	1
Swimming pools	1	1	1	1
Park acreage developed	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
<b>Water</b>				
Water wells	3	3	3	3
Ground/elevated storage tanks	7	7	7	6
Water mains (miles)	64	64	64	64
Fire hydrants	900	900	900	900
<b>Wastewater</b>				
Wastewater treatment plants	1	1	1	1
Sanitary sewers (miles)	50	50	50	50
Sewer manholes	528	528	528	528

Source: Various City departments

**Fiscal Year**

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	1	1	1	1	2
52	54	54	55	57	70
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	3	3	4	3
1	1	10	10	10	14
90.1	90.1	90.1	90.1	90.1	60
5	5	5	5	5	5
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
3	3	3	3	3	3
6	6	6	6	6	6
64	64	64	65	65	74
900	900	905	910	910	312
1	1	1	1	1	1
50	50	50	51	51	60
528	528	528	532	532	679

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