

CITY OF LAFOLLETTE, TENNESSEE
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2016

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION

THE FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

The City of LaFollette, Tennessee (the City) is a primary government entity governed by an elected city council consisting of the mayor and four council members. The accompanying financial statements present the primary government and its discretely presented component unit which is included because of the significance of its operational and financial relationship with the City. The component unit is reported in a separate column to emphasize that it is legally separate from the City.

Discretely Presented Component Unit - The City of LaFollette Emergency Communications District (the "District") provides local emergency telephone service and a primary emergency telephone number for the residents and businesses of the City of LaFollette, Tennessee. The District accounts for its operations as an enterprise fund. It is governed by an eight-member Board of Directors (the Board) appointed by the City Council of the City of LaFollette, Tennessee. A complete set of financial statements for the component unit may be obtained from the Finance Director of the City of LaFollette, Tennessee.

The accounting and reporting policies of the City relating to the accounts included in the accompanying basic financial statements conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to state and local governments (GAAP). Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for local governments include those principles prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants in the publication entitled *Audits of State and Local Government Units* and by the *Financial Accounting Standards Board* (where applicable). All applicable GASB Statements have been implemented. Net position comprises the various net earnings from operating and non-operating revenues, expenses, and contributions of capital. GAAP establishes standards for external financial reporting for all state and local governmental entities and requires the classification of net position in the statement of net position into three components - net investment in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted. These classifications are defined as follows:

- Net investment in capital assets - This component of net position consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. If there are significant unspent related debt proceeds at year-end, the portion of the debt attributable to the unspent proceeds are not included in the calculation of net investment in capital assets. Rather, that portion of the debt is included in the same net position component as the unspent proceeds.
- Restricted - This component of net position consists of restrictions placed on net position use through external constraints imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted net position - This component of net position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets." This net position is available for current use by the City.

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 financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

Government-Wide Statements - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the primary government and its component unit. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government. These statements distinguish between the *governmental* and *business-type* activities of the City. Governmental activities are generally financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the different business-type activities of the City and for each function of the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) fees and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements - The accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purpose for which they are spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The various fund categories and fund types presented in the financial statements are described below:

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

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

Special Revenue Funds - Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than special assessments or major capital projects) requiring separate accounting because of legal or regulatory provisions or administrative action.

Capital Projects Funds - Capital projects funds are used to account for financial resources segregated for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by the enterprise funds.

PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES

Enterprise Funds - Enterprise funds are used to account for operations (a) that 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 are financed or recovered primarily through user charges or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

The City of LaFollette - Board of Public Utilities (the Board) is a political subdivision of the City of LaFollette, Tennessee. The Board is comprised of the Electric Department and the Water Department, which are reported as separate enterprise funds of the City. The Electric Department operates under a board of commissioners and services the majority of Campbell County and portions of Claiborne and Union Counties. The Electric Department purchases its entire supply of electrical power from the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) under the terms of an all-requirements contract with a 10-year rolling termination date. The Water Department operates under a board of commissioners and provides water and wastewater services to the City of LaFollette and portions of Campbell and Claiborne Counties.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

Fund Balance Classifications - GAAP establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. These classifications include nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned and are based on the relative strength of the constraints that control how specific amounts can be spent. These classifications are defined as follows:

Nonspendable Fund Balance – includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. These amounts include inventories and prepaid items.

Restricted Fund Balance – includes amounts that have constraints placed on the use of the resources that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Committed Fund Balance – includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal resolutions of the City Council, the City's highest level of decision-making authority. The distinction between restricted and committed fund balances is the source and strength of the constraints placed on them.

Assigned Fund Balance – includes amounts that the City intends to use for a specific purpose, but for which the use is not legislatively mandated. City Council is the authorized body to make assignments.

Unassigned Fund Balance – the residual classification of the General Fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund.

When committed, assigned or unassigned fund balance amounts are available for use, it is the City's policy to use the committed fund balance first; the assigned fund balance second; and then the unassigned fund balance, as they are needed.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenue is recorded when it becomes susceptible to accrual (measurable and available):

- A. Revenue considered susceptible to accrual includes: property taxes, shared revenues, licenses, interest and charges for services (collected within sixty days after year-end).
- B. Interest and principal on general long-term debt indebtedness is not accrued but is recorded as an expenditure on its due date.
- C. Disbursements for purchase of capital assets providing future benefits are considered expenditures; bond proceeds are reported as other financing sources.
- D. Other tax and nonexchange revenue receivable includes local and state sales taxes, local beer tax, state income tax, and state gasoline and motor fuel tax. Certain other nonexchange transaction revenue is not recognized due to immateriality and not being susceptible to accrual.

The City's proprietary funds use the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

The City reports the following major governmental fund: The General Fund which is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds: Electric Department Fund and Water Department Fund.

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

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 funds are charges to customers for services. Operating expenses for the enterprise funds 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.

Interfund Activity - As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payment-in-lieu of taxes and other charges between the City's electric, water and wastewater utilities and various other functions of the government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Cash and Cash Equivalents - Cash and cash equivalents consist of certificates of deposit, money market investment accounts and other temporary investments (including restricted cash) maturing within 90 days of original purchase.

Compensated Absences - The City records earned, but unused, vacation pay as a compensated absences liability. It is also the City's policy to allow governmental fund employees to be paid for accumulated sick leave upon retirement up to a maximum of 520 hours. In accordance with GAAP, a liability has been accrued for sick leave amounts that management has determined are earned and probable of being paid in the future, using the termination payment method. The amount of compensated absences due within one year on the balance sheet has been estimated based on prior years' experience.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Property Taxes - The City's property taxes are levied each October 1 on the assessed value as of the prior January 1 for all real and personal property located in the City. Assessed values are established by the State of Tennessee at the following rates of assumed market value:

- 1. Public utility property - 55% (railroads - 40%)
- 2. Industrial and commercial property
 - a. Real - 40%
 - b. Personal - 30%
- 3. Residential property - 25%

The last reappraisal was completed for the list of January 1, 2014. The assessed value of the list for the 2016 tax year was \$132,533,866.

Taxes were levied at a rate of \$1.19 per \$100. Taxes are due in one payment on October 1 and delinquent on March 1 of the following year. Current tax collections for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 were 93% of the tax levy.

Deferred Property Taxes - Property taxes for 2016 are recognized as an enforceable legal claim as of January 1, 2016. However, the revenue, net of estimated refunds and estimated uncollectible amounts, is recognized in the year in which the taxes are levied, which occurs on October 1 of each year and therefore is deferred until the following fiscal year.

Capital Assets - Governmental Funds - Capital outlay is recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund financial statements and as assets in the government-wide financial statements to the extent the City's capitalization threshold of \$5,000 is met. Depreciation on capital assets has been recorded using their estimated useful lives and the straight-line method. All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated assets are valued at their fair market value on the date donated. Estimated useful lives of governmental funds' capital assets are as follows:

Land Improvements	10 - 17 years
Buildings and Improvements	25 - 50 years
Equipment	5 - 12 years
Vehicles	3 - 20 years
Infrastructure	15 - 50 years

In accordance with GAAP, infrastructure assets acquired prior to July 1, 2002 had to be valued and recorded in 2006 retroactively to 1980. Management contracted with a third-party consultant to assist them in estimating some of the original costs and estimated useful lives of its capital assets with costs in excess of the capitalization threshold of \$5,000 or more. Management also performed an inventory of assets being used and researched its records to determine each asset's original cost and date acquired.

Budgetary Principles - Governmental Funds - Prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, the city council approves an operating budget for all governmental funds and holds public hearings. All supplemental appropriations must also be approved by city council. Actual expenditures and operating transfers out may not legally exceed "budget" appropriations at the individual fund level. Budgetary control, however, is maintained at the departmental level.

Appropriations lapse at the close of the fiscal year to the extent that they have not been transferred to encumbrances.

The City prepares its budget in accordance with the modified accrual basis of accounting, which is consistent with GAAP.

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

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Revenues - Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions - Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Presentation of Certain Taxes - The City collects various taxes from customers and remits these amounts to applicable taxing authorities. The City's accounting policy is to exclude these taxes from revenues and cost of sales.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources - In addition to assets, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element 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) until then. The City's governmental funds' deferred outflows of resources consist of deferred pension outflows and the business-type activities' deferred outflows of resources consist of deferred bond refunding losses. In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element 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 then. The City's governmental activities' deferred inflows of resources consist of deferred property taxes (see explanation on previous page), deferred pension inflows, and escrow for the hospital facilities lease (see note 16).

Governmental Funds Employees' Pension Plan - For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to this pension plan, and governmental fund employees' pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the City's participation in the Public Employee Retirement Plan of the Tennessee Consolidated Retirement System (TCRS), and additions to/deductions from the City's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the TCRS for the Public Employee Retirement Plan. For this purpose, benefits (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms of the Public Employee Retirement Plan of TCRS. Investments are reported at fair value.

Evaluation of Subsequent Events - Management has evaluated subsequent events through January 30, 2017, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued, and has determined that there are no subsequent events that require disclosure.

Electric Department - Additional Significant Accounting Policies

Related Party and Interfund Activities - For economic purposes and convenience, certain expenses incurred by the Board are incurred jointly between the Electric Department and the Water Department. The joint expenses are incurred for the use of the building, management, customer services, meter reading / service technicians, sharing of transportation vehicles, office personnel, equipment, etc. Expenses of the Electric Department and Water Department that cannot be directly attributed to the operations of each Department are allocated on a pro-rata basis of 66% and 34%, respectively, except for office building expenses which are allocated on a basis of 71% and 29%, respectively.

Additionally, the Electric Department bills and collects water and wastewater charges for the Water Department. These funds are periodically transferred to the Water Department. Accounts receivable and payable between the Electric Department and Water Department represent operating cash advances related to the transfer of these funds and the allocation of expenses mentioned above. These receivables and payables are included on the balance sheet within Accounts Receivable - Customers, Net and Accounts Payable. As of June 30, 2016 and 2015, balances due from the Electric Department to the Water Department were \$506,239 and \$179,483, respectively.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Electric Department - Additional Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Utility Plant - Utility plant and construction work in progress are stated at cost. Interest costs associated with long-term construction projects are capitalized in accordance with FASB ASC 835. Donated assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the date donated. The Electric Department defines a capital asset as an asset with an initial individual cost or a project with a cumulative total cost of more than \$1,000 and estimated useful life in excess of one year. Major renewals and improvements are charged to the plant account while replacements, maintenance, and repairs, which do not improve or extend the life of the assets, are expensed currently. Utility plant items are depreciated over their estimated useful lives on the straight-line group method. Depreciation on property and equipment used by the Electric Department is charged as an expense against its operations. Accumulated depreciation is reported on the proprietary fund balance sheet. Depreciation has been provided at a rate of 2% to 20% per year for the Electric Department property and equipment.

Deposits and Investments - The Electric Department considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. The department has not formally adopted an investment policy and places no limit on the amount that may be deposited with any one issuer. As of June 30, 2016, the department has investments in one issuer that represents 5% or more of the total investment assets other than U.S. Treasuries.

The Electric Department has no formal policy regarding interest rate risk. Deposits are structured in a manner that ensures sufficient cash is available to meet the anticipated liquidity needs. Selection of deposit maturities must be consistent with the cash requirements of the department in order to avoid the forced redemption of deposits prior to maturity.

As authorized by statutes of the State of Tennessee (the State), the department may only invest in obligations of the United States Treasury, its agencies and instrumentalities; money market funds; the Local Government Investment Pool or in obligations which are rated in either of the two highest rated categories by a nationally recognized rating agency. All of the Electric Department's investments were rated in the highest two categories.

As of June 30, 2016, the Electric Department has invested in United States Treasury Obligations with maturity dates between less than 12 months and not more than 24 months.

Accounts Receivable/Allowance for Doubtful Accounts and Unbilled Revenue - The allowance for doubtful accounts is determined using historical information and current evaluations of existing economic conditions. Recognition has been given to unbilled revenue in the financial statements.

Materials and Supplies - Materials and supplies are valued at average cost.

Customer Deposits - The Electric Department requires customers to pay a refundable deposit when service is connected. Customer deposits are refunded when the customer has made their payments timely for a two year period. The amount of customer deposits due within one year on the balance sheet has been estimated based on the prior years' experience.

Compensated Absences - It is the Electric Department's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation leave up to a maximum of 240 hours. A liability representing the Electric Department's commitment to fund such costs from future operations has been recorded. It is also the Electric Department's policy to allow employees to be paid for accumulated sick leave upon retirement. In accordance with GAAP, a liability has been accrued for sick leave amounts that management has determined are earned and probable of being paid in the future, using the termination payment method. The amount of compensated absences due within one year on the balance sheet has been estimated based on prior years' experience.

Presentation of Certain Taxes - The Electric Department collects various taxes from customers and remits these amounts to applicable taxing authorities. The Electric Department's accounting policy is to exclude these taxes from revenues and cost of sales.

Revenue and Expenses - Revenue and expenses are recorded on the accrual basis in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts prescribed by the Federal Regulatory Commission (FERC).

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Electric Department - Additional Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Budgeting - The Electric Department adopts flexible annual operating and capital budgets. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. The current operating budget details the Electric Department's plans to earn and expend funds for charges incurred for operation, maintenance, certain interest and general functions, and other charges for the fiscal year. The capital budget details the plan to receive and expend capital contributions, grants, borrowings and certain revenues for capital projects. The Electric Department's budgets are not legally binding. During the year, management is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between line items within the Electric Department's departments.

Implementation of GASB Statement No. 72 - During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, the Electric Department implemented GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, which establishes guidance for determining fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes, for applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements (see Note 12).

Evaluation of Subsequent Events - Management has evaluated subsequent events through October 26, 2016, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued, and has determined that there are no subsequent events that require disclosure.

Water Department - Additional Significant Accounting Policies

Related Party and Interfund Activities - For economic purposes and convenience, certain expenses incurred by the Board are incurred jointly between the Electric Department and the Water Department. The joint expenses are incurred for the use of the building, management, customer services, meter reading / service technicians, sharing of transportation vehicles, office personnel, equipment, etc. Expenses of the Electric Department and Water Department that cannot be directly attributed to the operations of each Department are allocated on a pro-rata basis of 66% and 34%, respectively, except for office building expenses which are allocated on a basis of 71% and 29%, respectively.

Additionally, the Electric Department bills and collects water and wastewater charges for the Water Department. These funds are periodically transferred to the Water Department. Accounts receivable and payable between the Electric Department and Water Department represent operating cash advances related to the transfer of these funds and the allocation of expenses mentioned above. These receivables and payables are included on the balance sheet within Accounts Receivable – Customers, Net and Accounts Payable. As of June 30, 2016 and 2015, balances due from the Electric Department to the Water Department were \$506,239 and \$179,483, respectively.

Utility Plant - Utility plant and construction work in progress are stated at cost. Interest costs associated with long-term construction projects are capitalized in accordance with FASB ASC 835. Donated assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date donated. The Water Department defines a capital asset as an asset with an initial individual cost or a project with a cumulative total cost of more than \$1,000 and estimated useful life in excess of one year. Major renewals and improvements are charged to the plant account while replacements, maintenance, and repairs which do not improve or extend the life of the assets are expensed currently. Utility plant items are depreciated over their estimated useful lives on the straight-line group method. Depreciation on property and equipment used by the Water Department is charged as an expense against its operations. Accumulated depreciation is reported on the proprietary fund balance sheet. Depreciation has been provided at a rate of 2% to 25% per year for the Water Department's property and equipment.

Accounts Receivable/Allowance for Doubtful Accounts and Unbilled Revenue - The allowance for doubtful accounts is determined using historical information and current evaluations of existing economic conditions. Recognition has been given to unbilled revenue in the financial statements.

Materials and Supplies - Materials and supplies are valued at average cost.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Water Department - Additional Significant Accounting Policies

Compensated Absences - It is the Water Department's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation leave up to a maximum of 240 hours. A liability representing the Water Department's commitment to fund such costs from future operations has been recorded. The Water Department allows employees to be paid for accumulated sick leave upon retirement. In accordance with GAAP, a liability has been accrued for sick leave amounts that management has determined are earned and probable of being paid in the future, using the termination payment method. The amount of compensated absences due within one year on the balance sheet has been estimated based on prior years' experience.

Presentation of Certain Taxes - The Electric Department collects various taxes from customers and remits these amounts to applicable taxing authorities. The Electric Department's accounting policy is to exclude these taxes from revenues and cost of sales.

Revenue and Expenses - Revenue and expenses are recorded on the accrual basis in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts for Class A and B Water Utilities adopted by the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners. Labor, materials, and overhead costs of treated but unsold water are charged to operations as they are incurred, and no attempt is made to inventory these at year-end. Certain revenue and expenses of the water division and wastewater division that cannot be directly attributed to the operations of each division are allocated on a pro-rata basis of 73% and 27%, respectively.

Budgeting - The Water Department adopts flexible annual operating and capital budgets. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. The current operating budget details the Water Department's plans to earn and expend funds for charges incurred for operation, maintenance, certain interest and general functions, and other charges for the fiscal year. The capital budget details the plan to receive and expend capital contributions, grants, borrowings and certain revenues for capital projects. The Water Department's budgets are not legally binding. During the year, management is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between line items within the Water Department's divisions.

Evaluation of Subsequent Events - Management has evaluated subsequent events through October 26, 2016, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued, and has determined that there are no subsequent events that require disclosure.

Emergency Communications District - Additional Significant Accounting Policies

Budget - Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for this fund. This annual budget is prepared on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and is approved by the District's Board of Commissioners. The budget may be amended by a majority vote of the Board of Commissioners. Actual expenditures and operating transfers out may not legally exceed budget appropriations. Budgetary control is maintained at the line item level. Appropriations lapse at the close of the fiscal year.

Capital Assets - Capital assets are carried at cost and defined as an asset with an initial individual cost, or project with a cumulative total cost of more than \$1,000, and estimated useful life in excess of one year. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of five to twenty-five years.

NOTE 3 - UNBILLED REVENUE

As of June 30, 2016 the Electric and Water Departments reported estimated unbilled revenues of approximately \$2,304,000 and \$302,000, respectively, which are included in accounts receivable.

NOTE 4 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits - For cash and cash equivalents, this is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the City's balances may not be available or the City will not be able to recover collateral securities in the possession of an outside party. The City follows State law regarding collateralization of deposits, which requires collateral to be obtained on any deposits exceeding insurance coverage of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). At June 30, 2016, the City's deposits were covered by FDIC Insurance, by pledged collateral held by the City's agent bank in the City's name, or by the Tennessee Bank Collateral Pool Board.

Governmental Funds

As of June 30, 2016, the book balances of the governmental fund types' cash were \$5,182,550 and the bank balances were \$5,611,757. Of the bank balances, \$750,000 was covered by FDIC insurance and \$4,861,757 was covered by collateral held by the City's safekeeping bank agent in the City's name. The City has entered into three-party agreements with People's Bank of the South and CenterState Bank, and with Community Trust Bank and First Tennessee Bank.

Electric Department

As of June 30, 2016, the book balances of the Electric Department's deposits were \$3,390,391 and the bank balances were \$3,529,646. Of the bank balances, \$374,457 was covered by FDIC insurance and \$3,155,190 was covered by collateral held by the Tennessee Bank Collateral Pool Board of the State of Tennessee Treasury Department. The Electric Department has entered into agreements with First Volunteer Bank and First Tennessee Bank, which participate in the Tennessee Bank Collateral Pool.

Water Department

As of June 30, 2016, the book balances of the Water Department's deposits were \$373,957 and the bank balances were \$373,957. Of the bank balances, \$250,000 was covered by FDIC insurance and \$123,957 was covered by collateral held by the Tennessee Bank Collateral Pool Board of the State of Tennessee Treasury Department. The Water Department has entered into agreements with First Volunteer Bank and First Tennessee Bank, which participate in the Tennessee Bank Collateral Pool.

Emergency Communications District

As of June 30, 2016, the book balances of the Emergency Communications District's cash accounts were \$632,470 and the bank balances were \$635,765. Of the bank balances, \$250,000 was covered by FDIC insurance and \$385,765 was covered by collateral held by the Tennessee Bank Collateral Pool Board of the State of Tennessee Treasury Department.

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSFERS

<u>Transfers To:</u>	<u>Transfers From</u>
Special Police Fund	<u>General Fund</u>
Drug Fund	\$ 25,865
Total	12,391
	<u>\$ 38,256</u>

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.