DENCO AREA 9-1-1 DISTRICT ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Managers Denco Area 9-1-1 District Lewisville, Texas

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of Denco Area 9-1-1 District ("the District"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of Denco Area 9-1-1 District as of September 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the *management's discussion and analysis* on pages 3 through 5, *budgetary comparison information* on page 26 and *pension schedules* on pages 27 and 28 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 Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 4, 2019 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our test of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Hankins, Eastup, Deaton, Tonn & Seary, PC

Denton, Texas

January 4, 2019

DENCO AREA 9-1-1 DISTRICT MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018 (UNAUDITED)

As management of the Denco Area 9-1-1 District (the "District"), we offer readers of the District's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the basic financial statements which follow this section.

Financial Highlights:

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Denco Area 9-1-1 District exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources as of September 30, 2018 by \$10,229,593 (Net Position). Of that, \$1,984,497 is unrestricted (unrestricted net position) and may be used to meet the District's ongoing obligations to citizens in accordance with the District's fiscal policies.
- The District's total net position increased by \$1,876,781 during the year.

Overview of the Financial Statements:

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements comprise two components: (1) government-wide financial statements, which include the fund financial statements, and (2) notes to the financial statements.

The Statement of Net Position presents information showing how the District's net position changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported when the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in the future fiscal periods.

The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with the finance-related legal requirements. The General Fund is a governmental fund. Governmental fund financial statements focus on current sources and uses of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Notes to the Financial Statements – The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements.

Financial Analysis:

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the District's financial position. As of September 30, 2018, the District's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$10,229,593.

Denco Area 9-1-1 District's Net Position

	2018		2017
Current and other assets Capital assets Total assets	\$ 2,139,975 8,245,096 10,385,071	\$	4,757,409 3,363,575 8,120,984
Deferred outflows of resources	74,940		451,720
Total liabilities	143,098		165,799
Deferred inflows of resources	54,092		54,092
Net position: Net investment in capital assets Unrestricted Total net position	\$ 8,245,096 1,984,497 10,229,593	. \$.	3,363,575 4,989,237 8,352,812

Analysis of the District's Operations – Overall, the District had a decrease in cash and temporary cash investments in fiscal year 2018 of \$3,017,016. The decrease was due to expenditures on a new building. 9-1-1 service fee revenue, the primary revenue source for the District, increased by 23.0% in fiscal year 2018. District expenditures in 2018 were \$72,799 less than those in fiscal year 2017.

Denco Area 9-1-1 District's Change in Net Position

	 2018	 2017
Revenues:		
Charges for services – 9-1-1 service fees	\$ 6,181,899	\$ 5,027,002
General revenues:		
Interest	43,742	57,913
Miscellaneous	89,402	141,734
Total general revenues	 133,144	 199,647
Total revenues	 6,315,043	 5,226,649

Expenses:				
Personnel services	1,486,42	4	1,534,512	
Administration	300,82	1	321,867	
Direct services	2,651,01	7	2,654,682	
Total expenses	4,438,26	2	4,511,061	
Change in net position	1,876,78	1	715,588	
Net position, beginning	8,352,81	3	7,637,225	
Net position, ending	\$ 10,229,59	3 \$ _	8,352,813	

Debt Administration:

The District does not have any outstanding debt.

Discussion of Currently Known Facts, Decisions or Conditions in Fiscal Year 2019:

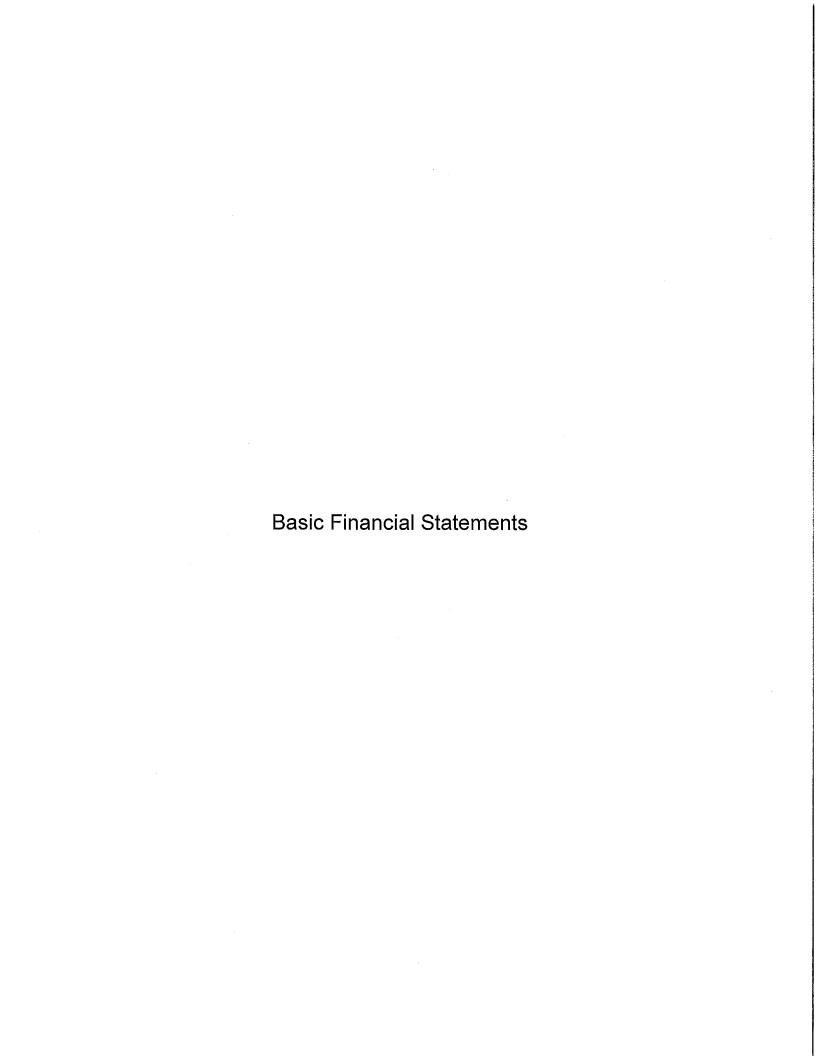
Total revenues in fiscal year 2019 are expected to increase by a little more than \$91,000 over fiscal 2018. Despite resetting the wireline 9-1-1 service fee in 2018 to the 3% of local exchange carrier base telephone service rate—as originally approved by the voters in 1987—the continued decline in wireline telephone subscribers is eroding the Denco Board of Managers' ability to match revenues to expenditures. Despite this fact, steady population growth in the district should mitigate any dramatic decline, as seen by some other emergency communication districts in the state. Wireless service fee growth is projected to slow from the 2.5% realized in fiscal 2018 to 2.0% in fiscal 2019.

Total expenditures in fiscal year 2019 are anticipated to increase by \$1,374,000, excluding the fiscal 2018 annex project. The largest portion of this increase, at \$952,319, is 50% of the upgrade cost for the microwave network, the jointly owned system with Denton County. Cybersecurity enhancements are included in this increase, as well as \$106,000 in wireline network service, to cover duplicate network and non-recurring installation charges during the migration and relocation of a 9-1-1 controller to the Annex facility.

The District expects its total fund balance (including Committed amounts) to increase by \$228,000 in fiscal year 2019.

Requests for Information:

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens with a general overview of the District's finances. If you have any questions about this report or need any additional information, please contact the Executive Director, Attn: Mark Payne, at 1075 Princeton Street, Lewisville, Texas 75067, or call (972) 221-0911.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION AND GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

	-	General Fund	 Adjustments	Statement of Net Position
Assets Cash Temporary cash investments Service fees receivable Net pension asset Capital assets:	\$	956,140 254,321 387,179	\$ - - 542,335	\$ 956,140 254,321 387,179 542,335
Nondepreciable Depreciable, net Total assets		- - 1,597,640	 232,819 8,012,277 8,787,431	 232,819 8,012,277 10,385,071
Deferred Outflows of Resources Deferred outflow related to TCDRS		-	74,940	74,940
Liabilities Accounts payable Accrued payroll Long-term liabilities Due within one year Due in more than one year Total liabilities		17,307 62,587 - - 79,894	 - - 63,204 63,204	 17,307 62,587 - - 63,204 143,098
Deferred inflows of Resources Deferred inflow related to TCDRS		-	87,320	87,320
Fund Balance/Net Position Fund balance: Committed Unassigned Total fund balance	-	1,517,746 1,517,746	 (1,517,746) (1,517,746)	 - -
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$:	1,597,640		
Net Position Investment in capital assets Unrestricted			8,245,096 1,984,497	8,245,096 1,984,497
Total net position			\$ 10,229,593	\$ 10,229,593

The accompanying notes are an intergral part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTAL FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

	General Fund		Adjustments		Statement of Net Position
Expenditures/expenses: Personnel services Administration Direct services Total expenditures/expenses	\$ 1,464,851 300,821 7,532,538 9,298,210	\$	21,573 (4,881,521) (4,859,948)	\$	1,486,424 300,821 2,651,017 4,438,262
Program revenues: Charges of services - 9-1-1 service fees Total program revenues	6,181,899 6,181,899		<u>-</u>	-	6,181,899 6,181,899
General revenues: Interest income Miscellaneous Total general revenues Total program/general revenues	43,742 89,402 133,144 6,315,043		-	-	43,742 89,402 133,144 6,315,043
Excess of revenues and expenditures	(2,983,167)		2,983,167		-
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in Transfers out Total other financing sources (uses)	- - -		- - -	-	- - - -
Change in net position			1,876,781		1,876,781
Fund balance/net position: Beginning	4,500,913		3,851,899	_	8,352,812
Ending	\$ 1,517,746	\$.	8,711,847	\$_	10,229,593

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity

Denco Area 9-1-1 District (the "District") is a special communication district authorized by the Emergency Communication District Act (Article 1432e, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes) and confirmed by voters of Denton County on August 8, 1987. Fees were collected from customers beginning in January 1988, and the District became operational in March 1988. The purpose of the District is to establish the number 9-1-1 as the primary emergency telephone number to communities in Denton County and certain geographically contiguous communities in Dallas County, in order to facilitate a quick response to any person calling the number seeking police, fire, medical and other emergency numbers.

The activities of the District, until the date the 9-1-1 system became fully operational, consisted primarily of collecting and investing accumulated service fees from the telephone companies that service the communities within the District, and developing proposals for the implementation of the 9-1-1 network and equipment configuration within the District for optimum cost benefit. The 9-1-1 system became fully operational on August 18, 1990.

Since the date the 9-1-1 system became fully operational, the activities of the District have included 9-1-1 systems management and maintenance, database management, training, public education, planning and fiscal management of District resources to assist its member jurisdictions in responding to police, fire and medical emergency calls by providing an efficient, effective and enhanced 9-1-1 emergency telecommunication system.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the government. Governmental activities are supported by 9-1-1 fees, contract services and investment revenue.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenue. Direct expenses are those that are identifiable with a specific function, personnel, operations or direct services. Direct services are 9-1-1 system related expenses. Program revenue is 9-1-1 service fees collected by vendors for telephone services and remitted to the District. General revenue includes miscellaneous revenue (revenue for contract services provided by the District and non-budgeted revenue) and interest on District deposits and investments.

The government-wide and fund financial statements are provided for the governmental funds of the District with a column for adjustments between the two statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. 9-1-1 fees are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are billed.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized as soon as it is both measurable and available. Revenue is considered to be available when it is collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenue to be available if 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.

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about Fiduciary Net Position of the Texas County and District Retirement System (TCDRS) and additions to/deductions from TCDRS's Fiduciary Net Position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TCDRS. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

The District reports the following major governmental fund:

The <u>General Fund</u> is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Assets, Liabilities and Net Position or Equity

Cash and Investments

Cash consists of demand deposit accounts. The investment policies of the District are governed by state statute. Management has followed a practice of investing in TexPool and LOGIC public funds investment pools.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment, are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. The District defines capital assets 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. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Assets	Years	
Buildings & improvements Equipment	5-50 3-10	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

Compensated Absences

It is the District's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick leave benefits. Vacation and sick leave is accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the General Fund financial statements only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

Fund Balance Classification

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

- Nonspendable: This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Nonspendable items are not expected to be converted to cash or are not expected to be converted into cash within the next year.
- Restricted: This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed: This classification included amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by ordinance of the Board of Managers, the District's highest level of decision making authority. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Managers removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.
- Assigned: This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the District's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the Board of Managers or the Executive Director.
- Unassigned: This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund. The unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of assigned fund balance amounts. The unassigned balance at September 30, 2018 was \$1,517,746.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

The District does not have any nonspendable, restricted, committed or assigned fund balance at September 30, 2018.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the District considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the District considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds.

Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the government 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 financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the District's policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

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 and liabilities and disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates.

Subsequent Events

Management has reviewed events subsequent to September 30, 2018 through January 4, 2019, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. No subsequent events were identified that were required to be disclosed in the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

2. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

Deposits and Investments

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

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

a. Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits: In the case of deposits, this is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. As of September 30, 2018, the carrying amount of the District's deposits were \$956,140 and the bank balance was \$1,262,458. The District's deposits at September 30, 2018 were entirely covered by FDIC insurance or by pledged collateral held by the District's depository bank in the District's name.

The District's investments at September 30, 2018, are shown below:

	·	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)
TexPool LOGIC Investments	\$	36 254,285	21 34
Total Fair Value	\$	254,321	34

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

In addition, the following is disclosed regarding coverage of combined balances on the date of the highest deposits:

- b. Depository Bank: Point Bank, Pilot Point, Texas.
- c. The fair value of securities pledged as of the date of the highest combined balance on deposit was \$5,534,275.
- d. The highest combined balances of cash and savings deposits amounted to \$5,115,825 occurred during the month of October 2017.
- e. Total amount of FDIC coverage at the time of the largest combined balance was \$250,000.

Fair Value Measurements

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

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

The District's investments in Public Investment Pools are not required to be measured at fair value but are measured at amortized cost.

Budget

State law requires that a governmental entity adopt an annual budget and that it not exceed approved expenditures at the level of budgetary control. The District exceeded the approved budget for capital projects by \$701,209 in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018. This was due to funds budgeted in prior year not spent until current fiscal year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

Capital Assets

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

		Beginning Balance		Increases	-	Decreases	-	Ending Balance
Government activities: Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land	\$	232,819	\$		c		Φ.	000.040
Construction in progress	φ	1,461,192	Ф	4,523,198	\$	(5,984,390)	\$	232,819
Total capital assets not being			•		-	(0)00 1,000/	-	
depreciated		1,694,011		4,523,198	-	(5,984,390)	_	232,819
Capital assets, being depreciated								
PSAP equipment		632,684		659,991		-		1,292,675
Buildings and improvements		1,608,278		5,984,390		-		7,592,668
Parking lot		10,000		-		-		10,000
Equipment		291,312		7,000	_		_	298,312
Total capital assets being depreciated		2,542,274		6,651,381	_			9,193,655
Less accumulated depreciation:								
PSAP equipment		(353,893)		(225,216)		-		(579,109)
Buildings and improvements		(302,128)		(40,064)				(342,192)
Parking lot		(8,500)		(1,000)		_		(9,500)
Equipment		(208,189)		(42,388)		_		(250,577)
Total accumulated depreciation		(872,710)		(308,668)	_		_	(1,181,378)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		1,669,564		10,865,911	_		_	8,012,277
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	3,363,575	\$	10,865,911	\$	(5,984,390)	\$_	8,245,096

<u>Defined Benefit Pension Plan</u>

Plan Description

The District provides retirement, disability, and death benefits for all of its full-time employees through a non-traditional defined benefit pension plan in the statewide Texas County and District Retirement System (TCDRS). The Board of Trustees of TCDRS is responsible for the administration of the statewide agent multiple-employer public employee retirement system consisting of 656 non-traditional defined benefit plans. TCDRS in the aggregate issues a comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) on a calendar year basis. The CAFR is available upon written request from the TCDRS Board of Trustees at P.O. Box 2034, Austin, TX 79768-2034.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

The plan provisions are adopted by the governing body of the employer, within the options available in the Texas state statutes governing TCDRS (TCDRS Act). Members can retire at age 60 and above with 8 or more years of service, with 20 years of service regardless of age, or when the sum of their age and years of service equal 75 or more. Members are vested after 8 years of service, but must leave their accumulated contributions in the plan to receive any employer-financed benefit. Members who withdraw their personal contributions in a lump sum are not entitled to any amounts contributed by their employer.

All eligible employees of the District are required to participate in TCDRS.

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

	Plan Year 2018	Plan Year 2017
Employee deposit rate	7.00%	7.00%
Employer deposit rate	5.70%	16.00%
Matching ratio (District to employee)	2 to 1	2 to 1
Years required for vesting	8	8
Service retirement eligibility		
(expressed as age/years of service)	60/8,0/20	60/8,0/20

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	4
Inactive employees entitled to buy not yet receiving benefits	6
Active employees	<u>15</u>
Total	25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

Contributions

The contribution rates for employees in TCDRS are either 4%, 5%, 6%, or 7% of employee compensation, and the employer matching percentages are either 100%, 150%, or 200%, both as adopted by the governing body of the employer. Under the state law governing TCDRS, the contribution rate for each employer is determined annually by the actuary, using the Entry Age Normal (EAN) actuarial cost method. Participating employers are required to contribute at the actuarially determined rates to ensure adequate funding for each employer's plan. Employer contribution rates are determined annually and approved by the TCDRS Board of Trustees.

Each employer has the opportunity to make additional contributions in excess of its annual required contribution rate either by adopting an elected rate that is higher than the required rate or by making additional contributions on an ad hoc basis. Employers may make additional contributions to pay down their liabilities faster, pre-fund benefit enhancements and/or buffer against future adverse experience. In addition, employers annually review their plans and may adjust benefits and costs based on their local needs and budgets. Although accrued benefits may not be reduced, employers may reduce future benefit accruals and immediately reduce costs.

Employees of the District were required to contribute 7% of their annual compensation during the fiscal year. The District elected contribution rates of 5.70% and 16.00% in calendar years 2018 and 2017, respectively. The required rate for the District was 5,70% and 5,40% for the years 2017 and 2016, respectively. The District's contributions to TCDRS for the year ended September 30, 2018 were \$87,705, and were equal to the required contributions.

Net Pension Liability/Asset

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

Actuarial assumptions:

The Total Pension Liability in the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation

2.75% per year

Overall payroll growth

3.25% per year, including inflation

Investment Rate of Return 8.1%, gross of pension plan investment expense, including

inflation

The assumptions used in this analysis for the December 31, 2017 financial reporting metrics are the same as those used in the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation analysis for Denco Area 9-1-1 District - Denton County.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

Following is a description of the assumptions used in the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation analysis for Denco Area 9-1-1 District - Denton County. This information may also be found in the Denco Area 9-1-1 District - Denton County December 31, 2017 Summary Valuation Report.

Economic Assumptions

TCDRS system-wide economic assumptions:

Real rate of return	5.25%
Inflatión	2.75%
Long-term investment return	8.00%

The assumed long-term investment return of 8% is net after investment and administrative expenses. It is assumed returns will equal the nominal annual rate of 8% for calculating the actuarial accrued liability and the normal cost contribution rate for the retirement plan of each participating employer.

The annual salary increase rates assumed for individual members vary by length of service and by entry-age group. The annual rates consist of a general wage inflation component of 3.25% (made up of 2.75% inflation and 0.50% productivity increase assumptions) and a merit, promotion and longevity component that on average approximates 1.6% per year for a career employee.

Employer-specific economic assumptions:

Growth in membership	0.0%
Payroll growth	0.0%

The payroll growth assumption is for the aggregate covered payroll of an employer.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 8.1%. The pension plan's policy in regard to the allocation of invested assets is established and may be amended by the TCDRS Board of Trustees. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with an emphasis on both capital appreciation as well as the production of income, in order to satisfy the short-term and long-term funding needs of TCDRS.

The long-term expected rate of return on TCDRS assets is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns, and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. The capital market assumptions and information shown below are provided by TCDRS's investment consultant. The numbers shown are based on January 2018 information for a 10 year time horizon. The valuation assumption for long-term expected return is re-assessed at a minimum of every four years, and is set based on a 30-year time horizon. The most recent analysis was performed in 2017. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

Asset Class	Benchmark	Target Allocation	Geometric Real Rate of Return (Expected minus Inflation)
US Equities	Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index	11.50%	4.55%
Private Equity	Cambridge Associates Global Private Equity & Venture Capital Index	16.00%	7.55%
Global Equities	MSCI World (net) Index	1.50%	4.85%
International Equities – Developed	MSCI World Ex USA (net)	11.00%	4.55%
International Equities – Emerging	MSCI EM Standard (net) Index	8.00%	5.55%
Investment – Grade Bonds	Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	3.00%	0.75%
Strategic Credit	FTSE High-Yield Cash-Pay Capped Index	8.00%	4.12%
Direct Lending	S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index	10.00%	8.06%
Distressed Debt	Cambridge Associates Distressed Securities Index	2.00%	6.30%
REIT Equities	67% FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs Index + 33% FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Global Real Estate Index	2.00%	4.05%
Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs)	Alerian MLP Index	3.00%	6.00%
Private Real Estate Partnerships	Cambridge Associates Real Estate Index	6.00%	6.25%
Hedge Funds	Hedge Fund Research, Inc. (HFRI) Fund of Funds Composite Index	18.00%	4.10%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the Total Pension Liability was 8.1%. This rate reflects the long-term rate of return funding valuation assumption of 8.00%, plus 0.10% adjustment to be gross of administrative expenses. The plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active, inactive and retired members. Therefore, the discount rate for calculating the total pension liability is equal to the long-term expected rate of return, and the municipal bond rate does not apply. The discount rate is the single rate of return that, when applied to all projected benefit payments results in an actuarial present value of projected benefit payments equal to the total of the following:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

- 1. The actuarial present value of benefit payments projected to be made in future periods in which (a) the amount of the pension plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be greater than the benefit payments that are projected to be made in that period and (b) pension plan assets up to that point are expected to be invested using a strategy to achieve the long-term rate of return, calculated using the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments.
- 2. The actuarial present value of projected benefit payments not included in (1), calculated using the municipal bond rate.

Therefore, if plan investments in a given future year are greater than projected benefit payments in that year and are invested such that they are expected to earn the long-term rate of return, the discount rate applied to projected benefit payments in that year should be the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments. If future years exist where this is not the case, then an index rate reflecting the yield on a 20-year, tax-exempt municipal bond should be used to discount the projected benefit payments for those years.

The determination of a future date when plan investments are not sufficient to pay projected benefit payments is often referred to as a depletion date projection. A depletion date projection compares projections of the pension plan's fiduciary net position to projected benefit payments and aims to determine a future date, if one exists, when the fiduciary net position is projected to be less than projected benefit payments. If an evaluation of the sufficiency of the projected fiduciary net position compared to projected benefit payments can be made with sufficient reliability without performing a depletion date projection, alternative methods to determine sufficiency may be applied.

In order to determine the discount rate to be used by the employer we have used an alternative method to determine the sufficiency of the fiduciary net position in all future years. Our alternative method reflects the funding requirements under the employer's funding policy and the legal requirements under the TCDRS Act.

- 1. TCDRS has a funding policy where the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) shall be amortized as a level percent of pay over 20-year closed layered periods.
- 2. Under the TCDRS Act, the employer is legally required to make the contribution specified in the funding policy.
- 3. The employer's assets are projected to exceed its accrued liabilities in 20 years or less. When this point is reached, the employer is still required to contribute at least the normal cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

4. Any increased cost due to the adoption of a COLA is required to be funded over a period of 15 years, if applicable.

Based on the above, the projected fiduciary net position is determined to be sufficient compared to projected benefit payments. Based on the expected level of cash flows and investment returns to the system, the fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability is projected to increase from its current level in future years.

Since the projected fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay projected benefit payments in all future years, the discount rate for purposes of calculating the total pension liability and net pension liability of the employer is equal to the long-term assumed rate of return on investments. This long-term assumed rate of return should be net of investment expenses, but gross of administrative expenses for GASB 68 purposes. Therefore, we have used a discount rate of 8.10%. This rate reflects the long-term assumed rate of return on assets for funding purposes of 8.00%, net of all expenses, increased by 0.10% to be gross of administrative expenses.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	Increase (Decrease)				
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liab./(Asset) (a) – (b)		
Balances at 12/31/2016	\$4,445,589	\$4,598,505	\$ (152,916)		
Changes for the year:		, ,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, (
Service Cost	154,718	-	154,718		
Interest	368,278	-	368,278		
Effect of plan changes	-	-	· -		
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses	1,612	-	1,612		
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	(983)	-	(983)		
Refund of contributions	(894)	(894)	-		
Benefit payments	(108,566)	(108,566)	-		
Administrative expenses	-	(3,593)	3,593		
Member contributions	-	73,516	(73,516)		
Net investment income	#	673,346	(673,346)		
Employer contributions	-	168,038	(168,038)		
Other changes	-	1,737	(1,737)		
Balances at 12/31/2017	\$4,859,754	\$5,402,089	\$(542,335)		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

Sensitivity Analysis

The following presents the net pension liability of the District, calculated using the discount rate of 8.10%, as well as what the District's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage-point lower (7.1%) or 1 percentage-point higher (9.1%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (7.10%)	Discount Rate (8.10%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (9.1%)
Total pension liability			
•	\$5,529,686	\$4,859,754	\$4,297,507
Fiduciary net position	5,402,089	5,402,089	5,402,089
Net pension			
liability/(asset)	\$ 127,597	\$(542,335)	\$(1,104,582)

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

Pension Expense/(Income)	January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017
Coming and	A 454 740
Service cost	\$ 154,718
Interest on total pension liability	368,278
Effect of plan changes	-
Administrative expenses	3,593
Member contributions	(73,516)
Expected investment return net of	,
Investment expenses	(377,651)
Recognition of deferred inflows/outflows of	(,,
resources	
Recognition of economic/demographic	
gains or losses	(10,007)
Recognition of assumption changes or	(,,,,,,,
inputs	4,765
Recognition of investment gains or losses	39,851
Other	(1,737)
Pension expense/(income)	\$ 108,294
• • •	www.company.com

For the year ended September 30, 2018, the District recognized pension expense of \$108,294.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual		
experience	\$ 6,480	\$ 42,788
Changes in assumptions	24,644	819
Net difference between projected and actual		
earnings	-	43,713
Contributions subsequent to the measurement		·
date	43,816	_
Total	\$ 74,940	\$ 87,320

\$43,816 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ending September 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended September 30:	
2019	\$ 34,610
2020	22,779
2021	(57,690)
2022	(57,517)
2023	1,622
Thereafter	-

Deferred Compensation Plan

The District offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The Plan, available to all District 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 unforeseeable emergency.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

Risk Management

The District is a member of the Texas Municipal League's Intergovernmental Risk Pool ("Pool"). The Pool was created for the purpose of providing coverage against risks which are inherent in operating a political subdivision. The District pays annual premiums to the Pool for liability, property and workers' compensation coverage. The District's agreement with the Pool provides that the Pool will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will provide through commercial companies reinsurance contracts. The Pool agrees to handle all liability, property and workers' compensation claims and provide any defense as is necessary. The Pool makes available to the District loss control services to assist the District in following a plan of loss control that may result in reduced losses. The District agrees that it will cooperate in instituting any and all reasonable loss control recommendations made by the Pool. The District also carries commercial insurance on all other risks of loss, including employee health and accident insurance.

During the previous three years, the District has had no significant reductions in insurance coverage and the settlements did not exceed the insurance coverage.

3. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<u>Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Statement of Net Position and Government Fund Balance Sheet</u>

The Statement of Net Position and Government Fund Balance Sheet includes adjustments between *fund balance* and *net position*. The reasons for these adjustments are as follows:

Net pension assets in the statement of net position are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds balance sheet, net of related deferred outflows and inflows

529,955

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the fund financials

8,245,096

Long-term liabilities (compensated absences) are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the fund financials

(63,204)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

The Statement of Activities and Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance includes adjustments between the change in fund balance and change in net position. The reasons for these adjustments are as follows:

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.

(4,881,521)

Some expenses (compensated absences) reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources, and, therefore, are not reported in the fund financials

983

Annual pension contributions are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. However, in Statement of Activities, the annual pension cost is expensed and the net pension asset is amortized.

20,590

Required Supplementary Information

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018 (UNAUDITED)

	Budgeted Ar	mounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget- Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
REVENUES:				
Service fees	\$ 5,852,525 \$	5,852,525 \$	6,181,899 \$	329,374
Interest income	30,000	30,000	43,742	13,742
Miscellaneous	60,000	60,000	89,402	29,402
Total revenues	5,942,525	5,942,525	6,315,043	372,518
EXPENDITURES:				
Personnel services	1,491,032	1,491,032	1,464,851	26,181
Administration	370,560	370,560	300,821	69,739
Direct services	2,837,200	2,837,200	2,826,329	10,871
Capital projects	4,005,000	4,005,000	4,706,209	(701,209)
Total expenditures	8,703,792	8,703,792	9,298,210	(594,418)
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER	/a = 1 = 2 = 1			
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	\$ (2,761,267) \$	(2,761,267) \$	(2,983,167) \$	(221,900)

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS TEXAS COUNTY AND DISTRICT RETIREMENT SYSTEM FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

		December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014
Total Pension Liability			•		•		•	
Service cost	\$	154,718	\$	149,150	\$	120,374	\$	149,503
Interest on total pension liability		368,278		330,663		305,362		283,043
Effect of plan changes		-		-		(25,736)		_
Effect of assumption changes or inputs Effect of economic/demographic (gains)		(983)		- ,		39,430		-
or losses		1,612		7,192		(35,511)		(48,052)
Benefit payments/refunds of contributions		(109,460)		(99,167)		(98,748)		(103,921)
Net change in total pension liability		414,165	-	387,838	•	305,171	-	280,573
Total pension liability, beginning		4,445,589	_	4,057,751		3,752,582		3,472,009
Total pension liability, ending	\$	4,859,754	\$	4,445,589	\$	4,057,753	\$	3,752,582
Fiduciary Net Position			-		•		-	
Employer contributions	\$	168,038	\$	157,847	\$	145,539	\$	211,187
Member contributions Investment income net of investment		73,516		69,058		63,674		63,942
expenses		673,346		308,304		(62,523)		249,309
Benefit payments/refunds of contributions		(109,460)		(99,167)		(98,748)		(103,921)
Administrative expenses		(3.593)		(3,348)		(2,979)		(3,010)
Other		1,737	_	14,753	_	516	_	(977)
Net change in fiduciary net position	•	803,584		447,447		45,479	-	416,530
Fiduciary net position, beginning		4,598,505	_	4,151,058		4,105,581		3,689,051
Fiduciary net position, ending		5,402,089	-	4,598,505	-	4,151,060	-	\$4,105,581
Net pension liability / (asset), ending Fiduciary net position as a % of total	\$	(542,335)	\$	(152,916)	\$	(93,307)	\$	\$(352,999)
pension liability		111.16%		103.40%		102.30%		109.41%
Pensionable covered payroll	\$	1,050,235	\$	986,544	\$	909,621	\$	913,462
Net pension liability as a % of covered payroll	,	-51.64%	•	-15.50%	۲	-10.26%	т	-38.64%

Note: GASB 68, Paragraph 81, 2,a, requires that the information on this schedule be data from the period corresponding with the period covered as of the measurement date of December 31, 2014 – the period from January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017.

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

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TEXAS COUNTY AND DISTRICT RETIREMENT SYSTEM FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

		2018	2017	-	2016	-	2015
Contractually Required Contribution Contribution in Relation to the Contractually	\$	59,451	\$ 55,774	\$	49,367	\$	67,525
Required Contribution	-	87,705	165,255		153,373		141,229
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$.	(28,254)	\$ (109,481)	\$	(104,006)	\$	(73,704)
District's Covered-Employee Payroll Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-	\$	1,043,000	\$ 1,032,844	\$	958,581	\$	882,681
Employee Payroll		8.40%	16.00%		16.00%		16.00%

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

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

CHANGES OF BENEFIT TERMS

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

CHANGES OF ASSUMPTIONS

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

BUDGETING

An operating budget is adopted each year for the General Fund on the cash basis used to reflect actual revenue and expenditures. The Board of Managers is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between accounts; however, before any revisions that increase the total expenditures are effective, the District must send the budget to participating jurisdictions for approval in the same manner as required for the original budget approval. Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Managers.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Board of Managers Denco Area 9-1-1 District Lewisville, Texas

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Denco Area 9-1-1 District, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Denco Area 9-1-1 District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report dated January 4, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the District's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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

Hankins, Eastup, Deaton, Tonn & Seay, PC

Harkins, Eustrap, Deaton, Tonn of Sear

Denton, Texas

January 4, 2019