#### ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

of the

## CITY OF WALLER, TEXAS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022



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**September 30, 2022** 

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, and each major fund of the City of Waller, Texas (the "City"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, and each major fund of the City as of September 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Basis for Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

#### **Change in Accounting Principle**

As described in Note I.F.9. to the financial statements, the City adopted new accounting guidance, Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87, *Leases*, in fiscal year 2022. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

#### Responsibility of Management 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 and for 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.



In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

#### **Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made be a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgement, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

#### **Required Supplementary Information**

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

#### **Supplementary Information**

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The schedule and other statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not required parts of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule and other statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

BELT HARRIS PECHACEK, LLLP

Belt Harris Pechacek, LLLP Certified Public Accountants Houston, Texas February 10, 2023 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

The purpose of the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is to give the readers an objective and easily readable analysis of the financial activities of the City of Waller (the "City") for the year ending September 30, 2022. The analysis is based on currently known facts, decisions, or economic conditions. It presents short and long-term analysis of the City's activities, compares current year results with those of the prior year, and discusses the positive and negative aspects of that comparison. Please read the MD&A in conjunction with the City's financial statements, which follow this section.

#### THE STRUCTURE OF OUR ANNUAL REPORT

#### **Components of the Financial Section** Basic Financial Required Management's Discussion and Supplementary Statements Analysis Information Fund Financial Independent Government-Component Unit Notes to the Auditors' Report Wide Financial Statements Financial Financial Statements Statements Statements Detail Summary

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

#### **Government-Wide Statements**

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

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

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued) For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the most recent year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows – the accrual method rather than modified accrual that is used in the fund level statements.

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

- 1. Governmental Activities The City's tax supported services are reported here, including general government, public safety, permits/code enforcement, public works, and culture and recreation. Interest payments on the City's debt are also reported here. Property tax, sales tax, franchise fees, municipal court fines, and permit fees finance most of these activities.
- 2. Business-Type Activities Services involving a fee for those services are reported here. These services include the City's gas, water, and sewer services.

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

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

#### **FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

#### **Governmental Funds**

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

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

The City maintains five individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, the debt service fund, the capital projects fund, the coronavirus relief fund, and the special revenue fund.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued) For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

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

#### **Proprietary Funds**

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

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

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

#### **Other Information**

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

#### GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. Assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$23,244,598 at year end.

A large portion of the City's net position, 30 percent, reflects its investments in capital assets (e.g. land, City hall, police station, drainage systems, as well as the public works facilities) less any debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

#### **Statement of Net Position**

The following tables reflect the condensed Statement of Net Position:

		2	022							
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Reconciliation	Total Primary Government						
Current and other assets	\$ 23,911,990	\$ 3,207,480	\$ -	\$ 27,119,470						
Noncurrent assets	9,250,307	9,272,496		18,522,803						
Total Assets	33,162,297	12,479,976		45,642,273						
Deferred outflows - pensions	173,028	23,381	-	196,409						
Deferred outflows - OPEB	20,250	-	-	20,250						
Deferred charge on refunding	1,490	-	-	1,490						
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	194,768	23,381	_	218,149						
Long-term liabilities	19,630,485	72,804	_	19,703,289						
Other liabilities	2,415,063	204,706	-	2,619,769						
Total Liabilities	22,045,548	277,510		22,323,058						
Deferred inflows - pensions	239,075	38,872		277,947						
Deferred inflows - OPEB	14,819	<u> </u>		14,819						
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	253,894	38,872		292,766						
<b>Net Position:</b>										
Net investment in capital assets	1,473,873	9,272,496	(3,872,675)	6,873,694						
Restricted	2,316,480	-	-	2,316,480						
Unrestricted	7,267,270	2,914,479	3,872,675	14,054,424						
<b>Total Net Position</b>	\$ 11,057,623	\$ 12,186,975	\$ -	\$ 23,244,598						
	2021									
				Total						
	Governmental	Business-Type	D	Primary						
	Activities	Activities	Reconciliation	Government						
Current and other assets	\$ 13,111,262	\$ 2,323,639	\$ -	\$ 15,434,901						
Noncurrent assets	9,866,088	8,851,601		18,717,689						
Total Assets	22,977,350	11,175,240		34,152,590						
Deferred outflows - pensions	65,417	5,323	-	70,740						
Deferred outflows - OPEB	25,763	-	-	25,763						
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	91,180	5,323		96,503						
Long-term liabilities	12,087,918	10,336	-	12,098,254						
Other liabilities	1,747,243	122,444		1,869,687						
Total Liabilities	13,835,161	132,780		13,967,941						
Deferred inflows - pensions	128,441	22,685	-	151,126						
Deferred inflows - OPEB	19,858			19,858						
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	148,299	22,685		170,984						
<b>Net Position:</b>										
Net investment in capital assets	2,094,146	8,833,496	(3,888,702)	7,038,940						
Restricted	1 700 575	_	_	1,700,575						
Restricted	1,700,575			, ,						
Unrestricted  Total Net Position	5,290,349	2,191,602	\$ 3,888,702	11,370,653 \$ 20,110,168						

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

A portion of the primary government's net position, \$2,316,480, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position, \$14,054,424, may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligation to citizens and creditors. The overall condition of the City increased \$3,134,430 during the year.

A reconciliation is used to move the debt and related net unspent proceeds associated with business-type activities for capital assets to the unrestricted net position to give a better picture of the total primary government unrestricted net position.

#### **Statement of Activities**

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

										To	tal		
		Gover	nmei	ntal	Business-Type					Primary			
		Acti	tivities			Acti	s	Government					
	203	22		2021		2022		2021		2022		2021	
Revenues													
Program revenues:													
Charges for services	\$ 2,68	1,584	\$	2,081,401	\$	3,103,155	\$	2,340,337	\$	5,784,739	\$	4,421,738	
Operating grants and contributions	13	1,287		219,397		-		-		131,287		219,397	
Capital grants and contributions	32	8,684		-		-		-		328,684		-	
General revenues:													
Property taxes	2,92	5,971		2,517,113		-		-		2,925,971		2,517,113	
Sales taxes	3,24	6,323		2,654,694		-		-		3,246,323		2,654,694	
Franchise fees	37	3,209		327,130		-		-		373,209		327,130	
Investment income	16	3,563		59,724		20,374		4,712		183,937		64,436	
Other revenues	3	3,331		24,691		_		-		33,331		24,691	
<b>Total Revenues</b>	9,88	3,952		7,884,150		3,123,529		2,345,049		13,007,481	-	10,229,199	
											-		
Expenses													
General government	2,00	1,150		1,387,448		-		-		2,001,150		1,387,448	
Public safety	1,98	3,278		1,791,985		-		-		1,983,278		1,791,985	
Permits/code enforcement	81	1,394		639,524		-		-		811,394		639,524	
Public works	1,60	7,117		1,012,260		-		-		1,607,117		1,012,260	
Culture and recreation	20	1,134		133,898		-		-		201,134		133,898	
Interest and fiscal agent fees	47	1,600		380,083		-		-		471,600		380,083	
Gas		_		· -		881,538		1,071,134		881,538		1,071,134	
Water and sewer		_		-		1,915,840		1,476,186		1,915,840		1,476,186	
Total Expenses	7,07	5,673		5,345,198		2,797,378		2,547,320		9,873,051		7,892,518	
•					-								
Increase (Decrease) in Net													
<b>Position Before Transfers</b>	2,80	8,279		2,538,952		326,151		(202,271)		3,134,430		2,336,681	
Transfers in (out)	(83	5,726)		(2,627,128)		835,726		2,627,128		-		-	
,							-					-	
<b>Change in Net Position</b>	1,97	2,553		(88,176)		1,161,877		2,424,857		3,134,430		2,336,681	
S				( ) ,		, ,		, ,		, ,		, ,	
Beginning net position	9,08	5,070		9,173,246		11,025,098		8,600,241		20,110,168		17,773,487	
					_					, , , ,			
<b>Ending Net Position</b>	\$ 11,05	7,623	\$	9,085,070	\$	12,186,975	\$	11,025,098	\$	23,244,598	\$	20,110,168	

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

Overall, governmental activities revenues increased \$1,999,802. Charges for services increased by \$600,183 largely due to an increase in licenses and permits revenue as a result of an increase in development within the City. Sales tax revenue increased \$591,629 primarily due to an increase in taxable sales within the City. Property tax revenue increased \$408,858 mainly due to higher appraised values and an increase in the tax rate. Capital grants and contributions increased \$328,684 due to an increase in grant revenue from COVID-19 relief funds. Governmental activities expenses increased \$1,730,475 primarily due to increases in general government from an increase in payroll expenses and expenses related to economic development incentives, and public safety from an increase in grant expenditures from COVID-19 relief funds.

Overall, business-type activities revenues increased \$778,480 mainly due to an increase in charges for services from an increase in gas service charges and an increase in water and sewer revenues from an increase in customer consumption. Business-type activities expenses increased \$250,058 mostly due to an increase in water and sewer payroll and repair and maintenance expenses.

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

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

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

The City's governmental funds reflect a combined fund balance of \$21,451,580. Of the total governmental fund balance, \$21,043 is nonspendable in the form of inventory and \$9,709,822 is restricted for debt service, enabling legislation, capital projects, and special projects. \$80,000 is assigned for street projects and fleet reserve. The remaining balance of \$11,640,715 is unassigned.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current year, the unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$11,640,715. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 232 percent of total general expenditures. General fund revenues increased \$1,238,454 compared to the prior year largely due to increases in sales tax revenues from an increase in taxable sales within the City, licenses and permits revenues due to an increase in building permits issued, and property tax revenues from an increase in the appraised values of properties within the City and an increase in the tax rate. Expenditures increased \$557,549 compared to the prior year due primarily to an increase in payroll expenditures, professional and contracted services, and expenditures related to economic development incentives.

The debt service fund has a total fund balance of \$527,024, all of which is restricted for payment of debt service. The net decrease in fund balance during the current year in the debt service fund was \$19,638 primarily due to debt service costs in excess of property tax collections and interest earnings.

The capital projects fund has a fund balance of \$7,741,982, all of which is restricted for capital projects. The net increase in fund balance of \$7,283,320 was primarily due to proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt.

The coronavirus relief fund recognized revenues and offsetting expenditures of \$328,684 resulting in no fund balance.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

The special revenue fund has a fund balance of \$1,243,513, all of which is restricted for enabling legislation. The net increase of \$286,903 was mostly the net result of an increase in funds restricted for enabling legislation and a decrease in restricted funds for special projects.

**Proprietary Funds** – The City's gas and water and sewer funds' operating revenues exceeded expenses by \$460,054. Nonoperating revenue was \$133,903, which was comprised of investment income and a loss on capital assets. The gas and water and sewer funds transferred \$138,593 to repay the general fund. The gas and water and sewer funds had capital contributions from the capital projects fund of \$974,319.

#### GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The general fund reported a positive revenue budget variance of \$271,795. This variance is primarily due to more sales taxes and charges for services revenue than expected. Total expenditures had no variance from the final budget.

#### **CAPITAL ASSETS**

At the end of the year, the City's governmental activities and business-type activities had invested \$18,522,803 in a variety of capital assets and infrastructure (net of accumulated depreciation). The capital assets also include the right-to-use assets that are associated with a lease liability.

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

#### LONG-TERM DEBT

At the end of the current year, the City had total bonds, certificates of obligation, tax notes, and a lease liability of \$19,070,429. Of this amount, \$8,215,000 was general obligation bonds debt, \$10,615,000 was certificates of obligation debt, \$130,000 was tax notes debt, and \$110,429 was a lease liability.

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

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

The City is experiencing a period of growth. Property values are increasing, commercial development continues, property and sales tax revenues are expanding, and the City is thriving.

The City adopted a fiscal year 2022-2023 general fund expenditure budget of \$6,651,002, which is an increase of 19% from the prior year budget. The City budgeted for fiscal year 2022-2023 general fund revenues of \$6,744,268, which is an increase of 12%. The City approved a 2022-2023 Maintenance and Operation tax rate of \$0.3014 and an Interest and Sinking tax rate of \$0.2018 for total of \$0.5032 per \$100 of property valuation.

#### CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances. Questions concerning this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to the City Secretary, City of Waller, P.O. Box 239, Waller, Texas, 77484.

**BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

#### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

**September 30, 2022** 

	Primary Government				
	Governmental	Business-Type			
	Activities	Activities	Reconciliation	Total	
Assets					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,800,702	\$ 2,728,862	\$ -	\$ 17,529,564	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	8,169,551	58,730	-	8,228,281	
Investments	129,734	· -	-	129,734	
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectible)	790,960	366,555	-	1,157,515	
Inventory	21,043	53,333	-	74,376	
·	23,911,990	3,207,480		27,119,470	
Noncurrent assets:					
Nondepreciable capital assets	858,467	2,443,908	-	3,302,375	
Net depreciable capital assets	8,391,840	6,828,588	-	15,220,428	
1	9,250,307	9,272,496		18,522,803	
Total Assets	33,162,297	12,479,976		45,642,273	
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>					
Deferred outflows - pensions	173,028	23,381	_	196,409	
Deferred outflows - OPEB	20,250	23,301	_	20,250	
Deferred charge on refunding	1,490	_	_	1,490	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	194,768	23,381		218,149	
Liabilities					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable and					
accrued liabilities	1,048,709	145,976	_	1,194,685	
Customer deposits	1,010,709	58,730	_	58,730	
Unearned revenue	1,253,485	-	-	1,253,485	
Accrued interest payable	112,869	_	-	112,869	
	2,415,063	204,706		2,619,769	
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Net pension liability	338,235	60,174	-	398,409	
Total OPEB liability	154,919	, -	_	154,919	
Due within one year	694,683	11,367	-	706,050	
Due in more than one year	18,442,648	1,263	-	18,443,911	
·	19,630,485	72,804		19,703,289	
Total Liabilities	22,045,548	277,510		22,323,058	
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>					
Deferred inflows - pensions	239,075	38,872	-	277,947	
Deferred inflows - OPEB	14,819	-	-	14,819	
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	253,894	38,872	-	292,766	
Net Position					
Net investment in capital assets	1,473,873	9,272,496	(3,872,675)	6,873,694	
Restricted for:					
Debt service	527,024	-	-	527,024	
Enabling legislation	1,218,617	-	-	1,218,617	
Capital projects	348,640	-	-	348,640	
Special projects	222,199	-	-	222,199	
Unrestricted	7,267,270	2,914,479	3,872,675	14,054,424	
Total Net Position	\$ 11,057,623	\$ 12,186,975	\$ -	\$ 23,244,598	

Component Unit
\$ 4,639,957
-
201,013
4,840,970
-
4.040.070
4,840,970
-
-
18,524
-
18,524
-
20,320
2,258
22,578 41,102
41,102
<del>-</del>
-
-
-
4.700.969
4,799,868 \$ 4,799,868

#### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

			Progr	am Revenue	es	
Expenses	(	Charges for Services	G	rants and	G	Capital rants and ntributions
 -						
\$ 2,001,150	\$	606,513	\$	116,027	\$	=
1,983,278		666,997		10,260		=
811,394		718,820		-		=
1,607,117		638,106		-		328,684
201,134		51,148		5,000		=
471,600		-		-		=
 7,075,673		2,681,584		131,287		328,684
881,538		1,320,764		-		-
1,915,840		1,782,391		-		=
 2,797,378		3,103,155		_		-
\$ 9,873,051	\$	5,784,739	\$	131,287	\$	328,684
\$ 367,381	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
	\$ 2,001,150 1,983,278 811,394 1,607,117 201,134 471,600 7,075,673 881,538 1,915,840 2,797,378 \$ 9,873,051	\$ 2,001,150 \$ 1,983,278 \$ 811,394 1,607,117 201,134 471,600 7,075,673 \$ 881,538 1,915,840 2,797,378 \$ 9,873,051 \$ \$	Expenses         Charges for Services           \$ 2,001,150         \$ 606,513           1,983,278         666,997           811,394         718,820           1,607,117         638,106           201,134         51,148           471,600         -           7,075,673         2,681,584           881,538         1,320,764           1,915,840         1,782,391           2,797,378         3,103,155           \$ 9,873,051         \$ 5,784,739	Expenses         Charges for Services         Construction           \$ 2,001,150         \$ 606,513         \$ 1,983,278         666,997         \$ 11,394         718,820         1,607,117         638,106         201,134         51,148         471,600         -         -         2,681,584         -         -         -         1,915,840         1,782,391         - </td <td>Expenses         Charges for Services         Operating Grants and Contributions           \$ 2,001,150         \$ 606,513         \$ 116,027           1,983,278         666,997         10,260           811,394         718,820         -           1,607,117         638,106         -           201,134         51,148         5,000           471,600         -         -           7,075,673         2,681,584         131,287           881,538         1,320,764         -           1,915,840         1,782,391         -           2,797,378         3,103,155         -           \$ 9,873,051         \$ 5,784,739         \$ 131,287</td> <td>Expenses         Charges for Services         Grants and Contributions         Grants and Contributions</td>	Expenses         Charges for Services         Operating Grants and Contributions           \$ 2,001,150         \$ 606,513         \$ 116,027           1,983,278         666,997         10,260           811,394         718,820         -           1,607,117         638,106         -           201,134         51,148         5,000           471,600         -         -           7,075,673         2,681,584         131,287           881,538         1,320,764         -           1,915,840         1,782,391         -           2,797,378         3,103,155         -           \$ 9,873,051         \$ 5,784,739         \$ 131,287	Expenses         Charges for Services         Grants and Contributions         Grants and Contributions

#### **General Revenues:**

Taxes

Property taxes

Sales tax

Franchise fees and local taxes

Investment income

Other revenue

Transfers

**Total General Revenues and Transfers Change in Net Position** 

Beginning net position

**Ending Net Position** 

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

	P							
Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities	-	Total	Component Unit			
\$	(1,278,610)	\$ -	\$	(1,278,610)	\$	-		
	(1,306,021)	-		(1,306,021)		-		
	(92,574)	-		(92,574)		-		
	(640,327)	-		(640,327)		-		
	(144,986)	-		(144,986)		-		
	(471,600)	-		(471,600)		-		
	(3,934,118)	-		(3,934,118)		-		
	_	439,226		439,226		-		
	_	(133,449)		(133,449)		_		
	_	305,777		305,777		_		
	(3,934,118)	305,777		(3,628,341)		-		
						(367,381)		
	2 025 051			2 025 051				
	2,925,971	-		2,925,971		1 000 104		
	3,246,323	=		3,246,323		1,083,134		
	373,209	-		373,209		-		
	163,563	20,374		183,937		41,158		
	33,331	-		33,331		5,398		
	(835,726)	835,726		-		-		
	5,906,671	856,100		6,762,771		1,129,690		
	1,972,553	1,161,877		3,134,430		762,309		
_	9,085,070	11,025,098	_	20,110,168	<u></u>	4,037,559		
\$	11,057,623	\$ 12,186,975	\$	23,244,598	\$	4,799,868		

# BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS September 30, 2022

		General		Debt Service		Capital Projects	Co	ronavirus Relief
Assets	_		_		_		_	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	11,711,257	\$	397,290	\$	874,464	\$	600,660
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		-		-		8,169,551		=
Investments				129,734		-		-
Receivables, net		730,179		34,158		-		-
Inventory	_	21,043	_	-	_	-	_	-
Total Assets	\$	12,462,479	\$	561,182	\$	9,044,015	\$	600,660
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	399,360	\$	-	\$	585,849	\$	63,359
Unearned revenue		-		-		716,184		537,301
Total Liabilities		399,360		-		1,302,033		600,660
Deferred Inflows of Resources								
Unavailable revenue - property taxes		58,098		34,158				
Unavailable revenue - garbage collections		65,960		34,136		-		_
Chavanaoic revenue - garbage concentions		124,058	_	34,158				
Fund Balances Nonspendable: Inventory		21,043		-		-		-
Restricted for:				525.024				
Debt service		-		527,024		-		-
Enabling legislation		-		-		7 741 002		-
Capital projects Special projects		197,303		-		7,741,982		-
Assigned:		197,303		-		-		-
Assigned: Street/fleet reserve		80,000						
Unassigned		11,640,715		-		-		-
Total Fund Balances		11,939,061		527,024		7,741,982		<del>-</del>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of		11,737,001		321,024		7,771,902		
Resources, and Fund Balances	\$	12,462,479	\$	561,182	\$	9,044,015	\$	600,660

Special Revenue	Total Governme Funds	ntal
\$ 1,217,031 - - 26,623 -	790 21	,551 ,734 ,960 ,043
\$ 1,243,654	\$ 23,911	,990
\$  141 - 141	\$ 1,048 1,253 2,302	,485 ,194
-		,256
 		,960 ,216
		,210
-	21	,043
-	527	,024
1,218,617	1,218	,617
_	7,741	
24,896	222	,199
-	80	,000
 	11,640	,715
1,243,513	21,451	,580
\$ 1,243,654	\$ 23,911	,990

## RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

**September 30, 2022** 

Total fund balances for governmental funds		\$ 21,451,580
Adjustments for the Statement of Net Position:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial		
resources and, therefore, not reported in the governmental funds.		
Capital assets - nondepreciable	858,467	
Capital assets - net depreciable	8,391,840	
		9,250,307
Long-term liabilities and deferred outflows and deferred inflows related to the net		
pension and total OPEB liability are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Net pension liability	(338,235)	
Total OPEB liability	(154,919)	
Deferred outflows - pensions	173,028	
Deferred outflows - OPEB	20,250	
Deferred inflows - pensions	(239,075)	
Deferred inflows - OPEB	(14,819)	
		(553,770)
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period		
expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.		158,216
Some liabilities, including bonds payable, certificates of obligation, tax notes, a lease lial	bility	
and compensated absences, are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds.		
Deferred charge on refunding	1,490	
Accrued interest payable	(112,869)	
Noncurrent liabilities due in one year	(694,683)	
Noncurrent liabilities due in more than one year	(18,442,648)	
·	,	(19,248,710)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 11,057,623

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	General	Debt Service	1		Co	oronavirus Relief
Revenues						
Property taxes	\$ 1,970,713	\$ 946,440	\$	-	\$	-
Sales tax	3,246,323	-		-		-
Franchise fees and local taxes	154,085	-		-		-
Licenses and permits	718,820	-		-		-
Fines and forfeitures	540,743	-		-		-
Charges for services	606,513	-		-		-
Intergovernmental	116,027	-		-		328,684
Investment income	106,586	6,076		50,901		-
Other revenue	33,331	-		638,106		-
Total Revenues	7,493,141	952,516		689,007		328,684
<b>Expenditures</b>						
Current:						
General government	1,425,235	-		-		-
Public safety	1,518,892	-		-		-
Permits/code enforcement	770,828	-		-		-
Public works	1,181,772	-		-		328,684
Culture and recreation	76,436	-		-		-
Capital outlay	-	-		981,027		-
Debt Service:						
Principal	34,503	555,000		-		-
Interest and fiscal charges	4,739	416,909		-		-
Bond issuance costs	-	-		198,507		-
Total Expenditures	5,012,405	971,909		1,179,534		328,684
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over (Under) Expenditures	 2,480,736	 (19,393)		(490,527)		
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers in	144,593	-		245		-
Transfers out	-	(245)		-		-
Bond proceeds	-	-		8,000,000		-
Bond discount	-	-		(226,398)		-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	144,593	(245)		7,773,847		-
Net Change in Fund Balances	2,625,329	(19,638)		7,283,320		-
Beginning fund balances	9,313,732	546,662		458,662		-
<b>Ending Fund Balances</b>	\$ 11,939,061	\$ 527,024	\$	7,741,982	\$	-

	Total
Special	Governmental
Revenue	Funds
\$ -	\$ 2,917,153
-	3,246,323
219,124	373,209
-	718,820
126,254	666,997
-	606,513
15,260	459,971
-	163,563
51,148	722,585
411,786	9,875,134
-	1,425,235
18,570	1,537,462
-	770,828
-	1,510,456
90,384	166,820
9,839	990,866
-	589,503
-	421,648
	198,507
118,883	7,611,415
292,903	2,263,719
272,703	2,203,717
-	144,838
(6,000)	(6,245)
-	8,000,000
=	(226,398)
(6,000)	7,912,195
286,903	10,175,914
956,610	11,275,666
\$ 1,243,513	\$ 21,451,580

### RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

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

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 10,175,914
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.	
Capital outlay	86,220
Depreciation expense	(421,425)
Loss on disposals	(21,494)
Revenues that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues	
in the funds.	8,818
Changes in pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) activity do not affect the fund balances on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the governmental funds.	
These changes in pension and OPEB activity that affect the City's net position are as follows:	
Net pension liability	(597,317)
Total OPEB liability	(12,523)
Deferred outflows - pensions	107,611
Deferred outflows - OPEB	(5,513)
Deferred inflows - pensions	(110,634)
Deferred inflows - OPEB	5,039
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases, certificates of obligation)	
provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the	
repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial	
resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any	
effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums,	
discounts, and similar items when they are first issued, whereas these	
amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities.	
Bond proceeds	(8,000,000)
Bond discount	226,398
Amortization of bond discount	(7,547)
Amortization of bond premiums	7,929
Change in deferred outflows of resources from refunded bonds	1,490
Change in compensated absences	(8,092)
Principal payment on debt and capital leases	589,503
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of	
current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the	
governmental funds.	
Accrued interest	 (51,824)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 1,972,553

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS

**September 30, 2022** 

	Gas	Water and Sewer	Total Proprietary Funds	
Assets				
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,156,349	\$ 1,572,513	\$ 2,728,862	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	20,595	38,135	58,730	
Receivables, net	142,069	224,486	366,555	
Inventory	19,900	33,433	53,333	
Total Current Assets	1,338,913	1,868,567	3,207,480	
Total Current Assets	1,330,913	1,000,307	3,207,480	
Noncurrent assets				
Capital assets:				
Nondepreciable	<u>-</u>	2,443,908	2,443,908	
Net depreciable capital assets	694,957	6,133,631	6,828,588	
Total Noncurrent Assets	694,957	8,577,539	9,272,496	
Total Assets	2,033,870	10,446,106	12,479,976	
		·		
Deferred Outflows of Resources  Deferred outflows - pensions		23,381	23,381	
<u>Liabilities</u> Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	60,181	85,795	145,976	
Customer deposits	20,595	38,135	58,730	
Compensated absences	3,192	8,175	11,367	
Total Current Liabilities	83,968	132,105	216,073	
Noncurrent liabilities	03,700	132,103	210,073	
Net pension liability	_	60,174	60,174	
Compensated absences	354	909	1,263	
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	354	61,083	61,437	
Total Liabilities	84,322	193,188	277,510	
1000 2000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00			277,610	
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Deferred inflows - pensions	-	38,872	38,872	
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	694,957	8,577,539	9,272,496	
Unrestricted	1,254,591	1,659,888	2,914,479	
Total Net Position	\$ 1,949,548	\$ 10,237,427	\$ 12,186,975	
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## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

		 Gas	Water and Sewer		Total Proprietary Funds	
Operating Revenues Charges for services Other revenue		\$ 1,320,764	\$	1,711,866 70,525	\$	3,032,630 70,525
	<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	1,320,764		1,782,391		3,103,155
Operating Expenses Costs of sales and service	es.	792,736		1,439,324		2,232,060
Depreciation	CS	88,802		322,239		411,041
Bepreciation	<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	881,538		1,761,563		2,643,101
	Operating Income	 439,226		20,828		460,054
Nonoperating Revenues (	Expenses)					
Investment income		7,785		12,589		20,374
Loss on capital assets				(154,277)		(154,277)
	<b>Total Nonoperating Revenues</b>	 7,785		(141,688)		(133,903)
Income Be	fore Contributions and Transfers	447,011		(120,860)		326,151
<b>Contributions and Trans</b>	<u>fers</u>					
Capital contributions		84,910		889,409		974,319
Transfers out		 (66,499)		(72,094)		(138,593)
Т	otal Contributions and Transfers	18,411		817,315		835,726
	Change in Net Position	465,422		696,455		1,161,877
Beginning net position		1,484,126		9,540,972		11,025,098
	<b>Ending Net Position</b>	\$ 1,949,548	\$	10,237,427	\$	12,186,975

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Gas	Water and Sewer	F	Total Proprietary Funds
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	 	 _		_
Receipts from customers	\$ 1,262,689	\$ 1,765,110	\$	3,027,799
Payments to suppliers and employees	 (732,632)	 (1,324,539)		(2,057,171)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	 530,057	440,571		970,628
<b>Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities</b>				
Transfers in (out)	 (66,499)	 (72,094)		(138,593)
Net Cash (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	 (66,499)	 (72,094)		(138,593)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities				
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	-	124,278		124,278
Net Cash (Used) by Capital				
and Related Financing Activities	 	 (29,999)		(29,999)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Interest on investments	7,785	12,589		20,374
<b>Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities</b>	7,785	12,589		20,374
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	471,343	351,067		822,410
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	 705,601	 1,259,581		1,965,182
<b>Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	\$ 1,176,944	\$ 1,610,648	\$	2,787,592
Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents				
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,156,349	\$ 1,572,513	\$	2,728,862
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	20,595	38,135		58,730
Toolard and and any of the same	\$ 1,176,944	\$ 1,610,648	\$	2,787,592
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities				
Operating income	\$ 439,226	\$ 20,828	\$	460,054
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net				
cash provided by operating activities:	00 000	222 220		411 041
Depreciation  Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:	88,802	322,239		411,041
(Increase) Decrease in:				
Accounts receivable	(58,075)	(17,281)		(75,356)
Inventories	15,963	(2,038)		13,925
Deferred outflows - pensions	13,703	(18,058)		(18,058)
Increase (Decrease) in:		(10,030)		(10,050)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	37,286	31,845		69,131
Compensated absences	549	1,745		2,294
Net pension liability (asset)	J77	78,279		78,279
Deferred inflows - pensions	_	16,187		16,187
Customer deposits	6,306	6,825		13,131
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 530,057	\$ 440,571	\$	970,628
Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities:				
Contributions of capital assets	\$ 84,910	\$ 889,409	\$	974,319

See Notes to Financial Statements.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

#### I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### A. Reporting Entity

The City of Waller, Texas (the "City") was incorporated under the laws of the State of Texas (the "State") on October 16, 1947. The City is a general law city that operates under a council-mayor form of government. The City Council is the principal legislative body of the City.

The City provides the following services: general government, public safety, permit/code enforcement, public works, and culture and recreation.

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

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

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

#### **Waller Economic Development Corporation**

The Waller Economic Development Corporation (WEDC) has been included in the reporting entity as a discretely presented component unit.

The WEDC was created by the City under the Texas Development Corporation Act of 1979 for the purpose of promoting, assisting, and enhancing economic and development activities on behalf of the City. The Board of Directors is appointed by, and serves at the discretion of, the City Council. City Council approval is required for annual budgets and bonded debt issuance. In the event of dissolution, net position of the WEDC shall be conveyed to the City. Separate financial statements of the WEDC may be obtained from the City Secretary.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

#### **B.** Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

The City reports the following governmental funds:

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

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

The *capital projects fund* is used to account for the expenditures of resources accumulated from sales tax revenues and the sale of bonds and related interest earnings for capital improvement projects. The capital projects fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

The *coronavirus relief fund* is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The coronavirus relief fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

The *special revenue fund* is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The special revenue fund is considered a nonmajor fund for reporting purposes, but the City has elected to present it as major due to its significance.

The City reports the following enterprise funds:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources* measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under notes payable are reported as other financing sources.

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

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

#### 1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The City's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary fund types consider temporary investments with maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

#### 2. Investments

Investments, except for certain investment pools, commercial paper, money market funds, and investment contracts, are reported at fair value. The investment pool operates in accordance with appropriate state laws and regulations and is reported at amortized cost. Money market funds, which are short-term highly liquid debt instruments that may include U.S. treasury and agency obligations and commercial paper that have a remaining maturity of one year or less upon acquisition, are reported at amortized cost. Investments in nonparticipating interest earning contracts, such as certificates of deposit, are reported at cost.

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

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

#### 3. Inventories

The costs of governmental fund type inventories are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased (i.e., the first-in/first-out method).

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

#### 4. Restricted Assets

Certain proceeds of bonds, as well as other resources set aside for specific purposes, are classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet because their use is limited by applicable bond covenants or contractual agreements. Restricted assets of the capital projects fund are restricted by bond covenants for repayment of debt and to finance construction projects. Restricted assets of the enterprise funds are restricted for customer deposits.

#### 5. Capital Assets

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

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest costs incurred in connection with construction of enterprise fund capital assets are capitalized when the effects of capitalization materially impact the financial statements.

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

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

Asset Description	Estimated Useful Life
Vehicles and equipment	5 to 10 years
System infrastructure	30 to 40 years
Buildings	20 to 50 years

#### 6. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources are amortized as follows:

- Deferred outflows/inflows from pension/other postemployment benefits (OPEB) activities are amortized over the average of the expected service lives of pension/OPEB plan members, except for the net differences between the projected and actual investment earnings on the pension/OPEB plan assets, which are amortized over a period of five years.
- For employer pension/OPEB plan contributions that were made subsequent to the measurement date through the end of the City's fiscal year, the amount is deferred and recognized as a reduction to the net pension/OPEB liability during the measurement period in which the contributions were made.
- A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

At the fund level, the City has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes and garbage collections. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflows of resources in the period that the amounts becomes available.

#### 7. Compensated Employee Absences

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

#### 8. Long-Term Obligations

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

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

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

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

along with the interest earned in the debt service fund. Although a portion of the general obligation debt was directly related to the purchase of water and sewer infrastructure, the debt service expenditures are included in the governmental fund financial statements as they are expected to be paid from debt service tax revenues instead of water system revenues.

#### 9. Leases

The City is a lessee for noncancellable leases of vehicles and equipment. The City recognizes a lease liability and an intangible, right-to-use asset (the "lease asset") in the government-wide financial statements.

At the commencement of a lease, the City initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis either over the term of the lease or the useful life of the asset (if the City is reasonably certain a purchase option will be recognized).

Key estimates and judgements related to leases include how the City determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

- The City uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the City generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancelable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and the purchase option price that the City is reasonably certain to exercise.

The City monitors changes in circumstances that would require a measurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the Statement of Net Position.

#### 10. Net Position Flow Assumption

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

#### 11. Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

Sometimes the City will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

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

#### 12. Fund Balance Policies

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

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

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

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

#### 13. Estimates

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

#### 14. Pensions

For the purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and additions to/deductions from TMRS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TMRS. 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

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

#### 15. Other Postemployment Benefits

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

#### G. Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

#### 1. Program Revenues

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

#### 2. Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied during October of each year, are due upon receipt of the City's tax bill, and become delinquent on February 1 of the following year. The City's tax lien exists from January 1 (the assessment date) each year until the taxes are paid. The penalties and interest accumulate on the unpaid accounts until July 1, at which time the delinquent accounts are turned over to the tax attorney for legal action. The interest continues to accumulate on the account at one percent per month, but the penalty remains at a maximum of 12 percent until paid.

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

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *nonoperating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. The enterprise funds also recognize as operating revenue the portion of tap fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the system. Operating expenses for the enterprise 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.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

#### II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles, except for the capital projects fund which adopts a project length budget. The original budget is adopted by the City Council prior to the beginning of the year. The legal level of control in the approved budget, as defined by the charter, is at the department level for all funds. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year, excluding capital project budgets. Supplemental budget appropriations were not made for the year ended September 30, 2022.

#### **Expenditures in Excess of Appropriations**

For the year ended September 30, 2022, expenditures exceeded appropriations at the legal level of control as follows:

Debt Service Fund
Transfers (Out) \$ (245)

#### III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

#### A. Deposits and Investments

As of September 30, 2022, the City had the following investments:

Investment Type	F	air Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
Certificates of deposit	\$	129,734	0.06
External investment pools		1,038	0.07
Total Fair Value	\$	130,772	
Portfolio weighted average maturity			0.06

Credit risk. State law and the City's investment policy limit investments to obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "A" or its equivalent. As of September 30, 2022, the City's investment in TexPool was rated "AAAm" by Standard & Poor's. All other investments are guaranteed (either express or implied) by the full faith and credit of the United States government or the issuing U.S. agency.

Custodial credit risk – deposits. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City's investment policy requires funds on deposit at the depository bank to be collateralized by securities with a collective market value of at least 102 percent. As of September 30, 2022, market values of pledged securities and FDIC insurance exceeded bank balances.

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

#### **TexPool**

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

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

#### **B.** Receivables

Amounts are aggregated into a single accounts receivable line (net of allowance for uncollectibles) for certain funds and aggregated columns. Below is the detail of receivables for the general fund, the debt service fund, the special revenue fund, the enterprise funds, and the component unit, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts:

					Special					$\mathbf{C}$	omponent
	General	De	Debt Service		Revenue		Gas		ater/Sewer		Unit
Property taxes	\$ 58,098	\$	34,158	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Sales taxes	609,675		-		-		-		-		201,013
Accounts	45,919		-		-		132,055		220,983		-
Allowance	(13,242)		-		-		(24,800)		(69,764)		-
Other receivables	 29,729				26,623		34,814		73,267		
	\$ 730,179	\$	34,158	\$	26,623	\$	142,069	\$	224,486	\$	201,013

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

#### C. Capital Assets

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

	,	*Beginning Balance	Increases	(Decreases)			Ending Balance
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>							
Capital assets not being depreciated:							
Land	\$	138,405	\$ -	\$	-	\$	138,405
Construction in progress		633,842	 86,220				720,062
Total capital assets not being depreciated		772,247	86,220		-		858,467
Other capital assets:							
Infrastructure		2,884,310	-		-		2,884,310
Buildings		8,211,105	-		(21,906)		8,189,199
Vehicles		671,404	-		(122,161)		549,243
Equipment		693,396	-		(126,713)		566,683
Right-to-use assets - vehicles and equipment		143,816	 				143,816
Total other capital assets		12,604,031	-		(270,780)		12,333,251
Less accumulated depreciation for:							
Infrastructure		(1,976,013)	(68,846)		-		(2,044,859)
Buildings		(695,601)	(236,275)		10,634		(921,242)
Vehicles		(519,419)	(51,255)		111,939		(458,735)
Equipment		(578,239)	(36,286)		126,713		(487,812)
Right-to-use assets - vehicles and equipment			 (28,763)				(28,763)
Total accumulated depreciation		(3,769,272)	 (421,425)		249,286		(3,941,411)
Other capital assets, net		8,834,759	 (421,425)		(21,494)		8,391,840
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$	9,607,006	\$ (335,205)	\$	(21,494)		9,250,307
			Less net associated debt Net Investment in Capital Assets				(7,776,434) 1,473,873

<sup>\*</sup>Beginning balances were reclassified for the implementation of GASB 87 (see note disclosure E).

All capital assets constructed or paid for with funds of the component unit are titled in the City's name. Accordingly, component unit capital assets and construction in progress are recorded in the governmental activities totals.

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government	\$ 213,568
Public safety	108,925
Public works	74,115
Cultural and recreation	24,817
<b>Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense</b>	\$ 421,425

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for business-type activities for the year ended:

	Beginning Balance	Increases		(1	Decreases)		Ending Balance
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>						-	
Capital assets not being depreciated:							
Land	\$ 341,671	\$	=	\$	-	\$	341,671
Construction in progress	 1,437,069		665,168		_		2,102,237
Total capital assets not being depreciated	 1,778,740		665,168				2,443,908
Other capital assets:							
Building	92,434		65,900		(21,034)		137,300
Water/sewer system	11,247,650		-		(216,200)		11,031,450
Gas system	941,640		84,910		-		1,026,550
Equipment	655,170		188,340		(55,035)		788,475
Vehicles	 177,704				(35,374)		142,330
Total other capital assets	 13,114,598		339,150		(327,643)		13,126,105
Less accumulated depreciation for:							
Building	(65,593)		(1,782)		6,836		(60,539)
Water/sewer system	(5,010,912)		(297,564)		76,121		(5,232,355)
Gas system	(302,184)		(72,321)		-		(374,505)
Equipment	(570,013)		(23,432)		55,035		(538,410)
Vehicles	 (111,140)		(15,942)		35,374		(91,708)
Total accumulated depreciation	 (6,059,842)		(411,041)		173,366		(6,297,517)
Other capital assets, net	 7,054,756		(71,891)		(154,277)		6,828,588
<b>Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net</b>	\$ 8,833,496	\$	593,277	\$	(154,277)	\$	9,272,496

Depreciation was charged to business-type functions as follows:

Gas	\$ 88,802
Water/Sewer	322,239
<b>Total Business-Type Activities Depreciation Expense</b>	\$ 411,041

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

#### D. Long-Term Debt

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

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

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>					
Bonds, notes and other payables:					
General obligation bonds:					
Series 2018	\$ 6,420,000	\$ -	\$ 135,000	\$ 6,285,000	\$ 145,000
Direct borrowing/placement:					
Series 2014 refunding	190,000	-	95,000	95,000	95,000
Series 2021 refunding	1,960,000		125,000	1,835,000	125,000
Total general obligation bonds	8,570,000		355,000	8,215,000	365,000
Certificates of obligation:					
Series 2017	2,690,000	-	75,000	2,615,000	80,000
Series 2022	-	8,000,000	-	8,000,000	-
Total certificates of obligation	2,690,000	8,000,000	75,000	10,615,000	80,000
Tax notes:					
Direct borrowing/placement:					
Series 2016	255,000	-	125,000	130,000	130,000
Leases liability	144,932	-	34,503	110,429	35,632
Other liabilities:					
Premiums	200,292	-	7,929	192,363	-
Discounts	-	(226,398)	7,547	(218,851)	-
Net pension liability (asset)	(259,082)	597,317	-	338,235	-
Total OPEB liability	142,396	12,523	-	154,919	-
Compensated absences	85,298	84,530	76,438	93,390	84,051
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	\$ 11,828,836	\$ 8,467,972	\$ 681,417	\$ 19,630,485	\$ 694,683
	Long	g-term liabilities due ir	n more than one year	\$ 18,935,802	
	Debt associated	with governmental ac	tivities capital assets	\$ (10,875,723)	
		_	spent bond proceeds	3,099,289	
	Net debt associated	with governmental ac		\$ (7,776,434)	
	Debt associated	with business-type ac	-	\$ (8,166,728)	
			spent bond proceeds	4,294,053	
	Net debt associated	with business-type ac	tivities capital assets	\$ (3,872,675)	

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	eginning Balance		Additions	R	eductions		Ending Balance	Du	amounts ne Within one Year
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>									
Net pension liability (asset)	\$ (18,105)	\$	78,279	\$	-	\$	60,174	\$	-
Compensated absences	 10,336		19,620		17,326		12,630		11,367
Total Business-Type									
Activities	\$ (7,769)	\$	97,899	\$	17,326	\$	72,804	\$	11,367
	Long	-term li	iabilities due ir	n more t	han one year	\$	61,437		
	eginning Balance	A	Additions	Re	ductions		Ending Balance	Du	mounts e Within ne Year
Component Unit:						-			
Compensated absences	\$ 18,930	\$	6,262	\$	2,614	\$	22,578	\$	20,320

Long-term liabilities due in more than one year \$ 2,258

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

Description	Balance			
Governmental Activities				
General Obligation Bonds				
General Operating Refunding Bonds, Series 2014	2.11%	\$ 95,000		
General Obligation Bonds, Series 2018	3.75-5.00%	6,285,000		
General Operating Refunding Bonds, Series 2021	1.51%	1,835,000		
Certificates of Obligation				
Certificates of Obligation, Series 2017	3.00-3.50%	2,615,000		
Certificates of Obligation, Series 2022	4.00-4.25%	8,000,000		
Tax Notes				
Tax Notes, Series 2016	1.67%	130,000		
<b>Total Bonds, Certificates of Obligati</b>	ion, and Tax Notes	18,960,000		
Total Genera	l Long-Term Debt	\$ 18,960,000		

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

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

	Long-Term Debt											
Fiscal												
Year	General Obl	igati	on Bonds	(1	Direct borrov	ving/	placement)	Certificates of Obligation				
Ending	 Serie	s 201	18		Series 201	4 an	d 2021		Series 201	7 and	d 2022	
Sept. 30	 Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest	
2023	\$ 145,000	\$	241,131	\$	220,000	\$	29,713	\$	80,000	\$	419,250	
2024	150,000		233,881		130,000		25,821		130,000		416,850	
2025	160,000		226,381		135,000		23,858		125,000		412,500	
2026	160,000		219,981		140,000		21,820		135,000		408,400	
2027	165,000		213,581		145,000		19,706		135,000		403,900	
2028-2032	920,000		963,706		805,000		63,873		720,000		1,951,750	
2033-2037	1,105,000		767,256		355,000		8,079		1,375,000		1,808,298	
2038-2042	1,410,000		545,594		-				1,980,000		1,487,713	
2043-2047	1,690,000		264,906		-		-		2,400,000		1,066,538	
2048-2051	 380,000		14,252						3,535,000		408,425	
Total	\$ 6,285,000	\$	3,690,669	\$	1,930,000	\$	192,870	\$	10,615,000	\$	8,783,623	

	Long-Term Debt					
Fiscal						
Year	Tax Notes					
Ending	_(Direct	(Direct borrowing/placement)				
Sept. 30	Princi	pal	Interest			
2023	\$ 130	,000 \$	1,086			

General obligation bonds are direct obligations of the City for which its full faith and credit are pledged. Repayment of general obligation bonds, certificates of obligation, and tax notes are from taxes levied on all taxable property located within the City. The City is not obligated in any manner for special assessment debt.

#### **Certificates of Obligation**

On June 16, 2022, the City issued Certificates of Obligation, Series 2022 (the "Certificates") in the amount of \$8,000,000 for the construction of improvements to, and the equipment of, the City's waterworks and sanitary sewer system; the construction of improvements to, and the equipment of, streets, roads, sidewalks, and related infrastructure; and costs of professional services related thereto. The Certificates will mature on August 1, 2051 and have interest rates that range from 4.00% to 4.25%.

#### Federal Arbitrage

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 instituted certain arbitrage restrictions consisting of complex regulations with respect to the issuance of tax-exempt bonds after August 31, 1986. Arbitrage regulations deal with the investment of tax-exempt bond proceeds at an interest yield greater than the interest yield paid to bondholders. Generally, all interest paid to bondholders can be retroactively rendered taxable if applicable rebates are not reported and paid to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) at least every five years for applicable bond issues. Accordingly, there is the risk that if such calculations are not performed, or are not performed correctly, a substantial

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

liability to the City could result. The City periodically engages an arbitrage consultant to perform the calculations in accordance with the rules and regulations of the IRS.

#### E. Lease Liability

The City was a lessee for the acquisition and use of vehicles and related equipment. The original term of the lease was 5 years with a remaining term of 3 years. The difference between the capital assets recognized in the prior year related to a capital lease and the related right-to-use asset measured at the implementation of the lease liability was immaterial. The City elected to reclassify capital asset balances versus restating for the implementation of the new lease standard. An initial lease and right-to-use asset are recorded for fiscal year 2022. As of September 30, 2022, the value of the lease liability was \$110,429. The City made principal and interest payments on the lease through the fiscal year 2025. The interest rate on the lease is 3.27%. The vehicles are amortized based on the useful life of the assets as the City expects to exercise the purchase option at the end of the lease term. The value of the right-to-use assets for vehicles for fiscal year 2022 was \$143,816 and had accumulated amortization of \$28,763.

The future principal and interest lease payments as of September 30, 2022 were as follows:

Fiscal Year				
Ending	)	т.	. 4 4	T-4-1
<b>Sept. 30</b>	 Principal	1	nterest	 Total
2023	\$ 35,632	\$	3,611	\$ 39,243
2024	36,797		2,446	39,243
2025	 38,000		1,243	 39,243
	\$ 110,429	\$	7,300	\$ 117,729

#### F. Interfund Transactions

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

Transfer In	Transfer Out	Amounts	
General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	\$	6,000
General Fund	Water and Sewer Fund		72,094
General Fund	Gas Fund		66,499
Capital Projects Fund	Debt Service Fund	245	
-		\$	144,838

Amounts transferred from the special revenue fund, water and sewer fund, and gas fund to the general fund are related to their portion of certain governmental expenditures. Amounts transferred from the debt service fund to the capital projects fund are related to interest earned on bond proceeds.

#### **G. Fund Equity**

As of September 30, 2022, \$1,218,617 of the City's total fund balance is restricted by enabling legislation.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

#### **H. Restricted Assets**

As of September 30, 2022, the City held restricted cash and cash equivalents in the capital projects fund, the gas fund, and the water and sewer fund for the following purposes:

		Capital			W	ater and
	Projects		Gas			Sewer
Customer deposits	\$	-	\$	20,595	\$	38,135
Bond proceeds		7,417,671		-		-
Funds restricted for capital projects		751,880		_		-
Total	\$	8,169,551	\$	20,595	\$	38,135

#### IV. OTHER INFORMATION

#### A. Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the City participates along with 2,617 other entities in the Texas Municipal League's Intergovernmental Risk Pools (the "Pool"). The Pool purchases commercial insurance at group rates for participants in the Pool. The City has no additional risk or responsibility to the Pool, outside of the payment of insurance premiums. The City has not significantly reduced insurance coverage or had settlements that exceeded coverage amounts for the past three fiscal years.

#### **B.** Pension Plan

#### **Texas Municipal Retirement System**

#### Plan Description

The City participates as one of 901 plans in the defined benefit cash-balance plan administered by TMRS. TMRS is a statewide public retirement plan created by the State and administered in accordance with the Texas Government Code, Title 8, Subtitle G (the "TMRS Act") as an agent multiple-employer retirement system for municipal employees of Texas participating cities. The TMRS Act places the general administration and management of TMRS with a six-member, Governor-appointed Board of Trustees (the "Board"); however, TMRS does not receive any funding from the State. TMRS issues a publicly available annual comprehensive financial report that can be obtained at tmrs.com.

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

#### Benefits Provided

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

At retirement, the member's benefit is calculated based on the sum of the member's contributions, with interest, and the City-financed monetary credits, with interest, and their age at retirement and other actuarial factors. The retiring member may select one of seven monthly payment options. Members may also choose to receive a portion of their benefit as a lump sum distribution in an

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

amount equal to 12, 24, or 36 monthly payments, which cannot exceed 75% of the member contributions and interest.

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

	2022	2021
Employee deposit rate	7.00%	5.00%
Matching ratio (City to employee)	2 to 1	1.5 to 1
Years required for vesting	5	5
Service requirement eligibility		
(expressed as age/yrs of service)	60/5, 0/25	60/5, 0/25
Updated service credit	100% Repeating, Transfers	100% Repeating, Transfers
Annuity increase (to retirees)	0% of CPI	0% of CPI

#### **Employees Covered by Benefit Terms**

At the December 31, 2021 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Total	88
Active employees	38
Inactive employees entitled to, but not yet receiving, benefits	30
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	20

#### Contributions

Member contribution rates in TMRS are either 5%, 6%, or 7% of the member's total compensation, and the City-matching ratios are either 1:1 (1 to 1), 1.5:1 (1½ to 1), or 2:1 (2 to 1), both as adopted by the governing body of the City. Under the state law governing TMRS, the contribution rate for each city is determined annually by the actuary, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method. The City's contribution rate is based on the liabilities created from the benefit plan options selected by the City and any changes in benefits or actual experience over time. For the measurement year ending December 31, 2021, the City elected to increase the contribution rate from 5% to 7%, increase the City matching ratio from 1.5:1 to 2:1, and increase the statutory max to 13.50% due to plan changes.

Employees for the City were required to contribute 7% of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City were 4.02% from January 2021 through September 2021 and then 7.27% from October 2021 through December 2021. During calendar year 2022 the contribution rate was 11.00%. The City's contributions to TMRS for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022 were \$201,622, which was equal to the required contributions.

#### Net Pension Liability (Asset)

The City's Net Pension Liability (Asset) (NPL/A) was measured as of December 31, 2021 and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the NPL was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

#### **Actuarial Assumptions**

The TPL in the December 31, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation 2.50% per year

Overall payroll growth 3.50% to 11.50% including inflation

Investment rate of return 6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Salary increases are based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members are based on the PUB(10) mortality tables with the Public Safety table used for males and the General Employee table used for females. Mortality rates for healthy retirees and beneficiaries are based on the Gender-Distinct 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas mortality tables. The rates for active members, healthy retirees, and beneficiaries are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements. For disabled annuitants, the same mortality tables for healthy retirees are used with a 4-year set-forward for males and a 3-year set-forward for females. In addition, a 3.5% and 3.0% minimum mortality rate is applied for males and females, respectively, to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements subject to the floor.

The actuarial assumptions were developed primarily from the actuarial investigation of the experience of TMRS over the four-year period from December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2018. They were adopted in 2019 and first used in the December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation. The post-retirement mortality assumption for the annuity purchase rates is based on the mortality experience investigation study covering 2009 through 2011 and dated December 31, 2013. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with an emphasis on both capital appreciation, as well as the production of income, in order to satisfy the short-term and long-term funding needs of TMRS.

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

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

Lana Tana Emandad

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Global public equity	35.00%	7.55%
Core fixed income	6.00%	2.00%
Non-core fixed income	20.00%	5.68%
Other public and private markets	12.00%	7.22%
Real estate	12.00%	6.85%
Hedge funds	5.00%	5.35%
Private equity	10.00%	10.00%
Total	100.00%	

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

#### Discount Rate

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

#### Changes in the NPL(A)

	Increase (Decrease)						
	Total Pension Liability (A)		Plan Fiduciary Net Position (B)			Net Pension (bility (Asset) (A) - (B)	
Changes for the year:							
Service cost	\$	315,701	\$	-	\$	315,701	
Interest		296,093		-		296,093	
Change of benefit terms		732,513		-		732,513	
Difference between expected and actual experience		40,000		-		40,000	
Contributions - employer		-		98,014		(98,014)	
Contributions - employee		-		109,103		(109,103)	
Net investment income		-		503,917		(503,917)	
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee							
contributions		(206,362)		(206,362)		-	
Administrative expense		-		(2,338)		2,338	
Other changes		-		15		(15)	
Net Changes		1,177,945		502,349		675,596	
Balance at December 31, 2020		3,599,386		3,876,573		(277,187)	
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$	4,777,331	\$	4,378,922	\$	398,409	

#### Sensitivity of the NPL(A) to Changes in the Discount Rate

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

	1%	Decrease in		1% Increase in		
	Discount Rate (5.75%)		count Rate (6.75%)	Discount Rate (7.75%)		
City's Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$	924,681	\$ 398,409	\$	(43,783)	

#### Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about TMRS's fiduciary net position is available in the Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position, by Participating City. That report may be obtained tmrs.com.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

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

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, the City recognized pension expense of \$878,367.

At September 30, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of		Deferred Inflows of	
	R	esources	Resources	
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$	27,539	\$	21,640
Changes in actuarial assumptions		1,369		-
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings		-		256,307
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		167,501		
Total	\$	196,409	\$	277,947

\$167,501 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the NPL(A) for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended		Pension	
September 30	Expense		
2023	\$	(51,946)	
2024		(96,909)	
2025		(51,735)	
2026		(48,449)	
Total	\$	(249,039)	

#### C. Other Postemployment Benefits

#### **TMRS Supplemental Death Benefits Fund**

#### Plan Description

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

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

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

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

The contributions to the SDBF are pooled for investment purposes with those of the Pension Trust Fund (PTF). The SDBF's funding policy assures that adequate resources are available to meet all death benefit payments for the upcoming year. The SDBF is a pay-as-you-go fund, and any excess contributions are available for future SDBF benefits.

#### **Benefits**

The death benefit for active employees provides a lump-sum payment approximately equal to the employee's annual salary (calculated based on the employee's actual earnings, for the 12-month period preceding the month of death). The death benefit for retirees is considered an OPEB and is a fixed amount of \$7,500. As the SDBF covers both active and retiree participants with no segregation of assets, the SDBF is considered to be an unfunded OPEB plan (i.e., no assets are accumulated). Participation in the SDBF as of December 31, 2021 is summarized below:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	14
Inactive employees entitled to, but not yet receiving, benefits	7
Active employees	38
Total	59

#### **Total OPEB Liability**

The City's total OPEB liability of \$154,919 was measured as of December 31, 2021 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

#### Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation 2.50%

Salary increases 3.50% to 11.50% including inflation

Discount rate 1.84%

Administrative expenses All administrative expenses are paid through the PTF and accounted for under reporting

requirements under GASB 68.

Mortality rates-service retirees 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully

generational basis with scale UMP.

Mortality rates-disabled retirees 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables with a 4-year set-forward for males

and a 3-year set-forward for females. In addition, a 3.5% and 3.0% minimum mortality rate will be applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled for males and females, respectively. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by

Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements subject to the floor.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2021 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2018. Due to the

<sup>\*</sup> The discount rate is based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2021.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

higher mortality rates associated with the global pandemic, the TMRS board adopted changes to the assumptions and methodology used for calculating 2023 rates as determined in the December 31, 2021 actuarial valuation.

#### Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB Liability			
Changes for the year:				
Service cost	\$	12,365		
Interest		2,938		
Difference between expected and actual experience		(3,510)		
Changes of assumptions		4,120		
Benefit payments		(3,390)		
Net Changes		12,523		
Beginning balance		142,396		
Ending Balance	\$	154,919		

The discount rate decreased from 2.00% as of December 31, 2020 to 1.84% as of December 31, 2021. There were no other changes of assumptions or other inputs that affected measurement of the total OPEB liability during the measurement period.

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

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

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

	1%	Decrease in			1%	Increase in
	Discount Rate		Dis	<b>Discount Rate</b>		count Rate
		(0.84%)		(1.84%)		(2.84%)
City's Total OPEB Liability	\$	184,876	\$	154,919	\$	131,404

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

For the year ended September 30, 2022, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$15,926.

The City reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ -	\$ 14,282			
Changes in actuarial assumptions	18,118	537			
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,132				
Total	\$ 20,250	\$ 14,819			

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

\$2,132 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023.

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

Fiscal					
Year Ended	OPEB				
September 30		Expense			
2023	\$	1,600			
2024		1,480			
2025		142			
2026		77			
Total	\$	3,299			

#### D. Chapter 380 Economic Development Agreements

Chapter 380, Miscellaneous Provisions Relating to Municipal Planning and Development, of the Texas Local Government Code provides the authority to the governing body of a municipality to establish and provide for the administration of one or more programs, including programs to promote state or local economic development and to stimulate business and commercial activity in the municipality.

#### Buc-ee's, Ltd.

The City has entered into a Chapter 380 Economic Development Agreement (the "Agreement") with Buc-ee's, Ltd. (the "Company"). The Company agreed to establish and maintain an office in the City that generates substantial taxable sales. The Company agreed to construct a retail store at least 33,000 square feet in size, in addition to creating a minimum of 120 jobs no later than 36 months following the opening of the store. The Agreement is for a term of 15 years. The City will remit back to the Company 75 percent (of the one percent collected by the City) of the sales tax revenues generated by this Company. During the current fiscal year, the City collected \$438,520 in reimbursable sales taxes from the sales of this business and recorded expenditures of \$328,890.

The City also agreed to construct a water line to the store. The Company agreed to advance \$215,000 to the City to be repaid by the City at a rate of 5.75 percent per annum. The repayments shall consist of one-eighth of one percent of sales tax revenue generated by the Company and remitted to the City each month. This repayment shall be paid monthly during the 15-year term of this Agreement. Once the reimbursable advance by the Company for the construction of the water line, plus interest, has been reimbursed by the City, payments shall cease and the parties shall have no further obligations under the Agreement. All payments made by the City to the Company for reimbursable costs shall be applied to the payments of accrued but unpaid interest on the outstanding balance of reimbursable costs first and then to the payment of all or any portion of the balance then outstanding second. The water line to the store was repaid in October 2020 and the obligation under this agreement ceased and the parties have no further obligation under the agreement.

The City entered into an infrastructure funding agreement (the "Funding Agreement") with the WEDC in which the WEDC agreed to dedicate one-half of all sales tax generated by the Company for a period not to exceed 15 years. The City has agreed to use all funds granted by the WEDC for

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

the sole purpose of developing and constructing the infrastructure projects described in the Funding Agreement or other infrastructure projects specifically approved by the WEDC Board of Directors and City Council.

#### AFGlobal Corporation, LLC

On June 17, 2019, the City entered into a Chapter 380 Economic Development Agreement (the "Agreement") with AFGlobal Corporation, LLC (the "Company"). The Company agreed to certain property improvements while continuously occupying and using the improvements to produce oil and gas equipment. The Company will have, and maintain on the property, at least 150 full-time employees. Lastly, the Company will make every effort to maintain a minimum of \$20 million in appraised inventory on their property.

The City agreed to pay the Company, for a period of three years commencing on the effective date of the Agreement, an amount of money equal to 50 percent of the amount of ad valorem property taxes actually paid by the Company and received by the City for improvements to the property. If the City terminates the Agreement because of the Company's default or breach of any provision as permitted by the Agreement, the Company will immediately reimburse the City for all payments the City has made to the Company. No payments were made by the City during fiscal year 2022 related to this Agreement.

#### Alegacy Development, LLC

On July 15, 2019, the City entered into a Chapter 380 Economic Development Agreement (the "Agreement") with Alegacy Development, LLC (the "Company"). The Company agreed to improvements constructed for the benefit of Laney Directional Drilling. The appraised value of the improvements constructed by the Company shall be an amount in excess of \$2,000,000.

The City agreed to pay the Company, for a period of three years, an amount of money equal to the amount of ad valorem property taxes actually paid by the Company and received by the City, derived from the improvements to the leased premises, for the tax years 2021, 2022, and 2023. "Improvements" shall mean the buildings, structures, and associated betterments for the commercial and industrial operations of Laney Directional Drilling, specifically a two-story building, a covered storage area, and shop, totaling approximately 34,290 square feet, constructed or expanded by the Company on the leased premises. If the City terminates the Agreement because of the Company's default or breach of any provision as permitted by the Agreement, the Company will immediately reimburse the City for all payments the City has made to the Company. During the current fiscal year, the City paid \$15,555 to the Company.

#### Wolff Companies, LLC

On September 16, 2019, the WEDC entered into a Chapter 380 Economic Development Agreement (the "Agreement") with Wolff Companies LLC (the "Company"). The Company agreed to construct commercial/industrial park(s) and single family residential units (the "Project"). The estimated cost of the construction is \$1,009,669. Prior to receipt of payments from the WEDC, the Company shall provide a contractor's closing statement or other documentation acceptable to the WEDC verifying the cost of construction of the Project facilities. The Company also agreed to construct the extension of Beacon Hill Boulevard, and entrance and exit ramps.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

The WEDC also agreed to reimburse the Company for one-half the cost of construction of the Project, not to exceed \$500,000. The Project will be constructed in two stages. For stage one, the WEDC will reimburse the Company one-half the construction costs of certain project facilities, as outlined in the Agreement, up to a maximum of \$250,000. Payment of the funds is contingent upon the Company's completion of the construction of Beacon Hill Boulevard from Owens Road to the Utility Extension and the tying-in of the utility trunk line. For stage two, the WEDC will reimburse the Company one-half the construction costs of certain Project facilities, as outlined in the Agreement, up to a maximum of \$250,000. Payment of the funds is contingent upon the Company's construction of entrance and exit ramps to enable the property's access to and from US 290 and/or FM 362.

The WEDC is under no obligation to make payments for reimbursement of costs until completion of each stage. If the WEDC terminates the Agreement because of the Company's default or breach of any provision as permitted by the Agreement, the Company will immediately reimburse the WEDC for all payments the WEDC has made to the Company. In the event of termination of this Agreement after completion of the construction of stage one or stage two Project facilities, the Company shall be entitled to retain those grant funds previously paid to the Company by the WEDC. No payments were made by the City during fiscal year 2022 related to this Agreement.

#### R&L Carriers, Inc.

On June 15, 2020, the City entered into a Chapter 380 Economic Development Agreement (the "Agreement") with R&L Carriers, Inc. (the "Company"). The Company agreed to develop a commercial trucking terminal within the City limits while continuously occupying the facility (the "Property"). The Company will maintain on the Property at least 90 full-time employees and will make every effort to maintain a minimum of \$5,000,000 in personal property on the Property.

The City agreed to pay the Company, for tax years 2022, 2023, and 2024, an amount of money equal to 50 percent of the amount of ad valorem property taxes actually paid by the Company and received by the City for improvements to the Property. If the City terminates the Agreement because of the Company's default or breach of any provision as permitted by the Agreement, the Company will immediately reimburse the City for all payments the City has made to the Company. No payments were made by the City during fiscal year 2022 related to this Agreement.

#### **Black Gold Land Holdings**

On October 19, 2021, the WEDC entered into a Chapter 380 Economic Development Agreement (the "Agreement") with Black Gold Land Holdings (the "Developer"). The Developer agreed to construct a water, sanitary sewer, and gas system to Binford Business Park (the "Project") within the City limits. The total cost of the Project shall be no less than \$625,000. The Developer agreed, to the extent possible, to use local tradesmen and retailer for the employment and materials for the Project. In order to receive payment from the WEDC, the Developer shall submit engineered plans and engineer certified construction cost estimates for each portion of the Project, prior to the start of construction. The Developer shall also annually certify compliance with various requirements noted within the Agreement for the current year and for each subsequent year of the term.

The WEDC agreed to reimburse the Developer \$26,000 for each \$1,000,000 invested into the property during the previous year, not to exceed \$507,250. Payment will be made by the WEDC to the Developer within 60 days of receipt of the certification (invoice).

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

This Agreement shall commence as of the effective date and shall continue in effect for 10 years, unless terminated sooner under the provisions stated in the Agreement. If the WEDC terminates the Agreement because of the Developer's default or breach of any provision as permitted by the Agreement, the Developer will reimburse the WEDC for all payments the WEDC has made to the Developer within 30 days of the date of termination of the Agreement. No payments were made by the WEDC during fiscal year 2022 related to this Agreement.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

		Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues	_		_		_		_	
Property taxes	\$	1,741,248	\$	1,970,713	\$	1,970,713	\$	-
Sales tax		2,100,000		3,000,063		3,246,323		246,260
Franchise fees and other taxes		153,000		154,085		154,085		-
Licenses and permits		767,150		718,820		718,820		-
Fines and forfeitures		454,245		540,743		540,743		-
Charges for services		518,400		576,785		606,513		29,728
Intergovernmental		88,000		116,027		116,027		-
Investment income		10,000		106,586		106,586		-
Other revenue		10,100		37,524		33,331	_	(4,193)
<b>Total Revenues</b>		5,842,143		7,221,346		7,493,141	_	271,795
Expenditures Current:								
General government		1,374,132		1,425,235		1,425,235		-
Public safety		1,871,372		1,518,892		1,518,892		-
Permits/code enforcement		722,478		770,828		770,828		-
Public works		1,472,252		1,181,772		1,181,772		-
Culture and recreation		115,802		76,436		76,436		-
Debt Service:								
Principal		34,503		34,503		34,503		-
Interest and fiscal charges		4,739		4,739		4,739		-
Total Expenditures		5,595,278		5,012,405		5,012,405		-
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures		246,865		2,208,941		2,480,736		271,795
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in		179,593		144,593		144,593	_	
<b>Total Other Financing Sources</b>		179,593		144,593		144,593	_	<u>-</u>
Change in Fund Balance	\$	426,458	\$	2,353,534		2,625,329	\$	271,795
Beginning fund balance					_	9,313,732		
<b>Ending Fund Balance</b>					\$	11,939,061		

#### **Notes to Required Supplementary Information:**

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

# SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Measurement Year*								
		2014 2015 2016					2017		
<b>Total Pension Liability</b>				_					
Service cost	\$	107,477	\$	132,493	\$	125,064	\$	130,525	
Interest (on the total pension liability)		190,319		195,980		196,181		203,628	
Changes of benefit terms		-		-		-		-	
Difference between expected and actual									
experience		(33,536)		(81,153)		(22,342)		(35,472)	
Change of assumptions		-		76,719		-		-	
Benefit payments, including refunds of									
employee contributions		(165,870)		(225,930)		(201,383)		(181,215)	
Net Change in Total Pension Liability		98,390		98,109		97,520		117,466	
Beginning total pension liability		2,748,044		2,846,434		2,944,543		3,042,063	
<b>Ending Total Pension Liability</b>	\$	2,846,434	\$	2,944,543	\$	3,042,063	\$	3,159,529	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position									
Contributions - employer	\$	60,449	\$	63,296	\$	51,823	\$	63,564	
Contributions - employee		67,345		74,434		66,101		70,784	
Net investment income		162,554		4,374		194,353		413,613	
Benefit payments, including refunds of									
employee contributions		(165,870)		(225,930)		(201,383)		(181,215)	
Administrative expense		(1,697)		(2,664)		(2,196)		(2,145)	
Other		(140)		(131)		(118)		(109)	
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position		122,641		(86,621)		108,580		364,492	
Beginning plan fiduciary net position		2,841,326		2,963,967		2,877,346		2,985,926	
<b>Ending Plan Fiduciary Net Position</b>	\$	2,963,967	\$	2,877,346	\$	2,985,926	\$	3,350,418	
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$	(117,533)	\$	67,197	\$	56,137	\$	(190,889)	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage		_				_			
of the Total Pension Liability (Asset)		104.13%		97.72%		98.15%		106.04%	
Covered Payroll	\$	1,346,908	\$	1,488,686	\$	1,322,025	\$	1,415,675	
City's Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a									
Percentage of Covered Payroll		-8.73%		4.51%		4.25%		-13.48%	

<sup>\*</sup> Only eight years of information is currently available. The City will build this schedule over the next two-year period.

**Measurement Year\*** 

2018	2019	2021				
 2010	201)	 2020		2021		
\$ 144,728	\$ 145,502	\$ 174,053	\$	315,701		
210,854	219,944	231,717		296,093		
-	-	-		732,513		
(15,954)	(31,377)	(57,678)		40,000		
-	17,795	-		-		
 (216,270)	 (194,417)	 (189,040)		(206,362)		
123,358	157,447	159,052		1,177,945		
3,159,529	3,282,887	3,440,334		3,599,386		
\$ 3,282,887	\$ 3,440,334	\$ 3,599,386	\$	4,777,331		
\$ 67,340	\$ 67,560	\$ 79,822	\$	98,014		
79,784	79,858	94,800		109,103		
(100,016)	489,688	273,794		503,917		
(216,270)	(194,417)	(189,040)		(206,362)		
(1,940)	(2,777)	(1,778)		(2,338)		
(100)	 (84)	 (69)		15		
(171,202)	439,828	257,529		502,349		
3,350,418	3,179,216	3,619,044		3,876,573		
\$ 3,179,216	\$ 3,619,044	\$ 3,876,573	\$	4,378,922		
\$ 103,671	\$ (178,710)	\$ (277,187)	\$	398,409		
96.84%	105.19%	107.70%		91.66%		
\$ 1,595,682	\$ 1,597,163	\$ 1,895,999	\$	1,994,320		
6.50%	-11.19%	-14.62%		19.98%		

# SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Fiscal Year*							
		2014		2015		2016		2017
Actuarially determined contribution	\$	63,068	\$	63,059	\$	52,440	\$	60,138
Contributions in relation to the actuarially								
determined contribution		63,068		63,059		52,440		60,138
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
	<del></del>	<del></del>						
Covered payroll	\$	1,335,275	\$	1,465,534	\$	1,308,850	\$	1,386,384
	<del></del>							
Contributions as a percentage of covered								
covered payroll		4.30%		4.30%		4.01%		4.34%

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

#### **Notes to Required Supplementary Information:**

#### 1. Valuation Date:

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

2. Methods and Asusmptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial cost method Entry age normal

Amortization method Level percentage of payroll, closed

Remaining amortization period 20 years (longest amortization ladder)

Asset valuation method 10 year smoothed market, 12% soft corridor

Inflation 2.50%

Salary increases 3.50% to 11.5% including inflation

Investment rate of return 6.75%

Retirement age Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the City's plan of

benefits. Last updated for the 2020 valuation pursuant to an experience

study of the period Dec 31, 2014 - Dec 31, 2018.

Mortality Post-retirement: 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables.

The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP. Pre-retirement: PUB(10) mortality tables, with the Public Safety table used for males and the General Employee table used for females. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP.

3. Other Information:

Notes Increased member contribution rate from 5% to 7%.

Increased City matching ratio from 1.5:1 to 2:1.

Increased statutory maximum to 13.50% due to plan changes.

Fiscal Year\*

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 67,108	\$ 63,442	\$ 71,321	\$ 82,396	\$ 201,622
67,108	67,246	76,196	86,320	201,622
\$ -	\$ (3,804)	\$ (4,875)	\$ (3,924)	\$ -
\$ 1,556,283	\$ 1,590,779	\$ 1,807,775	\$ 2,057,601	\$ 1,992,073
4.31%	4.23%	4.21%	4.20%	10.12%

### SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM (TMRS)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Measurement Year*							
	2017			2018		2019		2020
Total OPEB Liability				_				_
Service cost	\$	4,530	\$	5,744	\$	5,271	\$	8,911
Interest (on the total OPEB liability)		3,801		3,843		4,227		3,705
Difference between expected and actual								
experience		-		(3,887)		(7,618)		(15,980)
Change of assumptions		7,511		(6,673)		18,145		16,053
Benefit payments**		(849)		(957)		(958)		(1,138)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability		14,993		(1,930)		19,067		11,551
Beginning total OPEB liability		98,715		113,708		111,778		130,845
<b>Ending Total OPEB Liability</b>	\$	113,708	\$	111,778	\$	130,845	\$	142,396
Covered Payroll	\$	1,415,675	\$	1,595,682	\$	1,597,163	\$	1,895,999
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		8.03%		7.01%		8.19%		7.51%

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

### **Notes to Required Supplementary Information:**

#### 1. Valuation Date:

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

#### 2. Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3.50% to 10.50% including inflation
Discount rate	1.84%
Administrative expenses	All administrative expenses are paid through the PTF and accounted for under reporting requirements under GASB 68.
Mortality - service retirees	2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP.
Mortality - disabled retirees	2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables with a 4-year set-forward for males and a 3-year set-forward for females. In addition, a 3.5% and 3.0% minimum mortality rate will be applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled for males and females, respectively. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements subject to the floor.

#### 3. Other Information:

The discount rate was based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2021.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2021 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2018.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Due to the SDBF being considered an unfunded OPEB plan under GASB 75, benefit payments are treated as being equal to the employer's yearly contributions for retirees.

### Measurement

Year*								
2021								
\$	12,365							
	2,938							
	(3,510)							
	4,120							
	(3,390)							
	12,523							
	142,396							
\$	154,919							
\$	1,994,320							

7.77%

SCHEDULE AND OTHER STATEMENTS

### SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL DEBT SERVICE FUND

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 938,141	\$ 946,440	\$ 946,440	\$ -
Investment income	1,000	6,076	6,076	
Total Revenues	939,141	952,516	952,516	
Expenditures				
Principal Principal	555,000	555,000	555,000	-
Interest and fiscal charges	374,937	416,909	416,909	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	929,937	971,909	971,909	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	9,204	(19,393)	(19,393)	
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers (out)			(245)	(245) *
Total Other			(243)	(243)
Financing (Uses)			(245)	(245)
Change in Fund Balance	\$ 9,204	\$ (19,393)	(19,638)	\$ (245)
Beginning fund balance			546,662	
Ending Fund Balance			\$ 527,024	

### **Notes to Required Supplementary Information:**

- 1. Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).
- 2. \* Expenditures exceeded appropriations at the legal level of control.

## CONSOLIDATED COMBINING BALANCE SHEET SUB-FUNDS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND (1 of 2) September 30, 2022

			]	Police					
	Freedom		Dep	artment			Ch	ristmas	
	F	Festival		ED Grant		Hotel/Motel		Festival	
<u>Assets</u>									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,406	\$	1,368	\$	900,238	\$	2,951	
Other receivables		_		_		26,623		-	
Total Assets	\$	3,406	\$	1,368	\$	926,861	\$	2,951	
Liabilities									
Accounts payable	\$	_	\$	_	\$	50	\$	-	
Total Liabilities		-				50			
Fund Balances									
Restricted for special projects		3,406		_		_		2,951	
Restricted for enabling legislation		_		1,368		926,811		_	
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>		3,406		1,368		926,811		2,951	
Total Liabilities and									
Fund Balances	\$	3,406	\$	1,368	\$	926,861	\$	2,951	

The City uses a consolidated special revenue fund which is classified as a major fund for reporting purposes. The consolidated special revenue fund is comprised of numerous individual special purpose activities which are considered to be sub-funds of the consolidated special revenue fund.

Court Technology		Building Security		Child Safety		Police Department Forfeiture		Library		Court Truancy	
\$	60,847	\$	76,840	\$	14,590	\$	99,630	\$	8,306	\$	37,862
\$	60,847	\$	76,840	\$	14,590	\$	99,630	\$	8,306	\$	37,862
\$	91 91	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	<u>-</u> -	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	<u>-</u> -
	60,756 60,756		76,840 76,840		14,590 14,590		99,630 99,630		8,306 - 8,306		37,862 37,862
\$	60,847	\$	76,840	\$	14,590	\$	99,630	\$	8,306	\$	37,862

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## CONSOLIDATED COMBINING BALANCE SHEET SUB-FUNDS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND (2 of 2) September 30, 2022

	Police Department Click It Or Ticket		Court Jury		Tri-County Health Alliance		Total
<u>Assets</u>							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,268	\$ 760	\$	8,965	\$	1,217,031
Other receivables		<u> </u>	 -				26,623
Total Assets	\$	1,268	\$ 760	\$	8,965	\$	1,243,654
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Accounts payable	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	141
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		-	_		-		141
<b>Fund Balances</b>							
Restricted for special projects		1,268	-		8,965		24,896
Restricted for enabling legislation		-	760		-		1,218,617
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>		1,268	760		8,965		1,243,513
Total Liabilities and							
Fund Balances	\$	1,268	\$ 760	\$	8,965	\$	1,243,654

## CONSOLIDATED COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES SUB-FUNDS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND (1 of 2)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Freedom Festival	Police Department ED Grant	Hotel/Motel	Christmas Festival	
Revenues					
Franchise and local taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 219,124	\$ -	
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-	
Other revenue	50,948	-	-	-	
Intergovernmental	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
<b>Total Revenues</b>	50,948		219,124	<u>-</u>	
<b>Expenditures</b>					
Public safety	-	-	-	-	
Culture and recreation	47,542	-	41,497	-	
Capital outlay	-	-	9,839	-	
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures	47,542		51,336		
Excess of Revenues					
Over Expenditures	3,406		167,788		
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers out	_	-	_	-	
<b>Total Other Financing (Uses)</b>	<u>-</u>		-		
Net Change in Fund Balances	3,406	-	167,788	-	
Beginning fund balances		1,368	759,023	2,951	
<b>Ending Fund Balances</b>	\$ 3,406	\$ 1,368	\$ 926,811	\$ 2,951	

Court Technology		Building Security		Child Safety		Police Department Forfeiture		Library		Court Truancy	
\$	_	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	_
	13,781		16,151		1,435		79,135		-		15,443
	-		-		-		-		200		-
									5,000		
	13,781		16,151		1,435		79,135		5,200		15,443
	10,702		83		-		-		-		-
	-		-		-		-		1,345		-
	-		-		-		-		-		-
					90				_		-
	10,702		83		90		-		1,345		-
	3,079		16,068		1,345		79,135		3,855		15,443
			(6,000)		<u>-</u>				<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
			(6,000)		-		-		-		-
	3,079		10,068		1,345		79,135		3,855		15,443
	57,677		66,772		13,245		20,495		4,451		22,419
\$	60,756	\$	76,840	\$	14,590	\$	99,630	\$	8,306	\$	37,862

## CONSOLIDATED COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES SUB-FUNDS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND (2 of 2)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Police					
	Department Click It	Com	Court Jury		County ealth	
	Or Ticket				iance	Total
Revenues			<u> </u>			
Franchise and local taxes	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 219,124
Fines and forfeitures	-		309		-	126,254
Other revenue	-		-		-	51,148
Intergovernmental					10,260	 15,260
<b>Total Revenues</b>			309		10,260	411,786
Expenditures						
Public safety	-		_		7,785	18,570
Culture and recreation	-		-		-	90,384
Capital outlay	-		-		-	9,839
Miscellaneous	-		-		-	90
Total Expenditures					7,785	118,883
Excess of Revenues						
Over Expenditures			309		2,475	292,903
Other Financing (Uses)						
Transfers out	-		_		_	(6,000)
<b>Total Other Financing (Uses)</b>						(6,000)
Net Change in Fund Balances	-		309		2,475	286,903
Beginning fund balances	1,268		451		6,490	 956,610
<b>Ending Fund Balances</b>	\$ 1,268	\$	760	\$	8,965	\$ 1,243,513