#### ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

of the

# CITY OF WALLER, TEXAS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

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September 30, 2020

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#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

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

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, and each major fund of the City of Waller, Texas (the "City"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### **Auditors' Responsibility**

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

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

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

#### **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, and each major fund of the City as of September 30, 2020, 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.

#### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, budgetary comparison information, schedules of changes in net pension and total other postemployment 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's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The schedule and other statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedule and other statements are 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. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the 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

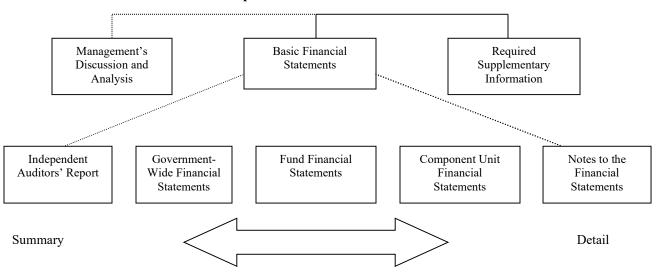
Belt Harris Pechacek, LLLP *Certified Public Accountants* Houston, Texas March 10, 2021

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

#### **CITY OF WALLER, TEXAS** MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

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, 2020. The analysis is based on currently known facts, decisions, or economic conditions. It presents short and long-term analysis of the City's activities, compares current year results with those of the prior year, and discusses the positive and negative aspects of that comparison. Please read the MD&A in conjunction with the City's financial statements, which follow this section.

#### THE STRUCTURE OF OUR ANNUAL REPORT



**Components of the Financial Section** 

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

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

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

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

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, 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 wastewater 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 (EDC) 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 four 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, and a special revenue fund.

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

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, an enterprise fund. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its water distribution, wastewater collection/treatment operations, and gas operations. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the water distribution and wastewater 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 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 \$17,773,487 at year end.

A large portion of the City's net position, 34 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, 2020

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

The following tables reflect the condensed Statement of Net Position:

			2	2020	
	Governme Activiti		Business-Type Activities	Reconciliation	Total Primary Government
Current and other assets	\$ 12,371	,031 3	\$ 1,955,096	\$ -	\$ 14,326,127
Noncurrent assets	10,126	,332	6,795,501	-	16,921,833
<b>Total Assets</b>	22,497	,363	8,750,597	-	31,247,960
Deferred outflows - pensions	59	805	9,914	-	69,719
Deferred outflows - OPEB	17	,332	-	-	17,332
Deferred charge on refunding	4	,469	-	-	4,469
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	81	,606	9,914	-	91,520
Long-term liabilities	12,595	183	10,185	-	12,605,368
Other liabilities	683	,111	128,225	-	811,336
Total Liabilities	13,278	,294	138,410	-	13,416,704
Deferred inflows - pensions	115	,769	21,860	-	137,629
Deferred inflows - OPEB	11	,660	-	-	11,660
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	127	,429	21,860	-	149,289
Net Position:					
Net investment in capital assets	3,417	,806	6,783,417	(4,094,412)	6,106,811
Restricted	1,582	,182	-	-	1,582,182
Unrestricted	4,173	258	1,816,824	4,094,412	10,084,494
<b>Total Net Position</b>	\$ 9,173	,246	\$ 8,600,241	\$ -	\$ 17,773,487

2019

	G	overnmental Activities	J			econciliation	(	Total Primary Sovernment
Current and other assets	\$	\$ 13,016,167		1,747,472	\$	-	\$	14,763,639
Noncurrent assets		7,968,969		6,077,535		-		14,046,504
Total Assets		20,985,136		7,825,007		-		28,810,143
Deferred outflows - pensions		198,888		24,139		-		223,027
Deferred outflows - OPEB		692		-		-		692
Deferred charge on refunding		5,959		-		-		5,959
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>		205,539		24,139		-		229,678
Long-term liabilities		13,011,183		35,875		-		13,047,058
Other liabilities		1,102,473		131,099		-		1,233,572
Total Liabilities		14,113,656		166,974		-		14,280,630
Deferred inflows - pensions		25,637		126		-		25,763
Deferred inflows - OPEB		4,074		-		-		4,074
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>		29,711		126		-		29,837
Net Position:								
Net investment in capital assets		4,249,403		6,077,535		(4,343,951)		5,982,987
Restricted		1,196,431		-		-		1,196,431
Unrestricted		1,601,474		1,604,511		4,343,951		7,549,936
<b>Total Net Position</b>	\$	7,047,308	\$	7,682,046	\$		\$	14,729,354

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

A portion of the primary government's net position, \$1,582,182, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position, \$10,084,494, may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligation to citizens and creditors. The overall condition of the City increased \$3,044,133 during the year.

A reconciliation is used to move the debt 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:

The following table provides a	Governmental Activities					r Busine Acti	уре		Total Primary Government			
		2020		2019	2020 2019					2020		2019
Revenues												
Program revenues:												
Charges for services	\$	2,014,301	\$	1,483,734	\$	1,976,590	\$	1,957,090	\$	3,990,891	\$	3,440,824
Operating grants and contributions		115,076		63,574		-		-		115,076		63,574
Capital grants and contributions		137,909		421,703		-		-		137,909		421,703
General revenues:												
Property taxes		1,915,576		1,644,955		-		-		1,915,576		1,644,955
Sales taxes		2,956,762		2,311,032		-		-		2,956,762		2,311,032
Franchise fees		294,404		309,526		-		-		294,404		309,526
Investment income		189,125		317,679		23,584		43,699		212,709		361,378
Other revenues		47,960		8,393		-				47,960		8,393
<b>Total Revenues</b>	_	7,671,113	_	6,560,596	_	2,000,174	_	2,000,789	_	9,671,287		8,561,385
Expenses												
General government		1,177,040		1,113,046		-		-		1,177,040		1,113,046
Public safety		1,236,584		1,434,865		-		-		1,236,584		1,434,865
Code enforcement		287,023		247,248		-		-		287,023		247,248
Public works		1,469,803		1,038,049		-		-		1,469,803		1,038,049
Culture and recreation		215,625		168,311		-		-		215,625		168,311
Interest and fiscal agent fees		415,965		421,337		-		-		415,965		421,337
Gas		-		-		506,108		378,975		506,108		378,975
Water and sewer		-		-		1,319,006		1,288,753		1,319,006		1,288,753
<b>Total Expenses</b>	_	4,802,040	_	4,422,856		1,825,114		1,667,728		6,627,154		6,090,584
Increase (Decrease) in Net												
<b>Position Before Transfers</b>		2,869,073		2,137,740		175,060		333,061		3,044,133		2,470,801
Transfers in (out)		(743,135)		(134,358)		743,135		134,358		-		-
Change in Net Position		2,125,938		2,003,382		918,195		467,419		3,044,133		2,470,801
Beginning net position		7,047,308		5,043,926		7,682,046		7,214,627		14,729,354		12,258,553
<b>Ending Net Position</b>	\$	9,173,246	\$	7,047,308	\$	8,600,241	\$	7,682,046	\$	17,773,487	\$	14,729,354

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

Overall, governmental activities revenues increased \$1,110,517. Charges for services increased \$530,567 largely due to an increase in building permits revenue as a result of an increase in development within the City. Property tax revenue increased \$270,621 mainly due to higher appraised values and an increase in the tax rate. Sales tax revenue increased \$645,730 due to an increase in taxable sales within the City. Governmental activities expenses increased \$379,184 primarily due to increases in public works from higher maintenance costs and an increase in the salaries and wages.

Overall, business-type activities revenues decreased \$615 mainly due to a decrease in investment earnings. Business-type activities expenses increased \$157,386 mostly due to an increase in sewer easement fencing and gas line maintenance and repairs.

#### 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 \$11,598,553. Of the total governmental fund balance, \$30,654 is nonspendable in the form of inventory and \$3,767,514 is restricted for debt service, enabling legislation, capital projects, and special projects. \$20,000 is assigned for street projects and fleet reserve. The remaining balance of \$7,780,385 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 \$7,780,385. 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 189 percent of total general expenditures. General fund revenues increased \$1,217,884 compared to the prior year largely due to increases in sales tax revenues from an increase in taxable sales within the City and an increase in building permits issued. Expenditures increased \$432,744 compared to the prior year due mainly to increases in public safety and public works salaries, and repairs and maintenance.

The debt service fund has a total fund balance of \$513,344, all of which is restricted for payment of debt service. The net increase in fund balance during the current year in the debt service fund was \$49,703 primarily as a result of other financing sources related to interfund transfers from the general fund.

The capital projects fund has a fund balance of \$2,185,332, all of which is restricted for capital projects. The net decrease in fund balance of \$2,473,657 was primarily due to an increase in construction projects.

The special revenue fund has a fund balance of \$863,696, all of which is restricted for enabling legislation. The net increase of \$130,906 was the result an increase in transfers in from the general fund.

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

**Proprietary Funds** – The City's gas and water and sewer funds operating revenues exceeded expenses by \$151,476. Nonoperating revenue was \$23,584, which was comprised entirely of investment income. The gas and water and sewer funds also transferred \$176,593 to repay the general fund. The gas and water and sewer fund had capital contributions from the capital projects fund of \$919,728.

#### **GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS**

The general fund reported a positive revenue budget variance of \$2,001,686. This variance is primarily due to more sales tax and building permit revenue than expected. Total expenditures had a negative budget variance of \$23,243 from the final budget due mainly to more expenditures than anticipated in capital outlay and public works.

#### CAPITAL ASSETS

At the end of the year, the City's governmental activities funds and business-type activities funds had invested \$16,743,123 in a variety of capital assets and infrastructure (net of accumulated depreciation).

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 capital leases of \$12,148,343. Of this amount, \$6,840,000 was general obligation bonds debt, \$4,750,000 was certificates of obligation debt, \$380,000 was tax notes debt and \$178,343 was capital leases.

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.

Management for the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the City are protected from loss, theft, or misuse and to ensure that adequate accounting data is compiled to allow for the timely preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

The City adopted a fiscal year 2020-2021 general fund expenditure budget of \$4,945,091, which is an increase of 17 percent from the prior year budget. The City budgeted for fiscal year 2020-2021 general fund revenues of \$5,215,021, which is an increase of 13 percent. The City approved a 2020-2021 Maintenance and Operation tax rate of \$0.3560 and an Interest and Sinking tax rate of \$0.1438 for total of \$0.4998 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, 2020

		Primary G	overnment	
	Governmental	<b>Business-Type</b>		
	Activities	Activities	Reconciliation	Total
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,879,521	\$ 1,605,611	\$ -	\$ 11,485,132
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	1,753,967	40,370	-	1,794,337
Investments	128,558	-	-	128,558
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectible)	578,331	231,565	-	809,896
Inventory	30,654	77,550		108,204
	12,371,031	1,955,096	-	14,326,127
Noncurrent assets:				
Net pension asset	166,626	12,084	-	178,710
Nondepreciable capital assets	701,019	1,686,857	-	2,387,876
Net depreciable capital assets	9,258,687	5,096,560	-	14,355,247
	10,126,332	6,795,501	-	16,921,833
Total Assets	22,497,363	8,750,597		31,247,960
Deferred Outflows of Resources				. ,
Deferred outflows - pensions	59,805	9,914	-	69,719
Deferred outflows - OPEB	17,332		-	17,332
Deferred charge on refunding	4,469	_	-	4,469
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	81,606	9,914		91,520
Liabilities		- )-		- )
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and				
accrued liabilities	518,681	87,855		606,536
Customer deposits	516,001	40,370	-	40,370
Unearned revenue	97,658	40,370	-	40,370 97,658
Accrued interest payable	66,772	-	-	66,772
Accrued interest payable	683,111	128,225		811,336
Noncurrent liabilities:	005,111	120,223		011,550
Total OPEB liability	130,845			130,845
Due within one year	626,042	9,167	-	
-	11,838,296	1,018	-	635,209
Due in more than one year				11,839,314
Total Liabilities	12,595,183 13,278,294	10,185 138,410		12,605,368
Total Liabilities	15,278,294	138,410		15,410,704
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>				
Deferred inflows - pensions	115,769	21,860	-	137,629
Deferred inflows - OPEB	11,660			11,660
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	127,429	21,860		149,289
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	3,417,806	6,783,417	(4,094,412)	6,106,811
Restricted for:				
Debt service	513,344	-	-	513,344
Enabling legislation	786,482	-	-	786,482
Special projects	282,356	-	-	282,356
Unrestricted	4,173,258	1,816,824	4,094,412	10,084,494
Total Net Position	\$ 9,173,246	\$ 8,600,241	\$ -	\$ 17,773,487

C	omponent Unit
\$	3,423,758
	-
	125,383
	3,549,141
	-
	-
	-
	3,549,141
	-
	-
	-
	29,198
	29,198
	-
	29,198
	-
	14,357 1,595
	15,952 45,150
	45,150
	-
	-
	_
	-
	- 3 503 991
\$	3,503,991 3,503,991

#### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

			<b>Program Revenues</b>							
Functions/Programs	Expenses		Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and Contributior			
Primary Government										
Governmental Activities										
General government	\$	1,177,040	\$	517,670	\$	66,866	\$	-		
Public safety		1,236,584		575,065		26,586		-		
Code enforcement		287,023		759,515		-		-		
Public works		1,469,803		149,452		-		137,909		
Culture and recreation		215,625		12,599		21,624		-		
Interest and fees on debt		415,965		-		-		-		
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>		4,802,040		2,014,301		115,076		137,909		
Business-Type Activities										
Gas		506,108		543,667		-		-		
Water and sewer		1,319,006		1,432,923		-		-		
Total Business-Type Activities		1,825,114		1,976,590		-		-		
<b>Total Primary Government</b>	\$	6,627,154	\$	3,990,891	\$	115,076	\$	137,909		
Component Unit										
Waller Economic Development Corporation	\$	291,363	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-		
wand Economic Development Corporation	φ	291,303	φ	-	ψ		φ			

#### **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** 

1011	'OSITI	anges in Net F		,	-	,			
			nt	ry Governme			~		
Component	C			siness-Type			Governmental		
Unit		Total		Activities		Activities			
-	\$	(592,504)	\$	-	\$	(592,504)	\$		
-		(634,933)		-		(634,933)			
-		472,492		-		472,492			
-		(1,182,442)		-		(1,182,442)			
-		(181,402)		-		(181,402)			
-		(415,965)		-		(415,965)			
-		(2,534,754)		-		(2,534,754)			
-		37,559		37,559		-			
-		113,917		113,917		-			
		151,476		151,476		_			
-		(2,383,278)		151,476		(2,534,754)			
(291,363)		-				-			
-		1,915,576		-		1,915,576			
985,587		2,956,762		-		2,956,762			
-		294,404		-		294,404			
34,155		212,709		23,584		189,125			
6,375		47,960		-		47,960			
-		-		743,135		(743,135)			
1,026,117		5,427,411		766,719		4,660,692			
734,754		3,044,133		918,195		2,125,938			
2,769,237		14,729,354		7,682,046		7,047,308			
3,503,991	\$	17,773,487	\$	8,600,241	\$	9,173,246	\$		

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

#### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS September 30, 2020

• •		General		Debt Service		Capital Projects		Special Revenue
Assets Cash and cash equivalents	\$	7,939,319	\$	388,182	\$	689,349	\$	862,671
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	Φ	7,959,519	φ	500,102	Φ	1,753,967	φ	502,071
Due from other funds		30,779		_		1,755,707		_
Investments				128,558		_		_
Receivables, net		501,191		34,158		_		42,982
Inventory		30,654		-		_		-
Total Assets	\$	8,501,943	\$	550,898	\$	2,443,316	\$	905,653
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	343,781	\$	3,396	\$	160,326	\$	11,178
Due to other funds		-		-		-		30,779
Unearned revenue		-		-		97,658		-
Total Liabilities		343,781		3,396		257,984		41,957
Deferred Inflows of Resources								
Unavailable revenue - property taxes		58,098		34,158		-		-
Unavailable revenue - garbage collections		63,883		-		-		-
		121,981		34,158		-		-
Fund Balances								
Nonspendable:								
Inventory		30,654		-		-		-
Restricted for:								
Debt service		-		513,344		-		-
Enabling legislation		-		-		-		786,482
Capital projects		-		-		2,185,332		-
Special projects		205,142		-		-		77,214
Assigned:								
Street/fleet reserve		20,000		-		-		-
Unassigned		7,780,385		-		-		-
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>		8,036,181		513,344		2,185,332		863,696
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$	8,501,943	\$	550,898	\$	2,443,316	\$	905,653

Go	Total overnmental Funds
\$	9,879,521
Ψ	1,753,967
	30,779
	128,558
	578,331
	30,654 12,401,810
\$	12,401,810
\$	518,681
	30,779
	97,658
	647,118
	92,256
	63,883
	156,139
	30,654
	50,054
	513,344
	786,482
	2,185,332
	282,356
	20,000
	7,780,385
	11,598,553
\$	12,401,810

**RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET** 

#### TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

September 30, 2020

Total fund balances for governmental funds		\$	11,598,553
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	701,019		
Capital assets - net depreciable	9,258,687		
			9,959,706
Long-term liabilities and deferred outflows and deferred inflows related to the net			
pension asset and total OPEB liability are not reported in the governmental funds.			
Net pension asset	166,626		
Total OPEB liability	(130,845)		
Deferred outflows - pensions	59,805		
Deferred outflows - OPEB	17,332		
Deferred inflows - pensions	(115,769)		
Deferred inflows - OPEB	(11,660)		
			(14,511)
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period			
expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.			156,139
Some liabilities, including bonds payable and compensated absences, are not			
reported as liabilities in the governmental funds.			
Deferred charge on refunding	4,469		
Accrued interest payable	(66,772)		
Noncurrent liabilities due in one year	(626,042)		
Noncurrent liabilities due in more than one year	(11,838,296)		
			(12,526,641)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$	9,173,246
See Notes to Einen siel Statements		_	

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS** 

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

		General		Debt Service		Capital Projects		Special Revenue
Revenues								
Property taxes	\$	1,213,375	\$	696,596	\$	-	\$	-
Sales tax		2,956,762		-		-		-
Franchise fees and local taxes		159,203		-		-		135,201
Licenses and permits		759,515		-		-		-
Fines and forfeitures		522,063		-		-		53,002
Charges for services		519,747		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		66,866		-		-		186,119
Investment income		121,231		67,885		-		9
Other revenue		47,960		-		149,452		12,599
Total Revenues		6,366,722		764,481		149,452		386,930
<u>Expenditures</u>								
Current:								
General government		1,123,732		-		-		-
Public safety		1,442,591		-		-		42,706
Code enforcement		286,211		-		-		-
Public works		912,687		-		-		385,170
Culture and recreation		69,851		-		-		68,386
Capital outlay		253,260		-		2,679,095		21,100
Debt Service:								
Principal		26,902		515,000		-		-
Interest and fiscal charges		649		426,841		-		-
Total Expenditures		4,115,883		941,841		2,679,095		517,362
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		2,250,839		(177,360)		(2,529,643)		(130,432)
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>								
Transfers in		181,388		238,000		55,986		367,958
Transfers out		(549,182)		(10,937)		-		(106,620)
Capital lease proceeds		178,343		-		-		-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(189,451)		227,063		55,986		261,338
Net Change in Fund Balances		2,061,388		49,703		(2,473,657)		130,906
Beginning fund balances	_	5,974,793	_	463,641	_	4,658,989	_	732,790
Ending Fund Balances	\$	8,036,181	\$	513,344	\$	2,185,332	\$	863,696

Total Governmental Funds					
\$	1,909,971 2,956,762 294,404 759,515				
	575,065 519,747 252,985 189,125				
	210,011 7,667,585				
	1,123,732 1,485,297 286,211 1,297,857 138,237 2,953,455				
	541,902 427,490 8,254,181				
	(586,596)				
	843,332 (666,739) 178,343 354,936				
	(231,660)				
\$	11,830,213 11,598,553				

### **CITY OF WALLER, TEXAS** RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

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

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (231,660)
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	2,261,644
Depreciation expense	(270,907)
Changes in pension and other postemployment benefit (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 asset	242,226
Total OPEB liability	(19,067)
Deferred outflows - pensions	(237,517)
Deferred outflows - OPEB	12,582
Deferred inflows - pensions	8,302
Deferred inflows - OPEB	(3,528)
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.	
This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term	
debt and related items.	
Amortization of bond premiums	10,657
Change in deferred inflows of resources from refunded bonds	(1,490)
Change in compensated absences	(14,749)
Principal expenditures	541,902
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	 2,358
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 2,125,938

### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS** 

September 30, 2020

Accato	Gas	Water and Sewer	Total Proprietary Funds	
Assets Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 582,892	\$ 1,022,719	\$ 1,605,611	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	12,435	27,935	40,370	
Receivables, net	48,253	183,312	231,565	
Inventory	51,095	26,455	77,550	
Total Current Assets	694,675		1,955,096	
Noncurrent assets				
Net pension asset	-	12,084	12,084	
Capital assets:		,	,	
Nondepreciable	-	1,686,857	1,686,857	
Net depreciable capital assets	321,257	4,775,303	5,096,560	
Total Noncurrent Assets	321,257	6,474,244	6,795,501	
Total Assets	1,015,932	7,734,665	8,750,597	
Deferred Outflows of Resources Deferred outflows - pensions		9,914	9,914	
<u>Liabilities</u> Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	25,087	62,768	87,855	
Customer deposits	12,435	27,935	40,370	
Compensated absences	3,514	5,653	9,167	
Total Current Liabilities	41,036		137,392	
Noncurrent liabilities				
Compensated absences	390	628	1,018	
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	390	628	1,018	
Total Liabilities	41,426	96,984	138,410	
Deferred Inflows of Resources Deferred inflows - pensions		21,860	21,860	
<u>Net Position</u> Net investment in capital assets	321,257	6,462,160	6,783,417	
Unrestricted	653,249	1,163,575	1,816,824	
Total Net Position	\$ 974,506		\$ 8,600,241	

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS** 

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Gas		Gas	Water and Sewer		Total Proprietary Funds	
Operating Revenues Charges for services		\$	543,667	\$	1,432,573	\$	1,976,240
Other revenue	Total Operating Revenues		- 543,667		350 1,432,923		350 1,976,590
<b>Operating Expenses</b>							
Costs of sales and service	S		483,112		1,001,738		1,484,850
Depreciation	Total Onerating Expanses		22,996 506,108		<u>317,268</u> 1,319,006		340,264 1,825,114
	<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>		300,108		1,519,000		1,823,114
	<b>Operating Income</b>		37,559		113,917		151,476
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)							
Investment income			10,268		13,316		23,584
	Total Nonoperating Revenues		10,268		13,316		23,584
Income Before Contributions and Transfers			47,827		127,233		175,060
Capital contributions			-		919,728		919,728
Transfers out			(66,499)		(110,094)		(176,593)
	Change in Net Position		(18,672)		936,867		918,195
Beginning net position			993,178		6,688,868		7,682,046
	<b>Ending Net Position</b>	\$	974,506	\$	7,625,735	\$	8,600,241

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS** 

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Gas		Water and Sewer		Total Proprietary Funds	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities						
Receipts from customers	\$	531,856	\$	1,395,603	\$	1,927,459
Payments to suppliers and employees		(499,930)		(1,004,461)		(1,504,391)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		31,926		391,142		423,068
<b>Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities</b>						
Transfers out	_	(66,499)		(110,094)	_	(176,593)
Net Cash (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities		(66,499)		(110,094)		(176,593)
<b>Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities</b>						
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(95,100)		(31,318)		(126,418)
Net Cash (Used) by Capital		()0,100)		(01,010)		(120,110)
and Related Financing Activities		(95,100)		(31,318)		(126,418)
<u>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</u> Interest on investments		10.269		12 216		22 594
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities		10,268		13,316		23,584
		10,268		13,316		23,584
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(119,405)		263,046		143,641
Beginning cash and cash equivalents		714,732		787,608		1,502,340
Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	595,327	\$	1,050,654	\$	1,645,981
Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents						
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	\$	582,892	\$	1,022,719	\$	1,605,611
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		12,435		27,935		40,370
1	\$	595,327	\$	1,050,654	\$	1,645,981
			-	_,	-	-,,-
Reconciliation of Operating Income						
to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	¢		¢	112 015	¢	
Operating income	\$	37,559	\$	113,917	\$	151,476
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net						
cash provided by operating activities:		22 00/		217.269		240.264
Depreciation		22,996		317,268		340,264
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities: (Increase) Decrease in:						
Accounts receivable		(11,811)		(37,320)		(49,131)
Inventories		(11,811) (18,878)		4,026		(14,852)
Net pension asset		(10,070)		(40,155)		(14,052) (40,155)
Deferred outflows - pensions		-		14,225		14,225
Increase (Decrease) in:		-		14,223		17,223
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		1,224		(5,782)		(4,558)
Compensated absences		477		1,904		2,381
Deferred inflows - pensions		- / / F		21,734		2,381
Customer deposits		359		1,325		1,684
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	31,926	\$	391,142	\$	423,068
	-		*		_	-,
Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities: Contributions of capital assets	¢		¢	919,728	¢	919,728
Contributions of capital assets	\$	-	\$	717,/20	\$	717,120

## CITY OF WALLER, TEXAS NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

#### 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, 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. The operations of the WEDC are presented as a governmental fund type. Separate financial statements of the WEDC may be obtained from the City Secretary.

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

#### **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, 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 *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 collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General

capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

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

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

#### 1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

#### 2. Investments

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

#### 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.

	Estimated
Asset Description	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.

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

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. 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.

#### **10. Fund Balance Flow Assumptions**

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

#### **11. 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.

#### 12. 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.

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

#### 14. 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.

#### 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, 2020.

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

For the year ended September 30, 2020, expenditures exceeded appropriations at the legal level of control as follows:

General Fund	
Code Enforcement	\$ 19,746
Public Works	\$ 53,038
Capital Outlay	\$ 183,760
Transfers (Out)	\$ 349,182
Debt Service Fund	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	\$ 845
Transfers (Out)	\$ 10,937

#### **III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS**

#### A. Deposits and Investments

As of September 30, 2020, the City had the following investments:

Investment Type	F	air Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
Certificates of deposit	\$	128,558	0.06
External investment pools		1,031	0.00
Total fair value	\$	129,589	
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, 2020, 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, 2020, 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.

#### **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.

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

#### **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:

	General	Del	bt Service	Special Revenue	Gas	Wa	ater/Sewer	C	omponent Unit
Property taxes	\$ 58,098	\$	34,158	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-
Sales taxes	389,422		-	-	-		-		125,383
Accounts	39,168		-	-	45,435		185,176		-
Intergovernmental	1,084		-	33,387	-		-		-
Allowance	(13,242)		-	-	(14,560)		(69,764)		-
Other receivables	 26,661		-	 9,595	 17,378		67,900		-
	\$ 501,191	\$	34,158	\$ 42,982	\$ 48,253	\$	183,312	\$	125,383

#### 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
Governmental Activities:					
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 73,300	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 73,300
Construction in progress	 5,142,139	 2,008,384		(6,522,804)	 627,719
Total capital assets not being depreciated	5,215,439	 2,008,384		(6,522,804)	 701,019
Other capital assets:		 			 
Infrastructure	2,884,310	-		-	2,884,310
Buildings	1,813,001	6,522,804		(124,700)	8,211,105
Vehicles	682,835	253,260		(63,348)	872,747
Equipment	693,396	-		-	693,396
Total other capital assets	6,073,542	6,776,064		(188,048)	 12,661,558
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Infrastructure	(1,838,321)	(68,846)		-	(1,907,167)
Buildings	(507,773)	(74,795)		124,700	(457,868)
Vehicles	(477,129)	(83,146)		63,348	(496,927)
Equipment	(496,789)	(44,120)		-	(540,909)
Total accumulated depreciation	(3,320,012)	 (270,907)		188,048	(3,402,871)
Other capital assets, net	2,753,530	6,505,157		-	9,258,687
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 7,968,969	\$ 8,513,541	\$	(6,522,804)	9,959,706

Plus unspent bond proceeds 1,753,967

Less associated debt (8,300,336)

Plus deferred charge on refunding 4,469

Net Investment in Capital Assets \$ 3,417,806

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	\$ 50,497
Public safety	24,817
Public works	118,350
Cultural and recreation	 77,243
<b>Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense</b>	\$ 270,907

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

	Beginning Balance		Increases	(D	ecreases)	Ending Balance
Business-Type Activities:		_				
Capital assets not being depreciated:						
Land	\$ 16,671	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 16,671
Construction in progress	798,659		871,527		-	1,670,186
Total capital assets not being depreciated	815,330		871,527		-	1,686,857
Other capital assets:						
Building	92,434		-		-	92,434
Water/sewer system	9,337,573		31,319		-	9,368,892
Gas system	430,888		95,100		-	525,988
Equipment	606,970		48,200		-	655,170
Vehicles	118,620		-		-	118,620
Total other capital assets	10,586,485		174,619		-	10,761,104
Less accumulated depreciation for:						
Building	(61,415)		(2,089)		-	(63,504)
Water/sewer system	(4,393,470)		(308,160)		-	(4,701,630)
Gas system	(239,091)		(10,565)		-	(249,656)
Equipment	(539,791)		(11,950)		-	(551,741)
Vehicles	(90,513)		(7,500)		-	(98,013)
Total accumulated depreciation	 (5,324,280)		(340,264)		-	 (5,664,544)
Other capital assets, net	 5,262,205	_	(165,645)		-	 5,096,560
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 6,077,535	\$	705,882	\$	-	\$ 6,783,417

Depreciation was charged to business-type functions as follows:

Gas	\$ 22,996
Water/Sewer	 317,268
Total Business-Type Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 340,264

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

#### **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	1	Additions	F	Reductions	Ending Balance		Γ	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities: Bonds, notes and other payables: General obligation bonds:										
Series 2018	\$	6,675,000	\$	-	\$	125,000	\$ 6,550,000		\$	130,000
Direct borrowing/placement: Series 2014 refunding		390,000				100,000	 290,000	(1)		100,000
Total general obligation bonds		7,065,000		-		225,000	 6,840,000	(1)		230,000
Certificates of obligation: Series 2012 Series 2017		2,090,000 2,830,000		-		100,000 70,000	 1,990,000 2,760,000			105,000 70,000
Total certificates of obligation		4,920,000		-		170,000	 4,750,000	(2)		175,000
Notes from direct borrowings and direct placements:										
Series 2016 Capital lease		500,000		178,343		120,000	380,000			125,000
Construction advance		26,902		1/8,343		26,902	178,343	•		33,411
Other liabilities:		20,702				20,702				
Premiums		257,062		-		10,657	246,405	(3)		-
Net pension liability (asset)		75,600		-		242,226	(166,626)	, í		-
Total OPEB liability		111,778		19,067		-	130,845			-
Compensated absences		54,841		71,812		57,063	 69,590			62,631
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	\$	13,011,183	\$	269,222	\$	851,848	\$ 12,428,557		\$	626,042
		Long	-term l	iabilities due ir	n more	than one year	\$ 11,802,515	-		
		Portio	on asso	ciated with gov	vernm	ental activities	\$ 6,550,000	*		
		Porti	on asso	ociated with bu	siness	type activities	 290,000	-		
							\$ 6,840,000	(1)		
				ciated with gov			\$ 1,014,900	*		
		Porti	on asso	ociated with bu	siness	type activities	 3,735,100	-		
							\$ 4,750,000	(2)		
				ciated with gov			\$ 177,093			
		Porti	on asso	ociated with bu	siness	type activities	 69,312	-		
							\$ 246,405	(3)		
		Debt associated	-			*	\$ 8,300,336	-		
	** I	Debt associated	with b	usiness-type ac	tivities	s capital assets	\$ 4,094,412	-		

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Beginning Balance		Additions	R	eductions	Ending Balance	Dı	mounts le Within ne Year
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>								
Net pension liability (asset)	\$ 28,071	\$	-	\$	40,155	\$ (12,084)	\$	-
Compensated absences	 7,804		19,392		17,011	 10,185		9,167
Total Business-Type								
Activities	\$ 35,875	\$	19,392	\$	57,166	\$ (1,899)	\$	9,167
	Long	-term	liabilities due in	n more 1	than one year	\$ 7,268		
Component Unit:	Beginning Balance		Additions	R	eductions	 Ending Balance	Du	mounts le Within ne Year
Compensated absences	\$ 16,126	\$	7,505	\$	7,679	\$ 15,952	\$	14,357
	Long	-term	liabilities due in	n more t	than one year	\$ 1,595		

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

Description	Interest Rates	Balance		
Governmental Activities				
General Obligation Bonds				
General Operating Refunding Bonds, Series 2014	2.11%	\$	290,000	
General Obligation Bonds, Series 2018	3.75-5.00%		6,550,000	
Certificates of Obligation				
Certificates of Obligation, Series 2012	2.00-3.00%		1,990,000	
Certificates of Obligation, Series 2017	3.00-3.50%		2,760,000	
Tax Notes				
Tax Notes, Series 2016	1.67%		380,000	
Total Bonds, Certificates of Obligation	, and Tax Notes		11,970,000	
Capital Leases				
2020 Chevrolet Tahoes (4)	3.27%		178,343	
	Capital Leases		178,343	
Total General L	ong-Term Debt	\$	12,148,343	

During the fiscal year the City entered into a capital lease agreement in the amount of \$178,373 for the acquisition of four police vehicles and the related equipment. The lease matures on March 19, 2025 and has an interest rate of 3.27 percent. Property tax proceeds will be used to pay the principal and interest on this lease. Capital assets acquired under this lease totaled \$201,343, less accumulated depreciation of \$28,763, for a net book value of \$172,580.

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

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

Year Ending		General Obl Serie	0			Long-T General Obl irect borrov Series 2014	igatio ving/p	on Bonds placement)	Certificates of Obligation					
Sept. 30				Interest	Ī	Principal		Interest		Principal	010	Interest		
2021	\$	130,000	\$	254,381	\$	100,000	\$	6,119	\$	175,000	\$	142,688		
2022		135,000		247,881		95,000		4,009		185,000		138,488		
2023		145,000		241,131		95,000		2,005		195,000		134,038		
2024		150,000		233,881		-		-		205,000		129,338		
2025		160,000		226,381		-		-		215,000		124,388		
2026-2030		860,000		1,033,706		-		-		1,215,000		525,963		
2031-2035		1,020,000		849,306		-		-		1,345,000		325,260		
2036-2040		1,265,000		638,956		-		-		825,000		157,150		
2041-2045		1,595,000		384,244		-		-		390,000		20,650		
2046-2048		1,090,000		83,063		-		-		-		-		
Total	\$	6,550,000	\$	4,192,930	\$	290,000	\$	12,133	\$	4,750,000	\$	1,697,963		

	Lon	g-T	erm	Debt
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Year		Tax	Notes					
Ending	(Direct borrowing/placement)					<b>Capital Lease</b>		
Sept. 30		Principal	I	nterest	F	Principal	]	nterest
2021	\$	125,000	\$	5,302	\$	33,411	\$	5,832
2022		125,000		3,215		34,503		4,739
2023		130,000		1,086		35,632		3,611
2024		-		-		36,797		2,446
2025		-		-		38,000		1,243
Total	\$	380,000	\$	9,603	\$	178,343	\$	17,871

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.

#### 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 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.

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

#### **E. Interfund Transactions**

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

<b>Transfer In</b>	Transfer Out	Amounts		
General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	\$	42,795	
General Fund	Water and Sewer Fund		72,094	
General Fund	Gas Fund		66,499	
Debt Service Fund	General Fund		200,000	
Debt Service Fund	Water and Sewer Fund		38,000	
Capital Projects Fund	General Fund		55,986	
Special Revenue Fund	General Fund		293,196	
Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Fund		10,937	
Special Revenue Fund	Special Revenue Fund		63,825	
		\$	843,332	

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 general fund and the water and sewer fund to the debt service fund are related to their portion of debt expenditures. Amounts transferred from the general fund to the capital projects fund are to fund a portion of capital project costs.

The composition of interfund balances as of year-end were as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund		mounts
General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	\$	30,779

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

#### **F. Fund Equity**

As of September 30, 2020, \$786,482 of the City's total fund balance is restricted by enabling legislation.

#### **G. Restricted Assets**

As of September 30, 2020, 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	\$ -	\$ 12,435	\$	27,935
Bond proceeds	 1,753,967	 -		-
Total	\$ 1,753,967	\$ 12,435	\$	27,935

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

#### **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.** Contingent Liabilities

The continued spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has given a rise in uncertainties that may have a significant negative impact on the operating activities and results of the City. The occurrence and extent of such impact will depend on future developments, including (i) the duration and spread of the virus, (ii) government quarantine measures, (iii) the effects on the financial markets, and (iv) the effects on the economy overall, all of which are uncertain.

#### C. Pension Plan

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

#### Plan Description

The City participates as one of 888 plans in the nontraditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined benefit pension plan administered by TMRS. TMRS is an agency created by the State and administered in accordance with the TMRS Act, Subtitle G, Title 8, Texas Government Code (the "TMRS Act") as an agent multiple-employer retirement system for municipal employees in the State. The TMRS Act places the general administration and management of TMRS with a sixmember Board of Trustees (the "Board"). Although the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Board, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State. TMRS's defined benefit pension plan is a tax-qualified plan under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. TMRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that can be obtained at www.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 benefit is calculated as if the sum of the employee's contributions, with interest, and the City-financed monetary credits, with interest, were used to purchase an annuity. Members may choose to receive their retirement benefit in one of seven payment options. Members may also choose to receive a portion of their benefit as a partial lump sum distribution in an amount equal to 12, 24, or 36 monthly payments, which cannot exceed 75 percent of the member's deposits and interest.

The plan provisions are adopted by the governing body of the City, within the options available in

the state statutes governing TMRS. Plan provisions for the City were as follows:

	2020	2019
Employee deposit rate	5.00%	5.00%
Matching ratio (City to employee)	1.5 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, 2019 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	20
Inactive employees entitled to, but not yet receiving, benefits	26
Active employees	35
Total	81

#### Contributions

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

Employees for the City were required to contribute five percent of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City were 3.90 percent and 3.96 percent in calendar years 2019 and 2020, respectively. The City's contributions to TMRS for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020 were \$76,197, which were more than the required contributions.

#### Net Pension Liability

The City's Net Pension Asset (NPA) was measured as of December 31, 2019 and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the NPA was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

#### Actuarial Assumptions

The TPL in the December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.50% per year
Overall payroll growth	2.75% per year, adjusted down for population declines, if any
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Salary increases were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members 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 four-year set-forward for males and a three-year set-forward for females. In addition, a 3.5 percent and 3.0 percent 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 by Scale UMP to account for future mortality 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 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. In determining their best estimate of a recommended investment return assumption under the various alternative asset allocation portfolios, the actuary focused on the area between (1) arithmetic mean (aggressive) without an adjustment for time (conservative) and (2) the geometric mean (conservative) with an adjustment for time (aggressive).

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Global Equity	30.00%	5.30%
Core Fixed Income	10.00%	1.25%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.00%	4.14%
Real Return	10.00%	3.85%
Real Estate	10.00%	4.00%
Absolute Return	10.00%	3.48%
Private Equity	10.00%	7.75%
Total	100.00%	

#### Discount Rate

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

#### Changes in the NPA

	Increase (Decrease)					
	Total Pension Liability (A)		Plan Fiduciary Net Position (B)		Net Pension Liability / (Asset) (A) - (B)	
Changes for the year:						
Service cost	\$	145,502	\$	-	\$	145,502
Interest		219,944		-		219,944
Difference between expected and actual experience		(31,377)		-		(31,377)
Changes of assumptions		17,795		-		17,795
Contributions - employer		-		67,560		(67,560)
Contributions - employee		-		79,858		(79,858)
Net investment income		-		489,688		(489,688)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee						
contributions		(194,417)		(194,417)		-
Administrative expense		-		(2,777)		2,777
Other changes		-		(84)		84
Net Changes		157,447		439,828		(282,381)
Balance at December 31, 2018		3,282,887		3,179,216		103,671
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$	3,440,334	\$	3,619,044	\$	(178,710)

### For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

#### Sensitivity of the NPA to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the NPA of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the City's NPA 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			19	% Increase in
	Dis	scount Rate	Di	scount Rate	D	iscount Rate
		(5.75%)		(6.75%)		(7.75%)
City's Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$	175,601	\$	(178,710)	\$	(478,312)

#### Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in a separatelyissued TMRS financial report. That report may be obtained on the Internet at <u>www.tmrs.com</u>.

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

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, the City recognized pension expense of \$58,987.

At September 30, 2020, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	_	eferred tflows of	_	Deferred nflows of
	R	esources	R	esources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$	-	\$	28,406
Changes in actuarial assumptions		12,320		-
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings		-		109,223
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		57,399		-
Total	\$	69,719	\$	137,629

\$57,399 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 NPA for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	Pension Expense					
2021	\$	(43,085)				
2022		(36,376)				
2023		9,171				
2024		(55,019)				
Total	\$	(125,309)				

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

#### **D.** 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). 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 TMRS Act requires the PTF to allocate a five percent interest credit from investment income to the SDBF on an annual basis each December 31 based on the mean balance in the SDBF during the year.

#### Benefits

The death benefit for active employees provides a lump-sum payment approximately equal to the employee's annual salary (calculated based on the employee's actual earnings, for the 12-month period preceding the month of death). The death benefit for retirees is considered an OPEB and is a fixed amount of \$7,500. As the SDBF covers both active and retiree participants with no segregation of assets, the SDBF is considered to be an unfunded OPEB plan (i.e., no assets are accumulated). Participation in the SDBF as of December 31, 2019 is summarized below:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	16
Inactive employees entitled to, but not yet receiving, benefits	5
Active employees	35
Total	56

#### Total OPEB Liability

The City's total OPEB liability of \$130,845 was measured as of December 31, 2019 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

#### Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2019 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	2.75%*
Administrative expenses	All administrative expenses are paid through the PTF and accounted for under reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 68.
Mortality rates-service retirees	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% 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 discount rate is based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2019.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2019 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2018.

#### Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB Liability		
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	\$	5,271	
Interest		4,227	
Difference between expected and actual experience		(7,618)	
Changes of assumptions		18,145	
Benefit payments		(958)	
Net Changes		19,067	
Beginning balance		111,778	
Ending Balance	\$	130,845	

The discount rate decreased from 3.71% as of December 31, 2018 to 2.75% as of December 31, 2019. 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.

#### For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

#### 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		
	Dis	count Rate	Dis	count Rate	<b>Discount Rate</b>			
		(1.75%)		(2.75%)		(3.75%)		
City's Total OPEB Liability	\$	153,364	\$	130,845	\$	112,867		

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

For the year ended September 30, 2020, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$11,096.

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

		ed Outflows lesources		red Inflows Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	<u> </u>	-	<u>s</u>	(8.055)
Changes in actuarial assumptions	φ	16,514	Ψ	(3,605)
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		818		-
Total	\$	17,332	\$	(11,660)

\$818 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, 2021.

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

Year Ended	<b>OPEB</b> Expense						
September 30		Amount					
2021	\$	1,598					
2022		474					
2023		1,449					
2024		1,333					
Total	\$	4,854					

#### D. Chapter 380 Economic Development Agreements/Tax Abatement Agreement

#### 1. Chapter 380 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 \$612,806 in sales taxes from the sales of this business and recorded expenditures of \$225,579.

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 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 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 2020 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. If the Company completes construction of the improvements by December 31, 2019, payment will be based upon property taxes actually paid for tax years 2020, 2021, and 2022. If improvements are completed after January 1, 2020, payments will be based upon property taxes actually paid for tax years 2021, 2022, and 2023. 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 2020, 2021, and 2022, or tax years 2021, 2022, and 2023. The beginning tax year for payments to the Company will depend upon the date of completion of improvements. "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.

#### 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 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.

The WEDC also agreed to reimburse the Company for one-half the cost of construction of the facilities, 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 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.

#### 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 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 2020 related to this agreement.

#### 2. Tax Abatement Agreement

The City entered into a tax abatement agreement (the "Agreement") with Burckhardt Compression (US), Inc. (the "Company") as authorized by the Property Redevelopment and Tax Abatement Act, Chapter 312 of the Texas Tax Code. The Agreement was subsequently amended on May 9, 2018. The City created a tax abatement reinvestment zone known as the Reinvestment Zone No. 1-TA. The term of the Agreement is through December 31, 2020. The City agreed to a property tax abatement equal to 100 percent of the taxable value on the improvements constructed or expanded and the tangible personal property located thereon subsequent to the date hereof during the first year of the Agreement and a property tax abatement equal to 60 percent during the second through fifth years of the Agreement. If the certified appraised value of the property is less than the certified appraised value as of January 1, 2015 for any year during the term of the Agreement, the abatement shall not apply. The Company agreed to improvements having a certified appraised value of not less than \$3,953,000 and tangible personal property having a total cost of not less than \$4,618,000. The Company agreed to maintain the property through December 31, 2020. The Company also agreed to employ not less than 35 full-time employees and maintain this increased employment level during the remainder of the term of the Agreement. If the Company subsequently fails to employ 90% of the agreed upon number of employees (32 employees) for any year going forward of the Agreement, then the City may reduce the percentage of tax abatement for such taxable year relative to the number of employees required to be employed by the Company for such taxable year. As of September 30, 2020, no funds have been abated to the Company.

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**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** 

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## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES

IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

		Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues	<i>•</i>		<b>.</b>		<b>.</b>		<b>.</b>	
Property taxes	\$	1,134,061	\$	1,134,061	\$	1,213,375	\$	79,314
Sales tax		2,000,000		2,000,000		2,956,762		956,762
Franchise fees and other taxes		142,000		142,000		159,203		17,203
Licenses and permits		162,000		162,000		759,515		597,515
Fines and forfeitures		404,175		404,175		522,063		117,888
Charges for services		401,300		401,300		519,747		118,447
Intergovernmental		75,000		75,000		66,866		(8,134)
Investment income		10,000		10,000		121,231		111,231
Other revenue		36,500		36,500		47,960		11,460
Total Revenues		4,365,036		4,365,036		6,366,722		2,001,686
Expenditures								
Current:								
General government		1,141,663		1,141,663		1,123,732		17,931
Public safety		1,475,432		1,643,596		1,442,591		201,005
Code enforcement		266,465		266,465		286,211		(19,746) *
Public works		859,649		859,649		912,687		(53,038) *
Culture and recreation		84,216		84,216		69,851		14,365
Capital outlay		69,500		69,500		253,260		(183,760) *
Debt Service:								
Principal		26,902		26,902		26,902		-
Interest and fiscal charges		649		649		649		-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>		3,924,476		4,092,640		4,115,883		(23,243)
Excess of								
<b>Revenues Over Expenditures</b>		440,560		272,396		2,250,839		1,978,443
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>								
Transfers in		173,593		173,593		181,388		7,795
Transfers (out)		(200,000)		(200,000)		(549,182)		(349,182) *
Capital lease proceeds		-		-		178,343		178,343
Total Other Financing (Uses)		(26,407)		(26,407)		(189,451)		(163,044)
Change in Fund Balance	\$	414,153	\$	245,989		2,061,388	\$	1,815,399
Beginning fund balance						5,974,793		
<b>Ending Fund Balance</b>					\$	8,036,181		

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.

## SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

		Measurem	nent Y	/ear*	
	 2014	2015		2016	2017
Total Pension Liability					
Service cost	\$ 107,477	\$ 132,493	\$	125,064	\$ 130,525
Interest (on the total pension liability)	190,319	195,980		196,181	203,628
Difference between expected and actual					(0.5.4.50)
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
Ending Total Pension Liability	\$ 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%

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

Measurement Year*					
	2018		2019		
¢	144 500	¢	1.45.500		
\$	144,728	\$	145,502		
	210,854		219,944		
	(15,954)		(31,377)		
	-		17,795		
	(216,270)		(194,417)		
	123,358		157,447		
	3,159,529		3,282,887		
\$	3,282,887	\$	3,440,334		
\$	67,340	\$	67,560		
	79,784		79,858		
	(100,016)		489,688		
	(216,270)		(194,417)		
	(1,940)		(2,777)		
	(100)		(84)		
	(171,202)		439,828		
	3,350,418		3,179,216		
\$	3,179,216	\$	3,619,044		
\$	103,671	\$	(178,710)		
	96.84%		105.19%		
\$	1,595,682	\$	1,597,163		
	6.50%		-11.19%		

# SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

## TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

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

\*Only seven years of information is currently available. The City will build this schedule over the next three-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	N/A
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 2019 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period 2014-2018.
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:

There were no benefit changes during the year.

Fiscal Year*					
2018		2019		2020	
\$	67,108	\$	63,442	\$	71,321
	67,108		67,246		76,196
\$	-	\$	(3,804)	\$	(4,875)
\$	1,556,283	\$	1,590,779	\$	1,807,775
	4.31%		4.23%		4.21%

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### SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM (TMRS)

For the Y	ear Ended	September	30,	2020
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	Measurement Year*								
		2017		2018		2019			
Total OPEB Liability									
Service cost	\$	4,530	\$	5,744	\$	5,271			
Interest (on the total OPEB liability)		3,801		3,843		4,227			
Difference between expected and actual									
experience		-		(3,887)		(7,618)			
Change of assumptions		7,511		(6,673)		18,145			
Benefit payments**		(849)		(957)		(958)			
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability		14,993		(1,930)		19,067			
Beginning total OPEB liability		98,715		113,708		111,778			
Ending Total OPEB Liability	\$	113,708	\$	111,778	\$	130,845			
Covered Payroll	\$	1,415,675	\$	1,595,682	\$	1,597,163			
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		8.03%		7.01%		8.19%			

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

#### Notes to Required Supplementary Information:

Valuation Date:

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

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	2.75%
Administrative expenses	All administrative expenses are paid through the PTF and accounted for under reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 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% 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.

#### Other Information:

No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB 75 to pay related benefits.

The discount rate was based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2019.

Change in assumptions is the annual change in the municipal bond index rate.

There were no benefit changes during the year.

SCHEDULE AND OTHER STATEMENTS

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

DEBT SERVICE FUND

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 691,856	\$ 691,856	\$ 696,596	\$ 4,740
Investment income	40,000	40,000	67,885	27,885
<b>Total Revenues</b>	731,856	731,856	764,481	32,625
Expenditures	515 000	515 000	515 000	
Principal	515,000	515,000	515,000	-
Interest and fiscal charges	425,996	425,996	426,841	(845) *
Total Expenditures	940,996	940,996	941,841	(845)
(Deficiency) of Revenues (Under) Expenditures	(209,140)	(209,140)	(177,360)	31,780
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers in Transfers (out)	238,000	238,000	238,000 (10,937)	(10,937) *
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	238,000	238,000	227,063	(10,937)
Change in Fund Balance	\$ 28,860	\$ 28,860	49,703	\$ 20,843
Beginning fund balance			463,641	
Ending Fund Balance			\$ 513,344	

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 3)

September 30, 2020

	Special Revenue		-	edom tival	Dej	Police partment D Grant	Hotel/Motel	
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents Other receivables	\$	59,603	\$	-	\$	1,368	\$	597,056 9,595
Total Assets	\$	59,603	\$	-	\$	1,368	\$	606,651
Liabilities								
Accounts payable	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	6,000
Due to other funds		-		-		-		-
Total Liabilities		-		-		-		6,000
Fund Balances								
Restricted for special projects		59,603		-		1,368		-
Restricted for enabling legislation		-		-		-		600,651
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>		59,603		-		1,368		600,651
Total Liabilities and								
Fund Balances	\$	59,603	\$	-	\$	1,368	\$	606,651

Christmas Festival		Court Technology		Building Security		Child Safety		Police Department Forfeiture		Library	
\$	2,951	\$	58,173	\$	79,124	\$	12,690	\$	28,777	\$	5,118
\$	2,951	\$	58,173	\$	79,124	\$	12,690	\$	28,777	\$	5,118
\$	-	\$	97	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
			97				-		-		
	2,951		- 58,076		- 79,124		- 12,690		- 28,777		5,118
	2,951		58,076		79,124		12,690		28,777		5,118
\$	2,951	\$	58,173	\$	79,124	\$	12,690	\$	28,777	\$	5,118

**CONSOLIDATED COMBINING BALANCE SHEET** 

SUB-FUNDS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND (2 of 3)

September 30, 2020

				Police					
			De						
		Court		Click It	C	ourt	2016		
	ТТ	ruancy	0	r Ticket		lury	CDBG		
<u>Assets</u>									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	7,021	\$	1,268	\$	143	\$	-	
Other receivables		-		-				-	
<b>Total Assets</b>	\$	7,021	\$	1,268	\$	143	\$		
<u>Liabilities</u>									
Accounts payable	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Due to other funds		-		-		-		-	
Total Liabilities		-		-		-		-	
Fund Balances									
Restricted for special projects		-		1,268		-		-	
Restricted for enabling legislation		7,021		-		143		-	
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>		7,021		1,268		143		-	
Total Liabilities and									
Fund Balances	\$	7,021	\$	1,268	\$	143	\$	-	

 2018 CDBG	nimal helter	]	Tri-County Health Alliance		TxDOT		TxDOT 580		Coronavirus Relief	
\$ 4,193	\$ -	\$	6,906 -	\$	132 2,608	\$	2,341	\$	26,586	
\$ 4,193	\$ 	\$	6,906	\$	2,740	\$	2,341	\$	26,586	
\$ 4,193	\$ -	\$	-	\$	2,740	\$	2,341	\$	26,586 26,586	
 - - -	 -		6,906 - 6,906		- - -		- - -		- - -	
\$ 4,193	\$ _	\$	6,906	\$	2,740	\$	2,341	\$	26,586	

#### **CITY OF WALLER, TEXAS** CONSOLIDATED COMBINING BALANCE SHEET SUB-FUNDS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND (3 of 3) September 30, 2020

		Total
Assets Cash and cash equivalents Other receivables	\$	862,671 42,982
Total Asso	ts <u>\$</u>	905,653
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	11,178
Due to other funds		30,779
Total Liabiliti	es	41,957
Fund Balances		
Restricted for special projects		77,214
Restricted for enabling legislation		786,482
Total Fund Balanc	25	863,696
Total Liabilities a	d	
Fund Balanc	es <u>\$</u>	905,653

#### **CITY OF WALLER, TEXAS** CONSOLIDATED COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES SUB-FUNDS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND (1 of 3) For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Special Revenue	Freedom Festival	Police Department ED Grant	Hotel/Motel		
Revenues						
Franchise and local taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 135,201		
Investment Earnings	-	-	-	-		
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-		
Other revenue	-	12,500	-	-		
Intergovernmental		11,624				
<b>Total Revenues</b>		24,124		135,201		
<u>Expenditures</u>						
Public safety	-	-	-	-		
Public works	-	-	-	-		
Culture and recreation	-	12,500	-	53,185		
Capital outlay	-	-	-	21,100		
Total Expenditures	-	12,500	-	74,285		
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over (Under) Expenditures		11,624		60,916		
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers out	(11,285)	(23,540)	-	(64,000)		
Transfers in	-	-	-	( ) )		
<b>Total Other Financing Sources</b>	(11,285)	(23,540)	-	(64,000)		
Net Change in Fund Balances	(11,285)	(11,916)	-	(3,084)		
Beginning fund balances	70,888	11,916	1,368	603,735		
Ending Fund Balances	\$ 59,603	\$-	\$ 1,368	\$ 600,651		

Christmas Festival		Court Technology		Building Security		 Child Safety	De	Police partment orfeiture	Library		
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	
	-		- 14,684		- 13,493	506		- 17,155		-	
	-		-		-	-		-		99	
	-		-		-	-		-		10,000	
			14,684		13,493	 506		17,155		10,099	
	-		7,145		6,017	-		-		-	
	-		-		-	-		-		-	
	-		-		-	-		-		1,168	
	-		- 7 145		-	 -		-		-	
			7,145		6,017	 				1,168	
	-		7,539		7,476	 506		17,155		8,931	
	-		-		-	-		-		-	
	-		-		_	 5,217		-		-	
						 5,217				-	
	-		7,539		7,476	5,723		17,155		8,931	
	2,951		50,537		71,648	 6,967		11,622		(3,813)	
\$	2,951	\$	58,076	\$	79,124	\$ 12,690	\$	28,777	\$	5,118	

CONSOLIDATED COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES SUB-FUNDS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND (2 of 3)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Court Truancy	Police Department Click It Or Ticket	Court Jury	2016 CDBG	
Revenues					
Franchise and local taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Investment Earnings	-	-	-	-	
Fines and forfeitures	7,021	-	143	-	
Other revenue	-	-	-	-	
Intergovernmental			-		
<b>Total Revenues</b>	7,021		143		
Error at diamag					
Expenditures					
Public safety Public works	-	-	-	-	
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	
Capital outlay			-		
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	-			-	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	7,021		143	<u>-</u>	
Other Financing (Uses)					
Transfers out	-	-	-	-	
Transfers in	-	-	-	21,350	
<b>Total Other Financing Sources</b>			-	21,350	
8					
Net Change in Fund Balances	7,021	-	143	21,350	
Beginning fund balances		1,268		(21,350)	
<b>Ending Fund Balances</b>	\$ 7,021	\$ 1,268	\$ 143	\$	

2018 CDBG		Animal Shelter		Health Alliance		TxDOT		TxDOT 580		Coronavirus Relief	
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	_
	-		9		-		-		-		-
	-		-		-		-		-		-
	-		-		-		-		-		-
	128,055		-				9,854				26,586
	128,055		9		-		9,854		-		26,586
	_		_		2,958		_		_		26,586
	176,311		-				10,350		198,509		- 20,300
			1,533		-						-
	-		-		-		-		-		-
	176,311		1,533		2,958		10,350		198,509		26,586
	(48,256)		(1,524)		(2,958)		(496)		(198,509)		
	-		(7,795)		-		-		-		-
	59,541		-				83,341		198,509		
	59,541		(7,795)		-		83,341		198,509		
	11,285		(9,319)		(2,958)		82,845		-		-
	(11,285)		9,319		9,864		(82,845)		-		-
\$		\$		\$	6,906	\$		\$		\$	

#### **CITY OF WALLER, TEXAS** CONSOLIDATED COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES SUB-FUNDS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND (3 of 3) For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	 Total
Revenues	
Franchise and local taxes	\$ 135,201
Investment Earnings	9
Fines and forfeitures	53,002
Other revenue	12,599
Intergovernmental	 186,119
Total Revenues	 386,930
Expenditures	
Public safety	42,706
Public works	385,170
Culture and recreation	68,386
Capital outlay	21,100
Total Expenditures	 517,362
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues	
Over (Under) Expenditures	 (130,432)
Other Financing (Uses)	
Transfers out	(106,620)
Transfers in	367,958
Total Other Financing Sources	 261,338
Net Change in Fund Balances	130,906
Beginning fund balances	 732,790
Ending Fund Balances	\$ 863,696