ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

of the

CITY OF SCHULENBURG, TEXAS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Other Information

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

The combining statements are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining statements 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 April 14, 2021

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

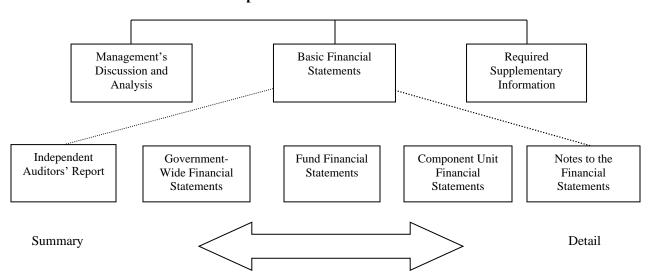
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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 Schulenburg, Texas (the "City") for the year ended 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 method used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year revenues and expenses are taken into account even if cash has not yet changed hands.

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 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 Most of the City's basic services are reported here including general government, public safety, parks, recreation, and culture, public works, and economic development. Interest payments on the City's debt are also reported here. Sales tax, property tax, franchise fees, municipal court fines, and permit fees finance most of these activities.
- 2. Business-Type Activities Services involving a fee for those services are reported here. These services include the City's water distribution, wastewater collection/treatment, electric services, garbage collection, and warehouse.

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

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

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Governmental Funds

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

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the City'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 seven 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, which is always considered to be a major fund for reporting purposes.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Proprietary Funds

The City maintains one type of proprietary fund, enterprise funds. The 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, electric services, garbage collection, and warehouse. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found in the basic financial statements of this report.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reported in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The City maintains three fiduciary funds; the library trust fund, the fire protection fund, and the perpetual care cemetery trust fund. The City's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of net position and statement of changes in fiduciary net position.

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, this MD&A, and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain Required Supplementary Information (RSI). RSI includes a budgetary comparison schedule for the general fund, schedules of changes in the net pension and total other postemployment benefit (OPEB) liability and related ratios, schedule of the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability, and the schedules of contributions for the City's pension and OPEB plans. 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 of resources exceed liabilities and deferred inflows by \$19,237,774 as of year end. The largest portion of the City's net position (83%) reflects its investments in capital assets (e.g., land, City hall, fleet equipment, streets, and drainage systems, as well as the public works facilities) less any debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

Statement of Net Position

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position:

	:	September 30, 202	20	September 30, 2019			
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total Primary Government	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total Primary Government	
Current and other assets Capital assets, net	\$ 1,521,971 7,672,938	\$ 5,298,861 8,677,086	\$ 6,820,832 16,350,024	\$ 1,385,140 8,239,782	\$ 4,376,835 7,688,381	\$ 5,761,975 15,928,163	
Total Assets	9,194,909	13,975,947	23,170,856	9,624,922	12,065,216	21,690,138	
Deferred outflows - pensions	335,532	132,434	467,966	688,800	350,047	1,038,847	
Deferred outflows - OPEB	39,872	22,376	62,248	36,936	20,757	57,693	
Deferred charge on refunding	11,470		11,470	15,294		15,294	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	386,874	154,810	541,684	741,030	370,804	1,111,834	
Long-term liabilities	2,142,734	832,358	2,975,092	2,808,314	1,106,997	3,915,311	
Other liabilities	286,763	630,525	917,288	125,512	800,276	925,788	
Total Liabilities	2,429,497	1,462,883	3,892,380	2,933,826	1,907,273	4,841,099	
Deferred inflows - pensions	332,814	177,132	509,946	95,864	39,161	135,025	
Deferred inflows - OPEB	46,543	25,897	72,440	4,521	2,576	7,097	
Total Deferred Inflows							
of Resources	379,357	203,029	582,386	100,385	41,737	142,122	
Net Position:							
Net investment in capital assets	7,340,408	8,567,527	15,907,935	7,804,076	7,688,381	15,492,457	
Restricted	1,123,305	-	1,123,305	1,033,689	198,525	1,232,214	
Unrestricted	(1,690,784)	3,897,318	2,206,534	(1,506,024)	2,600,104	1,094,080	
Total Net Position	\$ 6,772,929	\$ 12,464,845	\$ 19,237,774	\$ 7,331,741	\$ 10,487,010	\$ 17,818,751	

A portion of the primary government's net position, \$1,123,305, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used.

The total assets are \$23,170,856, an increase of \$1,480,718 compared to prior year. The increase is mainly due to an increase in cash due to the City needing a smaller transfer from utility fund to cover negative cash in the general fund, and an increase in receivables due from the Coronavirus Relief Fund grant. The total liabilities are \$3,892,380, a decrease of \$948,719 compared to prior year due to a decrease in the net pension and OPEB liability. The total deferred outflows of resources are \$541,684, a decrease of \$570,150 compared to prior year. The total deferred inflows of resources are \$582,386, an increase of \$440,264 compared to prior year. The decrease in deferred outflows of resources and increase in deferred inflows of resources are primarily due to pension and OPEB adjustments.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

Statement of Activities

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

Revenues Program revenues: Charges for services Operating grants and contributions Capital grants and contributions General revenues: Property taxes Sales taxes Hotel taxes	250,696 174,941	Business-Type Activities \$ 9,823,288	Total Primary Government \$ 10,073,984	Governmental Activities \$ 281,136	Business-Type Activities \$ 9,234,088	Total Primary Government
Revenues Program revenues: Charges for services Operating grants and contributions Capital grants and contributions General revenues: Property taxes Sales taxes Hotel taxes	Activities 250,696	Activities	Government \$ 10,073,984	Activities	Activities	=
Revenues Program revenues: Charges for services Operating grants and contributions Capital grants and contributions General revenues: Property taxes Sales taxes Hotel taxes	250,696		\$ 10,073,984			Government
Program revenues: Charges for services Operating grants and contributions Capital grants and contributions General revenues: Property taxes Sales taxes Hotel taxes		\$ 9,823,288		\$ 281,136	\$ 9,234,088	
Charges for services Operating grants and contributions Capital grants and contributions General revenues: Property taxes Sales taxes Hotel taxes		\$ 9,823,288		\$ 281,136	\$ 9,234,088	
Operating grants and contributions Capital grants and contributions General revenues: Property taxes Sales taxes Hotel taxes		\$ 9,823,288		\$ 281,136	\$ 9,234,088	
and contributions Capital grants and contributions General revenues: Property taxes Sales taxes Hotel taxes	174,941 -	-	174.941			\$ 9,515,224
Capital grants and contributions General revenues: Property taxes Sales taxes Hotel taxes	174,941	-	174,941			
and contributions General revenues: Property taxes Sales taxes Hotel taxes	-			32,263	-	32,263
General revenues: Property taxes Sales taxes Hotel taxes	-					
Property taxes Sales taxes Hotel taxes		290,429	290,429	-	-	-
Sales taxes Hotel taxes						
Hotel taxes	600,648	-	600,648	556,007	-	556,007
	606,674	-	606,674	554,646	-	554,646
Francis C.	158,769	_	158,769	221,132	-	221,132
Franchise fees	59,924	-	59,924	49,838	-	49,838
Investment income	34,982	23,091	58,073	63,745	35,761	99,506
Other revenue	127,370	96,280	223,650	70,006	62,859	132,865
Total Revenues	2,014,004	10,233,088	12,247,092	1,828,773	9,332,708	11,161,481
Expenses						
General government	663,727	-	663,727	732,617	-	732,617
Public safety	1,364,303	-	1,364,303	1,176,355	-	1,176,355
Parks, recreation, and culture	754,147	-	754,147	874,855	-	874,855
Public works	1,485,765	-	1,485,765	1,300,534	-	1,300,534
Interest and fees						
on long-term debt	11,576	-	11,576	13,619	61,291	74,910
Utilities		6,548,551	6,548,551		7,237,131	7,237,131
Total Expenses	4,279,518	6,548,551	10,828,069	4,097,980	7,298,422	11,396,402
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position						
Before Transfers	(2,265,514)	3,684,537	1,419,023	(2,269,207)	2,034,286	(234,921)
Transfers in (out)	1,706,702	(1,706,702)		2,158,125	(2,158,125)	
Change in Net Position	(558,812)	1,977,835	1,419,023	(111,082)	(123,839)	(234,921)
Beginning net position		10,487,010	17,818,751			
Ending Net Position \$	7,331,741		17,010,731	7,442,823	10,610,849	18,053,672

For the year, revenues from governmental activities totaled \$2,014,004, an increase of \$185,231 compared to the prior year. The increase in revenues was mainly due to increases in operating grants and contributions due to the Coronavirus Relief Fund grant, property tax due to an increase in the tax rate, and sales tax revenues related to an increase in local sales. Governmental expenses totaled \$4,279,518, an increase of \$181,538 from the prior year mainly due to an increase in tourism expenses related to the sausage festival, library expenses related to the

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

purchase of new computers, and office management expenses due to the additional cleaning expenses due to COVID-19.

Revenues from business-type activities totaled \$10,233,088, an increase of \$900,380 compared to the prior year. The increase in revenues is largely due to the increases in industrial and residential electricity revenue. Even though there was a decrease in consumption due to COVID-19, the electric rate increased during the year. There was also an increase in capital grants and contributions related to a CDBG grant for a portion of the new ground storage tank at Wolters Avenue. Expenses decreased by \$749,871 from the prior year mainly due to a decrease in wholesale electricity costs, contracted services, and supplies and materials.

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 year.

The City's governmental funds reflect a combined fund balance of \$1,225,363, of which \$102,058 is nonspendable for loans receivable, \$488,181 is restricted for industrial development, \$629,455 is restricted for enabling legislation and \$5,669 is restricted for grant activities.

There was a decrease in the combined fund balance of \$23,779 from the prior year, primarily due to an increase in library, tourism, and parks and recreation expenditures.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund had a balance of \$0. The general fund's revenue increased by \$215,259 from the prior year mainly due to an increase in the property tax rate and sales tax collections, donations from the fire department, and reimbursements related to the CARES Act during the year. The general fund expenditures decreased by \$239,689 from the prior year mainly due to a decrease in police department expenditures due to the purchase of a new vehicle in the prior year, fire department expenditures due to the purchase of new uniforms and a used fire engine in the prior year, and City cemetary expenditures due to the columbrarium upgrades in the prior year.

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

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The budgeted general fund revenues were more than actual revenues by \$139,403 during the year. This negative variance is mainly due to receiving less sales tax and fines and court costs than anticipated. General fund expenditures were under the budget by \$525,946. This was mainly due to positive variances in public works for Blinn College, street department, sports complex, and fire department.

CAPITAL ASSETS

At the end of the year, the City's governmental and business-type activities had invested \$16,350,024 in a variety of capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation). This represents a net increase of \$421,861.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

More detailed information on the City's capital assets can be found in note III.C. to the financial statements.

LONG-TERM DEBT

At the end of the current year, the City had total long-term debt of \$344,000 for general obligation refunding bonds and \$109,559 for the new Altec bucket truck capital lease.

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 property tax rate for fiscal year ended September 30, 2021 was approved at \$0.2138 per \$100 of assessed property value.

The projected revenue for the 2020-2021 fiscal year in the general fund is \$1,974,450. The projected expenditures for the general fund are \$4,165,243. The City plans to subsidize the general fund deficit with revenues from the utility funds. The projected revenue in the utility funds is \$9,882,500. The projected expenditures for the utility funds are \$7,772,257.

COVID-19

In March 2020, COVID-19 was recognized as a pandemic both worldwide and in the United States with local stay-at-home orders going into effect. When the stay-at-home order went into effect in the City's respective county, the City closed their doors to the City Hall until April while alternating the schedules of employees working at the water plant due to it needing to continue to run through this time. All payments were received via check in the mail or electronically, or by credit card over the phone. While the initial event occurred prior to year end, the City was, subsequent to year end, continuing to modify its operations to prevent the spread to customers, staff, and the community as a whole, while balancing the needs of the community. The City has made numerous changes to its operations, including provisions for customers and staff to wear masks, more frequent cleanings, and numerous other changes. While such changes cause a significant hardship and have increased expenses, such increases are nominal in comparison to the overall budget. The City is continuing to monitor exposure levels with customers, staff, and the community as a whole, but to date the overall exposure threat level has been sufficiently low to continue with open doors, but the City is ready to modify its plans if necessary.

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 Tami Walker, City Administrator/City Secretary, City Hall, 535 N. Main Street, P.O. Box 8, Schulenburg, Texas 78956; telephone 979-743-4126.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (Page 1 of 2) September 30, 2020

]	Primary Governme	nt	Component Unit
	Governmental	Business-Type		
	Activities	Activities	Total	SEDC
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,164,397	\$ 2,111,450	\$ 3,275,847	\$ 644,565
Investments	-	1,144,862	1,144,862	131,006
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	223,495	223,495	-
Receivables (net of allowance for				
uncollectible)	258,258	1,200,269	1,458,527	58,653
Due from primary government	-	-	-	25,946
Internal balances	(2,742)	2,742	-	_
Inventory	-	613,024	613,024	_
Other assets	-	3,019	3,019	-
Industrial loans receivable	102,058	· <u>-</u>	102,058	192,654
Capital assets:				
Nondepreciable	385,052	205,953	591,005	-
Net depreciable capital assets	7,287,886	8,471,133	15,759,019	286,441
Total Assets	9,194,909	13,975,947	23,170,856	1,339,265
Deferred Outflows of Resources			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Deferred outflows - pensions (TMRS)	238,510	132,434	370,944	-
Deferred outflows - pensions (TESRS)	97,022	, -	97,022	-
Deferred outflows - OPEB (TMRS)	39,872	22,376	62,248	-
Deferred charge on refunding	11,470	· -	11,470	-
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	386,874	154,810	541,684	-
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Accounts payable	283,699	314,011	597,710	29,462
Customer deposits payable	-	223,495	223,495	· -
Payroll deductions payable	-	2,704	2,704	_
Due to state	-	18,123	18,123	_
Due to component unit	-	25,946	25,946	-
Due to fiduciary fund	-	46,246	46,246	-
Accrued interest	3,064	-	3,064	880
Total Current Liabilities	286,763	630,525	917,288	30,342
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Long-term liabilities due within				
one year	142,937	45,090	188,027	88,000
Long-term liabilities due in more				
than one year	1,999,797	787,268	2,787,065	264,000
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	2,142,734	832,358	2,975,092	352,000
Total Liabilities	2,429,497	1,462,883	3,892,380	382,342
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Deferred inflows - pensions (TMRS)	332,381	177,132	509,513	-
Deferred inflows - pensions (TESRS)	433	-	433	-
Deferred inflows - OPEB (TMRS)	46,543	25,897	72,440	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	379,357	203,029	582,386	

 $STATEMENT\ OF\ NET\ POSITION\ (Page\ 2\ of\ 2)$

September 30, 2020

		Primary Government						Component Unit	
	G	overnmental Activities	Bı	usiness-Type Activities		Total		SEDC	
Net Position									
Net investment in capital assets	\$	7,340,408	\$	8,567,527	\$	15,907,935	\$	(65,559)	
Restricted for:									
Economic development		-		-		-		1,022,482	
Industrial development		488,181		-		488,181		-	
Enabling legislation		629,455		-		629,455		-	
Grant activities		5,669		-		5,669		-	
Unrestricted		(1,690,784)		3,897,318		2,206,534		-	
Total Net Position	\$	6,772,929	\$	12,464,845	\$	19,237,774	\$	956,923	

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

					Program Revenues					
Functions/Programs		Functions/Programs		Expenses	(Charges for Services	G	Derating rants and ntributions		Capital Grants and ontributions
Primary Government										
Governmental Activities										
General government	\$	663,727	\$	80,981	\$	-	\$	-		
Public safety		1,364,303		130,768		152,361		-		
Parks, recreation, and culture		754,147		19,273		22,580		-		
Public works		1,485,765		19,408		-		-		
Interest and fees on long-term debt		11,576		266		-		-		
Total Governmental Activities		4,279,518		250,696		174,941				
Business-Type Activities										
Utilities		6,548,551		9,823,288		-		290,429		
Total Business-Type Activities		6,548,551		9,823,288		-		290,429		
Total Primary Government	\$	10,828,069	\$	10,073,984	\$	174,941	\$	290,429		
Component Unit										
Economic development	\$	113,146	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-		
Interest and fees on long-term debt		8,672								
Total Component Unit	\$	121,818	\$	_	\$	-	\$	-		

General Revenues:

Property taxes

Sales taxes

Hotel tax

Franchise fees

Investment income

Other revenues

Transfers

Total General Revenues and Transfers Change in Net Position

Beginning net position

Ending Net Position

Net Revenue	(Expense)	and (Changes	in	Net	Position

	Pri	mary Governme	nt		
Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	Component Unit
\$ (582	2,746) \$	S -	\$	(582,746)	\$ -
(1,081	,174)	-		(1,081,174)	-
(712	2,294)	-		(712,294)	-
(1,466	5,357)	-		(1,466,357)	-
	,310)	_		(11,310)	
(3,853	3,881)			(3,853,881)	
	-	3,565,166		3,565,166	-
	-	3,565,166		3,565,166	
(3,853	3,881)	3,565,166		(288,715)	
	<u>-</u>	-		-	(113,146) (8,672)
		-		-	(121,818)
),648	-		600,648	-
	5,674	-		606,674	303,337
	3,769	-		158,769	-
	,924	-		59,924	-
	1,982	23,091		58,073	12,960
	7,370	96,280		223,650	-
1,706		(1,706,702)		-	
3,295		(1,587,331)		1,707,738	316,297
,	3,812)	1,977,835		1,419,023	194,479
7,331		10,487,010	Φ.	17,818,751	762,444
\$ 6,772	2,929	12,464,845	\$	19,237,774	\$ 956,923

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

September 30, 2020

		General	Nonmajor Governmental		Go	Total Governmental Funds	
Assets	Ф	1.45.550	Φ.	1.016.647	Φ.	1 1 6 4 20 7	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	147,750	\$	1,016,647	\$	1,164,397	
Receivables, net		225,292		32,966		258,258	
Loans receivable		_		102,058		102,058	
Due from other funds				130,100		130,100	
Total Assets	\$	373,042	\$	1,281,771	\$	1,654,813	
<u>Liabilities</u>							
Accounts payable	\$	227,291	\$	56,408	\$	283,699	
Due to other funds		132,842				132,842	
Total Liabilities		360,133		56,408		416,541	
Deferred Inflows of Resources Unavailable revenue - property taxes		12,909				12,909	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		12,909				12,909	
Fund Balances		12,707				12,707	
Nonspendable		_		102,058		102,058	
Restricted for:				- ,		, , , , , ,	
Industrial development		-		488,181		488,181	
Enabling legislation		_		629,455		629,455	
Grant activities		-		5,669		5,669	
Total Fund Balances		_		1,225,363		1,225,363	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and		_					
Fund Balances	\$	373,042	\$	1,281,771	\$	1,654,813	

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

Total fund balances – total governmental funds	\$ 1,225,363
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources	
and, therefore, not reported in the governmental funds.	
Capital assets – nondepreciable	385,052
Capital assets – net depreciable	7,287,886
Changes in pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) activity do not affect the	
fund balances on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances	
for the governmental funds. These changes in pension and OPEB activity that affect the	
City's net position are as follows:	
Net pension liability - TMRS	(1,305,638)
Net pension liability - TESRS	(358,288)
Total OPEB liability - TMRS	(97,102)
Deferred outflows - pensions (TMRS)	238,510
Deferred outflows - pensions (TESRS)	97,022
Deferred outflows - OPEB (TMRS)	39,872
Deferred inflows - pensions (TMRS)	(332,381)
Deferred inflows - pensions (TESRS)	(433)
Deferred inflows - OPEB (TMRS)	(46,543)
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures	
and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the governmental funds.	12,909
Some liabilities, including bonds payable, and compensated absences, are not reported as	
liabilities in the governmental funds.	
Deferred charge on refunding	11,470
Accrued interest payable	(3,064)
Noncurrent liabilities due in one year	(142,937)
Noncurrent liabilities due in more than one year	 (238,769)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 6,772,929

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (Page 1 of 2)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	For the Tear Ends		General	N	onmajor vernmental	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Revenues		Φ	600 640	Φ.		Φ.	600 640
Property taxes		\$	600,648	\$	-	\$	600,648
Sales taxes			606,674		-		606,674
Hotel occupancy taxes			-		158,769		158,769
Franchise fees			59,924		-		59,924
Fines and court costs			123,585		-		123,585
Licenses and permits			77,585		-		77,585
Charges for services			56,390		-		56,390
Intergovernmental			128,030		15,287		143,317
Interest earnings			30,863		4,119		34,982
Court technology			-		1,147		1,147
Child safety			-		2,981		2,981
Court security			-		859		859
Miscellaneous			118,500		13,436		131,936
	Total Revenues		1,802,199		196,598		1,998,797
Expenditures							
General government:							
Governing body			243,837		_		243,837
Office management			480,610		_		480,610
Public safety:			+00,010				400,010
Fire department			158,539				158,539
Police department			943,511		_		943,511
=					-		
Municipal court			33,565		-		33,565
Parks, recreation, and culture:			140 007				140 007
Sports complex			148,887		-		148,887
Parks and recreation			220,279 9,616		-		220,279 9,616
Swimming pool					-		
Library Civic center			258,580		-		258,580
			25,790		-		25,790
Community center			5,749		-		5,749
City cemetery			65,007		-		65,007
Public works:			000 241				900 241
Street department			800,341		4 000		800,341
Industrial development			-		4,800		4,800
Tourism			-		208,114		208,114
Court technology			-		4,505		4,505
Child safety			-		843		843
Blinn College			1,000		-		1,000
Debt service:							
Principal			107,000		-		107,000
Interest			8,705		-		8,705
'	Total Expenditures		3,511,016		218,262		3,729,278
(Deficiency) of Revenues (Un	nder) Expenditures		(1,708,817)		(21,664)		(1,730,481)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (Page 2 of 2)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

		General	Nonmajor Governmental		Total Governmental Funds	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers in	\$	1,706,702	\$	123,862	\$	1,830,564
Transfers (out)		(123,862)		-		(123,862)
Total Other Financing Sources		1,582,840		123,862		1,706,702
Net Change in Fund Balances		(125,977)		102,198		(23,779)
Beginning fund balances		125,977		1,123,165		1,249,142
Ending Fund Balances	\$	-	\$	1,225,363	\$	1,225,363
Can Notas to Einangial Statements	_					

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	\$ (23,779)
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	138,659
Depreciation	(705,503)
Depresation	(705,505)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	
Deferred revenue	(1,594)
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 issuance costs, premiums, discounts,	
and similar items when it is first issued; whereas, these amounts are deferred and	
amortized in the Statement of Activities. The net pension liability and total other	
postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability and deferred outflows and deferred inflows	
related to the net pension liability and total OPEB liability are not reported in the	
governmental funds.	
Principal payment on debt	107,000
Amortization of deferred charges	(3,824)
Deferred outflows - pensions (TMRS)	(640,820)
Deferred outflows - pensions (TESRS)	(14,562)
Deferred outflows - OPEB (TMRS)	2,936
Deferred inflows - pensions (TMRS)	6,252
Deferred inflows - pensions (TESRS)	58,912
Deferred inflows - OPEB (TMRS)	(42,022)
Net pension liability - TMRS	646,767
Net pension liability - TESRS	(131,175)
Total OPEB liability - TMRS	31,595
On-behalf revenue - TESRS	16,801
On-behalf expense - TESRS	(16,801)
Change in compensated absences	11,393
Accrued interest	 953
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ (558,812)

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS

September 30, 2020

	Business-Type Activities Utility
<u>Assets</u>	
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,111,450
Investments	1,144,862
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	223,495
Receivables, net	1,200,269
Due from other funds	9,341
Inventory	613,024
Other assets	3,019
Total Current Assets	5,305,460
Noncurrent Assets	
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable	205,953
Depreciable capital assets	26,289,855
Less: accumulated depreciation	(17,818,722)
Total Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated	8,677,086
Total Noncurrent Assets	8,677,086
Total Assets	13,982,546
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Deferred outflows - pensions (TMRS)	132,434
Deferred outflows - OPEB (TMRS)	22,376
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	154,810
<u>Liabilities</u>	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	314,011
Payroll deduction payable	2,704
Customer deposits	223,495
Due to state	18,123
Due to fiduciary	46,246
Due to other funds	6,599
Due to component unit	25,946
Total Current Liabilities	637,124
Noncurrent liabilities	
Long-term debt due within one year	45,090
Long-term debt due more than one year	787,268
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	832,358
Total Liabilities	1,469,482
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Deferred inflows - pensions (TMRS)	177,132
Deferred inflows - OPEB (TMRS)	25,897
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	203,029
Net Position Net investment in capital assets	8,567,527
Unrestricted	3,897,318
Total Net Position	\$ 12,464,845
See Notes to Financial Statements.	

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

		Business-Type Activities	
		Utility	
Operating Revenues			
Charges for services		\$	9,718,940
Penalties and interest			104,298
License and permits			50
Other revenue			96,280
Total O _l	perating Revenues		9,919,568
Operating Expenses			
Payroll costs			1,006,092
Professional services			203,922
Contracted services			3,446,598
Supplies and materials			582,360
Recurring operating expense			731,853
Depreciation expense			572,015
Miscellaneous expense			5,711
Total O	perating Expenses		6,548,551
	Operating Income		3,371,017
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)			
Investment income			23,091
Intergovernmental			290,429
Total None	perating Revenue		313,520
Income	e Before Transfers		3,684,537
<u>Transfers</u>			(4.705.702)
Transfers (out)			(1,706,702)
Char	nge in Net Position		1,977,835
Beginning net position			10,487,010
E	nding Net Position	\$	12,464,845

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS (Page 1 of 2)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Business-Type	
	Activities	
		Utility
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Cash received for services	\$	10,072,234
Cash paid for salaries and wages		(995,469)
Due to other funds		6,599
Inventory increase		(52,068)
Cash payments to suppliers		(5,140,194)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		3,891,102
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities		
Transfer to other funds		(1,706,702)
Intergovernmental		290,429
Net Cash (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities		(1,416,273)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Acquistion and construction of capital assets		(1,560,720)
Net Cash (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities		(1,451,161)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Interest on investments		23,091
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities		23,091
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,046,759
Beginning cash and cash equivalents		1,288,186
Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	2,334,945
Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,111,450
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		223,495
	\$	2,334,945

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS (Page 2 of 2)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Business-Type Activities		
		Utility	
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss)			
to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities			
Operating income	\$	3,371,017	
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash			
Provided by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation		572,015	
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:			
(Increase) Decrease in Current Assets:			
Accounts receivable		152,669	
Inventory		(34,533)	
Deferred outflows - pensions (TMRS)		217,613	
Deferred outflows - OPEB (TMRS)		(1,619)	
Increase (Decrease) in Current Liabilities:			
Customer deposits		(1,363)	
Deferred inflows - pensions (TMRS)		137,971	
Deferred inflows - OPEB (TMRS)		23,321	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(168,065)	
Compensated absences		(7,651)	
Net pension liability - TMRS		(359,012)	
Total OPEB liability - TMRS		(17,535)	
Amount due to state		(322)	
Amount due to other fund		6,599	
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	3,891,102	

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS September 30, 2020

	Library Trust		Fire	e Protection	•	petual Care netery Trust	Total Fiduciary Funds		
Assets:	_		_				_		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	269	\$	358,999	\$	284,221	\$	643,489	
Investments		22,097		-		-		22,097	
Accounts receivable		-		2,804		-		2,804	
Due from other units		-		42,266		3,980		46,246	
Total Assets	\$	22,366	\$	404,069	\$	288,201	\$	714,636	
Net Position:									
Held in trust	\$	22,366	\$	404,069	\$	288,201	\$	714,636	
Total Net Position	\$	22,366	\$	404,069	\$	288,201	\$	714,636	

See Notes to Financial Statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Lib	rary Trust	Fire	Protection	-	etual Care etery Trust	Total Fiduciary Funds		
Additions Public donations	¢		\$	24.562	\$		¢.	24.562	
	\$	-	Э	24,563	Þ	-	\$	24,563	
Interest earned		2		268		95		365	
Total Revenues		2		24,831		95		24,928	
Change in Net Position		2		24,831		95		24,928	
Beginning net position		22,364		379,238		288,106		689,708	
Ending Net Position	\$	22,366	\$	404,069	\$	288,201	\$	714,636	

See Notes to Financial Statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The City of Schulenburg, Texas (the "City") was incorporated under the laws of the State of Texas (the "State") in 1875. The City has operated under the Mayor-Alderman form of government.

The City provides the following services: public safety, recreation, and culture, public works, economic development, water and sewer services, general administration, garbage collection, electric services, parks, recreation and culture, and warehouse storage.

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

Considerations regarding the potential for inclusion of other entities, organizations, or functions in the City's financial reporting entity are based on criteria prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles. These same criteria are evaluated in considering whether the City is a part of any other governmental or other type of reporting entity. The overriding elements associated with the 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

Schulenburg Economic Development Corporation

The Schulenburg Economic Development Corporation (SEDC) was created to levy and account for the collection of a sales and use tax at the rate of one half of the City's sales tax rate for the purpose of financing economic development projects that provide economic benefit and diversify the economic base of the community. City Council appoints all members of the governing board and approves any debt issued by the SEDC.

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. All fiduciary activities are reported only in the fund financial statements. *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*

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

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, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

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

D. Basis of Presentation – Fund Financial Statements

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

The City reports the following governmental funds:

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

The *special revenue funds* are used to account for proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The special revenue funds include the industrial development escrow, hotel/motel occupancy tax, and grant funds. The special revenue funds are considered nonmajor funds for reporting purposes.

The City reports the following enterprise funds:

The *enterprise funds* are known as the utility funds and are used to account for the operations that provide electricity, garbage, water and wastewater collection, and wastewater treatment 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

Additionally, the City reports the following fund type:

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. The City maintains three fiduciary funds: the library trust fund, the fire protection fund, and the perpetual care cemetery trust fund.

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, proprietary fund, and fiduciary 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

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

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

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

2. Investments

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

The City has adopted a written investment policy regarding the investment of its funds as defined in the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code. In summary, the City is authorized to invest in the following: direct obligations of the U.S. Government, fully collateralized certificates of deposit and money market accounts, and statewide investment pools.

3. Receivables

Transactions between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the year are referred to as either "interfund receivables/payables" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the noncurrent portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds" in the fund financial statements. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

All trade receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles.

4. Inventories

The costs of governmental fund type inventories are recorded as expenditures when the related liability is incurred (i.e., the purchase method).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

5. Capital Assets

Capital assets, including property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, infrastructure has been capitalized retroactively. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial and an estimated useful life in excess of eight 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 the 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 and the SEDC are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful years:

	Estimated
Asset Description	Useful Life
Furniture and equipment	8 to 10 years
Vehicles	8 to 10 years
Infrastructure	15 to 30 years
Utility system	25 years
Buildings and improvements	25 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

 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. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount becomes available.

7. Compensated Employee Absences

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

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 or business-type activities 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 to the general fund. 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 general fund.

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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

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

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 total 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 and are due upon receipt of the City's tax bill. Taxes become delinquent, with an enforceable lien on property, on February 1 of the following year.

3. Proprietary Funds Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. The original budget is adopted by the City Council prior to the beginning of the year. The legal level of control as defined by the charter is the object and purpose stated in the approved budget. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year.

A. Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations

General fund

Parks, recreation, and culture:

Parks and recreation \$ 13,413 City cemetary \$ 412 Transfers (out) \$ 123,862

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

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

Investment Type]	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
TexPool	\$	543,348	0.09
Certificates of deposit		1,168,067	1.02
Total Investments	\$	1,711,415	
Portfolio Weighted Avera	0.72		

Interest rate risk. In accordance with its investment policy, the City manages its exposure to declines in fair values by structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations.

Credit risk. The City's investment policy limits investments in public fund investment pools rated as to investment quality not less than 'AAA' or 'AAA-m', or at an equivalent rating by at least one nationally recognized rating service. As of September 30, 2020, the City's investments in TexPool were rated 'AAAm' by Standard & Poor's.

Custodial credit risk – deposits. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City's investment policy requires funds on deposit at the depository bank to be collateralized by securities. As of year end, fair market values of pledged securities and FDIC coverage exceeded bank balances.

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

board members review the investment policy and management fee structure. Finally, Standard & Poor's rates TexPool 'AAAm'. As a requirement to maintain the rating, weekly portfolio information must be submitted to Standard & Poor's, as well as to the office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts for review.

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

B. Receivables

The following comprises receivable balances at year end:

		Nonmajor		
	General	Go	overnmental	Enterprise
Property taxes	\$ 17,304	\$	-	\$ -
Sales taxes	117,306		-	-
Hotel taxes	-		32,966	-
Other taxes	1,098		-	-
Utilities	-		-	1,401,609
Allowance	(4,394)		-	(221,440)
Coronavirus relief fund	93,978		-	-
CDBG	 			 20,100
	\$ 225,292	\$	32,966	\$ 1,200,269

Long-Term Receivables

The loans receivable (the "Loans") of \$102,058 for the City and \$192,654 for the SEDC are being utilized by businesses within the City for the purchase of land, machinery, equipment, and working capital expenditures. The Loans are made in exchange for the creation of full-time job positions held by low/moderate income persons through the Texas Department of Commerce. There are currently six outstanding Loans that have remaining terms varying from one to twelve years.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

The annual loan receivable requirements at year end are as follows:

	(Governmental	Activ	vities Long-		Component Unit Long-Term						
Fiscal Year		Term R	eceiv	able	Receivable							
Ended Sept. 30		Principal	Interest			Principal	Interest					
2021	\$	24,023	\$	2,837	\$	17,718	\$	5,151				
2022		11,369		2,550		16,297		4,187				
2023		11,773		2,146		16,710		3,774				
2024		12,192		1,727		69,805		3,244				
2025		12,626		1,292		34,863		1,528				
2026-2030		30,075		1,244		26,966		3,034				
2031-2034		-				10,295		238				
Total	\$	102,058	\$	11,796	\$	192,654	\$	21,156				

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

C. Capital Assets

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

Governmental Activities:		Beginning Balance	Increases	Œ	Decreases)	Ending Balance		
Capital assets not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	322,302	\$ -	\$	_	\$	322,302	
Construction in progress		19,746	62,750		(19,746)		62,750	
Total capital assets not								
being depreciated		342,048	 62,750		(19,746)		385,052	
Other capital assets:								
Building		6,311,705	42,431		-		6,354,136	
Machinery and equipment		891,182	28,988		-		920,170	
Vehicles		2,530,218	24,236		(83,440)		2,471,014	
Infrastructure		13,256,557	-				13,256,557	
Total other capital assets		22,989,662	95,655		(83,440)		23,001,877	
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Building		(3,877,074)	(131,973)		-		(4,009,047)	
Machinery and equipment		(619,508)	(43,800)		-		(663,308)	
Vehicles		(2,225,789)	(84,554)		83,440		(2,226,903)	
Infrastructure		(8,369,557)	(445,176)		-		(8,814,733)	
Total accumulated depreciation		(15,091,928)	(705,503)		83,440		(15,713,991)	
Other capital assets, net		7,897,734	(609,848)		-		7,287,886	
Governmental Activities		_	 _		_			
Capital Assets, Net	\$	8,239,782	\$ (547,098)	\$	(19,746)		7,672,938	
			I		(344,000)			
			Plus deferred o	harge	on refunding		11,470	
			Net Investmen	\$	7,340,408			

CITY OF SCHULENBURG, TEXAS NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government:	
General body	\$ 33,838
Building inspector	480
Public safety:	
Fire department	47,713
Police department	37,911
Parks, recreation, and culture:	
Sports complex	33,227
Parks and recreation	68,272
Swimming pool	484
Library	1,221
Civic center	9,780
Community center	2,203
City cemetery	1,776
Public works:	
Street department	468,598
Total Governmental-Type Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 705,503

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

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

Business-Type Activities:		Beginning Balance		Increases	Œ	Decreases)		Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated:		Datance		Increases	(Decreases)			Dalance
Land	\$	205,953	\$		\$		\$	205,953
	Ф		φ	385,522	φ	(5/1/1001)	Ф	203,933
Construction in progress	_	158,479		363,322		(544,001)		
Total capital assets not		264 422		295 522		(544.001)		205.052
being depreciated		364,432		385,522		(544,001)		205,953
Other capital assets:								
Building		1,053,629		-		_		1,053,629
Machinery and equipment		3,182,539		160,598		_		3,343,137
Furniture and fixtures		133,819		-		_		133,819
Utility system		20,200,669		1,558,601		_		21,759,270
Total other capital assets		24,570,656		1,719,199		-		26,289,855
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Building		(660,082)		(23,888)		-		(683,970)
Machinery and equipment		(2,421,788)		(124,355)		-		(2,546,143)
Furniture and fixtures		(133,819)		_		-		(133,819)
Utility system		(14,031,018)		(423,772)		-		(14,454,790)
Total accumulated depreciation		(17,246,707)		(572,015)				(17,818,722)
Other capital assets, net		7,323,949		1,147,184		-		8,471,133
Business-Type Activities						_		
Capital Assets, Net	\$	7,688,381	\$	1,532,706	\$	(544,001)	\$	8,677,086
				L	sociated debt		(109,559)	
			N	et Investment	\$	8,567,527		

Depreciation was charged to business-type functions as follows:

Electric	\$ 122,967
Water	197,051
Sewer	192,050
Warehouse	15,511
Garbage	 44,436
Total Business-Type Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 572,015

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for the SEDC for the year:

]	Beginning						Ending	
Component Unit:	Balance		I	ncreases	(Decr	eases)	Balance		
Capital assets being depreciated:									
EDC Blinn College	\$	1,288,990	\$	-	\$		\$	1,288,990	
Less accumulated depreciation for:									
EDC Blinn College		(930,938)		(71,611)	ī			(1,002,549)	
Component Unit Capital Assets, Net	\$	358,052	\$	(71,611)	\$		•	286,441	
	Less associated debt						(352,000)		
			N	et Investment	\$	(65,559)			

D. Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of changes in the City's total long-term liabilities for the year. In general, the City uses the general fund 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. Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather is recognized as an expenditure when due.

	Beginning Balance		Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	D	Amounts ue Within One Year	
Governmental Activities: Direct borrowings/private placement:								
General obligation refunding								
bonds	\$ 451,000	\$	-	\$	(107,000)	\$ 344,000	* \$	109,000
Other liabilities:								
Compensated absences	49,099		48,932		(60,325)	37,706		33,937
Net pension liability - TMRS	1,952,405		-		(646,767)	1,305,638		-
Net pension liability - TESRS	227,113		131,175		-	358,288		-
Total OPEB liability - TMRS	128,697		-		(31,595)	97,102		-
Total Governmental	 		,					
Activities	\$ 2,808,314	\$	180,107	\$	(845,687)	\$ 2,142,734	\$	142,937
	 						-	
	\$ 1,999,797	:						
	\$ 344,000	=						

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

]	Beginning Balance	A	dditions	R	Reductions	Ending Balance]	Amounts Due Within One Year
Business-Type Activities:									
Other liabilities:									
Compensated absences	\$	29,580	\$	17,131	\$	(24,782)	\$ 21,929	\$	19,736
Capital leases		-		140,599		(31,040)	109,559	*	25,354
Net pension liability - TMRS		1,009,005		-		(359,012)	649,993		-
Total OPEB liability - TMRS		68,412		-		(17,535)	50,877		-
Total Business-Type									
Activities	\$	1,106,997	\$	157,730	\$	(432,369)	\$ 832,358	\$	45,090
	Long-term liabilities due in more than one year					an one year	\$ 787,268	· <u></u>	
	*	Debt associa	ted wi	th business-t	ype c	apital assets	\$ 109,559		
]	Beginning Balance	A	dditions	R	deductions	Ending Balance]	Amounts Due Within One Year
Component Unit:									
Sales tax revenue bonds	\$	438,000	\$	-	\$	(86,000)	\$ 352,000	* \$	88,000
Total Component Unit	\$	438,000	\$	-	\$	(86,000)	\$ 352,000	\$	88,000
		Long-term	liabilit	ies due in m	ore th	an one year	\$ 264,000		
	* D	ebt associate	d with	component ı	ınit c	apital assets	\$ 352,000		

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

	Interest			
Description	Rates	Balance		
Governmental Activities		•		
General Obligation Refunding Bonds				
Series 2012	1.93%	\$	344,000	
Total Governmental Activities Lo	ng-Term Debt	\$	344,000	
Business-Type Activities				
Capital leases	4.00-5.00%	\$	109,559	
Total Business-Type Activities Lon	ng-Term Debt	\$	109,559	
Component Unit				
Sales Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2012	1.98%	\$	352,000	
Total Component Unit Lo	ng-Term Debt	\$	352,000	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

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

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities Long-Term Debt							
Ended		General Obligation						
Sept. 30	I	Principal	I	nterest		Total		
2021	\$	109,000	\$	6,639	\$	115,639		
2022		117,000		4,536		121,536		
2023		118,000		2,277		120,277		
Total	\$	344,000	\$	13,452	\$	357,452		

Fiscal Year	Component Unit Long-Term Debt							
Ended		Sales Tax Revenue Bonds						
Sept. 30	F	Principal	I	nterest		Total		
2021	\$	88,000	\$	6,970	\$	94,970		
2022		86,000		5,227		91,227		
2023		88,000		3,524		91,524		
2024		90,000		1,782		91,782		
Total	\$	352,000	\$	17,503	\$	369,503		

Fiscal	Business-Type Activities Capital Leases						
Year		Principal	Interest				
2021	\$	25,354	\$	5,686			
2022		26,670		4,370			
2023		28,054		2,986			
2024		29,481		1,559			
Total	\$	109,559	\$	14,601			

E. Interfund Transactions

The composition of due to/from balances as of year end was as follows:

Due To	Due From	Amount			
Utility	General	\$	9,341		
Nonmajor Governmental	Utility		6,599		
Nonmajor Governmental	General		123,501		
	Total	\$	139,441		

Amounts recorded as due to/from are considered to be temporary loans and will generally be repaid in more than one year.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

Transfers between the governmental funds during the year were as follows:

Transfers Out	Transfers In	Amount			
Utility	General	\$	1,706,702		
General	Nonmajor Governmental		123,862		
		\$	1,830,564		

Amounts transferred between funds related to amounts collected by the utility fund for various governmental expenditures and moving restricted funds from the general fund to special revenue funds.

F. Fund Equity

As of September 30, 2020, \$629,455 of the City's total fund balance is restricted by enabling legislation, \$488,181 is restricted by industrial development and \$5,669 is restricted by grant activities.

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 a group rate for participants in the Pool. The City has no additional risk or responsibility to the Pool outside of the payment of insurance premiums. The City has not significantly reduced insurance coverage or had settlements that exceeded coverage amounts for the past three years.

B. Contingent Liabilities

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

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

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 durations 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

C. Pension Plans

1. 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 six-member Board of Trustees (the "Board"). Although the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Board, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State. 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	7.00%	7.00%
Matching ratio (City to employee)	2 to 1	2 to 1
Years required for vesting	5	5
Service requirement eligibility		
(expressed as age/yrs of service)	60/5, 0/20	60/5, 0/20
Updated service credit	100% Repeating, Transfers	100% Repeating, Transfers
Annuity increase (to retirees)	70% of CPI	70% of CPI

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

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	28
Inactive employees entitled to, but not yet receiving, benefits	20
Active employees	40
Total —	88

Contributions

The contribution rates for employees in TMRS are either 5%, 6%, or 7% of employee gross earnings, and the City-matching percentages are either 100%, 150%, or 200%, 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 7% of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City were 21.43% and 21.50% in calendar years 2019 and 2020 respectively. The City's contributions to TMRS for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020 were \$407,999, which were equal to the required contributions.

Net Pension Liability

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

Actuarial Assumptions

The TPL in the December 31, 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% and 3.0% minimum mortality rate is applied for males and females, respectively, to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements subject to the floor.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

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:

Assets Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Domestic Equity	17.50%	4.30%
International Equity	17.50%	6.10%
Core Fixed Income	10.00%	1.00%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.00%	3.39%
Real Return	10.00%	3.78%
Real Estate	10.00%	4.44%
Absolute Return	10.00%	3.56%
Private Equity	5.00%	7.75%
Total	100.00%	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee and employer contributions will be made at the rates specified in statute. Based on that assumption, the 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

Increase (Decrease)

Changes in the NPL

		J	lncr	ease (Decrease	:)	
	Total Pension Plan		Plan	N	Net Pension	
		Liability	F	iduciary Net		Liability
		(A)	P	osition (B)		$(\mathbf{A}) - (\mathbf{B})$
Changes for the year:						
Service cost	\$	322,030	\$	-	\$	322,030
Interest		957,010		-		957,010
Change of benefit terms		-		-		-
Difference between expected and actual experience		(71,786)		-		(71,786)
Changes of assumptions		86,737		-		86,737
Contributions - employer		-		407,625		(407,625)
Contributions - employee		-		133,149		(133,149)
Net investment income		-		1,769,297		(1,769,297)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee						-
contributions		(784,559)		(784,559)		-
Administrative expense		-		(10,000)		10,000
Other changes		-		(301)		301
Net Changes		509,432		1,515,211		(1,005,779)
Balance at December 31, 2018		14,409,187		11,447,777		2,961,410
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$	14,918,619	\$	12,962,988	\$	1,955,631

Sensitivity of the NPL to Changes in the Discount Rate

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

	19	% Decrease			1%	Increase in	
	in Discount Rate (5.75%)		Di	scount Rate	Dis	scount Rate	
				(6.75%)	(7 . 75%)		
City's Net Pension Liability	\$	3,983,613	\$	1,955,631	\$	288,215	

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in a separately-issued TMRS financial report. That report may be obtained on the Internet at www.tmrs.com.

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

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, the City recognized net pension expense of \$392,370.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

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

		Ου	eferred atflows of esources	I	Deferred nflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience		\$	-	\$	112,096
Changes in actuarial assumptions			62,643		-
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings			-		397,417
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date			308,301		-
	Total	\$	370,944	\$	509,513

\$308,301 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the NPL for the fiscal year ending September 30, 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	\$ (159,802)
2022	(125,071)
2023	37,316
2024	(199,313)
Thereafter	-
Total	\$ (446,870)

2. Texas Emergency Services Retirement System

Plan Description

The City participates in a cost-sharing multiple employer pension plan that has a special funding situation. The plan is administered by TESRS and established and administered by the State to provide pension benefits for emergency services personnel who serve without significant monetary remuneration. At August 31, 2019, there were 238 contributing fire and/or emergency services department members participating in TESRS. Eligible participants include volunteer emergency services personnel who are members in good standing of a member department.

On August 31, 2019, the pension system membership consisted of:

Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	3,649
Terminated members entitled to benefits but not yet receiving them	1,842
Active participants (vested and nonvested)	3,702

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the TESRS's fiduciary net position is available in a separately-issued Comprehensive Annual Financial Report that includes financial statements and Required Supplementary Information. TESRS issues a publicly available Annual Financial Report, which includes financial statements, notes, and Required Supplementary Information, which can be

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

obtained at www.tesrs.org. The separately issued actuarial valuations that may be of interest are also available at the same link.

Benefits Provided

Senate Bill 411, 65th Legislature, Regular Session (1977), created TESRS and established the applicable benefit provisions. The 79th Legislature, Regular Session (2005), re-codified the provisions and gave the TESRS Board of Trustees (the "Board") authority to establish vesting requirements, contribution levels, benefit formulas, and eligibility requirements by Board rule. The benefit provisions include retirement benefits, as well as death and disability benefits. Members are 50% vested after the tenth year of service, with the vesting percentage increasing 10% for each of the next five years of service so that a member becomes 100% vested with 15 years of service.

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

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

Funding Policy

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

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

The Board rule defining contributions was amended effective July 27, 2014 to add the potential for actuarially determined Part Two contributions that would be required only if the expected future annual contributions from the State are not enough with the Part One contributions to provide an adequate contribution arrangement as determined by the most recent actuarial valuation. This Part Two portion, which is actuarially determined as a percentage of the Part One portion (not to exceed 15%), is to be actuarially adjusted near the end of each even-numbered calendar year based on the most recent actuarial valuation. Based on the actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2016, the Part Two contributions were established by the Board to be 2% of the Part One contributions beginning September 1, 2017. Based on the August 31, 2018 actuarial valuation, rolled forward to August 31, 2019, the Part Two contributions are not required for an adequate contribution arrangement.

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

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

Contributions

The contribution requirement per active emergency services personnel member per month is not actuarially determined. Rather, the minimum contribution provisions were set by Board rule, and there is no maximum contribution rate. For the fiscal year ending August 31, 2019, total contributions (dues, prior service, and interest on prior service financing) of \$56,622 were paid by the City. The State appropriated \$1,329,224 for the fiscal year ending August 31, 2019 to TESRS as a whole.

Actuarial Assumptions

The TPL in the August 31, 2018 actuarial valuation, rolled forward to August 31, 2019, was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial Valuation Date	8/31/2018
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age
Amortization Method	Level Dollar, Open
Amortization Period	30 years

Asset Valuation Method

Market value smoothed by a 5-year deferred recognition method with a 80%/120% corridor on market value

Actuarial Assumptions:

Investment Rate of Return*7.75%Projected Salary IncreasesN/A*Includes Inflation At3.00%Cost-of-Living AdjustmentsNone

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Lives Mortality Tables for males and for females projected to 2024 by scale AA. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future net real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These components are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage (currently 4.97%) and by adding expected inflation (3.00%). In addition, the final 7.75% assumption reflected a reduction of 0.26% for adverse deviation.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

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

Asset Class	Allocation	Expected Net
Equities		
Large cap domestic	32.00%	5.81%
Small cap domestic	15.00%	5.92%
Developed international	15.00%	6.21%
Emerging markets	5.00%	7.18%
Master limited partnership	5.00%	7.61%
Real estate	5.00%	4.46%
Fixed income	23.00%	1.61%
Cash	0.00%	0.00%
Total	100.00%	
Weighted average		5.01%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 7.75%. No projection of cash flows was used to determine the discount rate because the August 31, 2018 actuarial valuation, rolled forward to August 31, 2019, showed that expected contributions would pay the normal cost and amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability in 30 years using the conservative level dollar amortization method. Because of the 30-year amortization period with the conservative amortization method and with a lower value of assets, the pension plan's fiduciary net position is expected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TPL.

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The following presents the NPL of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 7.75%, as well as what the City's NPL would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% point lower (6.75%) or 1% point higher (8.75%) than the current rate:

	Disc	Discount Rate (6.75%)		Discount Rate			Disc	Discount Rate (8.75%)	
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	636,801	\$	\$ 358,288		171,856			

Pension Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At August 31, 2019, the City reported a liability of \$358,288 for its proportionate share of TESRS's NPL. The amount recognized by the City as its proportionate share of the NPL, the related State support, and the total portion of the NPL that was associated with the City were as follows:

City's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	\$ 358,288
State's proportionate share that is associated with the City*	 106,278
Total	\$ 464,566

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

The TPL used to calculate the NPL was determined by an actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2018, rolled forward to August 31, 2019.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68 (GASB 68) requires the NPL to be measured as of a date no earlier than the end of the employer's prior fiscal year. TESRS did not roll forward (nor did they provide the necessary information for the participants to roll forward) the NPL to be measured as of a date no earlier than the end of the City's prior fiscal year. While the City acknowledges that the measurement date does not fall within this 12-month period, the City elected to honor the conservatism principle and report the NPL measured as of August 31, 2019. The City used the assumption that any differences in the NPL measured as of August 31, 2019 versus September 30, 2019 would be immaterial. The employer's proportion of the NPL was based on the employer's contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2018 through August 31, 2019.

At August 31, 2019, the employer's proportion of the collective NPL was 1.264%, which was an increase of 0.215% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2018.

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

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

For the year ended September 30, 2020, the City recognized pension expense of \$84,899. The City recognized on-behalf revenues of \$16,801 calculated by taking the State's total contributions to TESRS multiplied by the City's proportionate share.

At September 30, 2020, the City reported its proportionate share of the TESRS's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Deferred

Deferred

		Outflows of Resources		Inflows of Resources	
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings		\$	46,139	\$	-
Differences between expected and actual economic experience			-		433
Contributions paid to TESRS subsequent to the measurement date			50,883		-
	Total	\$	97,022	\$	433

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

Fiscal Year Ended	Pension
September 30	Expense
2021	\$ 9,728
2022	5,100
2023	11,339
2024	19,539
Total	\$ 45,706

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

D. Other Postemployment Benefits

TMRS – Supplemental Death Benefit

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 5% 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	20
Inactive employees entitled to, but not yet receiving, benefits	3
Active employees	40
Total	63

Total OPEB Liability

The City's total OPEB liability of \$147,979 was measured as of December 31, 2019 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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 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 3.50% and 3.00% minimum mortality rate will be applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled for males and females, respectively. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 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	\$	5,516	
Interest		7,390	
Difference between expected and actual experience		(83,970)	
Changes of assumptions		23,265	
Benefit payments*		(1,331)	
Net Changes		(49,130)	
Balance at December 31, 2018		197,109	
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$	147,979	

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

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.

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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%	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		6 Increase
	(1	(1.75%)		(2.75%)		(3.75%)
City's Total OPEB Liability	\$	177,422	\$	147,979	\$	124,621

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

For the year ended September 30, 2020, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$12,988.

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

	Outflows of Infl		Deferred Inflows of	
			esources	
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$	38,518	\$	67,041
Changes in actuarial assumptions		22,726		5,399
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		1,004		-
Total	\$	62,248	\$	72,440

\$1,004 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 of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal		
Year Ended	OPEB	
September 30		Expense
2021	\$	82
2022		82
2023		(1,481)
2024		(9,879)
Total	\$	(11,196)

E. Economic Development Agreement

On October 7, 2008, the SEDC entered into an Economic Development Agreement (the "Agreement") with Blinn College (the "College") in accordance with Section 4-B (a-2) of the Economic Development Act (as supported by Texas Attorney General Opinion GA-0264). The SEDC agreed to allocate a total of 75 percent of all economic development sales tax revenues received annually for the College's campus projects and shall include all debt payments on the College's bonds to be paid annually by the SEDC. Additional College campus projects funded by the remainder of such 75 percent of annual economic development sales tax revenues shall be paid to the College as soon as such funds become available to the SEDC. The College agrees to use the funds only for projects authorized by State law and the language of the ballot approved by the

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

voters. The College further agreed to file with the SEDC at the beginning of each contract term, or prior to the funding of a project, a written request that identifies the purpose for which funds from the SEDC shall be used. The term of the Agreement shall be for a period of one year from its effective dates, but shall renew automatically annually unless either party notifies the other within one year of the end of the current term that it desires to terminate, re-negotiate, or otherwise modify any provision thereof. Either party may terminate the Agreement for any cause by providing the other party one year's written notice of its intent to do so. The SEDC provided the College notice of termination which became effective as of October 1, 2019. The SEDC and the College are currently re-negotiating a new agreement.

F. Subsequent Events

Capital Lease

On October 12, 2020, the City entered into a new capital lease for a TYMCO Model 435 street sweeper. The total amount of the lease is \$155,023. The City will make five yearly payments in the amount of \$33,850. The interest rate on the lease is 3.00%.

Economic Development Performance Agreement

On November 10, 2020 the SEDC entered into an Economic Development Performance Agreement ("Agreement") with Langhamer Land Sales, LP (the "Company"). The Company will make a capital investment of approximately \$1,000,000 for the purchase of property and for the build-out of the improvements in addition to maintaining a minimum number of full-time equivalent employees and constructing additional infrastructure improvements. The SEDC will provide a low interest loan of \$75,000 that has an interest rate of 2.50% and a term of five years.

Storm URI Utility Payment

On March 22, 2021, the City approved transferring \$500,000 from reserves to cover the electrical utility expenses related to Storm URI. The invoice received from AEP Energy Partners was for \$579,584, but the City will be receiving a credit from LCRA for \$394,428.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (Page 1 of 2) GENERAL FUND

	Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues	9				-		, ,	
Property taxes	\$ 561,850	\$	561,850	\$	600,648	\$	38,798	
Sales taxes	853,898		853,898		606,674		(247,224)	
Franchise fees	70,000		70,000		59,924		(10,076)	
Fines and court costs	160,030		160,030		123,585		(36,445)	
Licenses and permits	45,000		45,000		77,585		32,585	
Charges for services	18,200		42,436		56,390		13,954	
Intergovernmental	40,000		40,000		128,030		88,030	
Interest earnings	100		100		30,863		30,763	
Miscellaneous	124,150		168,288		118,500		(49,788)	
Total Revenues	 1,873,228		1,941,602		1,802,199		(139,403)	
Expenditures								
Current:								
General government:								
Governing body	248,700		248,700		243,837		4,863	
Office management	487,900		484,815		480,610		4,205	
Public safety:								
Fire department	188,100		212,336		158,539		53,797	
Police department	956,350		956,350		943,511		12,839	
Municipal court	51,350		51,350		33,565		17,785	
Parks, recreation, and culture:								
Sports complex	197,200		220,439		148,887		71,552	
Parks and recreation	182,250		206,866		220,279		(13,413) *	
Swimming pool	32,450		32,450		9,616		22,834	
Library	260,550		275,700		258,580		17,120	
Civic center	23,425		31,619		25,790		5,829	
Community center	-		8,031		5,749		2,282	
City cemetery	56,100		64,595		65,007		(412) *	
Public works:								
Street department	884,600		842,374		800,341		42,033	
Blinn College	285,632		285,632		1,000		284,632	
Debt service:								
Interest	8,705		8,705		8,705		-	
Principal	107,000		107,000		107,000		-	
Total Expenditures	3,970,312		4,036,962		3,511,016		525,946	
(Deficiency) of Revenues (Under) Expenditures	 (2,097,084)		(2,095,360)		(1,708,817)		386,543	
, , ,	 <u> </u>							

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (Page 2 of 2) GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	F	ariance with inal Budget Positive (Negative)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers in	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,706,702	\$	1,706,702
Transfers (out)	 	-	 (123,862)		(123,862) *
Total Other Financing Sources			1,582,840		1,582,840
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (2,097,084)	\$ (2,095,360)	(125,977)	\$	1,969,383
Beginning fund balance			125,977		
Ending Fund Balance			\$ 		

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

	Measurement Year*							
		2014		2015	2016			2017
Total Pension Liability								
Service cost	\$	263,056	\$	252,168	\$	280,316	\$	288,289
Interest (on the total pension liability)		820,921		858,360		854,698		901,737
Difference between expected and								
actual experience		115,917		(127,647)		202,611		(148,001)
Changes in assumptions		-		80,798		-		_
Benefit payments, including refunds								
of employee contributions		(659,072)		(660,166)		(695,503)		(593,978)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability		540,822		403,513		642,122		448,047
Beginning total pension liability		11,925,457		12,466,279		12,869,792		13,511,914
Ending Total Pension Liability	\$	12,466,279	\$	12,869,792	\$	13,511,914	\$	13,959,961
Plan Fiduciary Net Position								
Contributions - employer	\$	354,508	\$	312,551	\$	355,711	\$	385,296
Contributions - employee		117,852		104,883		117,696		119,551
Net investment income		574,088		15,370		687,867		1,474,004
Benefit payments, including refunds								
of employee contributions		(659,072)		(660,166)		(695,503)		(593,978)
Administrative expense		(5,994)		(9,362)		(7,769)		(7,640)
Other		(493)		(462)		(419)		(387)
Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position		380,889		(237,187)		457,583		1,376,846
Beginning plan fiduciary net position		10,035,181		10,416,070		10,178,883		10,636,466
Ending Plan Fiduciary Net Position	\$	10,416,070	\$	10,178,883	\$	10,636,466	\$	12,013,312
Net Pension Liability	\$	2,050,209	\$	2,690,909	\$	2,875,448	\$	1,946,649
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a								
Percentage of Total Pension Liability	y	83.55%		79.09%		78.72%		86.06%
Covered Payroll	\$	1,683,601	\$	1,498,327	\$	1,647,946	\$	1,707,873
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage								
of Covered Payroll		121.78%		179.59%		174.49%		113.98%

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

 Measurement Year *									
2018		2019							
\$ 301,501	\$	322,030							
928,211		957,010							
(61,600)		(71,786)							
-		86,737							
 (718,886)		(784,559)							
449,226		509,432							
13,959,961		14,409,187							
\$ 14,409,187	\$	14,918,619							
\$ 395,138	\$	407,625							
125,327		133,149							
(359,796)		1,769,297							
(718,886)		(784,559)							
(6,955)		(10,000)							
(363)		(301)							
(565,535)		1,515,211							
12,013,312		11,447,777							
\$ 11,447,777	\$	12,962,988							
\$ 2,961,410	\$	1,955,631							
79.45%		86.89%							
\$ 1,790,388	\$	1,902,124							
165.41%		102.81%							

SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

TEXAS EMERGENCY SERVICES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

				Measuren	nent Y	Year*		
	-	2014		2015		2016		2017
City's proportion of the net pension liability		1.544%		1.611%		1.678%		1.670%
City's proportionate share of the net pension	\$	280,801	\$	430.091	\$	100 652	\$	400.929
liability State's proportionate share of the net	Ф	280,801	Ф	430,091	Ф	488,653	Ф	400,828
pension liability		94,864		149,082		168,932		131,256
Total	\$	375,665	\$	579,173	\$	657,585	\$	532,084
Number of active members**		31		34		31		31
City's net pension liability per active member	\$	9,058	\$	12,650	\$	15,665	\$	12,930
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		83.50%		76.90%		76.30%		81.40%

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

Notes to Required Supplementary Information:

Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Changes in benefit terms

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

Changes in assumptions

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

^{**}There is no compensation for active members. Number of active members is used instead.

Measurement	Year*
-------------	-------

1110000011011		2 0012				
2018	2019					
1.049%		1.264%				
\$ 227,113	\$	358,288				
63,032		106,278				
\$ 290,145	\$	464,566				
35		35				
\$ 6,489	\$	10,237				
84.26%		80.20%				

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

Fiscal Year* 2014 2015 2016 2017 Actuarially determined contribution 355,817 323,632 351,092 380,247 Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution Contribution deficiency (excess) Covered payroll \$ 1,676,756 \$ 1,535,066 \$ 1.655.659 1,707,709 Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll 21.32% 21.08% 21.21% 22.27%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information:

1. Valuation Date:

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

2. Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial cost method Entry age normal

Amortization method Level percentage of payroll, closed

Remaining amortization period 26 years

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

Inflation 2.50%

Salary increases 3.50% to 11.50% including inflation

Investment rate of return 6.75%

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

Last updated for the 2019 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the

period December 31, 2014 - December 31, 2018.

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

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

generational basis with scale UMP.

3. Other Information:

There were no benefit changes during the year.

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

Fisca	l Ves	r*
PISCA	1 1 62	

	-	iscui i cui	
2018		2019	2020
\$ 388,897	\$	405,386	\$ 407,999
388,897		405,386	407,999
\$ -	\$	-	\$ -
\$ 1,753,130	\$	1,878,490	\$ 1,899,184
22 100/		21.500/	21 400/
22.18%		21.58%	21.48%

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

TEXAS EMERGENCY SERVICES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

	Fiscal Year*							
	<u></u>	2014		2015		2016		2017
Contributions in relation to the	\$	70,312	\$	76,109	\$	70,000	\$	70,100
contractually required		70,312		76,109		70,000		70,100
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	_	\$	-	\$	-
Number of active members**		31		34		31		31
Contributions per active member	\$	2,268	\$	2,239	\$	2,258	\$	2,261

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

^{**}There is no compensation for active members. Number of active members is used instead.

Fiscal Year*									
2018		2019	2020						
\$ 69,688	\$	64,534	\$	70,312					
69,688		64,534		70,312					
\$ 	\$		\$						
35		35		31					
\$ 1,991	\$	1,844	\$	2,268					

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE CITY'S TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS - TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	I	Meas	urement Year	r*	
	2017		2018		2019
Total OPEB Liability					
Service cost	\$ 4,440	\$	5,371	\$	5,516
Interest (on the total OPEB liability)	4,491		4,524		7,390
Difference between expected and actual experience	-		62,744		(83,670)
Change of assumptions	9,867		(8,795)		23,265
Benefit payments**	(1,366)		(1,432)		(1,331)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	17,432		62,412		(49,130)
Beginning total OPEB liability	117,265		134,697		197,109
Ending Total OPEB Liability	\$ 134,697	\$	197,109	\$	147,979
Covered Payroll	\$ 1,707,873	\$	1,790,388	\$	1,902,124
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage					
of Covered Pavroll	7.89%		11.01%		7.78%

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

Notes to Required Supplementary Information:

1. Valuation Date:

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

2. Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3.50% to 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 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 3.50% and 3.00% minimum mortality rate will be applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled for males and females, respectively. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements subject to the floor.

3. Other Information:

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

There were no benefit changes during the year.

^{**} 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.

COMBINING STATEMENTS

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS September 30, 2020

	Industrial Development Escrow		Hotel/Motel Occupancy Tax		Grant		Court Technology	
<u>Assets</u>								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	483,982	\$	526,996	\$	5,669	\$	-
Receivables, net		-		32,966		-		-
Loans receivable		102,058		-		-		-
Due from other funds		6,599						39,756
Total Assets	\$	592,639	\$	559,962	\$	5,669	\$	39,756
<u>Liabilities and Fund Balances</u> <u>Liabilities</u>								
Accounts payable	\$	2,400	\$	54,008	\$	-	\$	-
Total Liabilities		2,400		54,008		-		-
Fund Balances								
Nonspendable		102,058		-		-		-
Restricted for:								
Industrial development		488,181		-		-		_
Enabling legislation		-		505,954		_		39,756
Grant activities		-		-		5,669		-
Total Fund Balances		590,239		505,954		5,669		39,756
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	592,639	\$	559,962	\$	5,669	\$	39,756

Child Safety	Court Security			
\$ -	\$ -	\$	1,016,647	
-	_		32,966	
-	-		102,058	
 57,668	 26,077		130,100	
\$ 57,668	\$ 26,077	\$	1,281,771	
\$ 	\$ <u> </u>	\$	56,408	
	 		56,408	
-	-		102,058	
-	-		488,181	
57,668	26,077		629,455	
-	-		5,669	
57,668	26,077		1,225,363	
\$ 57,668	\$ 26,077	\$	1,281,771	

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

	Industrial Development Escrow	Hotel/Motel Occupancy Tax	Grant	Court Technology		
Revenues						
Hotel occupancy tax	\$ -	\$ 158,769	\$ -	\$ -		
Grant revenue	-	15,287	-	-		
Interest earnings	4,119	-	-	-		
Court technology	-	-	-	1,147		
Child safety	-	-	-	-		
Court security	-	-	-	-		
Miscellaneous	13,436	-	-	-		
Total Revenues	17,555	174,056		1,147		
Expenditures Public works:						
Tourism		208,114				
Industrial development	4,800	200,114	-	-		
Court technology	4,000	-	-	4,505		
Child safety	-	-	-	4,303		
•	4,800	208,114		4,505		
Total Expenditures	4,800	208,114		4,303		
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	12,755	(34,058)	-	(3,358)		
Other Financing Sources Transfers in	-	-	-	43,115		
Total Other Financing Sources			<u> </u>	43,115		
Net Change in Fund Balances	12,755	(34,058)		39,757		
Beginning fund balances	577,484	540,012	5,669			
Ending Fund Balances	\$ 590,239	\$ 505,954	\$ 5,669	\$ 39,757		

 Child Safety	Court Security			Total Nonmajor overnmental Funds
\$ -	\$	-	\$	158,769
-		_		15,287
-		-		4,119
-		-		1,147
2,981		-		2,981
-		859		859
		-		13,436
2,981		859		196,598
 843 843		- - - - -	_	208,114 4,800 4,505 843 218,262
2,138		859		(21,664)
55,530		25,217		123,862
55,530		25,217		123,862
57,668		26,076		102,198
\$ 57,668	\$	26,076	\$	1,225,363

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Electric Utility	Water Utility		Sewer Utility		Garbage Utility	
Operating Revenues							
Sales and services rendered	\$ 7,108,494	\$	806,761	\$ 727,138	\$	1,076,547	
Customer penalties and							
connection charges	39,031		48,077	12,807		4,383	
Licenses and permits	50		-	-		-	
Other revenue	55,437		-	5,599		35,244	
Total Operating Revenues	7,203,012		854,838	745,544		1,116,174	
Operating Expenses							
Payroll costs	163,865		231,950	285,409		243,060	
Professional services	59,360		90,930	53,632		-	
Contracted services	3,342,305		33,001	57,347		12,067	
Supplies and materials	174,361		119,498	183,473		87,019	
Recurring operating expense	38,083		83,815	189,817		392,933	
Depreciation expense	122,967		197,051	192,050		44,436	
Miscellaneous expense	 5,711			 			
Total Operating Expenses	 3,906,652		756,245	 961,728		779,515	
Operating Income (Loss)	 3,296,360		98,593	 (216,184)	_	336,659	
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)							
Investment income	20,946		-	-		2,145	
Intergovernmental	 		290,429	 			
Total Nonoperating Revenues	 20,946		290,429	 -		2,145	
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	 3,317,306		389,022	 (216,184)		338,804	
Transfers (out)	 (1,706,702)						
Change in Net Position	1,610,604		389,022	(216,184)		338,804	
Beginning net position	 16,785,398		1,427,420	 (9,149,472)		535,043	
Ending Net Position	\$ 18,396,002	\$	1,816,442	\$ (9,365,656)	\$	873,847	

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Warehouse	Total					
Department	Funds					
\$ -	\$ 9,718,940					
-	104,298					
=	50					
	96,280					
	9,919,568					
81,808	1,006,092					
-	203,922					
1,878	3,446,598					
18,009	582,360					
27,205	731,853					
15,511	572,015					
	5,711					
144,411	6,548,551					
(144,411)	3,371,017					
-	23,091					
-	290,429					
	313,520					
(144,411)	3,684,537					
	(1,706,702)					
(144,411)	1,977,835					
888,621	10,487,010					
\$ 744,210	\$ 12,464,845					