



# Annual Financial Report Year Ended September 30, 2023



### ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

of the

# CITY OF MEADOWS PLACE, TEXAS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023



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**September 30, 2023** 

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, and each major fund of the City of Meadows Place, Texas (the "City"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, and each major fund of the City as of September 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Basis for Opinions**

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

#### Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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



#### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

#### **Required Supplementary Information**

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, budgetary comparison information, schedules of changes in net pension and total other postemployment benefits liability and related ratios, and schedule of contributions, identified as Required Supplementary Information on the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, is the responsibility of management and, 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.

BELT HARRIS PECHACEK, LLLP

Belt Harris Pechacek, LLLP Certified Public Accountants Houston, Texas February 21, 2024

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

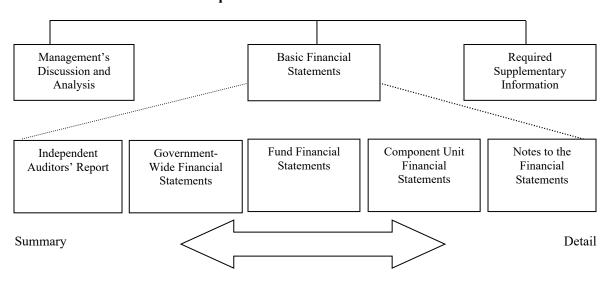
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

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 Meadows Place, Texas (the "City") for the year ending September 30, 2023. 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's revenues and expenses are taken into account even if cash has not yet changed hands.

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

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows – the accrual method rather than the modified accrual method that is used in the fund level statements.

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

- 1. Governmental Activities The City's basic services are reported here, including general government, public safety, public works, and parks and recreation. Property tax, sales tax, franchise fees, municipal court fines, and permit fees finance most of these activities.
- 2. Business-Type Activities Services involving a fee for those services are reported here. These services include the City's water and wastewater and garbage functions.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the City itself (known as the primary government), but also a legally separate economic development corporation. Financial information for the economic development corporation 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 City uses only two categories of funds, which are governmental and proprietary.

#### **Governmental Funds**

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

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds 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 two individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund and debt service fund. The general fund is always considered a major fund for reporting purposes. The debt service fund did not meet the technical criteria to be presented as a major fund; however, the City has elected to present it as major due to its significance.

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

#### **Proprietary Fund**

The City maintains one type of proprietary fund, an enterprise fund. The enterprise fund is used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses an enterprise fund to account for its water distribution and wastewater collection/treatment, along with garbage services. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the utility fund. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found in the basic financial statements of this report. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as government-wide financial statements, only in more detail.

#### **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). The RSI includes a budgetary comparison schedule for the general fund and schedules of changes in net pension and total other postemployment benefits liability and related ratios, and schedule of contributions for the Texas Municipal Retirement System. RSI can be found after the notes to the basic financial statements.

#### **GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. Assets and deferred outflows of resources exceed liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$35,922,414 as of year end in the primary government. The largest portion of the City's net position, 86 percent, reflects its investments in capital assets (e.g., land, City Hall, streets, and equipment), 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, if applicable, must be provided from other sources since the assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. The City has no debt currently outstanding.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

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

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position:

		Govern	ımen	al	Business-Type									
		Acti	vities		Activities					To	Total			
		2023		2022		2023		2022		2023		2022		
Current and other assets	\$	7,244,275	s	7,143,460	\$	2,651,628	\$	3,325,816	\$	9,895,903	\$	10,469,276		
Capital assets, net	•	23,610,723	-	22,764,871	-	7,238,328	*	6,519,130	-	30,849,051	*	29,284,001		
Total Assets		30,854,998		29,908,331		9,889,956		9,844,946		40,744,954		39,753,277		
Deferred outflows - pensions		985,652		356,662		-		-		985,652		356,662		
Deferred outflows - OPEB		19,585		27,127						19,585		27,127		
<b>Total Deferred Outflows</b>														
of Resources		1,005,237		383,789						1,005,237		383,789		
Long-term liabilities		3,970,588		2,466,316		-		-		3,970,588		2,466,316		
Other liabilities		518,246		753,996		1,289,475		1,393,967		1,807,721		2,147,963		
Total Liabilities		4,488,834		3,220,312		1,289,475		1,393,967		5,778,309		4,614,279		
Deferred inflows - pensions		-		532,838		-		-		-		532,838		
Deferred inflows - OPEB		49,468		9,479						49,468		9,479		
Total Deferred Inflows														
of Resources		49,468		542,317						49,468		542,317		
Net Position:														
Net investment in capital assets		23,610,723		22,764,871		7,238,328		6,519,130		30,849,051		29,284,001		
Restricted		274,590		264,838		-		-		274,590		264,838		
Unrestricted		3,436,620		3,499,782		1,362,153		1,931,849		4,798,773		5,431,631		
<b>Total Net Position</b>	\$	27,321,933	\$	26,529,491	\$	8,600,481	\$	8,450,979	\$	35,922,414	\$	34,980,470		

A portion of the City's net position, \$274,590 or 1 percent, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position, \$4,798,773 or 13 percent, may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligation to citizens and creditors.

Governmental activities total assets experienced an increase primarily related to an increase in capital assets net of accumulated depreciation in the current year. Governmental activities total liabilities increased mainly as a result of increases in the liability related to the City's pension plan.

Business-Type activities total assets experienced a small increase primarily related to an increase in capital assets net of accumulated depreciation in the current year. This increase was offset by decreases in cash. Business-Type activities total liabilities decreased mainly as a result of decreases in accounts payable related to timing of expenditures at year end and decreases in unearned revenue as that revenue was recognized in the current year.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

#### **Statement of Activities**

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

	Govern	ımental	Business-	Гуре		
	Acti	vities	Activiti	es	To	tal
	2023	2022	2023	2023 2022		2022
Revenues				_		
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 1,010,199	\$ 799,778	\$ 1,949,533 \$	1,771,674	\$ 2,959,732	\$ 2,571,452
Operating grants and contributions	238,766	253,785	90,102	60,250	328,868	314,035
Capital grants and contributions	337,500	328,973	-	-	337,500	328,973
General revenues:						
Property taxes	3,704,471	3,328,178	-	-	3,704,471	3,328,178
Sales taxes	1,583,741	1,496,903	-	-	1,583,741	1,496,903
Franchise fees and local taxes	278,412	270,791	-	-	278,412	270,791
Investment earnings	315,904	52,197	123,158	15,291	439,062	67,488
Other revenues	517,567	308,355	12,278	62,862	529,845	371,217
<b>Total Revenues</b>	7,986,560	6,838,960	2,175,071	1,910,077	10,161,631	8,749,037
Expenses						
General government	1,298,397	2,278,239	-	-	1,298,397	2,278,239
Public safety	3,573,816	2,588,754	-	-	3,573,816	2,588,754
Public works	1,288,917	563,766	-	-	1,288,917	563,766
Parks and recreation	1,032,988	979,954	-	-	1,032,988	979,954
Utility	-	· -	2,025,569	1,998,570	2,025,569	1,998,570
Total Expenses	7,194,118	6,410,713	2,025,569	1,998,570	9,219,687	8,409,283
Change in Net Position	792,442	428,247	149,502	(88,493)	941,944	339,754
Beginning net position	26,529,491	26,101,244	8,450,979	8,539,472	34,980,470	34,640,716
<b>Ending Net Position</b>	\$ 27,321,933	\$ 26,529,491	\$ 8,600,481 \$	8,450,979	\$ 35,922,414	\$ 34,980,470

For the year ended September 30, 2023, revenues from governmental activities totaled \$7,986,560, a net increase of \$1,147,600, or 17 percent, compared to the prior year. This increase is primarily related to increases in both property and sales tax revenue due to increases in property valuations and increased consumer activity in the area, respectively.

Expenses for governmental activities increased in comparison to the prior year with a net increase from 2022 of \$783,405, or 12 percent. This increase is mainly due to increases in expenses related to the City's pension plan.

Business-Type activities revenue increased by \$264,994, or 14 percent in comparison to prior year. The main reason for the increase was related to increases in charges for services, as both consumption increased in the current year and there was a slight increase in rates.

Expenses for business-type activities increased slightly in comparison to the prior year with a net increase from 2022 of \$26,999 or roughly 1 percent. This slight increase is mostly related to increases in costs to provide utility service.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

#### 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 \$6,469,934. Of this, \$261,485 is restricted by enabling legislation, \$6,333 is restricted for debt service, \$129,802 is committed for road repairs, \$50,000 is committed for facilities improvements, and \$6,022,314 is unassigned.

At the end of the fiscal year, unassigned fund balance in the general fund was \$6,022,314. The general fund had revenues that exceeded expenditures by \$173,749. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total general fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents approximately 79 percent of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents approximately 84 percent of that same amount.

General fund revenues increased in the current year compared to prior year, primarily due to increases in property taxes as a result of increases in property valuations, as well as increases in sales tax revenue related to increased consumer activity within the City. Investment earnings also increased during the year due to changes in the interest rate environment that provided additional returns on the City's investments. The City had an increase in expenditures related to overall increases in compensation and benefits as there was a budgeted increase in overall salaries, and the City increased its contribution on behalf of employees to the City's pension plan.

The debt service fund had a fund balance of \$6,333 as of year end, an increase of \$1,880, which was a result of delinquent property tax collections during the fiscal year.

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

#### GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Actual general fund revenues were more than budgeted revenues by \$416,682 during the year. This net positive variance is primarily attributable to higher investment earnings than anticipated, as well as additional intergovernmental and sales tax revenue received than anticipated. General fund actual expenditures were more than the final budgeted expenditures by \$334,973 mainly due to capital outlay expenditures exceeding appropriations. Overall, the general fund experienced a net positive variance of \$81,709 in the change in fund balance from the final amended budget in comparison to actual.

#### **CAPITAL ASSETS**

At the end of the year, the City's governmental activities had invested \$23,610,723, net of accumulated depreciation, in a variety of capital assets and infrastructure.

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

#### LONG-TERM DEBT

At the end of the current year, the City had total long-term liabilities of \$3,970,588 that consisted of a net pension and total other postemployment benefits liability and compensated absences. The City has no bonded debt outstanding for fiscal year 2023.

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

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

The City's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2023/2024 budget and tax rate. The City adopted a tax rate of \$.7996 which is a decrease from the prior year tax rate of \$0.8060. The tax rate supports the adopted expenditure budget of \$6,615,011.

#### CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to City of Meadows Place, Texas, One Troyan Drive, Meadows Place, Texas, 77477.

**BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

# STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

**September 30, 2023** 

	Primary Government							
	G	overnmental	Bı	ısiness-Type			$\mathbf{C}$	omponent
		Activities		Activities		Total		Unit
<u>Assets</u>								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	6,483,557	\$	2,449,390	\$	8,932,947	\$	819,831
Receivables, net		760,718		202,238		962,956		81,689
		7,244,275		2,651,628		9,895,903		901,520
Capital assets:								
Nondepreciable		8,296,884		650,226		8,947,110		-
Net depreciable capital assets		15,313,839		6,588,102		21,901,941		
		23,610,723		7,238,328		30,849,051		
Total Assets		30,854,998		9,889,956		40,744,954		901,520
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>								
Deferred outflows - pensions		985,652		_		985,652		_
Deferred outflows - OPEB		19,585		_		19,585		_
		·			. —			
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>		1,005,237		-		1,005,237		
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		455,451		193,769		649,220		3,207
Deposits payable		-		105,100		105,100		· -
Unearned revenue		62,795		990,606		1,053,401		_
		518,246		1,289,475		1,807,721		3,207
Noncurrent liabilities:		<u> </u>						
Long-term liabilities due within one year		70,570		=		70,570		_
Long-term liabilities due in more than one year		3,900,018		-		3,900,018		_
·		3,970,588		-		3,970,588		_
Total Liabilities		4,488,834		1,289,475		5,778,309		3,207
		, ,		, ,				
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> Deferred inflows - OPEB		40.469				40.469		
Deferred inflows - OPEB		49,468		-		49,468		
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>		49,468		-		49,468		
Net Position								
Net investment in capital assets		23,610,723		7,238,328		30,849,051		_
Restricted:		25,010,725		7,230,320		30,047,031		
Enabling legislation		261,485		_		261,485		_
Debt service		13,105		<del>-</del>		13,105		_
Unrestricted		3,436,620		1,362,153		4,798,773		898,313
Total Net Position	\$	27,321,933	\$	8,600,481	\$	35,922,414	\$	898,313
Total Fiet Tosition	4	,,	Ψ	5,550,101	4	22,22,111	Ψ	0,0,010

### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

					Progr	am Revenues		
Functions/Programs		Expenses		Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital rants and ntributions
Primary Government								
<b>Governmental Activities</b>								
General government	\$	1,298,397	\$	142,015	\$	237,484	\$	-
Public safety		3,573,816		677,480		1,282		-
Public works		1,288,917		190,704		_		337,500
Parks and recreation		1,032,988		-		_		-
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>		7,194,118		1,010,199		238,766		337,500
<b>Business-Type Activities</b>								
Utility		2,025,569		1,949,533		90,102		-
<b>Total Business-Type Activities</b>		2,025,569		1,949,533		90,102		_
<b>Total Primary Government</b>	\$	9,219,687	\$	2,959,732	\$	328,868	\$	337,500
Component Unit								
Meadows Place Economic								
Development Corporation	\$	473,651	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Total Component Unit	\$	473,651	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-

#### **General Revenues:**

Taxes

Property taxes

Sales taxes

Franchise fees and local taxes

Investment earnings

Other revenues

**Total General Revenues Change in Net Position** 

Beginning net position

**Ending Net Position** 

### Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

		Prim	nary Governm	ent		_	
		siness-Type Activities		Total		omponent Unit	
\$	(918,898)	\$	-	\$	(918,898)	\$	-
	(2,895,054)		-		(2,895,054)		-
	(760,713)		-		(760,713)		-
	(1,032,988)		-		(1,032,988)		-
	(5,607,653)		-	_	(5,607,653)		-
	(5,607,653)		14,066 14,066 14,066		14,066 14,066 (5,593,587)		- - -
	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		(473,651) (473,651)
	3,704,471		-		3,704,471		_
	1,583,741		-		1,583,741		487,914
	278,412		-		278,412		-
	315,904		123,158		439,062		33,214
	517,567		12,278		529,845		-
	6,400,095		135,436		6,535,531		521,128
	792,442		149,502		941,944		47,477
	26,529,491		8,450,979		34,980,470		850,836
\$	27,321,933	\$	8,600,481	\$	35,922,414	\$	898,313

### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

**September 30, 2023** 

		General	;	Debt Service	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets	Ф	6 455 00 A	Ф	6.222	Ф	6 402 555
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	6,477,224	\$	6,333	\$	6,483,557
Receivables, net	Φ.	753,946	Φ.	6,772	Φ.	760,718
Total Assets	\$	7,231,170	\$	13,105	\$	7,244,275
<u>Liabilities</u>						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	455,451	\$	_	\$	455,451
Unearned revenue	•	62,795	*	_	•	62,795
Total Liabilities		518,246		-		518,246
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Unavailable revenue - liens		157,338				157,338
		91,985		6,772		
Unavailable revenue - property taxes  Total Deferred Inflows of Resources				0,772		98,757
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		249,323				256,095
Fund Balances						
Restricted:						
Enabling legislation		261,485		-		261,485
Debt service		_		6,333		6,333
Committed:						
Road repairs		129,802		_		129,802
Facilities improvements		50,000		_		50,000
Unassigned		6,022,314		-		6,022,314
Total Fund Balances		6,463,601		6,333		6,469,934
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund						
Balances	\$	7,231,170	\$	13,105	\$	7,244,275

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

#### **September 30, 2023**

Total fund balances for governmental funds	\$ 6,469,934
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, are not reported in the governmental funds.	
Capital assets - nondepreciable	8,296,884
Capital assets - net depreciable	15,313,839
Long-term liabilities and deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	
and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) are not due and payable in the current period and,	
therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	
Net pension liability	(3,788,276)
Deferred outflows - pensions	985,652
Total OPEB liability	(103,901)
Deferred outflows - OPEB	19,585
Deferred inflows - OPEB	(49,468)
Noncurrent compensated absences due within one year	(70,570)
Noncurrent compensated absences due in more than one year	(7,841)
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period	
expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.	256,095
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 27,321,933

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

	_	General	<u> </u>	Debt Service	G	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues						
Property taxes	9	3,699,	240 \$	1,633	\$	3,700,873
Sales taxes		1,583,	741	-		1,583,741
Franchise fees and local taxes		278,	412	-		278,412
Licenses and permits		142,	015	-		142,015
Fines and forfeitures		520,	142	=		520,142
Intergovernmental		576,	266	-		576,266
Charges for services		190,	704	-		190,704
Investment earnings		315,	657	247		315,904
Other revenue		517,	567	-		517,567
Total Revo	enues	7,823,	744	1,880		7,825,624
<b>Expenditures</b>	_					
Current:						
General government		1,295,	128	-		1,295,128
Public safety		2,785,	594	-		2,785,594
Public works		1,044,	577	-		1,044,577
Parks and recreation		861,	444	-		861,444
Capital outlay		1,663,	252	-		1,663,252
Total Expendi	tures	7,649,	995	-		7,649,995
Net Change in Fund Bal	ances	173,	749	1,880		175,629
Beginning fund balances		6,289,	852	4,453		6,294,305
Ending Fund Bal	ances S	6,463,			\$	6,469,934

### 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, 2023

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

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 175,629
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 purchases	1,972,622
Depreciation expense, net	(1,126,770)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources	
are not reported as revenues in the funds.	160,936
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current	
financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the	
governmental funds. Pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) expenses and the	
amortization of deferred items are accounted for in the Statement of Activities.	
Net change in compensated absences	(7,624)
Net pension liability	(1,540,484)
Deferred outflows - pensions	62,816
Deferred inflows - pensions	1,099,012
Total OPEB liability	43,836
Deferred outflows - OPEB	(7,542)
Deferred inflows - OPEB	(39,989)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 792,442

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND

**September 30, 2023** 

	siness-Type Activities
	Utility
<u>Assets</u>	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,449,390
Receivables, net	 202,238
Total Current Assets	 2,651,628
Noncurrent assets	 
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable	650,226
Depreciable capital assets	18,580,250
Less: accumulated depreciation	(11,992,148)
Total Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	7,238,328
<b>Total Noncurrent Assets</b>	7,238,328
Total Assets	9,889,956
Liabilities	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	193,769
Customer deposits	105,100
Unearned revenue	990,606
Total Liabilities	1,289,475
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	7,238,328
Unrestricted	1,362,153
Total Net Position	\$ 8,600,481
See Notes to Financial Statements.	

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

	siness-Type Activities
	Utility
Operating Revenues	
Charges for services	\$ 1,949,533
Miscellaneous	12,278
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	 1,961,811
Operating Expenses	
Contracted and professional services	462,547
Maintenance	966,583
Supplies and materials	85,404
Depreciation expense	511,035
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	2,025,569
Operating (Loss)	(63,758)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	
Investment income	123,158
Intergovernmental	90,102
<b>Total Nonoperating Revenues</b>	213,260
Change in Net Position	149,502
Beginning net position	 8,450,979
<b>Ending Net Position</b>	\$ 8,600,481

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

	Business-Type Activities	
		Utility
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Cash received for services	\$	1,857,319
Cash paid to suppliers		(1,504,128)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		353,191
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities		
Intergovernmental revenue		90,102
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities		90,102
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Acquistion and construction of capital assets		(1,230,233)
Net Cash (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities		(1,230,233)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Interest on investments		123,158
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities		123,158
Net Cash I Tovided by Investing Activities		123,136
Net (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(663,782)
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	0	3,113,172
<b>Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	\$	2,449,390
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities		
Operating loss	\$	(63,758)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
Depreciation		511,035
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		311,033
(Increase) Decrease in Current Assets:		
Accounts receivable		10,406
Increase (Decrease) in Current Liabilities:		-,
Accounts payable		(19,890)
Unearned revenue		(90,102)
Customer deposts		5,500
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	353,191

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

## I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### A. Reporting Entity

The City of Meadows Place, Texas (the "City") was incorporated November of 1983 under the provisions of the State of Texas (the "State"). The City is an independent political subdivision of the State and a General Law City, governed by a 5-member elected council and a mayor, and is considered a primary government. The City Council is the principal legislative body of the City.

The City provides the following services: general administration, public safety, parks and recreation, maintenance and improvements to streets, public improvements, water and wastewater services, and garbage collection.

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**

#### **Meadows Place Economic Development Corporation**

Meadows Place Economic Development Corporation (EDC) has been included in the reporting entity as a discretely presented component unit. The EDC was created by the City under the Texas Development Corporation Act of 1979 for the purpose of promoting, assisting, and enhancing economic and development activities on behalf of the City. The Board of Directors is appointed by, and serves at, the discretion of City Council. City Council approval is required for annual budgets and bonded debt issuance. In the event of dissolution, all assets of the EDC shall be conveyed to the City. During a prior year, with voter approval, the City converted the EDC from a 4A to a 4B corporation to provide the City greater flexibility in the use of sales tax revenues. The EDC does not qualify as a blended component unit due to services that directly benefit the community rather than the City itself. The EDC does not prepare separate financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

## **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 activities of the primary government and its component unit. *Governmental activities*, which are normally supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external customers for support. Likewise, the *primary government* is reported separately from a certain 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 the business-type activities incorporate data from the City's enterprise fund. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental and proprietary funds.

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

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

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

The City reports the following governmental funds:

The *general fund* is used to account for all financial transactions not properly includable in other funds. The principal sources of 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 parks and recreation. The general fund is always considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

The *debt service fund* is used to account for the payment of interest and principal on all general obligation bonds and other long-term debt of the City. The primary source of revenue for debt service is local property taxes. The debt service fund did not meet the technical criteria to be presented as a major fund; however, due to its significance, the City has elected to present it as a major fund.

The City reports the following enterprise fund:

The *utility fund* is used to account for the operations that provide water and wastewater services, as well as garbage services. These 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 deprecation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis will be financed or recorded primarily through user charges.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

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 transfers in the business-type activities column.

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

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

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

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources* measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under leases are reported as other financing sources.

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

#### 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 purposes of the statement of cash flows, the City's proprietary fund types consider demand deposits and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

#### 2. Investments

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

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

Direct obligations of the U.S. government and the State or their agencies or instrumentalities Fully collateralized certificates of deposit Mutual funds of a specific type Investment pools

#### 3. Receivables

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

#### 4. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, infrastructure has been capitalized retroactively. Infrastructure assets are capitalized if they have an original cost greater than \$2,500 and a useful life over two years. Any other capital assets with a total cost of \$1,000 or more will also be capitalized. 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, engineering fees, and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. The City does not capitalize net interest cost. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the lives of assets are not capitalized.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

Capital assets of the primary government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful years:

•	Estimated
Asset Description	Useful Life
Furniture and equipment	2 to 45 years
Vehicles	5 years
Infrastructure	10 to 45 years
Buildings and improvements	40 years

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

In addition to assets, the statement of net 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 net 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.

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.

#### 6. Compensated Employee Absences

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation, sick, and compensatory time. Vacation time, per City policy, is lost if not taken by September 30. Employees are allowed to earn twelve sick leave days per year. Employees may accumulate up to 72 sick leave days. Upon termination of employment, whether voluntary or involuntary, including retirement, employees receive payment for a maximum of 25 percent of accumulated sick leave days at their base salary in effect at the date of termination. Employees are allowed to earn up to 120 hours of comp-time for overtime hours worked. Upon termination of employment, whether voluntary or involuntary, including retirement, employees receive payment for 50 percent of accumulated comp-time earned at their base salary in effect at the date of termination. Compensatory time is paid out as part of the last pay period of the fiscal year.

All eligible time is accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

#### 7. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental 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. However, the City has no bonded debt outstanding as bonds were paid off in a prior fiscal year.

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.

#### 8. Leases

The City has noncancellable leases to finance the use of various equipment. The City would recognize a liability (the "lease liability") and a right-to-use lease asset (the "lease asset") in the financial statements. The City's leases to report are immaterial to the financial statements as a whole and are not recognized as a lease liability or a lease asset.

#### 9. Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements

The City has noncancellable subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) to finance the use of information technology software. The City would recognize a liability (the "subscription liability") and an intangible, right-to-use subscription asset (the "subscription asset") in the financial statements. The City's SBITAs to report are immaterial to the financial statements as a whole and are not recognized as a subscription liability or a subscription asset.

#### 10. Net Position Flow Assumption

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

## 11. Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

#### 12. Fund Balance Policies

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

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

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

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

#### 13. Estimates

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

## 14. Pensions

For the purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and additions to/deductions from TMRS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TMRS. For this purpose, plan contributions are recognized in the period that compensation is reported for the employee, which is when contributions are legally due. Benefit payments and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

## 15. Other Postemployment Benefits

The City participates in a defined benefit group-term life insurance plan administered 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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

for the upcoming year. Benefit payments are treated as being equal to the employer's yearly contributions for retirees. Benefit payments and refunds are due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Information about the City's OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and OPEB expense is provided by TMRS from reports prepared by their consulting actuary.

#### G. Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

## 1. Program Revenues

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) fines and forfeitures, charges for utility services, garbage services, licenses and permits, and various user fees 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. Property values are determined by the appraisal district. Assessed values are determined as of January 1 of each year. Taxes are levied around October/November. Penalties are assessed if not paid by the following February. Taxes are collected by the Fort Bend County Tax Office on behalf of the City.

## 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 fund is 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 fund includes the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

## II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the general fund and the debt service fund. The original budget is adopted by the City Council prior to the beginning of the year. The legal level of control is the department level. City Council may amend the budget throughout the year. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year. Supplemental budget appropriations were made for the year.

#### A. Expenditures in Excess of Appropriations

For the year ended September 30, 2023, expenditures exceeded appropriations at the legal level of control in the capital outlay line item by \$477,600 in the general fund.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

#### III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

## A. Deposits and Investments

As of September 30, 2023, the City had the following investments:

		Weighted Average
Investment Type	 Value	Maturity (Years)
TexPool	\$ 7,611,084	0.07
Lone Star	 869,666	0.06
Total Fair Value	\$ 8,480,750	
Portfolio weighted average maturity		0.06

As of September 30, 2023, the EDC had the following investments:

		Weighted Average
Investment Type	 Value	Maturity (Years)
TexPool	\$ 809,222	0.07
Total Fair Value	\$ 809,222	
Portfolio weighted average maturity		0.07

*Credit risk.* The City's policy requires that investment pools must be rated no lower than 'AA' or an equivalent rating by at least one nationally recognized rating service. As of September 30, 2023, the City's investments in investment pools were rated 'AAA' and '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. At year end, market values of the City's and EDC's pledged securities and FDIC insurance exceeded bank balances.

Custodial credit risk – investments. For an investment, this is the risk that the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party in the event of the failure of the counterparty. The City's investment policy requires that it will seek to safekeep securities at financial institutions, avoiding physical possession. Further, all trades, where applicable, shall be conducted on a delivery versus payment basis or commercial book entry system as utilized by the Federal Reserve and shall be protected through the use of a third-party custody/safekeeping agent.

## **TexPool**

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

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 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 liquidity.

## **Lone Star**

The Lone Star Investment Pool ("Lone Star") is a public funds investment pool created pursuant to the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code. Lone Star is administered by First Public, a subsidiary of the Texas Association of School Boards, with Standish and American Beacon Advisors managing the investment and reinvestment of Lone Star's assets. State Street Bank provides custody and valuation services to Lone Star. All of the Board of Trustees' eleven members are Lone Star participants by either being employees or elected officials of a participant. Lone Star has established an advisory board composed of both pool members and nonmembers. Lone Star is rated 'AAA' by Standard and Poor's and operated in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. The City is invested in the Government Overnight Fund of Lone Star which seeks to maintain a net asset value of \$1.00. The Government Overnight fund maintains a net asset value of \$1.00.

#### B. Receivables

The following comprise receivable balances at year end:

	General	 Debt Service		Utility		Component Unit
Property taxes	\$ 91,985	\$ 6,772	\$	-	\$	-
Sales taxes	245,067	-		-		81,689
Water and sewer	-	-		172,581		-
Garbage	-	-		35,927		-
Grants	208,565	-		4,730		
Lien	159,669	-		-		-
Other	48,660	-		-		-
Allowance		-		(11,000)		_
Total	\$ 753,946	\$ 6,772	\$	202,238	\$	81,689

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

## C. Capital Assets

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

	Beginning Balance		Increases		(Decreases)			Ending Balance	
Governmental Activities:									
Capital assets not being depreciated:									
Land	\$	7,964,981	\$	-	\$	-	\$	7,964,981	
Construction in progress		897,926		904,389		(1,470,412)		331,903	
Total capital assets not									
being depreciated		8,862,907	_	904,389		(1,470,412)	_	8,296,884	
Other capital assets:									
Buildings and improvements		3,118,425		13,452		-		3,131,877	
Furniture and fixtures		347,905		-		-		347,905	
Machinery and equipment		1,324,712		415,664		-		1,740,376	
Park improvements		1,941,205		218,136		-		2,159,341	
Vehicles		824,589		128,596		-		953,185	
Drainage		291,631		-		-		291,631	
Streets and sidewalks		22,743,573		1,762,797				24,506,370	
Total other capital assets		30,592,040		2,538,645		-		33,130,685	
Less accumulated depreciation for:									
Buildings and improvements		(1,596,850)		(161,517)		-		(1,758,367)	
Furniture and fixtures		(263,360)		(16,253)		-		(279,613)	
Machinery and equipment		(869,449)		(144,210)		-		(1,013,659)	
Park improvements		(1,093,434)		(129,377)		-		(1,222,811)	
Vehicles		(510,571)		(133,280)		-		(643,851)	
Drainage		(84,415)		(17,605)		-		(102,020)	
Streets and sidewalks		(12,271,997)		(524,528)		-		(12,796,525)	
Total accumulated depreciation		(16,690,076)		(1,126,770)				(17,816,846)	
Other capital assets, net		13,901,964		1,411,875		-		15,313,839	
Governmental Activities									
Capital Assets, Net	\$	22,764,871	\$	2,316,264	\$	(1,470,412)	\$	23,610,723	

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government	\$ 210,706
Public safety	705,921
Public works	82,705
Parks and recreation	 127,438
<b>Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense</b>	\$ 1,126,770

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

A summary of changes in the business-type activity capital assets at year-end as follows:

	Beginning Balance		Increases		(Decre	96e6)	Ending Balance		
Business-Type Activities:	Dan	ance		ner cases	(Deere	ascsj		Daranee	
Capital assets not being depreciated:									
Land	\$	429,185	\$	_	\$	_	\$	429,185	
Construction in progress	Ψ	60,250	Ψ	160,791	Ψ	_	Ψ	221,041	
Total capital assets not		00,230		100,751				221,011	
being depreciated		489,435		160,791				650,226	
Other capital assets:									
Buildings and improvements		21,434		-		-		21,434	
Furniture and fixtures		7,330		-		-		7,330	
Machinery and equipment	1,	273,139		79,323		-		1,352,462	
Other assets		42,964		-		-		42,964	
Water system	4,	020,772		968,977		-		4,989,749	
Wastewater system	9,	452,249		21,142		-		9,473,391	
Drainage	2,	680,405		-		-		2,680,405	
Streets and sidewalks		12,515		<u> </u>		_		12,515	
Total other capital assets	17,	510,808		1,069,442				18,580,250	
Less accumulated depreciation for:									
Buildings and improvements		(6,229)		(520)		-		(6,749)	
Furniture and fixtures		(7,330)		-		-		(7,330)	
Machinery and equipment	(	398,480)		(96,234)		-		(494,714)	
Other assets		(30,268)		(3,760)		-		(34,028)	
Water system	(2,	930,067)		(174,489)		-		(3,104,556)	
Wastewater system	(5,	685,674)		(197,152)		-		(5,882,826)	
Drainage	(2,	411,654)		(38,046)		-		(2,449,700)	
Streets and sidewalks		(11,411)		(834)		_		(12,245)	
Total accumulated depreciation	(11,	481,113)		(511,035)		_		(11,992,148)	
Other capital assets, net	6,	029,695		558,407				6,588,102	
<b>Business-Type Activities</b>									
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 6,	519,130	\$	719,198	\$		\$	7,238,328	

## D. Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of changes in the City's total governmental long-term liabilities for the year ended September 30, 2023.

	Beginning Balance	 Additions	 Reductions	 Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:	_	 _			
Compensated absences	\$ 70,787	\$ 98,965	\$ (91,341)	\$ 78,411	\$ 70,570
Net pension liability	2,247,792	1,540,484	-	3,788,276	-
Total OPEB liability	147,737	 -	 (43,836)	 103,901	 
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	\$ 2,466,316	\$ 1,639,449	\$ (135,177)	\$ 3,970,588	\$ 70,570

**Long-Term Debt Due in More Than One Year** \$ 3,900,018

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. In general, the City uses the general fund to liquidate governmental long-term liabilities. The City is not obligated in any manner for special assessment debt.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

#### 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 which 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 which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

The City is not currently a party to any outstanding litigation or lawsuits.

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.

#### C. Pension Plan

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

## Plan Description

The City participates as one of 909 plans in the defined benefit cash-balance plan administered by TMRS. TMRS is a statewide public retirement plan created by the State and administered in accordance with the Texas Government Code, Title 8, Subtitle G (the "TMRS Act") as an agent multiple-employer retirement system for municipal employees of Texas participating cities. The TMRS Act places the general administration and management of TMRS with a six-member, Governor-appointed Board of Trustees (the "Board"); however, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State. TMRS issues a publicly available annual comprehensive financial report that can be obtained at tmrs.com.

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

## Benefits Provided

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

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

At retirement, the member's benefit is calculated based on the sum of the member's contributions, with interest, and the City-financed monetary credits, with interest, and their age at retirement and other actuarial factors. The retiring member may select one of seven monthly payment options. Members may also choose to receive a portion of their benefit as a lump sum distribution in an amount equal to 12, 24, or 36 monthly payments, which cannot exceed 75% of the total member contributions and interest.

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

_	2023	2022
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%	100%
Annuity increase (to retirees)	70% of CPI	70% of CPI

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

At the December 31, 2022 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees entitled to, but not yet receiving, benefits	37
Active employees	35
Total	97

#### Contributions

Member contribution rates in TMRS are either 5%, 6%, or 7% of the member's total compensation, 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 actuarial cost method. The City's contribution rate is based on the liabilities created from the benefit plan options selected by the City and any changes in benefits or actual experience over time.

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 11.03% and 11.97% in calendar years 2022 and 2023, respectively. The City's contributions to TMRS for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023 were \$313,933, which were equal to the required contributions.

## Net Pension Liability

The City's Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2022 and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the NPL was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

#### **Actuarial Assumptions**

The TPL in the December 31, 2022 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 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 4-year set-forward for males and a 3-year set-forward for females. In addition, a 3.5% and 3.0% minimum mortality rate is applied for males and females, respectively, to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements subject to the floor.

The actuarial assumptions were developed primarily from the actuarial investigation of the experience of TMRS over the 4-year period from December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2018. The assumptions were adopted in 2019 and first used in the December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation. The postretirement mortality assumption for 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 building-block 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 (aggressive). In determining their best estimate of a recommended investment return assumption under the various alternative asset allocation portfolios, TMRS' actuary focused on the area between (1) arithmetic mean (aggressive) without an adjustment for time (conservative) and (2) the geometric mean (aggressive) without an adjustment for time (conservative) and (2) the geometric mean (conservative) with an adjustment for time (aggressive).

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
	8	
Global equity	35.00%	7.70%
Core fixed income	6.00%	4.90%
Non-core fixed income	20.00%	8.70%
Other public and private markets	12.00%	8.10%
Real estate	12.00%	5.80%
Hedge funds	5.00%	6.90%
Private equity	10.00%	11.80%
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 TMRS fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TPL.

## Changes in the Net Pension Liability

	Increase (Decrease)								
	To	tal Pension	Plan			No	et Pension		
		Liability	Fic	luciary	Net		Liability		
		(A)	Position (B)			(A) - (B)			
Changes for the year:									
Service cost	\$	413,200	\$		-	\$	413,200		
Interest		754,810			-		754,810		
Difference between expected and actual experience		156,645			-		156,645		
Contributions - employer		-		266	,286		(266,286)		
Contributions - employee		-		168	,949		(168,949)		
Net investment income		-		(652	,155)		652,155		
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee									
contributions		(423,844)		(423	,844)		-		
Administrative expense		-		(5	,647)		5,647		
Other changes		-		6	,738		(6,738)		
Net Changes		900,811		(639	,673)		1,540,484		
Balance at December 31, 2021		11,187,697		8,939	,905		2,247,792		
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	12,088,508	\$	8,300	,232	\$	3,788,276		

#### 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:

	1%	<b>Decrease</b>			1% Increa			
	in	Discount	Dis	scount Rate	in	Discount		
	Rate (5.75%)			(6.75%)	Ra	te (7.75%)		
City's Net Pension Liability	\$	5,438,072	\$	3,788,276	\$	2,434,935		

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

## Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

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

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023, the City recognized pension expense of \$394,525.

At September 30, 2023, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		Deferred utflows of		erred ows of
	R	esources	Reso	urces
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$	183,141	\$	-
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings		566,174		-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		236,337		-
Total	\$	985,652	\$	

\$236,337 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, 2024.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	Pension				
September 30	Expense				
2024	\$	139,814			
2025		196,707			
2026		161,675			
2027		251,119			
Total	\$	749,315			

#### **D.** Other Postemployment Benefits

#### TMRS – Supplemental Death Benefit (SDBF)

## 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

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).

## **Benefits Provided**

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, 2022 is summarized below:

Inactive employees entitled to, but not yet receiving, benefits	9
Active employees	35
Total	62

## Total OPEB Liability

The City's total OPEB liability of \$103,901 was measured as of December 31, 2022 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

## **Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs**

The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

Inflation 2.50%

Salary increases 3.50% to 11.50% including inflation

Discount rate 4.05%\*
Retirees' share of benefit-related costs Zero

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

reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 68.

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

fully generational basis with scale UMP.

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

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

a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality

improvements subject to the floor.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2018. Due to the higher mortality rates associated with the global pandemic, the TMRS Board adopted changes to the assumptions and methodology used for calculating 2024 rates as determined in the December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022 actuarial valuations, respectively.

## Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB Liability			
Changes for the year:	•			
Service cost	\$	9,413		
Interest		2,785		
Difference between expected and actual				
experience		1,526		
Changes of assumptions		(55,388)		
Benefit payments		(2,172)		
Net Changes		(43,836)		
Beginning balance		147,737		
Ending Balance	\$	103,901		

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

The discount rate increased from 1.84% as of December 31, 2024 to 4.05% as of December 31, 2022. 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.

<sup>\*</sup> The discount rate is based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2022.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

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

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

	1% Decrease	1% Increase			
	in Discount	in Discount			
	Rate	Rate			
	(3.05%)	(4.05%)	(5.05%)		
City's Total OPEB Liability	\$ 124,984	\$ 103,901	\$ 87,578		

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

For the year ended September 30, 2023, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$6,500. The City reported deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

		eferred atflows of		Deferred Inflows of		
	Re	sources	R	esources		
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$	1,926	\$	(5,247)		
Changes in actuarial assumptions		15,487		(44,221)		
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		2,172				
Total	\$	19,585	\$	(49,468)		

\$2,172 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, 2024. Amounts reported as deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended		
September 30	OPI	EB Expense
2024	\$	(3,488)
2025		(6,656)
2026		(11,485)
2027		(10,426)
Total	\$	(32,055)

#### E. Deferred Compensation Plan

The City offers its employees a deferred compensation plan (the "Plan") created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The Plan, available to all City employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. The Plan's trust arrangements are established to protect deferred compensation amounts of employees under the Plan from any other use than intended under the Plan (eventual payment to employees deferring the compensation) in accordance with federal tax laws. Amounts of compensation deferred by employees under Plan provisions are disbursed monthly by the City to a third-party administrator. The third-party administrator handles all funds in the Plan and makes investment decisions and disburses funds to employees in accordance with Plan provisions.

At the year end the employees contributed the amount of \$66,573.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

#### F. Contracts

Summaries of the City's significant contracts are as follows:

#### **City of Houston**

The Meadows Municipal Utility District (MUD), which was dissolved and added to City operations in 1993, had contracted with the City of Houston in a prior year for the use of capacity in the MUD's sewage treatment plant (the "Plant"). Under the terms of the contract (which has been continued with the City), the City operates and owns the Plant and charges the City of Houston for a proportionate share of the Plant's operating costs. The City of Houston's contracted plant capacity is 67,500 gallons per day for 180 connections which represents approximately 4.5% of total plant capacity. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023, the City received \$50,016 from the City of Houston for its proportionate share of the Plant's operating costs.

## Fort Bend County Water Control and Improvement District No. 2

On May 19, 2008, the City entered into an agreement (the "Agreement") with Fort Bend County Water Control and Improvement District No. 2 (the "District") for participation in a groundwater reduction plan (the "Plan"). The Agreement was effective as of January 1, 2008. The District has an existing surface water supply contract with the Gulf Coast Water Authority, which owns a site for a surface water treatment plant and is developing a regional groundwater reduction plan to meet the regulatory plan requirement of the Fort Bend County Subsidence District (the "Subsidence District"). The District includes the City in the Plan.

The District is developing the Plan for the benefit of the participants and shall act as the administrator in implementing the Plan and maintaining the surface water fund. The surface water fund is a separate account owned and administered by the District for the benefit of the participants and shall only be used to pay costs associated with the Plan and its implementation and the issuance and payment of any bonds. The District will be responsible for designing the Plan to meet the requirements of the Subsidence District. The District includes the City as a participant in the Plan and will include the pumpage from permitted wells owned by the City in their request for the Subsidence District's certification of the Plan.

The City will pay the District a monthly pumpage fee for all groundwater pumped by the City from its permitted wells and for all water supplied to the City by the District. The pumpage fee at fiscal year end is \$2.00 per 1,000 gallons. A groundwater credit is applied on a monthly basis and deducted from the monthly pumpage fee. As of year end, the groundwater credit is \$0.45 per 1,000 gallons. During the current fiscal year, the City recorded \$266,333 in pumpage fees.

The City paid an equalization fee on a monthly basis as a unit charge of \$0.20 per 1,000 gallons of groundwater pumped by the City from a permitted well and/or for water supplied to the City by the District until the City's equalization fee payments totaled \$328,054, plus interest calculated at 4.44% per year. The equalization fee was the City's pro rata share of the District's historical costs incurred prior to the effective date of the Agreement for the procurement of a surface water supply, a plant site, and feasibility studies, and preparation of the Plan. During a prior fiscal year, this equalization fee was paid in full.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

#### Fort Bend County Mobility Bond Project

On June 22, 2021, the City entered into an interlocal agreement (the "Agreement") with Fort Bend County (the "County") and the City of Stafford for the Mobility Bond Project Fort Bend Project No. 20211 (the "Project") for the construction of a bike trail and sidewalk improvements that will enhance the bicycle and pedestrian traffic circulation in the service area.

The County will provide the funding for eligible Project costs to the City. The County agrees to pay the City an amount equal to the lesser of 80% of eligible Project costs or \$2,900,000.

The funding of the remaining 20% will be split between the City and the City of Stafford. The City of Stafford will advance an amount equal to 20% of the amount budgeted for construction of the Project within the City limits up to a maximum amount of \$230,000. The City will be responsible for the remaining Project costs, which is currently budgeted for \$495,000.

#### G. Fund Balance

As of September 30, 2023, the City had \$261,485 restricted for enabling legislation as follows:

Restricted for:	
Drug task force	\$ 7,103
Disposed cash	1,211
Right of way	114,164
School crossing	14,162
Child safety	50,464
Court technology	10,946
Building security	17,865
Truancy prevention	39,128
Municipal jury	746
Opiod abatement	 5,696
Total Restricted for Enabling Legislation	\$ 261,485

On September 30, 2023 the City had \$129,802 in committed fund balance for the Road Use Fee Reserve. A monthly fee of \$10 is included in the monthly billing for services to residents and businesses within the City's limit. This fund was created by the City to provide funding to repair roadways within the City limits. During the current year, the City collected \$191,342 from the monthly fee. The City expended \$181,150 during the current year for these repairs. The City also has \$50,000 committed for facilities improvements.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

	_	Budgeted Amounts			Actual Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
		Original Final Budget Budget						
Revenues								_
Property taxes	\$	, ,	\$	3,714,901	\$	3,699,240	\$	(15,661)
Sales taxes		1,515,000		1,515,000		1,583,741		68,741
Franchise fees and local taxes		265,000		265,000		278,412		13,412
Licenses and permits		125,000		125,000		142,015		17,015
Fines and forfeitures		450,000		450,000		520,142		70,142
Intergovernmental		187,500		487,500		576,266		88,766
Charges for services		189,000		189,000		190,704		1,704
Investment earnings		5,000		205,000		315,657		110,657
Other revenue		213,000		455,661		517,567		61,906
	evenues _	6,664,401		7,407,062		7,823,744		416,682
<b>Expenditures</b>								
Current:								
General government								
General government		1,279,134		1,279,134		1,256,602		22,532
Council		40,886		40,886		38,526		2,360
Total general gov	ernment	1,320,020		1,320,020		1,295,128		24,892
Public safety		_		_				
Police		2,550,687		2,596,872		2,512,361		84,511
Municipal court		279,533		279,533		273,233		6,300
Total pub	ic safety	2,830,220		2,876,405		2,785,594		90,811
Public works		987,702		1,059,612		1,044,577		15,035
Parks and recreation		861,283		873,333		861,444		11,889
Capital outlay		665,176		1,185,652		1,663,252		(477,600) *
Total Expe	nditures	6,664,401		7,315,022		7,649,995		(334,973)
Net Change in Fund	Balance <u>\$</u>	-	\$	92,040		173,749	\$	81,709
Beginning fund balance						6,289,852		
Ending Fund	Balance				\$	6,463,601		

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

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

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

## TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

	Measurement Year*							
		2014		2015		2016		2017
<b>Total Pension Liability</b>		_		_		_		_
Service cost	\$	211,979	\$	227,586	\$	264,811	\$	268,764
Interest (on the total pension liability)		463,068		470,575		487,855		524,412
Difference between expected and actual								
experience		(276,563)		12,405		55,957		129,289
Change in assumptions		-		56,198		-		-
Benefit payments, including refunds of								
employee contributions		(281,922)		(316,155)		(244,634)		(293,393)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability		116,562		450,609		563,989		629,072
Beginning total pension liability		6,650,225		6,766,787		7,217,396		7,781,385
<b>Ending Total Pension Liability</b>	\$	6,766,787	\$	7,217,396	\$	7,781,385	\$	8,410,457
Plan Fiduciary Net Position								
Contributions - employer	\$	94,011	\$	103,216	\$	91,630	\$	131,403
Contributions - employee		87,986		95,912		106,902		109,763
Net investment income		316,172		8,468		380,106		824,725
Benefit payments, including refunds of								
employee contributions		(281,922)		(316,155)		(244,634)		(293,393)
Administrative expense		(3,301)		(5,158)		(4,294)		(4,277)
Other		(271)		(254)		(231)		(216)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position		212,675		(113,971)		329,479		768,005
Beginning plan fiduciary net position		5,526,822		5,739,497		5,625,526		5,955,005
<b>Ending Plan Fiduciary Net Position</b>	\$	5,739,497	\$	5,625,526	\$	5,955,005	\$	6,723,010
Net Pension Liability	\$	1,027,290	\$	1,591,870	\$	1,826,380	\$	1,687,447
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a								
Percentage of Total Pension Liability		84.82%		77.94%		76.53%		79.94%
Covered Payroll	\$	1,256,939	\$	1,370,174	\$	1,527,167	\$	1,568,048
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage								
of Covered Payroll		81.73%		116.18%		119.59%		107.61%

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

**Measurement Year\*** 

	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022
¢	279 511	¢	207.024	¢	256 612	\$	262.542	¢	412 200
\$	278,511	\$	297,024	\$	356,612	<b>3</b>	363,542	\$	413,200
	567,474		607,676		653,336		697,775		754,810
	41,016		41,401		66,346		188,772		156,645
	-		61,917		-		-		-
	(285,372)		(315,987)		(406,746)		(436,057)		(423,844)
	601,629		692,031		669,548		814,032		900,811
	8,410,457		9,012,086		9,704,117		10,373,665		11,187,697
\$	9,012,086	\$	9,704,117	\$	10,373,665	\$	11,187,697	\$	12,088,508
\$	144,871	\$	168,878	\$	209,820	\$	221,921	\$	266,286
	113,944		122,376		145,133		146,001		168,949
	(201,229)		1,002,765		566,135		1,038,965		(652,155)
	(285,372)		(315,987)		(406,746)		(436,057)		(423,844)
	(3,892)		(5,670)		(3,666)		(4,810)		(5,647)
	(205)		(169)		(143)		32		6,738
	(231,883)		972,193		510,533		966,052		(639,673)
	6,723,010		6,491,127		7,463,320		7,973,853		8,939,905
\$	6,491,127	\$	7,463,320	\$	7,973,853	\$	8,939,905	\$	8,300,232
\$	2,520,959	\$	2,240,797	\$	2,399,812	\$	2,247,792	\$	3,788,276
	72.03%		76.91%		76.87%		79.91%		68.66%
\$	1,627,768	\$	1,748,226	\$	2,073,327	\$	2,085,726	\$	2,413,554
	154.87%		128.18%		115.75%		107.77%		156.96%

## SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

#### TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

		Fiscal Year							
	2014		2015		2016			2017	
Actuarially determined contribution	\$	94,994	\$	102,244	\$	100,361	\$	128,761	
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution		94,994		102,244		100,361		128,761	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Covered payroll	\$	1,250,535	\$	1,329,535	\$	1,554,311	\$	1,604,907	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		7.60%		7.69%		6.46%		8.02%	

#### **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 23 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:

1) Granted 100% ad hoc USC

2) Granted 70% ad hoc COLA

There were no benefit changes during the year.

Fiscal Year

2018	2019	2020		2021		2022		2023	
\$ 139,093	\$ 162,455	\$	196,202	\$	208,485	\$ 234,783	\$	313,933	
139,093	162,455		196,202		215,801	247,985		313,933	
\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$	(7,316)	\$ (13,202)	\$	-	
\$ 1,582,245	\$ 1,711,428	\$	1,957,586	\$	2,054,108	\$ 2,272,132	\$	2,677,907	
8.79%	9.49%		10.02%		10.51%	10.91%		11.72%	

# SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

# TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

	Measurement Year*						
		2017		2018		2019	2020
Total OPEB Liability							
Service cost	\$	2,979	\$	3,581	\$	3,496	\$ 6,013
Interest (on the total OPEB liability)		3,003		3,087		3,259	3,135
Difference between expected and actual							
experience		-		(4,621)		(1,427)	1,773
Change of assumptions		8,007		(6,913)		20,130	20,614
Benefit payments**		(470)		(488)		(524)	(622)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability		13,519		(5,354)		24,934	 30,913
Beginning total OPEB liability		78,199		91,718		86,364	 111,298
<b>Ending Total OPEB Liability</b>	\$	91,718	\$	86,364	\$	111,298	\$ 142,211
Covered Payroll	\$	1,568,048	\$	1,627,768	\$	1,748,226	\$ 2,073,327
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage							
of Covered Payroll		5.85%		5.31%		6.37%	6.86%

<sup>\*</sup>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:

#### 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*	4.05%
Administrative expenses	All administrative expenses are paid through the PTF
	and accounted for under reporting requirements of GASB Statement No. 68.
Mortality rates - service retirees	2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas mortality tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP.
Mortality rates - disabled retirees	2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables with a 4-year set-forward for males and a 3-year set-forward for females. In addition, a 3.5% and 3.0% minimum mortality rate will be applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled for males and females, respectively. The rates
	members who become disabled for males and females, respectively. The fates

#### 3. Other Information:

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

mortality improvements subject to the floor.

are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future

\*The discount rate was based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2022. There were no change in assumptions is the annual change in the municipal bond index rate.

There were no benefit changes during the year.

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

Measurement	Year*

	2021	2022				
\$	8,343	\$	9,413			
•	2,907	•	2,785			
	(8,420)		1,526			
	4,782		(55,388)			
	(2,086)		(2,172)			
	5,526		(43,836)			
	142,211		147,737			
\$	147,737	\$	103,901			
\$	2,085,726	\$	2,413,554			
	7.08%		4.30%			