City Council

Staff Agenda Report

Agenda Subject : (audit.	Consider approval of Resolution No. 2	2023-04 accepting the FY 2021-2022 annual financial				
Meeting Date:	Financial Considerations: Budgeted annual cost for	Strategic Vision Pillar:				
March 20, 2023	auditor to prepare audit	□ Financial Stability				
		☐ Appearance of City				
	NAT ON ONLA					
	⊠Yes □No □N/A	☐ Infrastructure Improvements/Upgrade				
		□ Building Positive Image				
		☐ Economic Development				
		☐ Educational Excellence				

Agenda Item: 8b.

Background Information: In accordance with Chapter 103 of the Local Government Code, the city's auditor, BrooksWatson & Co, will be presenting the audit report for FY 2021-2022. The audit committee consisting of Mayor Bianco, Council Member John King, and Council Member Mark McGuire met on March 7, 2023 and received detailed information regarding the audit. BrooksWatson & Co. will be present at the council meeting to provide a presentation.

Recommended Action/Motion: Motion to approve Resolution No. 2023-04 accepting the FY 2021-2022 annual financial audit.

Attachments: Resolution

Audit

RESOLUTION NO. 2023-04

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF DALWORTHINGTON GARDENS, TEXAS, ACCEPTING THE FY 2021-2022 ANNUAL FINANCIAL AUDIT

WHEREAS, in accordance with Local Government Code, Chapter 103, the City shall have its records and accounts audited annually and shall have an annual financial statement prepared based on the audit; and

WHEREAS, the City hired BrooksWatson & Co., PLLC to perform said audit; and

WHEREAS, said audit shall be completed and filed in the office of the city secretary within 180 days after the last day of the municipality's fiscal year (by April 1).

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DALWORTHINGTON GARDENS, TEXAS:

- 1. The Dalworthington Gardens City Council accepts the audit as presented by BrooksWatson & Co., PLLC.
- 2. The FY 2021-2022 annual financial audit shall be filed in the office of the city secretary, and shall be attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

PASSED & APPROVED this 20th day of March, 2023.

CITY OF DALWORTHINGTON GARDENS

	Laurie Bianco, Mayor	
ATTEST:	·	
I ola Hazel City Administ	rator/City Secretary	

Dalworthington Gardens, Texas Audit Presentation

September 30, 2022

Presented By: Jon Watson, CPA

March 20, 2023





OVERVIEW OF THE AUDIT PROCESS

Audit Process: 3 stages (Planning, Fieldwork, Conclusion & Reporting)

The audit was performed in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards (GAAS)

>PLANNING

The audit process was a risk-based approach in which we focused our procedures on those areas most susceptible to risk of error or fraud.

>FIELDWORK

Agree balances to underlying reports, and perform testing to assure those balances are materially accurate.

➤ CONCLUSION & REPORTING

➤ Evaluate results. Prepare report and required communications.



COMPONENTS OF THE ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

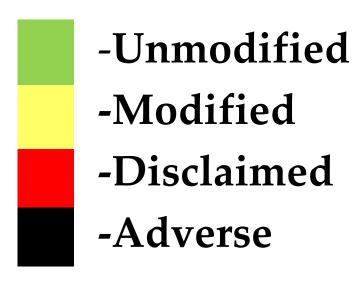
- Introductory section
- Auditor's Opinion
- Management's Discussion and Analysis
- Basic Financial Statements
 - Government-Wide Statements
 - Fund Level Statements
 - Notes to the Financial Statements
- Required Supplementary Information
 - Budget to Actual Schedules
 - Pension Schedules (TMRS)
 - OPEB Schedule
- Other Supplementary Information
 - Nonmajor funds combining schedule
 - Nonmajor special revenue funds budget to actual schedules
- Statistical Section



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

REFERENCE ACFR – PAGE 15

Four possible outcomes



- The City received an unmodified opinion
- Highest level of assurance
- City received GFOA Certificate of Achievement for Excellency in Financial Reporting



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

REFERENCE ACFR – PAGES 21, 46 & 47

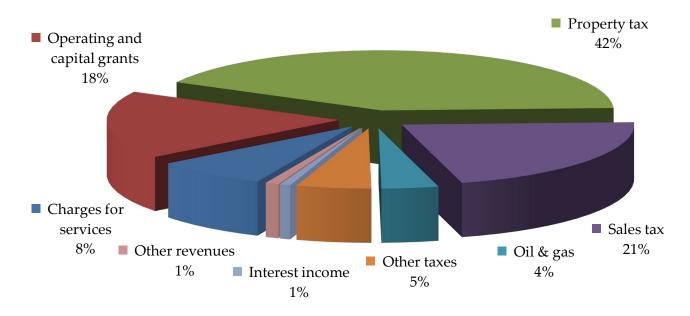
- ❖ Total assets exceeded total liabilities by \$7,333,751.
- The City had an overall increase in net position of \$2,217,600 for the year.
- City's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$5,383,231 an increase of \$909,404.
- ❖ Unassigned fund balance in the general fund was \$2,096,822 or 71% of annual general fund expenditures. It was 52% at the end of the prior year.
- ❖ The current ratio for the proprietary fund (current assets current liabilities) was \$571,345 or 27% of annual expenditures; prior year was \$428,454 or 23%.

BWE

City Revenues – Governmental Activities

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES – YEAR ENDING 9/30/22 - REFERENCE ACFR PAGES 25 & 26

Governmental Activities - Revenues



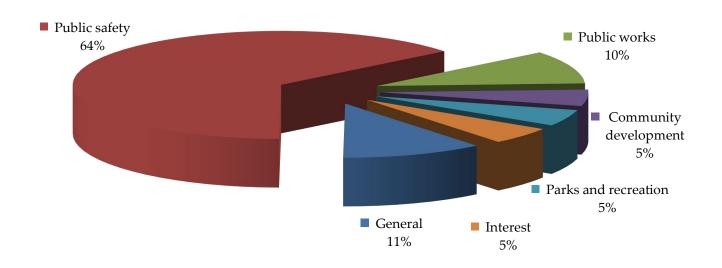
- ❖ Total governmental revenues were \$5,525,694; prior year was \$5,109,762
- Total sales taxes were 21%, \$1,187,935; Prior year was 22%, \$1,115,667.
- Total property taxes were 42%, \$2,296,774; Prior year was 43%, \$2,178,050.
- Charges for services were 8%, \$433,513; Prior year was 9%, \$468,839.
- Oil and gas revenues were 4%, \$218,198; Prior year was 3%, \$149,714.



City Expenses – Governmental Activities

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES – YEAR ENDING 9/30/22 - REFERENCE ACFR PAGES 25 & 27

Governmental Activities - Expenses



- ❖ Total governmental expenses were \$3,623,792; prior year was \$3,671,411.
- The largest expenses were:
 - Public safety at 64%, \$2,324,745; prior year was 67%, \$2,460,294
 - ❖ General government at 11%, \$398,312; prior year was 9%, \$339,178
 - Public works at 10%, \$358,879; prior year was 10%; \$375,022



STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES & CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS – YEAR ENDING 9/30/22 - REFERENCE ACFR PAGES 42 & 43

	General Fund	Debt Service	Parks Recreation Fac. Development	Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues						
Total Revenues	3,854,228	320,117	152,763	10,062	465,091	4,802,261
<u>Expenditures</u>						
Total Expenditures	2,937,573	365,698	150,352	155,464	365,870	3,974,957
Net _	916,655	(45,581)	2,411	(145,402)	99,221	827,304
Total Other Financing						
Sources (Uses)	(27,525)	-	425	90,447	18,753	82,100
Net Change in Fund Balances	889,130	(45,581)	2,836	(54,955)	117,974	909,404
Beginning fund balances	1,900,967	97,914	675,759	1,301,641	497,546	4,473,827
Ending Fund Balances \$	5 (2,790,097)	52,333	\$ 678,595	\$ 1,246,686	\$ 615,520	\$ 5,383,231



SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES & CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE (Budget & Actual)

GENERAL FUND – YEAR ENDING 9/30/22 - REFERENCE ACFR PAGE 87

		Final Budget		Actual		riance with nal Budget
<u>Revenues</u>						
	Total Revenues	\$	3,658,593	\$ 3,854,228	\$	195,635
Expenditures	T-61F Pt		2.407.041	 2.027.572		(550.2(0)
	Total Expenditures		3,496,841	 2,937,573		(559,268)
Revenues Over	(Under) Expenditures		161,752	916,655		754,903
Other Financing Sou	urces (Uses)					
Total Other Fina	nncing Sources (Uses)		(69,197)	(27,525)		41,672
Net Cha	ange in Fund Balance	\$	92,555	889,130	\$	796,575
Beginning fund bala	nce			 1,900,967		
1	Ending Fund Balance			\$ 2,790,097		



STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES & CHANGES IN NET POSITION

PROPRIETARY FUNDS – YEAR ENDING 9/30/22 - REFERENCE ACFR PAGE 47

	Water, Sewer
	& Sanitation
Operating Revenues	
Total Operating Revenues	2,330,511
Operating Expenses	
Total Operating Expenses	2,083,578
Operating Income (Loss)	246,933
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	1,197
Capital contributions	67,568
Transfers (out)	(66,000)
Change in Net Position	249,698
Beginning net position	2,208,219
Ending Net Position	\$ 2,457,917



SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

YEAR ENDING 9/30/22 - REFERENCE ACFR PAGE 90 & 91

		12/31/2021	1	2/31/2020	1	2/31/2019	1	12/31/2018
Total Pension Liability								
Service cost	\$	333,405	\$	336,573	\$	296,220	\$	266,612
Interest		660,632		622,439		578,828		586,613
Differences between expected and actual								
experience, changes in assumptions		255,653		(45,950)		93,996		(608,873)
Benefit payments (including refunds)		(354,474)		(336,841)		(349,415)		(399,577)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability		895,216		576,221		619,629		(155,225)
Total Pension Liability Beginning	\$	9,797,673	\$	9,221,452	\$	8,601,823	\$	8,757,048
Total Pension Liability Ending	\$	10,692,889	\$	9,797,673	\$	9,221,452	\$	8,601,823
Plan Fiduciary Net Position								
Contributions (City + Employees)	\$	558,197	\$	487,108	\$	452,387	\$	435,921
Net investment income	_	1.015,120		538,835		937,288		(186,186)
Benefit payments (including refunds)		(354,474)		(336,841)		(349,415)		(399,577)
Other		(4,659)		(3,619)		(5,450)		(3,783)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position		1,214,184		685,483		1,034,810		(153,625)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position Beginning	\$	7,777,071	\$	7,091,588	\$	6,056,778	\$	6,210,403
Plan Fiduciary Net Position Ending	\$	8,991,255	\$	7,777,071	\$	7,091,588	\$	6,056,778
NET PENSION LIABILITY	7	1,701,634		2,020,602		2,129,864		2,545,045

[❖] The City's current funded ratio is 84.09%. Prior year was 79.38%. Average funding level for 2020 was 75.1% per a study by NCPERS.



The City's contribution rates for three years (2022—2020) were 21.38%, 23.37%, 21.12%

CONCLUSION Other Reports and Questions

Presented By: Jon Watson, CPA

March 20, 2023









ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

of the

City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

Issued By
Finance Department
Kay Day, Finance Director
Doreen Summerall, Finance Assistant



City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas

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City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas

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March 7, 2023

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of the Governing Council and Citizens of the City of Dalworthington Gardens,

We are pleased to submit the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas for the year ended September 30, 2022. The purpose of the report is to provide the Council, staff, our citizens, bondholders and other interested parties with detailed information reflecting the City's financial condition.

The responsibility for the accuracy and reliability of the data, as well as completeness and fairness of this report, including all disclosures, rests with the City. To the best of our knowledge and belief the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects, and is organized in a manner designed to fairly present the financial position and results of operations of the City as measured by the financial activity of its various funds. We also believe that all disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain the maximum understanding of the City's financial affairs have been included.

State Law requires the City's basic financial statements to be audited by an independent certified public accountant. The goal of the independent audit is to provide reasonable assurances that the financial statements of the City of Dalworthington Gardens for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022 are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

BrooksWatson & Co., Certified Public Accountants, performed the required audit and have issued an unmodified ("clean") opinion on the City of Dalworthington Garden's financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2022. The independent auditor's report is included in the financial section of this report.



THE REPORT

This Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) is presented in three sections: introductory, financial, and statistical. The introductory section includes this transmittal letter, listing of principal City Officials, an organizational chart of the City, certificate of achievement in financial reporting, and a City map.

The financial section includes the independent auditor's report on the basic financial statements, a Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A), as well as the basic financial statements and combining individual fund statements and schedules. The MD&A is a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements. This letter of transmittal is designed to complement and should be read in conjunction with the MD&A. The City's MD&A can be found immediately following the independent auditor's report. The financial section is prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and other professional associations, as applicable.

The statistical section consists of a number of tables that contain data primarily compiled from City records and financial statements from the last ten years. The tables in the statistical section include revenues, expenditures, operations, and other information related to the activities of the City.

PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

The community was established in 1934 as a subsistence homestead project during the Great Depression under the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act as part of the Subsistence Homesteads Division. The purpose of the homestead program was to help families attain a better standard of living through a combination of part-time industrial employment and subsistence agriculture. Dalworthington Gardens was one of five such projects located in Texas. Its inclusion in the group was at the suggestion of Eleanor Roosevelt, who happened upon the area while visiting the Fort Worth family of a friend of President Roosevelt's son Elliot. Of the five sites selected for this program, Dalworthington "colony" as it was originally called, is the only one still in existence today. Since it has been in constant operation from its inception, it maintains its original zoning regulations, which allow subsistence farming and livestock on any lots over one-half acre that remain owned and occupied from the time the zoning was first put into effect. Thus, one can see small, older frame homes with livestock on their lot, near and even adjacent to large modern homes with values in excess of one million dollars.



The community's name is a portmanteau of the names of the three anchor cities of the Metroplex: *Dal* as Fort *Worth*, and Arl*ington*.

The City of Dalworthington Gardens was incorporated July 19, 1949 under the general laws of the State of Texas and operates as a Type A general law municipality with the aldermanic form of government. The legislative authority of the City is vested in a six-member council elected at large (a mayor and five aldermen) for staggered two-year terms on the first Saturday in May. All members serve without compensation. The Mayor and City Council also serve as the board of the Crime Control and Prevention District.

The Mayor and City Council appoint the City Administrator, the Director of Public Safety and the Municipal Court Judge. The Mayor is the Chief Executive Officer of the City and is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the City.

The city is predominately a residential community of approximately 1.84 square miles, which is the combined land area of 1.8 square miles and water area of .04 square miles. The City is located in east central Tarrant County, between I-30 and I-20, which are major interstate links between Dallas and Fort Worth. It is part of the "Metroplex" of North Central Texas, which includes the cities of Dallas and Fort Worth. The City of Dalworthington Gardens is bordered to the north by the Town of Pantego, both of which are surrounded by the City of Arlington. The City lies approximately 11.5 miles from downtown Fort Worth, 25.1 miles from downtown Dallas, and 21 miles from Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport.

The City provides a full range of services including public safety (police, fire and emergency medical services), municipal court, construction and maintenance of streets, parks and recreation, planning and zoning, economic development, and general administrative services. In addition to general governmental activities, the City provides water, sewer, and sanitation services. Tarrant Regional Water District (TRWD) provides water to the City of Fort Worth and the City of Arlington who, in turn, provides water to the City of Dalworthington Gardens. Sewage treatment is provided by the City of Arlington, Republic Services provides sanitation collection, and HHW Solutions provides household hazardous waste collection.

There are no colleges or universities present in the City. However, University of Texas at Arlington (UTA) is very close to the City. The City is also served by the Tarrant County College District which has campuses located in the surrounding cities. The City lies within the Arlington Independent School District (AISD) and is served by Key Elementary School, Gunn Junior High School, and Arlington High School. In addition to the AISD public schools, the city



has two private schools, Arlington Classic Academy and The Montessori Academy. There are numerous private schools in the neighboring towns of Pantego and Arlington.

In Texas, school district boundaries do not always follow city and county boundaries because all aspects of the school district government apparatus, including school district boundaries, are separated from the city and county government. In the cases of Dalworthington Gardens, no Independent School District was ever established. The proximity of the already established Arlington ISD led to the entirety of the Dalworthington Gardens being served by the AISD since the middle of the 20th century.

ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AND BUDGETARY CONTROL

The City's accounting records for general governmental operation are maintained on a modified accrual basis with the revenues being recorded when available and measurable and expenditures being recorded when the services or goods are received and the liabilities are incurred. Accounting records for the City's proprietary activities are maintained on the accrual basis.

In developing and evaluating the City's accounting system, consideration is given to the adequacy of the internal accounting controls as deemed appropriate by the City. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute assurance regarding the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of the control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and the evaluation of cost and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. We believe the City's internal control structure is adequate to safeguard assets and provide reasonable assurance of proper recording of financial transactions.

In addition to the system of internal controls, the City maintains budgetary controls. The objective of these budgetary controls is to ensure compliance of legal provisions embodied in the annual appropriated budget adopted by the City Council. Budgetary controls are exercised at the departmental level. If necessary, the original adopted budget is amended throughout the year.



LOCAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK

The City of Dalworthington Gardens is located in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metro Area. The primary revenue source for the city is derived from Ad-Valorem (property) taxes. Property assessed values, not including exemptions, have increased 27.6% between fiscal year 2013 to 2022, with assessed values including exemptions increasing 21% during the same time period.

Texas Service Sector Outlook Survey

According to the Texas Business Outlook Survey (TBOS) published January 31, 2023, activity in the Texas service sector resumed in January. The revenue index, a key measure of state service sector conditions, increased from 4.3 to 4.9, suggesting a pickup in activity growth.

Labor market indicators indicated greater employment growth and stable workweeks. The employment index rose from 5.3 to 10.5, while the part-time employment index increased by three points to 1.2. The hours worked index improved from -1.8 to 0.9.

The views of broader business conditions continued to deteriorate in January, though pessimism declined. The general business activity index posted an eighth consecutive negative reading but went up six points to -15.0. The company outlook index also improved from -11.0 to -8.3, while the outlook doubt index stayed elevated at 20.0, above its series average of 13.4.

Wage and price pressures remained elevated in January, though there was some moderation in input price growth. The input prices index declined from 43.4 to 38.8, while the selling prices index remained unchanged at 18.9. The wages and benefits index rose two points to 21.7, still higher relative to its average reading of 15.7.

Business respondents' expectations regarding future business activity were diverse in January. The future general business activity index continued to be negative, though it improved nine points to -4.4. The future revenue index continued to be positive, increasing seven points to 39.4. Other future service sector activity indexes such as employment and capital expenditures also improved, suggesting confidence for growth this year.



Texas Retail Sector Outlook Survey

Retail sales activity continued to decline in January, according to business executives responding to the survey. The sales index, a key measure of state retail activity, improved 9 points to -3.0, suggesting sales decreased at a much slower pace than in December. Retailers' inventories continued to increase but at a slower pace than last month, with the index falling 11 points to 3.2.

Retail labor market indicators indicated higher employment and shorter workweeks in January. The employment index improved from -.07 to 2.0, indicating a slight increase in employment growth. The part-time employment index improved from -5.2 to -1.1. The hours worked index increased five pionts to -6.1.

Retailers' visions of broader business conditions continued deteriorate in January as both the general business activity and company outlook indexes stayed deep in negative terriory. The general business activity index increased from -32.6 to -19.6, while the company outlook index decreased slightly to -14.5. The outlook uncertainty index fell 12 points from 17.6 to 5.7.

Retail price pressures were mixed, while wage growth increased in January. The input prices index decreased from 35.3 to 33.3, but the selling prices index rose from 16.4 to 23.4. The wages and benefits index increased from 18.1 to 26.8.

Expectations for future retail growth were diverse in January. The future general business activity index stayed negative, although improved from -30.0 to -17.0, while the future sales index declined from 6.8 to 1.8. Other indexes of future retail activity, such as employment and capital expenditures advanced further positive, indicating expectations for growth in retail activity later in the year.

LONG-TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MAJOR INITIATIVES

The City's Unassigned Fund balance in the general fund at year end was 71% of total general fund expenditures, which is an increase of 19% over prior year's 52%. A portion of this increase Is due to public safety employment vacancies. The City Council has set policy guidelines for reserve balances, which is 90 days of the annual general fund budgeted expenditures, or 25%. The Council has set a goal to achieve a target reserve balance of 180 days, 50%.



For financial stability, the City of Dalworthington Garden's strategic plan envisions covering operations without gas revenue, investing in repair & renewing/replacing infrastructure with cash, preferably with a means that does not raise the tax rate, and increasing cash reserves to six months of operations, with a goal of maintaining this reserve level.

For capital and infrastructure improvements, the City of Dalworthington Garden's goals are to maintain a reserve account to fund long term infrastructure needs and to find a way to maintain Pappy Elkins Lake. The City funds a street repair reserve with a quarter cent sales tax, approved by voters in 2018, to be used for street infrastructure. The City is continuing the process of creating capital improvement plans for all city infrastructure needs to include streets, water, and sewer.

Other major goals for the City include educational excellence by partnering with existing schools; improving the appearance of the city through beautification and being an award-winning city; maintaining operational excellence through all departments; and multiple economic development initiatives. The City currently has a large focus on economic development and has created goals for promoting planned development areas that need improvement, funding various economic development opportunities, entertaining incentive programs for businesses, revitalization of the northern business area of the city, continuing business outreach, and exploring opportunities for unique retail. The City is nearing completion of a review of the City Comprehensive Plan which will create land use planning for the City's future.

RELEVANT FINANCIAL POLICIES

The City of Dalworthington Gardens has adopted a comprehensive set of financial policies. The City of Dalworthington Gardens has a policy that requires the adoption of a balanced annual operating budget (i.e., estimated recurring revenues equal to or in excess of recurring expenditures). In addition, non-recurring or depleting revenue sources, such as a one-time revenue remittance of fund balance in excess of policy can only be budgeted/used to fund non-recurring expenditures, such as capital purchases or capital improvement projects and must be approved by Council. This will ensure that recurring expenditures are not funded by non-recurring sources.



AWARDS and ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Dalworthington Gardens for its annual comprehensive financial report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021. This was the 2nd consecutive year that the government has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized annual comprehensive financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current annual comprehensive financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

The preparation of this report could not be accomplished without the dedicated services of the City's staff. We wish to thank all City of Dalworthington Gardens departments for their assistance in providing the data necessary to prepare this report. Credit also is due to the Mayor and the Council for their unfailing support for maintaining the highest standards in professionalism in the management of the City of Dalworthington Gardens' finances.

Respectfully submitted,

Lola Hazel

City Administrator

Lola Hazel

Kay Day

Finance Director



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

City of Dalworthington Gardens Texas

For its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

September 30, 2021

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO



CITY OF DALWORTHINGTON GARDENS, TEXAS LIST OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

GOVERNING BODY Elected Officials

Mayor Laurie Bianco
Alderman Place 1 John King
Alderman Place 2 Steve Lafferty
Alderman Place 3 Cathy Stein
Alderman Place 4/Mayor Pro-Tem Ed Motley
Alderman Place 5 Mark McGuire

ADMINISTRATION City Officials

City Administrator/Secretary

Director of Public Safety

Director of Finance

Municipal Court Administrator

Public Works Director

Building Official

Cola Hazel

Greg Petty

Kay Day

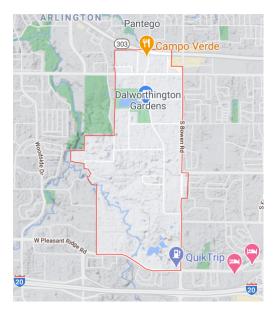
Sandra Ma

Gary Parker, Jr.

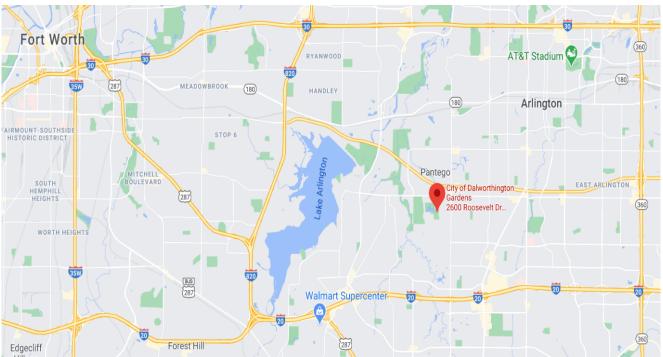
Gary Harsley



CITY OF DALWORTHINGTON GARDENS CITY MAPS









INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas, as of September 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas 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.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The City's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the 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 one year after the date that the financial statements are issued.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 GAAS 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 GAAS, 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.



Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note V.E. to the financial statements, due to the adoption of GASB 87 Leases, the City restated beginning net position for governmental activities. Our opinion is not modified with respect to these matters.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, schedule of changes in net pension liability and related ratios, schedule of employer contributions to pension plan, schedule of changes in other postemployment benefits liability and related ratios, and general fund and parks and recreation facility development fund budgetary comparisons information be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

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

This accompanying supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other



records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the accompanying supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

BrooksWatson & Co., PLLC Certified Public Accountants

Brook Watson & Co.

Houston, Texas

March 7, 2023



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)
September 30, 2022

As management of the City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas (the "City"), we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information contained in this report.

Financial Highlights

- The City's total combined net position was \$7,333,751 at September 30, 2022. Of this there is an unrestricted net position balance of \$986,540.
- At the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$5,383,231, an increase of \$909,404.
- As of the end of the year, the unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$2,096,822 or 71% of total general fund expenditures.
- The City had an overall increase in net position of \$2,217,600.
- The City closed the year with a net pension liability of \$1,701,634.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The discussion and analysis provided here are intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements consist of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) the notes to 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 financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities. The difference between the two is 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 non-financial factors, such as the City's property tax base and the condition of the City's infrastructure, need to be considered in order to assess the overall health of the City.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2022

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the City include general government, public safety, public works, park and recreation, and community development. The business-type activities of the City include water, sewer, and solid waste operations.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, use fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds

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

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

The City maintains nine individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, parks and recreation facility development fund, capital projects fund, debt service fund, which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in a separate section of the report.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2022

Proprietary Funds

The City maintains one proprietary fund. *Enterprise funds* are 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, wastewater collection, water construction operations and sanitation services. All activities associated with providing such services are accounted for in this fund, including administration, operation, maintenance, debt service, capital improvements, meter maintenance, billing and collection. The City's intent is that costs of providing the services to the general public on a continuing basis is financed through user charges in a manner similar to a private enterprise. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found in the basic financial statements of this report.

Notes to Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is necessary to acquire a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements, MD&A, and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain Required Supplementary Information (RSI) and Other Supplementary Information (OSI). The required RSI includes a budgetary comparison schedule for the general fund, and the parks & recreation facility development fund, schedule of changes in the net pension liability and related ratios and schedule of employer contributions for the Texas Municipal Retirement System, and the OPEB liability schedules. The OSI includes a budgetary comparison schedule for the debt service fund, capital fund, all individual nonmajor governmental funds, proprietary fund and a proprietary schedule of services and rtes. The RSI and OSI can be found after the basic financial statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted previously, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. For the City, assets and deferred outflow of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$7,333,751 as of September 30, 2022, in the primary government.

The largest portion of the City's net position, \$4,396,462, reflects its investments in capital assets (e.g., land, city hall, police station, streets, and drainage systems, as well as the public works facilities). The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2022

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position:

	2022					2021					
	Governmental	Βι	siness-Type			G	overnmental	Вι	asiness-Type		
	Activities		Activities		Total		Activities		Activities	Total	
Current and											
other assets	\$ 5,758,373	\$	904,055	\$	6,662,428	\$	5,053,230	\$	724,130	\$	5,777,360
Capital assets, net	6,949,218	_	2,354,148		9,303,366		6,362,442		2,369,896		8,732,338
Total Assets	12,707,591	_	3,258,203	_	15,965,794	_	11,415,672		3,094,026		14,509,698
Deferred outflows of											
resources	355,060		62,659		417,719		305,683		53,943		359,626
Other liabilities	349,316		238,819		588,135		558,398		206,031		764,429
Long-term liabilities	7,394,224		545,901		7,940,125		7,906,323		672,184		8,578,507
Total liabilities	7,743,540		784,720		8,528,260		8,464,721		878,215		9,342,936
Deferred inflows of											
resources	443,277	_	78,225		521,502		348,702		61,535		410,237
Net position:											
Net investment in											
capital assets	2,304,559		2,091,903		4,396,462		1,623,597		2,026,045		3,649,642
Restricted	1,950,749		-		1,950,749		1,570,039		-		1,570,039
Unrestricted	620,526		366,014		986,540		(285,704)		182,174	_	(103,530)
Total net position	\$ 4,875,834	\$	2,457,917	\$	7,333,751	\$	2,907,932	\$	2,208,219	\$	5,116,151

Current and other assets of governmental activities increased by \$705,143. The majority of this increase was due to the 2nd funding of \$294,787 from the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (CSLFRF). The City's capital assets increased by \$571,028 primarily due to construction completion of two street projects.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
September 30, 2022

Statement of Activities:

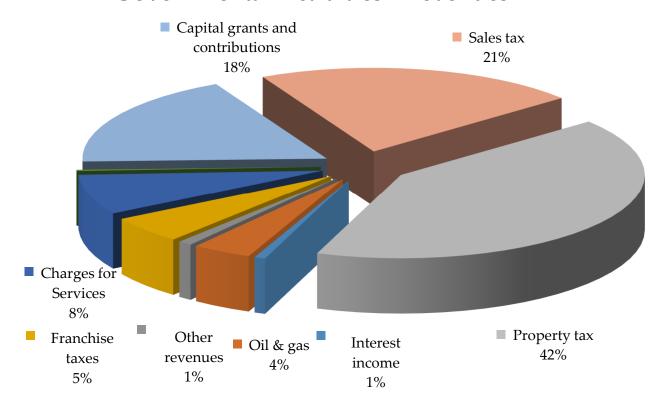
The following table provides a summary of the City's changes in net position:

	For the Yea	ır Ended Septem	ber 30, 2022	For the Year Ended September 30, 2021					
	Governmental	Business-Type	Primary	Governmental	Business-Type	Primary			
	Activities	Activities	Government	Activities	Activities	Government			
Revenues									
Program revenues:									
Services	\$ 433,513	\$ 2,330,511	\$ 2,764,024	\$ 468,839	\$ 1,970,580	\$ 2,439,419			
Operating grants and contributions	12,714	5,760	18,474	326,631	8,824	335,455			
Capital grants and contributions	997,114	67,568	1,064,682	382,985	-	382,985			
General revenues:									
Property tax	2,296,774	-	2,296,774	2,178,050	-	2,178,050			
Sales tax	1,187,935	-	1,187,935	1,115,667	-	1,115,667			
Franchise taxes	287,538	-	287,538	312,868	-	312,868			
O&G revenue	218,198	-	218,198	149,714	-	149,714			
Interest income	40,582	473	41,055	9,828	1,624	11,452			
Other revenues	51,326	5,125	56,451	165,180		165,180			
Total Revenues	5,525,694	2,409,437	7,935,131	5,109,762	1,981,028	7,090,790			
Expenses									
General government	398,312	-	398,312	339,178	-	339,178			
Public safety	2,324,745	-	2,324,745	2,460,294	-	2,460,294			
Public works	358,879	-	358,879	375,022	-	375,022			
Community development	178,331	-	178,331	171,754	-	171,754			
Parks and recreation	178,124	-	178,124	107,909	-	107,909			
Interest	185,401	10,161	195,562	217,254	12,989	230,243			
Utilities		2,083,578	2,083,578		1,838,831	1,838,831			
Total Expenses	3,623,792	2,093,739	5,717,531	3,671,411	1,851,820	5,523,231			
Change in Net Position									
Before Transfers	1,901,902	315,698	2,217,600	1,438,351	129,208	1,567,559			
Transfers	66,000	(66,000)	_	_	-	_			
Total	66,000	(66,000)		-	<u> </u>				
Change in Net Position	1,967,902	249,698	2,217,600	1,438,351	129,208	1,567,559			
Change in ivet i Oshon	2,907,932	2,208,219	5,116,151	1,469,581	2,079,011	3,548,592			
Ending Net Position		\$ 2,457,917	\$ 7,333,751	\$ 2,907,932	\$ 2,208,219	\$ 5,116,151			
Zitalig Tiet I Solion	- 2,070,001	,107,717	- 1,000,101		,	- 5,110,101			

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
September 30, 2022

Graphic presentations of selected data from the summary tables are displayed below to assist in the analysis of the City's activities.

Governmental Activities - Revenues



For the year ended September 30, 2022, revenues from governmental activities totaled \$5,525,694. Property tax, sales tax, franchise taxes, and charges for services are the City's largest recurring revenue sources.

Capital grants and contributions increased by \$614,129, which consists of \$294,787 received from CLSFRF for the second of two installments for the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) and \$319,342 increase in Tarrant County funding for street projects.

Operating grants and contributions decreased \$313,917 from prior year due to the receipt of the first of two installments for the ARPA recorded as an operating grant in prior year and subsequently reclassed to be used on a capital project in the current year.

Property taxes increased by \$118,724, or 5.5%, which reflects a 2.1% increase in taxable value and a 3.4% increase in tax rates.

Sales taxes increased by \$72,268, or 6.5%, due to an increase in plumbing, heating and A/C sales, landscaping supply, electric power distribution sales, information technology services, and convenience store sales.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2022

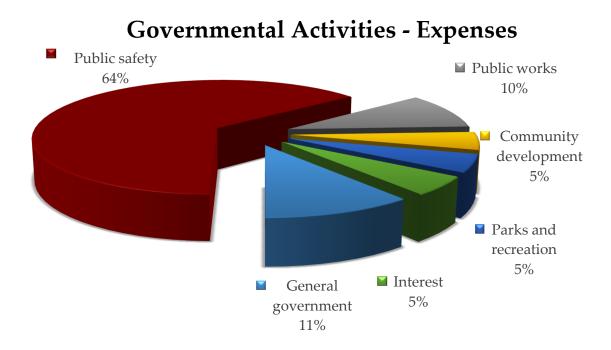
Franchise fees decreased by \$25,330, or 8%, of which the majority was due to the decrease in electric franchise fees of \$31K offset by an increase in gas franchise fees of \$6K.

Interest income increased by \$30,754, or 313%, primarily due to the Federal Reserve raising interest rates five times during the current fiscal year for a total of 3.75% in an attempt to curb inflation.

Oil & gas revenue increased by \$68,484, or 46%, of which \$199K, or 133%, represents an increase in price offset by a decline in production of \$85K, or 57% and a (\$46K) retro adjustment for the period of September 2017 through October 2018.

Other revenues decreased by \$113,854, or 69%, of which a portion was due to a reclassification of \$66,000 in this fiscal year to nonreciprocal interfund transfer-in and had historically been reported in other revenue.

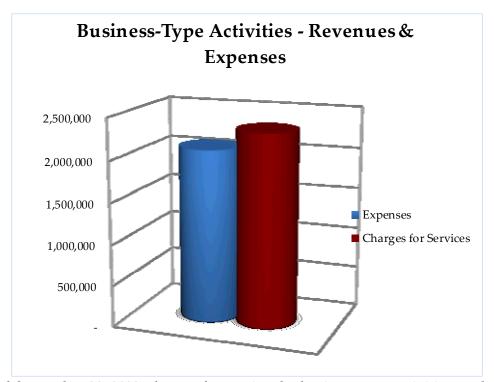
This graph shows the governmental function expenses of the City:



For the year ended September 30, 2022, expenses for governmental activities totaled \$3,623,792. This represents an decrease of \$47,619 or 1.3%, from the prior year. The City's largest functional expense is public safety of \$2,324,745, which decreased by 6% over the prior year. The decrease was primarily related to vacancies in public safety officer positions.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
September 30, 2022

Business-type activities are shown comparing operating costs to revenues generated by related services.



For the year ended September 30, 2022, charges for services by business-type activities totaled \$2,330,511. This is an increase of \$359,931, or 18%, from the previous year. The City implemented a water and sewer \$.25/1k gal volume rate increase in October 2021. Water usage increased 25% over the previous year, which yielded an increase in water revenue by approximately \$212K, with the volume rate increase yielding an increase of approximately \$54K. Sewer usage increased approximately 11% over prior year, which yielded an increase in sewer revenue by approximately \$40K, with the volume rate increase yielding an increase of approximately \$24K.

Expenses increased \$241,919, or 13%, from the previous year. The majority of the expense increases were related to water distribution line repairs of \$74K, sewer system line repairs of \$43K, and an increase in treated purchase water of \$145K, or 23%, of which 89% is due to an increase in usage.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

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

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
September 30, 2022

As of the end of the year the general fund reflected a total fund balance of \$2,790,097. Unassigned fund balance totaled \$2,096,822 as of year-end or 71% of total expenditures for the year. There was an increase in the general fund balance of \$889,130, or 47%, from the prior year. This increase was primarily a result of receiving the second of two ARPA installment payments of \$294,787, an increase in property tax revenue of \$148,923 and an increase in O&G revenue of \$68,484.

The parks and recreation facility development corporation fund (PRFDC) had an ending fund balance of \$678,595, an increase of \$2,836 from the prior year. The reason for the increase was due to revenues slightly exceeding expenditures.

The debt service fund had an ending fund balance of \$52,333 at yearend, a decrease of \$45,581. Total principal and interest payments made during the year were \$175,000 and \$190,698, respectively. This decrease resulted from the use of excess surplus in the fund to alleviate changes in the tax rate.

The capital projects fund had an ending fund balance of \$1,246,686, a decrease of \$54,955 from the prior year. This decrease relates to expenditures to complete the new city hall building and beginning the renovation design work on the DPS Complex.

There was an overall increase in governmental fund balance of \$909,404 from the prior year.

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

As of the end of the year, the proprietary fund reflected a total net position of \$2,457,917. This was an increase of \$249,698, or 11.3% from the prior year. Unrestricted net position increased by \$183,840 from prior year primarily due to the increase in water and sewer revenues.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The final budget included amendments to the original budget to increase revenue by \$233,596, increase expenditures by \$168,507, and an increase in other financing uses by \$69,197. Revenues were increased primarily due to the 2nd ARPA funding. Departmental expenditures increased \$79,306 primarily due to an increase in public works engineering services to develop a 5-year street capital improvement plan. Capital outlay expenditures increased \$78,689 due to the 47th CDBG project costs.

There was a total actual versus final budget revenue variance of \$195,635 and a expenditure variance of (\$559,268) for the year. The revenue variance resulted primarily from increases in oil and gas revenue. The expenditure variance was primarily due to variances in public works and public safety of (\$42,672) and (\$486,974), respectively. The total final budget variance was \$796,575.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
September 30, 2022

CAPITAL ASSETS

As of the end of the year, the City's governmental activities funds had invested \$6,949,218 in a variety of capital assets and infrastructure, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is included with the governmental capital assets as required by GASB Statement No. 34. The City's business-type activities funds had invested \$2,354,148 in a variety of capital assets and infrastructure, net of accumulated depreciation.

The City's capital asset events during the current year include the following:

- 35G Mini Excavator with trailer for \$55,113 to be used in water and sewer operations.
- New City Hall signage, sound barriers and camera systems for \$29,793.
- Purchased (15) Tasers for \$53,991.
- Completion of the Roosevelt Drive Project Phase 1 (Bowen to Sunset) for \$450,166, of which \$438,752 was contributed by Tarrant County.
- Completion of the Elkins Drive Reconstruction Project for \$262,671, of which \$148,527 was contributed by Tarrant County.
- Completion of the 47th CDBG Ambassador Row project for \$297,683, of which \$188,423 was allocated to streets and \$109,260 allocated to water, which was funded by the enterprise fund. The CDBG contribution for the project totaled \$182,617, allocated \$115,049 for streets and \$67,568 for water.
- Purchased (5) Radio Control Units for \$9,998.
- Purchased (8) Lifepak CR2 Defibrillators for \$14,700.
- Purchased a 2022 Tahoe for \$36,269 to be used by public safety officer.
- Initial costs of \$12,517 to begin the renovation of the DPS Complex project.
- Initial costs of \$22,375 to begin the Orchid Ct Storm Sewer Improvement project.
- Initial costs of \$3,308 to begin the Clover Lane Drainage project.
- Costs to buildout a Scada room of \$21,004, funded by the enterprise fund and scheduled to be completed in October 2023.

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2022

LONG-TERM DEBT

At the end of the current year, the City had total bonds, notes, and leases outstanding of \$5,722,220. During the year, the City's payments on long-term debt were \$310,718. More detailed information about the City's long-term liabilities is presented in note IV.F. to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The Mayor and City Council are committed to maintaining and improving the overall wellbeing of the City of Dalworthington Gardens and improving services provided to their public citizens. The City no longer depends on an infinite resource of Oil & Gas well royalties to fund maintenance & operation costs. This resource has been committed to increase operating reserves, one-time large capital purchases and to pay off debt.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Dalworthington Gardens' finances for all those with an interest in the City's finances. Questions concerning this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to the City Finance Director, 2600 Roosevelt Drive, Dalworthington Gardens, Texas 76016.



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (Page 1 of 2) September 30, 2022

	Primary Government						
	Go	overnmental	Bus	siness-Type			
		Activities	A	Activities		Total	
<u>Assets</u>							
Current assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,562,366	\$	602,662	\$	4,165,028	
Restricted cash		1,806,177		-		1,806,177	
Receivables, net		354,310		288,204		642,514	
Prepaids		35,520		13,189		48,709	
Total Current Assets		5,758,373		904,055		6,662,428	
Capital assets:							
Non-depreciable		331,577		130,204		461,781	
Net depreciable capital assets		6,617,641		2,223,944		8,841,585	
Total Noncurrent Assets		6,949,218		2,354,148		9,303,366	
Total Assets		12,707,591		3,258,203		15,965,794	
Deferred Outflows of Resources							
Pension		335,738		59,249		394,987	
OPEB		19,322		3,410		22,732	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		355,060		62,659		417,719	

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (Page 2 of 2) September 30, 2022

	Primary Government						
	Governmental	Business-Type					
	Activities	Activities	Total				
<u>Liabilities</u>							
Current liabilities:							
Accounts payable and							
accrued liabilities	247,099	157,068	404,167				
Unearned revenue	63,485	-	63,485				
Accrued interest payable	38,732	5,672	44,404				
Customer deposits	-	76,079	76,079				
Long-term debt due within one year	235,565	84,444	320,009				
Compensated absences, current	61,009	9,447	70,456				
Total Current Liabilities	645,890	332,710	978,600				
Noncurrent liabilities:							
Long-term debt due in more than a year	5,542,972	177,801	5,720,773				
Net pension liability	1,446,389	255,245	1,701,634				
OPEB liability	101,511	17,914	119,425				
Compensated absences, noncurrent	6,778	1,050	7,828				
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	7,097,650	452,010	7,549,660				
Total Liabilities	7,743,540	784,720	8,528,260				
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Pension	440,751	77,779	518,530				
OPEB	2,526	446	2,972				
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	443,277	78,225	521,502				
Net Position							
Net investment in							
capital assets	2,304,559	2,091,903	4,396,462				
Restricted for parks and recreation	678,595	-	678,595				
Restricted for volunteer fire department	2,083	-	2,083				
Restricted for court security	43,933	-	43,933				
Restricted for court automation	96,815	-	96,815				
Restricted for law enforcement	311,463	-	311,463				
Restricted for street repairs	165,078	-	165,078				
Restricted for debt service	63,254	-	63,254				
Restricted for CLSFRF-ARPA funds	589,528	-	589,528				
Unrestricted	620,526	366,014	986,540				
Total Net Position	\$ 4,875,834	\$ 2,457,917	\$ 7,333,751				

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

		Program Revenues							
				O	perating	Capital Grants and Contributions			
		C	harges for	Gı	ants and				
Functions/Programs	Expenses		Services	Con	tributions				
Primary Government									
Governmental Activities									
General government	\$ 398,312	\$	-	\$	551.00	\$	-		
Public safety	2,324,745		353,219		11,832		294,787		
Public works	358,879		-		331		702,327		
Parks and recreation	178,124		-		-		-		
Community development	178,331		80,294		-		-		
Interest and fiscal charges	185,401		-		-		-		
Total Governmental Activities	3,623,792		433,513		12,714		997,114		
Business-Type Activities									
Water, sewer, & sanitation	2,093,739		2,330,511		5,760		67,568		
Total Business-Type Activities	2,093,739		2,330,511		5,760		67,568		
Total Primary Government	\$ 5,717,531	\$	2,764,024	\$	18,474		1,064,682		

General Revenues:

Taxes

Property tax

Sales tax

Franchise and local taxes

Oil and gas mineral rights

Gain on sale of capital assets

Interest income

Other revenues

Transfers:

Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Position

Beginning Net Position

Ending Net Position

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

	Primary Government								
(Governmental	Bu	siness-Type						
	Activities	Activities			Total				
\$	(397,761)	\$	-	\$	(397,761)				
	(1,664,907)		-		(1,664,907)				
	343,779		-		343,779				
	(178,124)		-		(178,124)				
	(98,037)		-		(98,037)				
	(185,401)		-		(185,401)				
	(2,180,451)		-		(2,180,451)				
			310,100		310,100				
	-		310,100		310,100				
	(2,180,451)		310,100	(1,870,351					
	2,296,774		_		2,296,774				
	1,187,935		_		1,187,935				
	287,538		_		287,538				
	218,198		_		218,198				
	16,100		5,125		21,225				
	40,582		473		41,055				
	35,226				35,226				
	66,000		(66,000)		-				
	4,148,353		(60,402)		4,087,951				
	1,967,902		249,698		2,217,600				
	2,907,932		2,208,219		5,116,151				
\$	4,875,834	\$	2,457,917	\$	7,333,751				

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS September 30, 2022

		Septer	noer oo	, 2022			
		General	Recre	arks and ation Facility velopment	Capital Projects	9	Debt Service
<u>Assets</u>					 ,		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,261,190	\$	655 <i>,</i> 790	\$ 100,110	\$	_
Restricted cash		589,528		-	1,164,316		52,333
Receivables, net		237,986		26,412	930		10,921
Prepaids		29,298		2,670	-		-
Total Assets	\$	3,118,002	\$	684,872	\$ 1,265,356	\$	63,254
<u>Liabilities</u>							
Accounts payable and							
accrued liabilities	\$	210,783	\$	6,277	\$ 18,670	\$	_
Unearned revenue		63,485		-	-		_
Total Liabilities		274,268		6,277	18,670		_
Deferred Inflows of Resources Unavailable revenue - property taxes		53,637		_	-		10,921
Frand Dalaman							
<u>Fund Balances</u> Nonspendable:							
Prepaid items		29,298		2,670			
Restricted for:		29,290		2,070	-		-
Parks and recreation		_		675,925	_		_
Special revenue		_		073,723	_		_
Capital improvements		_		_	1,146,576		_
Debt service		_		_	-		52,333
CARES Act Relief Fund		589,528		_	_		-
Volunteer fire fund		2,083		_	_		_
Committed for:		,					
Fire Truck		50,342		-	-		-
Capital reserve		22,024		_	-		-
DPS complex		-		_	100,110		-
Unassigned reported in:							
General fund		2,096,822		-	-		-
Total Fund Balances		2,790,097		678,595	 1,246,686		52,333
Total Liabilities, Deferred					 		
Inflows of Resources, and							
Fund Balances	\$	3,118,002	\$	684,872	\$ 1,265,356	\$	63,254
	<u> </u>	, -,		. ,	 , -,		,

N	onmajor	Total					
Gov	ernmental	Governmenta					
	Funds		Funds				
\$	545,276	\$	3,562,366				
	=		1,806,177				
	78,061		354,310				
	3,552		35,520				
\$	626,889	\$	5,758,373				
\$	11,369	\$	247,099				
	- 11.000		63,485				
	11,369		310,584				
	-		64,558				
	3,552		35,520				
	-		675,925				
	611,968		611,968				
	-		1,146,576				
	-		52,333				
	-		589,528				
	-		2,083				
	-		50,342				
	-		22,024				
	-		100,110				
			-				
	=		2,096,822				
	615,520		5,383,231				
\$	626,889	\$	5,758,373				

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

September 30, 2022

Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds \$	5,383,231
Adjustments for the Statement of Net Position:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial	
resources and, therefore, not reported in the governmental funds.	
Capital assets - non-depreciable	331,577
Capital assets - net depreciable	6,617,641
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period	
expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.	
Property tax receivable	64,558
Deferred outflows of resources, represent a consumption of net position that applies	
to a future period(s) and is not recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditure)	
until then.	
Pension contributions	239,054
Pension assumptions	11,941
Pension economic experience	84,743
OPEB contributions	901
OPEB difference between assumptions and actual	18,421
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.	
Pension investment (gains) losses	(440,751)
OPEB difference in expected and actual experience	(2,526)
Some liabilities, including bonds payable and deferred charges, are not reported as	
liabilities in the governmental funds.	
Accrued interest	(38,732)
Compensated absences	(67,787)
Long term debt due within one year	(235,565)
Long term debt due in more than one year	(5,542,972)
Net pension liability	(1,446,389)
OPEB liability	(101,511)
Net Position of Governmental Activities \$	4,875,834

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

		P	arks and				
		Recre	ation Facility	(Capital	Debt	
	 General	Development		Projects			Service
Revenues							
Property tax	\$ 1,974,301	\$	-	\$	-	\$	317,467
Sales tax	597,111		148,169		-		-
Franchise and local taxes	287,538		-		-		=
License and permits	80,294		-		-		=
Fines and forfeitures	333,577		-		-		=
Oil and gas mineral rights	218,198		-		-		_
Interest income	24,170		3,647		9,132		875
Intergovernmental	307,170		331		-		-
Other revenues	31,869		616		930		1,775
Total Revenues	3,854,228		152,763		10,062		320,117
Expenditures	 						
Current:							
Community development	185,241		-		-		-
Municipal court	189,983		-		-		-
Administrative	335,055		-		14,096		-
Police	1,614,930		-		-		-
Fire	304,245		-		-		-
Public works	162,982		-		-		-
Parks and recreation	-		150,352		-		-
Capital outlay	78,689		-		141,368		-
Debt Service:							
Principal	54,112		-		-		175,000
Interest and fiscal charges	12,336		-		-		190,698
Total Expenditures	2,937,573		150,352	-	155,464		365,698
Excess of Revenues							
Over (Under) Expenditures	916,655		2,411		(145,402)		(45,581)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Sale of capital assets	15,675		425		-		-
Transfers (out)	(109,200)		-		(10,602)		-
Transfers in	66,000		-		101,049		-
Total Other Financing (Sources)	(27,525)		425		90,447		-
Net Change in Fund Balances	889,130		2,836		(54,955)		(45,581)
Beginning fund balances	1,900,967		675,759		1,301,641		97,914
Ending Fund Balances	\$ 2,790,097	\$	678,595	\$	1,246,686	\$	52,333

Nonmajor	Total					
Governmental	Governmental					
Funds	Funds					
\$ -	\$ 2,291,768					
442,655	1,187,935					
-	287,538					
-	80,294					
19,642	353,219					
-	218,198					
2,758	40,582					
-	307,501					
36	35,226					
465,091	4,802,261					
	105.041					
-	185,241					
-	189,983					
-	349,151					
183,031	1,797,961					
-	304,245					
21,012	183,994					
-	150,352					
161,827	381,884					
-	229,112					
-	203,034					
365,870	3,974,957					
99,221	827,304					
-	16,100					
(1,049)	(120,851)					
19,802	186,851					
18,753	82,100					
117,974	909,404					
497,546	4,473,827					
\$ 615,520	\$ 5,383,231					

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

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

\$ 909,404 Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. Capital outlay 381,884 Depreciation expense (497,435)702,327 Capital assets contributed from county Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial 5,006 resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. 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 governmental funds. Compensated absences 2,693 Accrued interest (185)228,006 Pension expense OPEB expense reduction (10,728)The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases, certificates of obligation) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when

they are first issued; whereas, these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the

Principal payments	229,112
Amortization of premium	17,818

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 1,967,902

See Notes to Financial Statements.

treatment of long-term debt and related items.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND

September 30, 2022

		Water, Sewer & Sanitation	
<u>Assets</u>			
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$	602,662
Prepaid expenses			13,189
Receivables, net			288,204
	Total Current Assets		904,055
Noncurrent Assets:			
Capital assets:			
Non-depreciable			130,204
Net depreciable capital assets			2,223,944
•	Total Noncurrent Assets		2,354,148
	Total Assets		3,258,203
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension			59,249
OPEB			3,410
0.1.22	Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		62,659
<u>Liabilities</u>	2 01012 0 01012 0 0 01012 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0		02,007
Current Liabilities:			
			157,068
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities			76,079
Customer deposits Accrued interest			5,672
			9,447
Compensated absences, current Long-term debt due within one year			84,444
Long-term debt due within one year	Total Current Liabilities		332,710
	Total Current Liabilities		332,710
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Net pension liability			255,245
OPEB liability			17,914
Compensated absences, noncurrent			1,050
Long-term debt, noncurrent			177,801
	Total Noncurrent Liabilities		452,010
	Total Liabilities		784,720
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Pension			77,779
OPEB			446
	Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		78,225
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets			2,091,903
Unrestricted			366,014
	Total Net Position	\$	2,457,917
See Notes to Financial Statements.			

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Water, Sewer & Sanitation	
Operating Revenues		
Water sales	\$ 1,364,814	
Sewer revenue	718,812	
Refuse collection	194,286	
Other revenue	52,599	
Total Operating Revenues	2,330,511	
Operating Expenses		
Cost of water	624,520	
Cost of sewer	372,353	
Cost of refuse	175,029	
Personnel	366,169	
Material, utilities & maintenance	212,979	
Contracted and other services	124,623	
Depreciation	207,905	
Total Operating Expenses	2,083,578	
Operating Income (Loss)	246,933	
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		
Investment income	473	
Intergovernmental	5,760	
Gain on disposal of capital assets	5,125	
Interest expense	(10,161)	
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	1,197	
Income (Loss) Before Capital Contributions and Transfers	248,130	
Capital contributions	67,568	
Transfers (out)	(66,000)	
Change in Net Position	249,698	
Beginning net position	2,208,219	
Ending Net Position	\$ 2,457,917	

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND (Page 1 of 2) For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Water, Sewer & Sanitation	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Receipts from customers	\$	2,311,950
Payments to suppliers and contractors		(1,482,301)
Payments to employees		(402,872)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities		426,777
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities		
Operating grants		5,760
Transfers (out)		(66,000)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities		(60,240)
Cash Flows from Capital and Financing Activities		
Purchase of capital assets		(124,589)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		5,125
Debt principal payments		(81,606)
Interest paid		(11,959)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Financing Activities		(213,029)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Interest on investments		473
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities		473
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		153,981
Beginning cash, & cash equivalents		448,681
Ending Cash, & Cash Equivalents	\$	602,662

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

PROPRIETARY FUND (Page 2 of 2)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Water, Sewer & Sanitation	
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss)		
to Net Cash (Used) by Operating Activities		
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	246,933
Adjustments to reconcile operating		
income to net cash used:		
Depreciation		207,905
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		
(Increase) Decrease in:		
Accounts receivable		(26,547)
Prepaid expenses		603
Deferred outflows of resources: OPEB		301
Deferred outflows of resources: Pension		(9,017)
Increase (Decrease) in:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		26,600
Customer deposits		7,986
Compensated absences		1,642
Net pension liability		(47,845)
OPEB liability		1,526
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB		66
Deferred inflows of resources - pension		16,624
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$	426,777
Schedule of Non-Cash Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Capital asset contribution	\$	67,568

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2022

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas, Texas (the "City") was incorporated on July 19, 1949 under Title 28, Revised Civil Statutes of Texas, 1928, Chapters 1-10, as amended, relating to cities and towns. The City operates under an aldermanic form of government and provides the following services as authorized by the general laws of the State of Texas as a duly incorporated general law City and subsequent City ordinances; public safety (police and fire), highway and streets, sanitation, water and sewer, public improvements, planning and zoning, and general administrative services.

The City is an independent political subdivision of the State of Texas governed by an elected council and a mayor and is considered a primary government. The accompanying financial statements present the government and its component units, entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units are, in substance, part of the primary government's operations, even though they are legally separate entities. Thus, blended component units are appropriately presented as funds of the primary government.

Blended component units. The City's Parks and Recreation Facility Development Corporation is governed by a board consisting of 4 City Council members and 3 non-Council member citizens. The City can appoint a voting majority of their governing board, and they approve their budget, which allows the City to impose its will over the Corporation, and requires it be treated as a component unit of the City. The component unit is blended because their governing board is substantively the same as City Council, and they have operational responsibility for the component unit. As a blended component unit, the Parks and Recreation Facility Development Corporation is reported as a special revenue fund of the City.

The Dalworthington Gardens Crime Control and Prevention District is a special purpose district that collects sales tax within its boundaries for the purpose of controlling and preventing crime. The City's Crime Control and Prevention District is governed by a board consisting of the 6 City Council members. The City can appoint a voting majority of their governing board, and they approve their budget, which allows the City to impose its will over the District, and requires it be treated as a component unit of the City. The component unit is blended because their governing board is substantively the same as City Council, and they have operational responsibility for the component unit. As a blended component unit, the Crime Control and Prevention District is reported as a special revenue fund of the City.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

B. Financial Statement Presentation

These financial statements include implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments*. Requirements of the statement include the following:

- A Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) section providing an analysis of the City's overall financial position and results of operations;
- Financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the City's activities;
- A change in the fund financial statements to focus on the major funds.

GASB Statement No. 34 established standards for external financial reporting for all state and local governmental entities, which includes a statement of net position and a statement of activities. It requires the classification of net position into three components: net investment in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted. These classifications are defined as follows:

- Net investment in capital assets This component of net position consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- Restricted—This component of net position consists of constraints placed on net position
 use through external constraints imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants),
 grantors, contributors, laws or regulation of other governments or constraints imposed by
 law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- **Unrestricted**—This component of net position consists of net position that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

C. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position) report information about the City as a whole. These statements include all activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the City and for each function of

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function.

Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients for goods or services offered by the programs and grants that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, such as taxes and investment earnings, are presented as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. In the fund financial statements, the accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. The government reports the following major governmental funds:

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those funds through which most governmental functions are typically financed.

General Fund

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 and franchise taxes, licenses and permits, fines and forfeitures, and charges for services. Expenditures include general government, court, community development, police, fire, and public works.

Debt Service Fund

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 governmental funds. The primary source of revenue for debt service is local property taxes.

Capital Projects Fund

The capital projects fund accounts for the acquisition and construction of the government's major capital projects, other than those financed by proprietary funds.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

Parks and Recreation Facilities Development Corporation

This Corporation was created to implement the General Park Facilities Development Plan. This shall be done in coordination with the necessary contracting parties to research, develop, prepare, finance, and implement this plan. The primary source of revenues for this fund is sales taxes.

Proprietary Fund Types

Proprietary funds are used to account for activities that are similar to those often found in the private sector. All assets, liabilities, equities, revenues, expenses, and transfers relating to the government's business activities are accounted for through proprietary funds. The measurement focus is on determination of net income, financial position, and cash flows. Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues include charges for services. Operating expenses include costs of materials, contracts, personnel, and depreciation. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. Proprietary fund types follow GAAP prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and all financial Accounting Standards Board's standards issued prior to November 30, 1989. Subsequent to this date, the City accounts for its enterprise funds as presented by GASB. The proprietary fund types used by the City include enterprise funds.

The government reports the following major enterprise fund:

Water, Sewer, & Sanitation Fund

This fund is used to account for the provision of water, sewer & garbage services to the residents of the City. Activities of the fund include administration, operations and maintenance of the water and sewer distribution systems, water collection systems, and contract garbage services. The fund also accounts for the accumulation of resources for and the payment of long-term debt. All costs are financed through charges to utility customers.

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide statements of net position and statements of activities and all proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus, accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operations of these activities are included on the balance sheet. Proprietary fund equity consists of net position. Proprietary fund-type operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds and component units are accounted for using a

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing resources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

The City utilizes the modified accrual basis of accounting in the governmental fund type and component units. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period when they are susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they are measurable and available). Measurable means the amount of the transaction can be determined and available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current period. Revenues susceptible to accrual include charges for services and interest on temporary investments.

Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, and interest associated with the current period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current period. Other receipts and other taxes become measurable and available when cash is received by the government and are recognized as revenue at that time.

Under modified accrual accounting, expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the liability is incurred, if measurable, except for interest on general long-term debt, which is recognized when due.

The accrual basis of accounting is used for the proprietary fund types. This basis of accounting recognizes revenues in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable, and expenses in the accounting period in which they are incurred and become measurable.

The statements of net position, statements of activities, and financial statements of proprietary fund types are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned, and expenses in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

Generally, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

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

1. Deposits and Investments

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

acquisition. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary fund types consider temporary investments with maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, Accounting and Reporting for Certain Investments and External Investment Pools, the City reports all investments at fair value, except for "money market investments" and "2a7-like pools." Money market investments, which are short-term highly liquid debt instruments that may include U.S. Treasury and agency obligations, are reported at amortized costs. Investment positions in external investment pools that are operated in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, such as LOGIC or TexSTAR, are reported using the pools' share price.

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

Obligations of the U.S. Government
Direct obligations of the State of Texas or its agencies
Obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions
Fully collateralized certificates of deposit
No-load money market mutual funds
Statewide investment pools

2. Fair Value Measurement

The City has applied Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application. GASB Statement No. 72 provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for reporting purposes and applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements.

3. Receivables and Interfund Transactions

Transactions between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the year are referred to as either "interfund receivables/payables" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are

reported as "due to/from other funds" in the fund financial statements. If the transactions are between the primary government and its component unit, these receivables and payables are classified as "due to/from component unit/primary government." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

Advances between funds are offset by a fund balance reserve account in the applicable governmental fund to indicate they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

All trade receivables are shown net of any allowance for uncollectible amounts.

4. Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied by October 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1 for all real and business personal property in conformity with Subtitle E, Texas Property Tax Code. Taxes are due on receipt of the tax bill and are delinquent if not paid before February 1 of the year following the year in which imposed. Penalties are calculated after February 1 up to the date collected by the City. Under state law, property taxes levied on real property constitute a lien on the real property which cannot be forgiven without specific approval of the State Legislature. The lien expires at the end of twenty years. Taxes levied on personal property can be deemed uncollectible by the City.

5. Program Revenues

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided or fines imposed by a given function or segment, and (2) grants and contributions (including special assessments) that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of 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.

6. Proprietary funds operating and nonoperating revenue 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 are water, sewer, and refuse charges to customers for sales and services. The enterprise fund also recognizes as operating revenue the portion of tap fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the system. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenue and expenses.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

7. Prepaid items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

8. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, sidewalks, water & sewer distribution lines, and similar items) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as individual assets, or a group of similar items, with a cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Capital assets that are donated or received in a service concession arrangement are reported at acquisition value. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

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

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

	Estimated
Asset Description	Useful Life
Vehicles	3 to 5 years
Furniture and office equipment	3 to 5 years
Machinery & equipment	3 to 25 years
Infrastructure	10 to 50 years
Water and sewer system	10 to 75 years
Buildings and improvements	15 to 50 years
Machinery & equipment Infrastructure Water and sewer system	3 to 25 years 10 to 50 years 10 to 75 years

9. Leases

The City is a lessee for (2) two noncancellable leases of equipment and recognizes a lease liability and intangible right-to-use lease assets in the government-wide financial statements. The City recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$5,000 or more.

At the commencement of a lease, the City initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

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

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

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

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

10. 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 assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. An example is a deferred charge on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

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 assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The government 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 one source: property taxes. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

11. Net Position Flow Assumption

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

12. Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

Sometimes the government 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 government'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, typically the committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance, and unassigned fund balance is applied last. Council reserves the right to selectively spend from any of the categories, including unassigned based upon the individual circumstances.

13. Fund Balance Policies

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

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. The governing council is the highest level of decision-making authority for the government 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 government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The governing body (City Council) has by resolution authorized the finance director to assign fund balance. The council may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

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.

14. Compensated Absences

The liability for compensated absences reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund statements consist of unpaid, accumulated vacation balances and banked compensation time gained through working overtime. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method, in which leave amounts for both employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments and other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments upon termination are included. Vested or accumulated vacation leave and compensated leave of government-wide and proprietary funds are recognized as an expense and liability of those funds as the benefits accrue to employees.

It is the City's policy to liquidate compensated absences with future revenues rather than with currently available expendable resources. Accordingly, the City's governmental funds recognize accrued compensated absences when it is paid.

15. 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. The long-term debt consists primarily of bonds payable, notes payable, intangible leases, and accrued compensated absences.

Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements until due. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources, net of the applicable premium or discount and payments of principal and interest reported as expenditures. In the governmental fund types, issuance costs, even if withheld from the actual net proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures. However, claims and judgments paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only for the portion expected to be financed from expendable available financial resources.

Long-term debt and other obligations, financed by proprietary funds, are reported as liabilities in the appropriate funds. For proprietary fund types, bond premiums, discounts and issuance costs 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. Issuance costs are expensed as incurred.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

Assets acquired under the terms of notes payable and intangible leases are recorded as liabilities and capitalized in the government-wide financial statements at the present value of net minimum note and lease payments at inception of the note or lease. In the year of acquisition, notes payable transactions are recorded as other financing sources and as capital outlay expenditures in the general fund. Note and lease payments representing both principal and interest are recorded as expenditures in the general fund upon payment with an appropriate reduction of principal recorded in the government-wide financial statements.

16. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability (asset), 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.

17. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and 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.

18. Other Postemployment Benefits ("OPEB")

The City has implemented GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. This statement applies to the individual employers (TMRS cities) in the TMRS Supplemental Death Benefits (SDB) plan, with retiree coverage. The TMRS SDBF covers both active and retiree benefits with no segregation of assets, and therefore doesn't meet the definition of a trust under GASB No. 75 (i.e., no assets are accumulated for OPEB) and as such the SDBF is considered to be an unfunded OPEB plan. For purposes of reporting under GASB 75, the retiree portion of the SDBF is not considered a cost sharing plan and is instead considered a single employer, defined benefit OPEB plan. 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 on which TMRS deposits are made, for the 12-month period preceding the month of death. The death benefit amount for retirees is \$7,500. GASB No. 75 requires the liability of employers and non-employer contributing entities to employees for defined benefit OPEB (net OPEB liability) to be measured as the portion of the present value of

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

projected benefit payments to be provided to current active and inactive employees that is attributed to those employees' past periods of service (total OPEB liability), less the amount of the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position.

II. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net position.

The governmental fund balance sheet includes reconciliation between *fund balance-total governmental funds* and *net position-governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains that long-term liabilities, including bonds, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

B. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of activities.

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds and changes in net position of governmental states that, "the issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities."

III. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for the general, debt service, parks and recreation facility development, capital projects, crime control and prevention. special revenue, and utility funds. The original budget is adopted by the City Council prior to the beginning of the year. The legal level of control as defined by the City Charter is the department level. No funds can be transferred or added to a budgeted item without Council approval. The budgeted revenues and expenditures for the general fund were amended during the current fiscal year. The final budgeted revenues were increased compared to the original budget. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year.

The City has implemented procedures to ensure budgetary compliance. No expenditure can be made unless there is a budget available or an approved budget amendment has been

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

submitted. Department head and management will review the budget variances on a regular basis and the budget will be amended if necessary.

IV. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

As stated in I.E.1., 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. The City's investments in 2a7-like pools such as TexStar are included in this category. Although the City's investments in TexStar and LOGIC are available for immediate withdrawal, disclosure of the pool's weighted average maturity and bond rating are required. The City had the following deposits considered to be cash and cash equivalents at year end:

D
Days
12
14

Interest rate risk In accordance with its investment policy, the City manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average of maturity not to exceed one year; structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations; monitoring credit ratings of portfolio position to assure compliance with rating requirements imposed by the Public Funds Investment Act; and invest operating funds primarily in short-term securities or similar government investment pools.

Credit risk The City's investment policy limits investments to obligations of the United States, State of Texas, or their agencies and instrumentalities with an investment quality rating of not less than "A" or its equivalent, by a nationally recognized investment rating firm. Other obligations must be unconditionally guaranteed (either express or implied) by the full faith and credit of the United States Government or the issuing U.S. agency, No-load money market mutual funds registered and regulated by the SEC and must maintain a stable net asset value of \$1.00 per share, Certificates of deposits which are fully FDIC insured or collateralized from a depository institution doing business in the State of Texas, not to exceed 5 years to stated maturity, and investment pools with an investment quality not less than AAA or AAA-m, or equivalent, by at least one nationally recognized rating service. As of September 30, 2022, the City's investment in TexSTAR and LOGIC was rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

Custodial credit risk – 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. State statutes require that all deposits in financial

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

institutions be insured or fully collateralized by U.S. government obligations or its agencies and instrumentalities or direct obligations of Texas or its agencies and instrumentalities that have a market value of not less than the principal amount of the deposits. As of September 30, 2022, the market values of pledged securities and FDIC exceeded bank balances.

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

TexSTAR

The Texas Short Term Asset Reserve Fund ("TexSTAR") is a local government investment pool organized under the authority of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791, Texas Government Code ("ICA"), and the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code ("PFIA"). TexSTAR was created in April 2002 by contract among its participating governmental units and is governed by a board of directors. J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. ("JPMIM"), Hilltop Securities Inc. ("HTS") and Hilltop Securities Asset Management, LLC ("HSAM") serve as Administrators for TexSTAR. JPMIM provides investment management services, HTS provides marketing and distribution services and HSAM provides administrative services. Custodial, fund accounting and depository services are provided by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("JPMCB") and/or its subsidiary J.P. Morgan Investor Services Co. At September 30, 2022, the fair value of the position in TexSTAR approximates fair value of the shares. There were no limitations or restrictions on withdrawals.

TexSTAR operates in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. TexSTAR uses amortized cost rather than fair value to report net position to compute share prices. Accordingly, the fair value of the position in TexSTAR are the same as the value of TexSTAR shares.

LOGIC

Local Government Investment Cooperative ("LOGIC") was organized in May 1994 to conform with the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code ("ICA"), and operates under the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas

Government Code ("PFIA"). The ICA and the PFIA provide for the creation of public funds investment pools and authorize eligible governmental entities ("Participants") to invest their

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

public funds and funds under their control through the investment pools. Only eligible local governments and agencies of the State of Texas may become Participants.

LOGIC's governing body is a five-member board of trustees ("Board") comprised of individuals who are employees, officers or elected officials of Participants in the fund or who do not have a business relationship with the Fund and are qualified to advise. A maximum of two Advisory Directors will serve in a non-voting advisory capacity to the Board. JPMIM provides investment management services to the Board and HTS provides Participant administrative, marketing and distribution services to the Board. JPMCB and/or its subcontractors or delegates provide custodial, fund accounting, and depository services. At September 30, 2022, the fair value of the position in LOGIC approximates fair value of the shares. There were no limitations or restrictions on withdrawals.

B. Receivables

The following comprise receivable balances of the primary government at year end:

		F	Parks &								Water				
		Re	c. Facility	C	Capital		Debt	N	onmajor		Sewer				
	General	Dev	elopment	P	Projects		Projects		jects Service		Gov.		Sanitation		Total
Taxes															
Property	\$ 53,640	\$	-	\$	-	\$	10,921	\$	-	\$	-	\$	64,561		
Sales	104,751		26,412		-		-		78,061		-		209,224		
Franchise	5,525		-		-		-		-		-		5,525		
Oil and gas	58,219		-		-		-		-		-		58,219		
Accounts	16,776		-		930		-		-		390,519		408,225		
Allowance	 (925)				-				-		(102,315)		(103,240)		
Total	\$ 237,986	\$	26,412	\$	930	\$	10,921	\$	78,061	\$	288,204	\$	642,514		

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

C. Interfund Transactions

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

Transfer In General Fund Nonmajor Funds Capital Projects Fund Nonmajor Funds	Transfer Out	A	Amount				
General Fund	Enterprise Fund	\$	66,000	1			
Nonmajor Funds	General Fund		9,200	2			
Capital Projects Fund	General Fund		100,000	3			
Nonmajor Funds	Capital Projects Fund		10,602	4			
Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Funds		1,049	5			

¹ Enterprise fund records a nonreciprocal interfund transfer to the general fund for water/sewer ROW cost recovery.

² General fund transferred proceeds on sale of vehicle to CCPD.

³ General fund transferred to capital fund to the DPS complex.

⁴ Street sales tax repair funds were transferred to the capital projects fund for costs related to the 47th CDBG project.

⁵ Capital projects fund transferred funds to the street sales tax repair fund for costs related to the water portion of the 47th CDBG project.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

D. Capital Assets

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

	Beginning		Decreases/	Ending
	Balances	Increases	Reclassifications	Balances
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 291,438	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 291,438
Construction in progress	1,701,540	226,623	(1,888,024)	40,139
Total capital assets not being depreciated	d 1,992,978	226,623	(1,888,024)	331,577
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	714,974	19,020	1,683,912	2,417,906
Vehicles and equipment	2,821,054	125,731	(38,465)	2,908,320
Right-to-use leased equipment	36,698	-	-	36,698
Infrastructure	5,705,195	712,837	204,112	6,622,144
Total capital assets being depreciated	9,277,921	857,588	1,849,559	11,985,068
Less accumulated depreciation				
Buildings and improvements	502,043	62,822	-	564,865
Vehicles and equipment	1,584,937	227,204	(38,465)	1,773,676
Right-to-use leased equipment	7,931	7,176	-	15,107
Infrastructure	2,813,546	200,233	-	3,013,779
Total accumulated depreciation	4,908,457	497,435	(38,465)	5,367,427
Net capital assets being depreciated	4,369,464	360,153	1,888,024	6,617,641
Total capital assets	\$ 6,362,442	\$ 586,776	\$ -	\$ 6,949,218

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Community development	\$ 8,569
General government	66,678
Public safety	208,614
Public works	181,430
Parks and recreation	32,144
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 497,435

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

A summary of changes in business-type activities capital assets for the year end was as follows:

	Beginning		Decreases/	Ending
	Balances	Increases	Reclassifications	Balances
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 109,201	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 109,201
Construction in progress	11,361	130,263	(120,621)	21,003
Total capital assets not being depreciated	120,562	130,263	(120,621)	130,204
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	1,118	-	-	1,118
Water and sewer system improvements	6,161,194	6,781	120,621	6,288,596
Vehicles and equipment	222,014	55,113		277,127
Total capital assets being depreciated	6,384,326	61,894	120,621	6,566,841
Less accumulated depreciation				
Buildings and improvements	1,118	-	-	1,118
Water and sewer system improvements	3,978,621	186,363	-	4,164,984
Vehicles and equipment	155,253	21,542		176,795
Total accumulated depreciation	4,134,992	207,905		4,342,897
Net capital assets being depreciated	2,249,334	(146,011)	120,621	2,223,944
Total capital assets	\$ 2,369,896	\$ (15,748)	\$ -	\$ 2,354,148

The City had the following construction commitments outstanding at the end of the year:

]	Payments	Commitments			
		Made	<u>O</u>	utstanding		
DPS Complex						
AME Engineering	\$	8,480	\$	35,107		
Orchid Court Storm Sewer Improvements						
Instituform		11,700		242,622		
TOTAL	\$	20,180	\$	277,729		

E. Leases

On December 2, 2019, the City entered into a non-cancellable lease for copier equipment rental in the DPS building. An initial lease liability was recorded for \$29,473, and after payments through September 30, 2021 this resulted in a restatement in the amount of \$19,433.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

As of September 30, 2022, the value of the lease liability was \$13,595. The City is required to make monthly principal and interest payments of \$550. The lease has an interest rate of 4.54%. The equipment has a five-year estimated useful life. The value of the right-to-use asset as of the end of the current fiscal year was \$8,395.

On July 1, 2021, the City entered into a non-cancellable lease for copier equipment rental in the new city hall building, with deferred payments to begin on November 1, 2021. An initial lease liability was recorded for \$17,321, which was equal to the restatement amount as of September 30, 2021. As of September 30, 2022, the value of the lease liability was \$14,113. The City is required to make monthly principal and interest payments of \$326. The lease has an interest rate of 4.89%. The equipment has a five-year estimated useful life. The value of the right-to-use asset as of the end of the current fiscal year was \$13,196.

The annual requirements to amortize governmental activities leases payable outstanding at year end were as follows:

Year ending		Lea	ises	
September 30,	P	rincipal	I	nterest
2023	\$	9,404	\$	1,108
2024		9,856		656
2025		4,723		289
2026		3,725		97
	\$	27,708	\$	2,150

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

F. Long-term Debt

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

	I	Beginning			Ending	D	ue within
		Balance	 Additions	Reductions	 Balance		One Year
Governmental Activities:							
Bonds, notes and other							
payables:							
Combination Tax and							
Revenue Certificate of Obligation	\$	1,365,000	\$ -	\$ (60,000)	\$ 1,305,000	\$	60,000
General Obligation Refunding &							
Improvement Bonds		2,885,000	-	(80,000)	2,805,000		85,000
General Obligation Bonds		955,000	-	(35,000)	920,000		35,000
Deferred amounts:							
For issuance premiums		336,380	 -	(17,818)	 318,562		
	,	5,541,380	 -	 (192,818)	 5,348,562		180,000
Other liabilities:							
Note payable		447,333	-	(45,066)	402,267		46,161
Leases		36,754		(9,046)	 27,708		9,404
Total Governmental Activities	\$	6,025,467	\$ 	\$ (246,930)	\$ 5,778,537	\$	235,565
Long-term liabilities due in more than	n one y	/ear			\$ 5,542,972		
Business-Type Activities:							
Other liabilities:							
Note payable	\$	343,851	\$ -	\$ (81,606)	\$ 262,245	\$	84,444
Total Governmental Activities	\$	343,851	\$ 	\$ (81,606)	 262,245	\$	84,444
Long-term liabilities due in more than	one y	ear			\$ 177,801		

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

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

			Business-		
	Go	vernmental	Type		
		Activities	 Activities		Total
Certificates of obligation:				'	_
\$1,755,000 Certificates of obligation, Series 2014,					
due in annual installments through 2034, interest at 2-4 $\%$	\$	1,305,000	\$ -	\$	1,305,000
Total certificates of obligation		1,305,000	-		1,305,000
General obligation bonds:					
\$3,190,000 Refunding & improvement bond, Series 2017,					
due in annual installments through 2042, interest at 2-4.25%		2,805,000	-		2,805,000
\$955,000 General obligation bond, Series 2021,					
due in annual installments through 2041, interest at 2-4 $\!\%$		920,000	 		920,000
Total general obligation bonds		3,725,000			3,725,000
Less deferred amounts:					
Issuance premiums		318,562			318,562
Total deferred amounts		318,562			318,562
Notes payable		402,267	262,245		664,512
Leases		27,708	-		27,708
Total Debt	\$	5,778,537	\$ 262,245	\$	6,040,782

Total governmental capital assets acquired through notes payable had balances as of September 30, 2022 for cost, accumulated depreciation, and carrying value of \$754,023, \$177,326 and \$576,697, respectively. Depreciation expense recognized on these assets during the year ended September 30, 2022 was \$62,678.

Total business-type capital assets acquired through notes payable had balances as of September 30, 2022 for cost, accumulated depreciation, and carrying value of \$414,713, \$86,398, and \$328,314, respectively. Depreciation expense recognized on these assets during the year ended September 30, 2022 was \$41,471.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

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

General Obligation

Year ending	Bonds			2014 C.	O. B	ond	Notes payable				
September 30,	1	Principal		Interest	Principal		Interest	F	Principal	I	nterest
2023	\$	120,000	\$	139,219	\$ 60,000	\$	48,025	\$	46,161	\$	9,775
2024		120,000		135,694	60,000		46,225		47,282		8,653
2025		85,000		132,271	100,000		44,125		48,431		7,504
2026		90,000		129,269	105,000		40,625		49,608		6,328
2027		95,000		125,819	105,000		36,950		50,814		5,122
2028		95,000		122,019	110,000		33,275		52,048		3,887
2029		105,000		118,019	115,000		29,425		53,313		2,623
2030		105,000		113,819	120,000		25,400		54,610		1,327
2031		110,000		109,519	125,000		21,200		-		-
2032		115,000		105,113	130,000		16,200		-		-
2033		115,000		100,701	135,000		11,000		-		-
2034		125,000		96,097	140,000		5,600		-		-
2035		275,000		88,304	-		-		-		-
2036		285,000		77,310	-		-		-		-
2037		295,000		66,363	-		-		-		-
2038		310,000		55,413	-		-		-		-
2039		320,000		44,013	-		-		-		-
2040		330,000		31,875	-		-		-		-
2041		335,000		19,038	-		-		-		-
2042		295,000		6,269	 _		_		-		_
	\$	3,725,000	\$	1,816,144	\$ 1,305,000	\$	358,050	\$	402,267	\$	45,219

Certificate of Obligation Bond, Series 2014; due in annual installments through August 1, 2034, bearing interest ranging from 2% to 4% payable February 1 and August 1.

General Obligation Refunding & Revenue Bond, Series 2017; due in semi-annual installments through February 1, 2042, bearing interest ranging from 2.0% to 4.25% payable February 1 and August 1.

General Obligation Bond, Series 2021; due in semi-annual installments through February 1, 2041, bearing interest ranging from 2.0% to 4.00% payable February 1 and August 1.

Notes payable are secured by the underlying asset. In the event of default, the lender may demand immediate payment or take possession of the asset.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

The annual requirements to amortize business-type activities debt issues outstanding at year end were as follows:

Year ending		Notes payable				
September 30,	F	Principal		nterest		
2023	\$	84,444	\$	9,121		
2024		87,381		6,184		
2025		90,420		3,145		
	\$	262,245	\$	18,450		

G. Other Long-term Liabilities

The following is a summary of changes in the City's other long-term liabilities for the year ended. In general, the City uses the general and enterprise funds to liquidate compensated absences.

									A	mounts		
	Be	ginning]	Ending	Du	e Within		
	В	Balance		Balance Add		dditions	Reductions		Balance		One Year	
Governmental Activities:												
Compensated Absences	\$	70,481	\$	63,084	\$	(65,778)	\$	67,787	\$	61,009		
Total Governmental Activities	\$	70,481	\$	63,084	\$	(65,778)	\$	67,787	\$	61,009		
Business-Type Activities:												
Compensated Absences	\$	8,855	\$	10,355	\$	(8,713)	\$	10,497	\$	9,447		
Total Business-Type Activities	\$	8,855	\$	10,355	\$	(8,713)	\$	10,497	\$	9,447		

H. Fund Equity

The City records fund balance/net position restrictions on the fund level to indicate that a portion of the fund balance is legally restricted for a specific future use or to indicate that a portion of the fund balance is not available for expenditures.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

The following is a list of fund balances/net position restricted by law or the City and commitments made by City Council:

		Fund Balance					et Position
	F	Restricted	_	С	ommitted	I	Restricted
Parks and recreation	\$	675,925	1	\$	-	\$	678,595
Volunteer fire department		2,083			-		2,083
Municipal court security		43,933	* 1		-		43,933
Municipal court automation		93,263	* 1		-		96,815
Law enforcement		311,463	* 1		-		311,463
Street repairs		163,309	1		-		165,078
Debt service		52,333			-		63,254
CLSFRF-ARPA funds		589,528	*		-		589,528
Capital improvements		1,146,576			-		-
DPS complex		-			100,110		-
Fire truck		-			50,342		-
Capital reserve		-	_		22,024		-
TOTAL	\$	3,078,413	=	\$	172,476	\$	1,950,749

^{*} Restricted by enabling legislation

V. 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 over 2,800 other Texas governments & political subdivisions in the Texas Municipal League's Intergovernmental Risk Pools. The Pool purchases commercial insurance at group rates for participants in the Pool. The City has no additional risk or responsibility to the Pool outside of the payment of insurance premiums. The City has not significantly reduced insurance coverage or had settlements which exceeded coverage amounts for the past four 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 amounts 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.

¹ Special revenue funds

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

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.

C. Arbitrage

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

D. Pension Plans

Texas Municipal Retirement System

1. Plan Description

The City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas participates as one of 920 plans in the nontraditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined benefit pension plan administered by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS). TMRS is an agency created by the State of Texas and administered in accordance with the TMRS Act, Subtitle G, Title 8, Texas Government Code (the TMRS Act) as an agent multiple-employer retirement system for municipal employees in the State of Texas. The TMRS Act places the general administration and management of the System with a six-member Board of Trustees. Although the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Board, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State of Texas. TMRS's defined benefit pension plan is a tax-qualified plan under Section 401 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code. TMRS issues a publicly available annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) that can be obtained at www.tmrs.com.

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

2. Benefits Provided

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

At retirement, the benefit is calculated as if the sum of the employee's contributions, with interest, and the city-financed monetary credits with interest were used to purchase an annuity. Members

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

may choose to receive their retirement benefit in one of seven payments options. Members may also choose to receive a portion of their benefit as a Partial Lump Sum Distribution in an amount equal to 12, 24, or 36 monthly payments, which cannot exceed 75% of the member's deposits and interest.

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

	Plan Year 2021	Plan Year 2020
Employee deposit rate	7%	7%
Matching ratio (city to employee)	2 to 1	2 to 1
Years required for vesting	5	5
Service retirement eligibility	60/5, 0/20	60/5, 0/20
(expressed as age / years of service)	00/3, 0/20	00/3, 0/20
Updated service credit	100%	100%
Annuity increase (to retirees)	70% of CPI	70% of CPI
Supplemental death benefit to active		
employees	Yes	Yes
Supplemental death benefit to retirees	Yes	Yes

Employees covered by benefit terms

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

	2021	2020
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	16	16
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	33	31
Active employees	26	27
Total	75	74

3. Contributions

The contribution rates for employees in TMRS are either 5%, 6%, or 7% of employee gross earnings, and the City matching percentages are either 100%, 150%, or 200%, both as adopted by the governing body of the City. Under the state law governing TMRS, the contribution rate for each city is determined annually by the actuary, using the Entry Age Normal (EAN) actuarial cost method. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the cost of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

Employees for the City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas were required to contribute 7% of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas were 23.22% and 21.22% in calendar years 2021 and 2022, respectively. The City's contributions to TMRS for the year ended September 30, 2022, were \$401,849 and were equal to the required contributions.

4. Net Pension Liability (Asset)

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

Actuarial assumptions

The Total Pension Liability in the December 31, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation 2.50% per year Overall payroll growth 2.15% per year

Investment Rate of Return 6.75% net of pension plan investment expense, including

inflation

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

The actuarial assumptions were developed primarily from the actuarial investigation of the experience of TMRS over the four-year period from December 31, 2014 to December 1, 2018. They were adopted in 2019 and first used in the December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation. The post-retirement mortality assumption for Annuity Purchase Rates (APRs) 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

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. The target allocation and best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class in fiscal year 2021 are summarized in the following table:

		Long-Term Expected Real Rate
Asset Class	Target Allocation	of Return (Arithmetic)
Global Equity	30.0%	5.30%
Core Fixed Income	10.0%	1.25%
Non-Core Fixed Incom	20.0%	4.14%
Real Return	10.0%	3.85%
Real Estate	10.0%	4.00%
Absolute Return	10.0%	3.48%
Private Equity	10.0%	7.75%
Total	100.0%	

Discount Rate

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

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the City's net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.75%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.75%) than the current rate:

1% Decrease	Current Single Rate			6 Increase	
5.75%		umption 6.75%	7.75%		
\$ 3,531,261	\$	1,701,634	\$	247,696	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

Changes in the Net Pension Liability:

	-	Total Pension Plan Fid		Plan Fiduciary	Net Pension
		Liability (a)		Net Position (b)	 Liability (a) – (b)
Balance at 12/31/20	\$	9,797,673	\$	7,777,071	\$ 2,020,602
Changes for the year:					
Service Cost		333,405		-	333,405
Interest (on the Total Pension Liab.)		660,632		-	660,632
Difference between expected and					
actual experience		255,653		-	255,653
Changes of assumptions		-		-	-
Contributions – employer		-		428,899	(428,899)
Contributions – employee		-		129,298	(129,298)
Net investment income		-		1,015,120	(1,015,120)
Benefit payments, including					
refunds of emp. contributions		(354,474)		(354,474)	-
Administrative expense		-		(4,691)	4,691
Other changes		-		32	(32)
Net changes		895,216		1,214,184	(318,968)
Balance at 12/31/21	\$	10,692,889	\$	8,991,255	\$ 1,701,634

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in a separately-issued TMRS financial report. That report may be obtained on the internet at www.tmrs.com.

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

For the year ended September 30, 2022, the City recognized pension expense of \$133,605.

The general fund and water, sewer, and sanitation fund have typically been used to liquidate pension liabilities.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

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

	Deferred Outflows			Deferred
		of Resources	I	nflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual				
economic experience	\$	99,698	\$	-
Changes in assumptions		14,049		-
Investment gains (inflows) or losses				
outflows		-		518,530
Contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date		281,240		-
Total	\$	394,987	\$	518,530

The City reported \$281,240 as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date that will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ending September 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Plan year		
ended December	r 31:	
2022		\$ (68,895)
2023		(143,018)
2024		(94,839)
2025		(98,031)
2026		-
Thereafter		
	Total	\$ (404,783)

Supplemental Death Benefits Fund

The City also participates in the cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit group-term life insurance plan operated by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (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 City may terminate coverage under and discontinue participation in the SDBF by adopting an ordinance before November 1 of any year to be effective the following January 1.

The 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); retired employees are insured for \$7,500; this coverage is an "other postemployment benefit," or OPEB.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

The City contributes to the SDBF at a contractually required rate 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.

Employees covered by benefit terms

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

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	14
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	8
Active employees	26
Total	48

The City's contributions to the TMRS SDBF for the years ended 2022, 2021, and 2020 were \$1,424, \$1,803, and \$509 respectively, which equaled the required contributions each year. The required contribution rates for the retiree for 2022, 2021 and 2020 was 0.08%, 0.07%, and 0.03%, respectively.

Total OPEB Liability

The City's Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions Liability (OPEB) was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the Total OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial assumptions:

The Total OPEB Liability in the December 31, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation 2.5% per year

Overall payroll growth 3.5% to 11.50%, including inflation per year

Discount rate 1.84% Retirees' share of benefit-related costs \$0

Administrative expenses All administrative expenses are paid through the

Pension Trust and accounted for under reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 68

Salary increases were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members, retirees, and beneficiaries were based on the 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with Scale UMP. For disabled annuitants, the 2019

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables with a 4 year set-forward for males and a 3 year set-forward for females. In addition, a 3.5% and 3% minimum mortality rate will be applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled for males and females, respectively. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements subject to the floor.

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the Total OPEB Liability was 1.84%. The discount rate was based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2021.

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 1.84%, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (0.84%) or 1-percentage-point higher (2.84%) than the current rate.

1% Decrease		Cu	rrent Single Rate	1% Increase		
0.84%		As	sumption 1.84%	2.84%		
\$	153,336	\$	119,425	\$	94,735	

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability:

	7	Total OPEB		
		Liability		
Balance at 12/31/20	\$	109,252		
Changes for the year:				
Service Cost		6,650		
Interest		2,239		
Difference between expected and				
actual experience		(1,853)		
Changes of assumptions		4,430		
Benefit payments		(1,293)		
Net changes		10,173		
Balance at 12/31/21	\$	119,425		

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

For the year ended September 30, 2022, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$14,045.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Difference between expected and			•	
actual experience	\$	-	\$	2,972
Changes in assumptions		21,672		-
Contributions after the measurement date		1,060		
Total	\$	22,732	\$	2,972

The City reported \$1,060 as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date that will be recognized as a reduction of the OPEB liability for the year ending September 30, 2023.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended December 31:	
2022	\$ 5,156
2023	4,310
2024	6,023
2025	3,211
2026	-
Thereafter	 -
	\$ 18,700

The OPEB plan is not administered through a trust, or equivalent arrangement, and there are no assets accumulated in a GASB-compliant trust.

E. Restatement

Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, the City restated beginning net position for governmental activities.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2022

The restatement of beginning fund balance/net position is as follows:

	Governmental	
	Activities	
Prior year ending net position, as reported	\$	2,915,919
Adoption of GASB 87 (lessee) - capital assets		28,767
Adoption of GASB 87 (lessee) - long-term debt		(36,754)
Restated beginning net position	\$	2,907,932

F. Subsequent Events

January 13, 2023, the City signed an Interlocal Agreement with Tarrant County to provide funding through the Tarrant County 2021 Transportation Bond Program for \$580,170. The funding will be used for the Corzine Drive Reconstruction project.

There were no additional material subsequent events through March 7, 2023, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

G. New Accounting Pronouncements

The City has adopted the provision of Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, entitled Leases. Due to the implementation of GASB 87 in the current year, the City recorded right-to-use assets and lease liabilities.



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Original					Var	iance with
		Budget	Fi	nal Budget	General	Fin	al Budget
Revenues							,
Property tax	\$	1,945,243	\$	1,945,243	\$ 1,974,301	\$	29,058
Sales tax		539,734		539,734	597,111		57,377
Franchise and local taxes		301,892		301,892	287,538		(14,354)
License and permits		37,450		37,450	80,294		42,844
Municipal court		387,970		387,970	333,577		(54,393)
Oil and gas mineral rights		96,000		96,000	218,198		122,198
Interest income		5,538		5,538	24,170		18,632
Integovernmental		1,200		305,796	307,170		1,374
Other revenues		109,970		38,970	31,869		(7,101)
Total Revenues		3,424,997		3,658,593	3,854,228		195,635
Expenditures							
Current:							
Community development		175,676		187,938	185,241		(2,697)
Municipal court		205,254		204,854	189,983		(14,871)
Administrative		338,275		347,109	335,055		(12,054)
Police		1,980,756		1,983,778	1,614,930		(368,848)
Fire		414,865		422,371	304,245		(118,126)
Public works		157,572		205,654	162,982		(42,672)
Capital outlay		-		78,689	78,689		-
Debt service							
Principal		45,066		54,112	54,112		-
Interest and fiscal charges		10,870		12,336	12,336		-
Total Expenditures		3,328,334		3,496,841	2,937,573		(559,268)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)		10.000		20.775	15 (55		(15 000)
Sale of capital assets		10,000		30,675	15,675		(15,000)
Transfers in		(10,000)		66,000	66,000		-
Transfers (out)		(10,000)		(165,872)	 (109,200)		56,672
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)				(69,197)	(27,525)		41,672
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	96,663	\$	92,555	889,130	\$	796,575
Beginning fund balance					1,900,967		
Ending Fund Balance					\$ 2,790,097		

Notes to Required Supplementary Information:

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

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITY DEVELOPMENT FUND For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	 Original Budget	Fin	aal Budget	Recre	Parks and eation Facility evelopment	Variance with Final Budget	
Revenues							
Sales tax	\$ 133,584	\$	133,584	\$	148,169	\$	14,585
Intergovernmental	-		-		331		331
Other revenues	50,000		-		616		616
Interest income	1,980		1,980		3,647		1,667
Total Revenues	185,564		135,564		152,763		17,199
Expenditures							
Current:							
Parks and recreation	103,419		180,099		150,352		(29,747)
Capital outlay	100,000		50,000		-		(50,000)
Total Expenditures	203,419		230,099		150,352		(79,747)
Revenues Over (Under)	(17,855)		(94,535)		2,411		96,946
Other Financing Sources							
(Uses)							
Sale of capital assets	-		-		425		425
Total Other Financing							
Sources (Uses)	 				425		425
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (17,855)	\$	(94,535)		2,836	\$	97,371
Beginning fund balance					675,759		
Ending Fund Balance				\$	678,595		
Litating I und Datanee				Ψ	010,070		

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

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

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS Years Ended December 31,

1	¹ 12/31/2021		1	2/31/2020	12/31/2019	
Total pension liability						
Service cost	\$	333,405	\$	336,573	\$	296,220
Interest		660,632		622,439		578,828
Differences between expected and						
actual experience		255,653		(45,950)		42,318
Changes in assumptions		-		-		51,678
Benefit payments, including						
refunds of participant contributions		(354,474)		(336,841)		(349,415)
Net change in total pension liability		895,216		576,221		619,629
Total pension liability - beginning		9,797,673		9,221,452		8,601,823
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$	10,692,889	\$	9,797,673	\$	9,221,452
Plan fiduciary net position						
Contributions - employer	\$	428,899	\$	365,287	\$	340,726
Contributions - members		129,298		121,821		111,661
Net investment income (loss)		1,015,120		538,835		937,288
Benefit payments, including						
refunds of participant contributions		(354,474)		(336,841)		(349,415)
Administrative expenses		(4,691)		(3,483)		(5,291)
Other		32		(136)		(159)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		1,214,184		685,483		1,034,810
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		7,777,071		7,091,588		6,056,778
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	8,991,255	\$	7,777,071	\$	7,091,588
Fund's net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$	1,701,634	\$	2,020,602	\$	2,129,864
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the						
total pension liability		84.09%		79.38%		76.90%
Covered payroll	\$	1,847,113	\$	1,740,294	\$	1,595,158
Fund's net position as a percentage of covered						
payroll		92.12%		116.11%		133.52%

Notes to schedule:

¹⁾ This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is compiled, only available information is shown.

1	2/31/2018	1	2/31/2017	1	2/31/2016	1	2/31/2015	1	2/31/2014
\$	266,612	\$	265,078	\$	282,630	\$	277,028	\$	265,704
	586,613		553,489		525,093		513,667		481,756
	(608,873)		25,994		(60,072)		(94,934)		(136,520)
	-		-		-		18,672		-
	(399,577)		(309,626)		(326,752)		(225,598)		(95,888)
	(155,225)		534,935		420,899		488,835		515,052
	8,757,048		8,222,113		7,801,214		7,312,379		6,797,327
\$	8,601,823	\$	8,757,048	\$	8,222,113	\$	7,801,214	\$	7,312,379
\$	327,290	\$	345,843	\$	355,310	\$	354,059	\$	325,816
	108,631		109,991		113,311		110,496		107,327
	(186,186)		739,082		328,786		6,820		232,020
	(399,577)		(309,626)		(326,752)		(225,598)		(95,888)
	(3,595)		(3,828)		(3,711)		(4,153)		(2,421)
	(188)		(194)		(200)		(205)		(199)
	(153,625)		881,268		466,744		241,419		566,655
	6,210,403		5,329,135		4,862,391		4,620,972		4,054,317
\$	6,056,778	\$	6,210,403	\$	5,329,135	\$	4,862,391	\$	4,620,972
\$	2,545,045	\$	2,546,645	\$	2,892,978	\$	2,938,823	\$	2,691,407
	70.41%		70.92%		64.81%		62.33%		63.19%
\$	1,551,874	\$	1,571,297	\$	1,618,726	\$	1,578,510	\$	1,516,714
Ψ	1,551,674	Ψ	1,3/1,2//	Ψ	1,010,720	Ψ	1,570,510	Ψ	1,510,714
	164.00%		162.07%		178.72%		186.18%		177.45%

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN For the Years Ended:

	9/30/2022		 9/30/2021		9/30/2020
Actuarially determined employer contributions	\$	401,849	\$ 416,081	\$	357,853
Contributions in relation to the					
actuarially determined contribution		401,849	416,081		357,853
Contribution deficiency (excess)		-	-		-
Annual covered payroll	\$	1,844,773	\$ 1,841,226	\$	1,696,592
Employer contributions as a					
percentage of covered payroll		21.78%	22.60%		21.09%

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN

Valuation Date:

Notes Actuarially determined contribution rates are

calculated as of December 31 and become effective in January 13 months later.

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Amortization Method Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed
Remaining Amortization Period 24 years (longest amortization ladder)

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 2014 - 2018

Mortality Post-retirement: 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas

Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully

generational basis with scale UMP.

Pre-retirement: PUB(10) mortality tables, with the Public Safety table used for males and the General Employee table used for females. The rates are

projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP.

Other Information:

Notes There were no benefit changes during the year.

1) This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is compiled, only available information is shown.

_	9/30/2019	9/30/2018	9/30/2017	 9/30/2016	_	9/30/2015
\$	329,285	\$ 331,898	\$ 350,145	\$ 346,656	\$	334,267
	329,285	331,898	 350,145	 346,656		334,267
\$	1,546,926	\$ - 1,555,187	\$ 1,592,059	\$ - 1,569,560	\$	- 1,514,074
	21.29%	21.34%	21.99%	22.09%		22.08%

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION (OPEB) LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Year Ended December 31,

	1	2021	2020
Total OPEB liability			
Service cost	\$	6,650	\$ 5,395
Interest		2,239	2,311
Changes of assumptions		4,430	17,667
Differences in expected and actual experience		(1,853)	2,812
Benefit payments, including refunds of participant contributions		(1,293)	(522)
Net changes		10,173	27,663
Total OPEB liability - beginning		109,252	81,589
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$	119,425	\$ 109,252
Covered-employee payroll	\$	1,847,113	\$ 1,740,294
Total OPEB Liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		6.47%	6.28%

Notes to schedule:

¹ This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is compiled, only available information is shown.

² No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB statement No. 75 to pay related benefits.

2019	2018	2017	
\$ 3,350	\$ 2,638	\$	2,200
2,338	2,424		2,349
14,500	(5,439)		6,623
300	(9,789)		-
(479)	(310)		(314)
20,009	 (10,476)		10,858
61,580	 72,056		61,198
\$ 81,589	\$ 61,580	\$	72,056
\$ 1,595,158	\$ 1,551,874	\$	1,571,297
5.11%	3.97%		4.59%



OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Original & Final Budget		Debt Service	Variance with Final Budget	
Revenues					
Property tax	\$	314,651	\$ 317,467	\$	2,816
Interest income		114	875		761
Other revenue			1,775		1,775
Total Revenues		314,765	320,117		5,352
Expenditures					
Current:					
Debt service					
Principal		175,000	175,000		-
Interest and fiscal charges		190,698	190,698		-
Total Expenditures		365,698	365,698		-
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(50,933)	(45,581)		5,352
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(50,933)	(45,581)	\$	5,352
Beginning fund balance			97,914		
Ending Fund Balance			\$ 52,333		

Notes to Other Supplementary Information

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

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Capital Projects	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
Interest income	\$ 385	\$ 385	\$ 9,132	\$ 8,747
Other revenue	-	-	930	930
Total Revenues	385	385	10,062	9,677
Expenditures				
Current:				
Administrative	-	-	14,096	14,096
Capital outlay	745,033	1,095,629	141,368	(954,261)
Total Expenditures	745,033	1,095,629	155,464	(940,165)
Revenues Over (Under)	(744,648)	(1,095,244)	(145,402)	949,842
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	-	101,049	101,049	-
Transfers (out)	-	(10,602)	(10,602)	-
Total Other Financing Sources		90,447	90,447	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (744,648)	\$ (1,004,797)	(54,955)	\$ 949,842
Beginning fund balance			1,301,641	
Ending Fund Balance			\$ 1,246,686	

Notes to Other Supplementary Information

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

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL CRIME CONTROL AND PREVENTION DISTRICT

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

			Crime								
	C	Original		Final	Co	ntrol and	Var	iance with			
]	Budget		Budget	Pr	evention	Fin	al Budget			
Revenues											
Sales tax	\$	267,167	\$	267,167	\$	294,486	\$	27,319			
Interest income		95		95		821		726			
Total Revenues		267,262		267,262		295,307		28,045			
Expenditures											
Current:											
Public safety		167,118		176,580		163,382		(13,198)			
Capital outlay		132,822		361,605		36,269		(325,336)			
Total Expenditures		299,940		538,185		199,651		(338,534)			
Revenues Over (Under)		(32,678)		(270,923)		95,656		366,579			
Other Financing Sources (Uses)											
Transfers in		10,000		65,872		9,200		(56,672)			
Total Other Financing (Sources)		10,000		65,872		9,200		(56,672)			
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(22,678)	\$	(205,051)		104,856	\$	309,907			
Beginning fund balance						202,438					
Ending Fund Balance					\$	307,294					

Notes to Other Supplementary Information

^{1.} Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL MUNICIPAL COURT SECURITY FUND

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

		Original and Final		ni. Court ecurity	Variance with Final Budget	
Revenues						
Fines and forfeitures	\$	12,000	\$	10,287	\$	(1,713)
Interest income		200		36		(164)
Total Revenu	ıes	12,200		10,323		(1,877)
Expenditures					-	
Current:						
Public safety		1,892		149		(1,743)
Total Expenditu	res	1,892		149		(1,743)
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditu	res	10,308		10,174		(134)
Net Change in Fund Balar	nce <u>\$</u>	10,308		10,174	\$	(134)
Beginning fund balance				33,759		
Ending Fund Balar	nce		\$	43,933		

Notes to Other Supplementary Information

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

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL MUNICIPAL COURT AUTOMATION FUND

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Original Budget		Final Budget		Muni. Court Automation		Variance with Final Budget	
Revenues								
Fines and forfeitures	\$	12,000	\$	12,000	\$	9,105	\$	(2,895)
Interest income		200		200		85		(115)
Total Revenues		12,200		12,200		9,190		(3,010)
Expenditures								
Current:								
Public safety		16,463		20,163		19,500		(663)
Total Expenditures		16,463		20,163		19,500		(663)
Revenues Over (Under)		(4,263)		(7,963)		(10,310)		(2,347)
Net Change in Fund Balance Beginning fund balance	\$	(4,263)	\$	(7,963)		(10,310) 107,125	\$	(2,347)
Ending Fund Balance					\$	96,815		

Notes to Other Supplementary Information

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

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL PUBLIC SAFETY SEIZURES FUND

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Original & Final		Public Safety Seizures		Variance with Final Budget	
Revenues						
Fines and forfeitures	\$	-	\$	250	\$	250
Total Revenues		-		250		250
Expenditures						
Current:						
Public safety		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		-		-		-
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		-		250		250
			1			
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	-		250	\$	250
Beginning fund balance				3,919		
Ending Fund Balance			\$	4,169		

Notes to Other Supplementary Information

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

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL STREET SALES TAX FUND

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Sales Tax	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
Sales tax	\$ 133,584	\$ 133,584	\$ 148,169	\$ 14,585
Interest income	139	139	1,852	1,713
Total Revenues	133,723	133,723	150,021	16,298
Expenditures				
Current:				
Public works	40,000	26,300	21,012	(5,288)
Capital Outlay	-	125,558	125,558	-
Total Expenditures	40,000	151,858	146,570	(5,288)
Revenues Over (Under)	93,723	(18,135)	3,451	21,586
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	-	10,602	10,602	-
Transfers (out)		(1,049)	(1,049)	
Total Other Financing Sources		9,553	9,553	-
Net Change in Fund Balance Beginning fund balance	\$ 93,723	\$ (8,582)	13,004 150,305	\$ 21,586
Ending Fund Balance			\$ 163,309	

Notes to Other Supplementary Information

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

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

		Original Budget	•		Proprietary Fund		Variance with Final Budget	
Revenues								
Water sales	\$	1,093,105	\$	1,348,105	\$	1,364,814	\$	16,709
Sewer revenue		655,795		715,795		718,812		3,017
Refuse collection		197,331		197,331		194,286		(3,045)
Other revenue		31,598		51,829		52,599		770
Total Operating Revenues		1,977,829		2,313,060		2,330,511	•	17,451
Expenditures							•	
Current:								
Cost of water		471,273		624,523		624,520		(3)
Cost of sewer		348,109		372,359		372,353		(6)
Cost of refuse		178,766		178,766		175,029		(3,737)
Personnel		455,583		366,022		366,169		147
Material, utilities & maintenance		187,590		213,753		212,979		(774)
Contracted & other services		150,177		153,048		124,623		(28,425)
Notes payable principal		81,606		81,606		81,606		-
Capital outlay		94,779		137,155		124,589		(12,566)
Total Operating Expenses	_	1,967,883		2,127,232		2,081,868		(45,364)
Operating Income (Loss)		9,946		185,828		248,643		62,815
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)								
Intergovernmental		-		4,580		5,760		1,180
Investment income		240		240		473		233
Sale of capital assets		-		5,125		5,125		-
Interest expense		(10,186)		(10,186)		(10,161)		25
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	_	(9,946)		(241)		1,197		1,438
Income (Loss) Before Transfers		-		185,587		249,840		64,253
Transfers (out)			_	(66,000)		(66,000)		
Net Change in Net Position	\$	-	\$	119,587		183,840	\$	64,253
Beginning fund balance		,				2,208,219		
Ending Net Position-modified					-	2,392,059	1	
Lease principal payments						81,606		
Capital expenses						124,589		
Capital contribution						67,568		
Depreciation						(207,905)		
Ending Net Position					\$	2,457,917		

¹ Comparison schedule presented on modified accrual basis

SCHEDULE OF SERVICES AND RATES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022 (Unaudited)

- 1. Services provided by the City: Retail Water & Sewer Garbage and Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) provided by 3rd party and billed by the City.
- 2. Retail water rates based on $5/8 \times 3/4$ " meter Most prevalent type of meter: $5/8 \times 3/4$ "

Water:	Minimum Charge	Minimum Usage	Maximum Gallons	Flat Rate (Y/N)	Rate per 1k gallons > min
Residential	\$30	2,000	N/A	Y	\$4.25
Commercial	\$55	2,000	N/A	Y	\$4.25
<u>Sewer:</u>					
Residential	\$25	2,000	15,000	Y	\$4.00
Commercial	\$55	2,000	N/A	Y	\$4.00

City employs winter averging for sewer usage? No

Total charges per 10,000 gallons of residential usage:	Water	Sewer
	\$64	\$57

Monthly Rate	Garbage	HHW
Residential	\$16.95	\$1.00
Commercial hand-collect	\$21.11	N/A

3. Total water consumption (in thousands) during the fiscal year:

Gallons pumped into system: 21,091
Billed gallons to customers and flushing gallons: 20,369
Water accountability ratio: 96.6%

4. Retail water connections within the City as of the fiscal year end.

	Total	Active
Meter Size	Connections	Connections
5/8" x 3/4"	632	620
1"	385	382
1 1/2"	28	28
2"	33	32
Total Water Connections	1,078	1,062



COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES



NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

MUNICIPAL COURT SECURITY FUND

The Municipal Court Security Fund accounts for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for municipal court security.

MUNICIPAL COURT AUTOMATION FUND

The Municipal Court Automation Fund accounts for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for municipal court automation.

PUBLIC SAFETY SEIZURES FUND

The Public Safety Seizures Fund accounts for police seizures that are still involved in the court system.

CRIME CONTROL AND PREVENTION DISTRICT FUND

This is a special purpose district that collects sales tax within its boundaries for the purpose of controlling and preventing crime.

STREET SALES TAX FUND

The Street Sales Tax Fund accounts for the proceeds of 1/4% sales tax to be used for street repair projects.

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS September 30, 2022

	Municipal Court Security		Municipal Court Automation		Public Safety Seizures		Crime Control & Prevention	
<u>Assets</u>								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	43,933	\$	94,663	\$	4,169	\$	261,851
Restricted cash		-		-		-		-
Receivables, net		-		-		-		51,980
Prepaid expenses		-		3,552		-		-
Total Assets	\$	43,933	\$	98,215	\$	4,169	\$	313,831
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Accounts payable and								
accrued liabilities		-		1,400		-		6,537
Total Liabilities		-		1,400	'	-		6,537
Fund Balances							•	
Nonspendable		-		3,552		-		-
Restricted		43,933		93,263		4,169		307,294
Total Fund Balances		43,933		96,815		4,169		307,294
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	43,933	\$	98,215	\$	4,169	\$	313,831

Street	Cal	مما
Street	Sal	es

	Tax	Total			
\$	140,660	\$ 545,276			
	-	-			
	26,081	78,061			
	-	3,552			
\$	166,741	\$ 626,889			
-					
	3,432	11,369			
	3,432	11,369			
	-	3,552			
	163,309	611,968			
	163,309	615,520			
\$	166,741	\$ 626,889			

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Municipal Court Security	Municipal Court Automation	Public Safety Seizures	Crime Control & Prevention	
Revenues					
Sales tax	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 294,486	
Fines and forfeitures	10,287	9,105	250	-	
Interest income	-	85	-	821	
Other income	36	-	-	-	
Total Revenues	10,323	9,190	250	295,307	
Expenditures					
Current:					
Public safety	149	19,500	-	163,382	
Public works	-	-	-	-	
Capital outlay	-	-	-	36,269	
Total Expenditures	149	19,500		199,651	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers in	-	-	-	9,200	
Transfers (out)	-	-	-	-	
Total Other Financing Sources					
(Uses)				9,200	
Net Change in Fund Balances	10,174	(10,310)	250	104,856	
Beginning fund balances	33,759	107,125	3,919	202,438	
Ending Fund Balances	\$ 43,933	\$ 96,815	\$ 4,169	\$ 307,294	

Street	C -1	مما
Street	Sal	၂၉၆

Tax	Total					
\$ 148,169	\$	442,655				
-		19,642				
1,852		2,758				
-		36				
150,021		465,091				
-		183,031				
21,012		21,012				
 125,558		161,827				
146,570		365,870				
10,602		19,802				
 (1,049)		(1,049)				
 9,553		18,753				
13,004		117,974				
150,305		497,546				
\$ 163,309	\$	615,520				



STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the City's overall financial health.

Contents	Pages
Financial Trends	120-129
These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	
Revenue Capacity	130-137
These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue source, property tax.	
Debt Capacity	138-143
These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in	
the future.	
Demographic and Economic Information	144-145
These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader	
understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.	
Operating Information	146-151
These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand	
how the information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City	
provides and the activities it performs.	

NET POSITION BY COMPONENT

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(accrual basis of accounting)

	2013	 2014	2015	 2016
Governmental Activities				
Net investment in				
capital assets	\$ 1,035,882	\$ 1,566,193	\$ 1,550,369	\$ 1,397,164
Restricted	621,720	726,479	677,142	747,893
Unrestricted	1,843,415	1,055,031	(1,176,014)	(1,949,562)
Total Governmental Net Position	\$ 3,501,017	\$ 3,347,703	\$ 1,051,497	\$ 195,495
Business-type Activities Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted Total Business-type Activities Net Position	\$ 1,728,648 - 352,164 2,080,812	\$ 1,632,261 - 282,863 1,915,124	\$ 1,500,419 - (176,613) 1,323,806	\$ 1,371,368 - (623,207) 748,161
Primary Government Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted	\$ 2,764,530 621,720 2,195,579	\$ 3,198,454 726,479 1,337,894	\$ 3,050,788 677,142 (1,352,627)	\$ 2,768,532 747,893 (2,572,769)
Total Primary Government Net Position	\$ 5,581,829	\$ 5,262,827	\$ 2,375,303	\$ 943,656

	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	2022		
\$	158,570	\$	670,317	\$	842,275	\$	1,283,471	\$	1,623,597	\$	2,304,559	
Ψ	857,671	Ψ	729,051	Ψ	916,781	Ψ	1,144,354	Ψ	1,570,039	Ψ	1,950,749	
	(1,951,528)		(1,743,036)		(1,242,945)		(958,244)		(285,704)		620,526	
\$	(935,287)	\$	(343,668)	\$	516,111	\$	1,469,581	\$	2,907,932	\$	4,875,834	
\$	2,213,593	\$	2,266,376	\$	2,128,576	\$	2,107,200	\$	2,026,045	\$	2,091,903	
	-		-		-		187,881		-		-	
	(285,441)		(361,590)		(348,826)		(216,070)		182,174		366,014	
\$	1,928,152	\$	1,904,786	\$	1,779,750	\$	2,079,011	\$	2,208,219	\$	2,457,917	
\$	2,372,163	\$	2,936,693	\$	2,970,851	\$	3,390,671	\$	3,649,642	\$	4,396,462	
	857,671		729,051		916,781		1,332,235		1,570,039		1,950,749	
	(2,236,969)		(2,104,626)		(1,591,771)		(1,174,314)		(103,530)		986,540	
\$	992,865	\$	1,561,118	\$	2,295,861	\$	3,548,592	\$	5,116,151	\$	7,333,751	

CHANGES IN NET POSITION

Last Ten Fiscal Years (accrual basis of accounting)

		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Expenses									
Governmental Activities:									
Community development	\$		\$		\$		\$		
General government		785,607		985,501		822,839		1,060,768	
Public safety		1,824,727		1,735,647		1,820,837		2,109,499	
Public works		375,514		409,102		482,299		450,297	
Parks and recreation									
Interest and fiscal charges		69,272		49,893		164,227		66,443	
Total Governmental Activities		3,055,120		3,180,143		3,290,202		3,687,007	
Business-Type Activities:									
Water, sewer, & sanitation		1,299,955		1,303,696		1,505,826		1,628,878	
Total Business-Type Activities		1,299,955		1,303,696		1,505,826		1,628,878	
Total Primary Government	\$	4,355,075	\$	4,483,839	\$	4,796,028	\$	5,315,885	
Program Revenues									
Governmental Activities:									
Charges for services:									
Community development	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
General government		82,722		115,978		69,747		64,832	
Public safety		777,358		944,803		775,168		744,341	
Operating grants & contributions		-		-		-		-	
Capital grants & contributions		-		-		-		-	
Total Governmental Activities		860,080		1,060,781		844,915		809,173	
Business-Type Activities:									
Charges for services:									
Water, sewer, & sanitation		1,378,205		1,251,831		1,381,330		1,236,177	
Operating grants & contributions		-		-		-		-	
Capital grants & contributions		_		_		_		_	
Total Business-Type Activities		1,378,205		1,251,831		1,381,330		1,236,177	
Total Primary Government	\$	2,238,285	\$	2,312,612	\$	2,226,245	\$	2,045,350	
Net (Expense)/Revenue				<u></u>					
Governmental Activities	\$	(2,195,040)	\$	(2,119,362)	\$	(2,445,287)	\$	(2,877,834)	
Business-Type Activities	7	78,250	т	(51,865)	•	(124,496)	-F	(392,701)	
Total Primary Government	\$	(2,116,790)	\$	(2,171,227)	\$	(2,569,783)	\$	(3,270,535)	
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	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022
\$		\$		\$		\$	213,510	\$	195,897	\$	171,754	\$	178,331
	863,364		779,597		640,615		324,896		348,346		339,178		398,312
	2,184,652		2,123,033		2,029,993		2,178,548		2,218,488		2,460,294		2,324,745
	1,000,728		416,975		360,568		294,305		259,123		375,022		358,879
	114,229		105,100		189,202		116,303		120,630		107,909		178,124
	79,751		244,947		165,508		160,193		156,835		217,254		185,401
	4,242,724		3,669,652		3,385,886		3,287,755		3,299,319		3,671,411		3,623,792
	1,906,406		1,669,094		1,755,314		1,788,601		1,809,397		1,851,820		2,093,739
	1,906,406		1,669,094		1,755,314	-	1,788,601		1,809,397		1,851,820	-	2,093,739
\$	6,149,130	\$	5,338,746	\$	5,141,200	\$	5,076,356	\$	5,108,716	\$	5,523,231	\$	5,717,531
Ψ	0,147,130	Ψ	3,330,740	Ψ	3,141,200	Ψ	3,070,330	Ψ	3,100,710	Ψ	3,323,231	Ψ	3,717,331
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	85,294	\$	74,458	\$	63,449	\$	80,294
	165,018		198,685		97 <i>,</i> 791								
	561,564		533,399		532,338		521,455		404,773		405,390		353,219
	-		-		-		-		39,703		326,631		12,714
	120,000		-		477,253		-		85,784		382,985		997,114
	846,582		732,084		1,107,382		606,749		604,718		1,178,455		1,443,341
	1,330,579		1,669,699		1,752,416		1,658,820		1,940,032		1,970,580		2,330,511
	-		-		-		-		46,619		8,824		5,760
	-		-		-		-		80,046		-		67,568
	1,330,579		1,669,699		1,752,416		1,658,820		2,066,697		1,979,404		2,403,839
\$	2,177,161	\$	2,401,783	\$	2,859,798	\$	2,265,569	\$	2,671,415	\$	3,157,859	\$	3,847,180
\$	(3,396,142)	\$	(2,937,568)	\$	(2,278,504)	\$	(2,681,006)	\$	(2,694,601)	\$	(2,492,956)	\$	(2,180,451)
	(575,827)		605		(2,898)		(129,781)		257,300		127,584		310,100
\$	(3,971,969)	\$	(2,936,963)	\$	(2,281,402)	\$	(2,810,787)	\$	(2,437,301)	\$	(2,365,372)	\$	(1,870,351)

CHANGES IN NET POSITION (Continued)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(accrual basis of accounting)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
General Revenues				
Governmental Activities:				
Taxes:				
Property taxes	\$ 863,466	\$ 858,985	\$ 842,617	\$ 848,431
Sales taxes	778,877	614,248	726,602	784,902
Franchise taxes	377,860	372,173	401,536	378,440
Oil and gas mineral rights	490,436	348,765	227,154	650,113
Interest income	542	333	135	102
Other revenue	74,934	58,694	73,332	47,051
Gain (loss) on sale of assets			13,660	7,000
Transfers, net		43,444	41,324	37,200
Total Governmental Activities	2,586,115	2,296,642	2,326,360	2,753,239
Business-Type Activities:				
Interest income	545	335	132	100
Other income	-	-	-	-
Gain (loss) on sale of assets	-	-	-	-
Transfers, net	-	(43,444)	(41,324)	(37,200)
Total Business-Type Activities	545	(43,109)	 (41,192)	(37,100)
Total Primary Government	\$ 2,586,660	\$ 2,253,533	\$ 2,285,168	\$ 2,716,139
Change in Net Position				
Governmental Activities	\$ 391,075	\$ 177,280	\$ (118,927)	\$ (124,595)
Business-Type Activities	78,795	(94,974)	(165,688)	(429,801)
Total Primary Government	\$ 469,870	\$ 82,306	\$ (284,615)	\$ (554,396)

 2016		2017		2018		2019	 2020	2021	 2022	
\$ 857,678	\$	927,715	\$	1,252,733	\$	1,900,957	\$ 1,993,889	\$ 2,178,050	\$ 2,296,774	
768,334		772,811		790,310		841,944	1,008,013	1,115,667	1,187,935	
371,677		365,243		345,480		376,434	355,690	312,868	287,538	
497,937		397,197		306,034		202,527	123,088	149,714	218,198	
1,313		6,747		55,662		99,595	50,268	9,828	40,582	
43,201		109,080		115,035		114,374	117,123	146,180	35,226	
-		-		-		-	-	19,000	16,100	
-		(838,644)		56,691		(4,151)	-	-	66,000	
2,540,140		1,740,149		2,921,945		3,531,680	3,648,071	3,931,307	4,148,353	
182		174		2,401		4,248	1,651	1,624	473	
-		226,939		42,967		36,656	40,310	-	-	
-		-		-		-	-	-	5,125	
-		838,644		(56,691)		4,151	-	-	(66,000)	
182		1,065,757		(11,323)		45,055	41,961	1,624	(60,402)	
\$ 2,540,322	\$	2,805,906	\$	2,910,622	\$	3,576,735	\$ 3,690,032	\$ 3,932,931	\$ 4,087,951	
\$ (856,002)	\$	(1,197,419)	\$	643,441	\$	850,674	\$ 953,470	\$ 1,438,351	\$ 1,967,902	
(575,645)		1,066,362		(14,221)		(84,726)	299,261	129,208	249,698	
\$ (1,431,647)	\$	(131,057)	\$	629,220	\$	765,948	\$ 1,252,731	\$ 1,567,559	\$ 2,217,600	

FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Last Ten Years

(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	 2013	 2014	 2015	 2016
General fund:				
Reserved	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Nonspendable	-	500	500	500
Restricted	-	-	-	-
Committed	209,017	209,017	-	-
Unassigned	1,792,670	964,207	925,874	651,537
Total general fund	\$ 2,001,687	\$ 1,173,724	\$ 926,374	\$ 652,037
All other governmental funds:				
Reserved	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Nonspendable	-	-	-	_
Restricted	621,720	2,557,844	2,655,226	1,373,090
Committed	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	 	 	 	 (105,820)
Total all other governmental funds	\$ 621,720	\$ 2,557,844	\$ 2,655,226	\$ 1,267,270

	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Ф	- 6 452	Ф	10.070	Ф	20.707	Ф	- 0E 171	Ф	- 2E 0E1	Ф	20.200
	6,453		12,872		20,707		25,171		25,851		29,298
	-		-		-		38,024		293,678		591,611
	-		-		100,091		-		25,000		72,366
	564,248		502,075		807,170		1,041,670		1,556,438		2,096,822
\$	570,701	\$	514,947	\$	927,968	\$	1,104,865	\$	1,900,967	\$	2,790,097
\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
	_		_		_		_		11,197		6,222
	3,863,864		3,356,447		2,813,620		2,622,709		2,561,663		2,486,802
	5,665,661		0,000,117		2,010,020		2,022,100		2,001,000		100,110
	-		-		-		-		-		100,110
\$	3,863,864	\$	3,356,447	\$	2,813,620	\$	2,622,709	\$	2,572,860	\$	2,593,134

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Last Ten Years

(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	2013		2014		2015		2016
Revenues							
Property tax	\$ 845,639	\$	838,889	\$	848,431	\$	852,341
Sales tax	614,248		726,602		784,902		768,334
Franchise tax	372,173		401,536		378,440		371,677
Licenses and permits	115,978		69,747		64,832		165,018
Fines and forfeitures	944,803		775,168		744,341		561,564
Oil and gas mineral rights	348,765		227,154		650,113		497,937
Interest income	333		135		102		1,313
Intergovernmental	-		-		-		-
Other revenue	58,694		73,332		47,051		43,201
Total Revenues	3,300,633		3,112,563		3,518,212		3,261,385
Expenditures							
Community development	-		-		-		-
Court	-		-		-		-
Administrative	721,509		749,043		886,252		850,674
Police	-		-		-		-
Fire	-		-		-		-
Public safety	1,664,033		1,706,867		1,954,582		2,035,209
Public works	246,544		359,286		351,090		429,314
Parks and recreation	-		-		-		84,407
Debt service							
Principal	85,000		870,000		163,922		164,016
Interest	59,510		53,969		82,852		83,786
Bond issuance costs	-		85,692		-		-
Capital outlay	455,961		35,834		273,682		1,276,272
Total Expenditures	3,232,557		3,860,691		3,712,380		4,923,678
Revenues over (under) expenditures	68,076		(748,128)		(194,168)		(1,662,293)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers in	43,444		41,324		199,752		-
Transfers (out)	-		-		(162,552)		-
Proceeds from sale of capital	-		13,600		7,000		-
Capital lease issuance	-		-		-		-
Bond issuance	-		1,755,000		-		-
Premium on bonds issued	-		80,692		-		-
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	; -		-		-		-
Total Other Financing Sources	43,444		1,890,616		44,200		-
Special items							
Net Change in Fund Balances	\$ 111,520	\$	1,142,488	\$	(149,968)	\$	(1,662,293)
The change in Land Buillies	111,020	Ψ	1,112,100	Ψ	(117,700)	Ψ	(1,002,270)
Ratio of total debt service expenditures							
to noncapital expenditures	5.49%		32.82%		7.73%		7.29%

 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020	 2021	 2022
\$ 919,865	\$ 1,253,459	\$ 1,914,963	\$ 1,975,746	\$ 2,184,215	\$ 2,291,768
772,811	790,310	841,944	1,008,013	1,115,667	1,187,935
365,243	345,480	376,474	355,690	312,868	287,538
198,685	97,791	85,294	74,458	63,449	80,294
533,399	532,338	521,455	404,773	405,390	353,219
397,197	306,034	202,527	123,088	149,714	218,198
6,747	55,662	99,595	50,268	9,828	40,582
-	-	-	39,703	326,631	307,501
109,080	95,706	104,674	99,863	153,237	35,226
3,303,027	3,476,780	4,146,926	4,131,602	 4,720,999	4,802,261
-	-	216,976	196,481	177,133	185,241
-	-	201,756	185,770	191,989	189,983
760,351	637,000	318,894	343,818	341,215	349,151
-	-	1,598,338	1,642,708	1,857,738	1,797,961
-	-	301,962	320,314	318,454	304,245
1,962,901	1,929,493	-	-	-	-
279,127	246,052	174,153	109,190	214,181	183,994
84,988	158,226	89,958	90,719	78,527	150,352
146,377	226,117	234,363	158,790	216,396	229,112
71,118	185,223	175,740	169,631	169,704	203,034
145,434	-	-	-	51,100	-
584,604	 696,934	 991,435	 1,444,612	 1,430,543	381,884
4,034,900	4,079,045	4,303,575	4,662,033	5,046,980	3,974,957
(731,873)	(602,265)	(156,649)	(530,431)	(325,981)	827,304
39,631	344	18,200	13,450	290,221	186,851
(53,525)	(344)	(18,200)	(13,450)	(290,221)	(120,851)
-	21,729	15,700	17,260	19,000	16,100
-	93,699	-	499,157	-	-
3,190,000	-	-	-	955,000	-
221,790	-	-	-	98,234	-
(291,698)	-	-	-	-	-
3,106,198	115,428	15,700	516,417	1,072,234	82,100
\$ 2,374,325	\$ (486,837)	\$ (140,949)	\$ (14,014)	\$ 746,253	\$ 909,404
7.04%	13.85%	14.13%	11.37%	12.14%	13.67%

ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY Last Ten Fiscal Years

Tax Year	Fiscal Year	Real Property	Personal Property	Less: Tax Exempt Property	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate
2012	2013 \$	319,867,719 \$	37,821,284 \$	26,055,073 \$	331,633,930 \$	0.262739
2013	2014	323,390,167	34,280,285	28,409,169	329,261,283	0.262739
2014	2015	328,808,531	31,625,059	29,218,745	331,214,845	0.262739
2015	2016	328,842,354	42,424,789	29,842,333	341,424,810	0.253670
2016	2017	352,186,109	33,871,005	34,961,026	351,096,088	0.273979
2017	2018	369,269,881	31,173,880	38,700,845	361,742,916	0.374379
2018	2019	382,181,474	32,193,757	44,515,540	369,859,691	0.580000
2019	2020	409,861,360	31,093,796	52,036,145	388,919,011	0.580000
2020	2021	418,025,343	27,309,308	53,768,245	391,566,406	0.636593
2021	2022	429,446,035	26,979,701	55,302,699	401,123,037	0.658553

Note: Tax rates per \$100 of assessed valuation.

Source: City of Dalworthington Gardens Budget Document.

Tarrant Appraisal District Tax Roll Summary Reports

WATER UTILITY REVENUE AND CONSUMPTION Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Billed Revenue	Bill Consumption Gallons '000	_	Rate per Gallon	Average Monthly Customers
2013	757,778	206,509	\$	3.67	1,029
2014	876,487	206,987		4.23	1,035
2015	729,098	186,962		3.90	1,039
2016	761,456	179,592		4.24	1,045
2017	927,123	181,183		5.12	1,052
2018	1,051,017	209,225		5.02	1,058
2019	896,685	160,311		5.59	1,058
2020	1,119,895	197,380		5.67	1,064
2021	1,084,248	187,529		5.78	1,069
2022	1,347,223	240,164		5.61	1,073

Note: Data based on monthly billings, excluding yearend accruals

Volume rate provides 1-2000 gallons included in minimum charge

Source: City Billing System

PROPERTY TAX RATES - DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS Last Ten Years

	C	ity Direct Rates						
Fiscal Year	Operating & Maintenance	Interest & Sinking	Total Direct Rate	Arlington Independent School District	Tarrant County	Tarrant County College District	Tarrant County Hospital District	Total Direct and Overlapping Rates
2013	0.213324	0.049415	0.262739	1.301000	0.264000	0.148970	0.227897	2.204606
2014	0.212133	0.050606	0.262739	1.292170	0.264000	0.149500	0.227897	2.196306
2015	0.205490	0.057249	0.262739	1.292170	0.264000	0.149500	0.227897	2.196306
2016	0.200492	0.053178	0.253670	1.412952	0.264000	0.149500	0.227897	2.308019
2017	0.237827	0.036152	0.273979	1.390080	0.254000	0.144730	0.227897	2.290686
2018	0.287827	0.086552	0.374379	1.368670	0.244000	0.140060	0.224429	2.351538
2019	0.487983	0.092017	0.580000	1.368670	0.234000	0.136070	0.224429	2.543169
2020	0.487983	0.092017	0.580000	1.298670	0.234000	0.130170	0.224429	2.467269
2021	0.544576	0.092017	0.636593	1.387100	0.234000	0.130170	0.224429	2.612292
2022	0.566536	0.092017	0.658553	1.360800	0.229000	0.130170	0.224429	2.602952

Notes: Tax rates per \$100 of assessed valuation.

Rate are presented by Fiscal Year, which is (1) year ahead of the Tax Year

Source: Tarrant Appraisal District

PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS

Current Year and Nine Years Ago

	2022 (2021 7	TAX YE	AR)	2013 (2012 TAX YEAR)				
	Taxable Assessed		% of Taxable Assessed		Taxable Assessed		% of Taxable Assessed	
Property Tax Payer	Value	Rank	Value		Value	Rank	Value	
HRE Garden Town Center LLC	\$ 4,509,424	1	1.1%	\$				
McAndrew, James F	4,473,138	2	1.1%		1,850,000	8		
DFW Midstream Services LLC	4,353,606	3	1.1%		9,066,720	2	2.7%	
Bianco, Sabatino	3,118,524	4	0.8%					
JFAM-Michigan LLC/JFAM-Dalworth Center East LLC	2,493,173	5	0.6%					
Quiktrip Corporation	2,295,860	6	0.6%		1,887,995	7	0.6%	
Randal Hospitality LLC	2,056,000	7	0.5%					
Prosperity Bank	2,000,000	8	0.5%					
Atmos Energy/Mid Tex Division	1,853,050	9	0.5%					
ELIM Investment Group LLC	1,600,890	10	0.4%					
XTO Energy Inc	-	n/a			13,173,700	1	4.0%	
Martin, Kenyon	-	n/a			2,500,000	4	0.8%	
The Bank of Arlington	-	n/a			2,000,000	5	0.6%	
J jn W Bowen I Pleasant Rdg LP	-	n/a			2,604,300	3	0.8%	
Frazier, Dick ETUX Debbie	-	n/a			1,628,600	9	0.5%	
Mid City Mcandrews Motors	-	n/a			1,990,887	6	0.6%	
Chesapeake Operating		n/a			1,511,250	10	0.5%	
Sub-Total	\$ 28,753,665	-	7.2%	\$	38,213,452	-	11.5%	
Remaining Roll	 372,369,372		92.8%		293,420,478		88.5%	
Total Assessed Valuation	\$ 401,123,037		100.0%	\$	331,633,930		100.0%	

Source: Tax Office.

Note: Property is assessed as of January 1 and certified to the City by July 25 for taxable values. Information is based on City fiscal year, which is one year ahead of tax year.

PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS Last Ten Years

Collected within the

Fiscal	Total Tax			of the Levy		Collections in		Total Collec	tions to Date	(Outstanding
Year Ended September 30,	Levy for Fiscal Year		Amount Collected	Percentage of Levy		Subsequent Years		Amount Collected	Percentage of Levy		As of 9/30/22
1986-2012		•								\$	11,046
2013	\$ 853,715	\$	839,284	98.3%	9	\$ 12,364	\$	851,648	99.8%		2,067
2014	847,102		833,325	98.4%		8,073		841,398	99.3%		5,704
2015	850,853		841,492	98.9%		7,522		849,014	99.8%		1,839
2016	848,493		842,969	99.3%		3,359		846,328	99.7%		2,165
2017	925,241		913,546	98.7%		9,476		923,021	99.8%		2,220
2018	1,244,972		1,237,049	99.4%		5,440		1,242,489	99.8%		2,484
2019	1,892,980		1,877,086	99.2%		9,207		1,886,293	99.6%		6,687
2020	1,984,724		1,961,271	98.8%		17,055		1,978,327	99.7%		6,398
2021	2,166,586		2,149,488	99.2%		6,836		2,156,324	99.5%		10,262
2022	2,280,825		2,267,137	99.4%		(0)		2,267,137	99.4%		13,688
										\$	64,557

Source: Tarrant Appraisal District City's Finance Department

TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Last Ten Years

Fiscal	Property	Sales & Use	Franchise	
Year	Tax	Tax	Tax	Total
2013	\$ 845,639	\$ 634,983	\$ 369,432	\$ 1,850,053
2014	838,890	730,403	397,735	1,967,027
2015	848,431	789,249	374,093	2,011,772
2016	852,341	772,919	367,094	1,992,354
2017	919,864	778,409	359,645	2,057,917
2018	1,253,458	795,177	340,612	2,389,247
2019	1,914,962	847,533	370,884	3,133,379
2020	1,975,746	1,008,013	355,690	3,339,448
2021	2,184,215	1,115,667	312,868	3,612,750
2022	2,291,768	1,187,935	287,538	3,767,241
Percent Change	151 00/	07.10/	22.20/	102 (0)
2013-2022	171.0%	87.1%	-22.2%	103.6%

Source: City's Finance Department

SALES TAX COLLECTIONS BY FUND

Last Ten Years

(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2013	 2014		2015		2016	
General	\$ 323,801	\$ 371,390	\$	400,574	\$	392,561	
Street improvement	-	-		-		-	
Total Primary Government	323,801	371,390		400,574		392,561	
Component Units: Park and recreation facility development corporation	160,506	183,778		198,094		193,953	
Crime control and prevention district	150,675	175,235		190,581		186,405	
Total Sales Tax Collections	\$ 634,983	\$ 730,403	\$	789,249	\$	772,919	

Note: Beginning FY 2019, half cent sales tax was reduced from the Park & Recreation Facility Development Corporation and was used to setup a new Street Improvement Fund.

2017	 2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 396,127	\$ 404,027	\$ 429,916	\$ 506,785	\$ 560,931	\$ 597,111
-		105,706	125,517	139,041	148,169
396,127	404,027	535,622	632,301	699,972	745,280
194,895	199,320	105,706	125,517	139,042	148,169
187,387	191,830	206,185	250,195	276,653	294,486
\$ 778,409	\$ 795,177	\$ 847,513	\$ 1,008,013	\$ 1,115,667	\$ 1,187,935

RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE Last Ten Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Governmental Activities:				
General obligation bonds	395,000	360,000	325,000	285,000
Certificates of obligation	835,000	1,755,000	1,710,000	1,660,000
Premiums	-	80,692	76,657	72,622
Discounts	-	-	-	-
Notes payable	-	-	310,536	236,520
Leases	-	-	-	-
Business-Type Activities:				
Notes payable	-	-	-	-
Total Primary Government	\$ 1,230,000	\$ 2,195,692	\$ 2,422,193	\$ 2,254,142
Percentage of personal income (1)	0.01%	1.67%	1.85%	1.65%
Per capita (1)	\$ 537	\$ 951	\$ 1,044	\$ 972

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

⁽¹⁾ Personal income and population data is disclosed on page 142.

 2017	 2018	2019	2020		2021	2022	
\$ 3,190,000	\$ 3,120,000	\$ 3,045,000	\$	2,965,000	\$	3,840,000	\$ 3,725,000
1,590,000	1,535,000	1,480,000		1,425,000		1,365,000	1,305,000
290,377	277,471	264,565		251,660		336,381	318,562
-	-	-		-		-	-
160,143	152,725	48,362		523,728		447,333	402,267
-	-	-		-		36,754	27,708
_	_	_		422,714		343,851	262,245
_	_	_		422,714		343,031	202,243
\$ 5,230,520	\$ 5,085,196	\$ 4,837,927	\$	5,588,102	\$	6,369,319	\$ 6,040,782
3.96%	3.62%	3.24%		3.60%		4.26%	4.04%
\$ 2,245	\$ 2,182	\$ 2,076	\$	2,437	\$	2,769	\$ 2,626

RATIO OF GENERAL BONDED DEBT OUTSTANDING Last Ten Years

	2013	 2014	 2015	 2016
NET TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUE All property	\$ 331,633,930	\$ 329,261,283	\$ 331,214,845	\$ 341,424,810
NET BONDED DEBT				
Gross bonded debt (1)	1,230,000	2,195,692	2,111,657	2,017,622
Less debt service funds	(57,366)	(74,119)	(94,381)	(108,424)
Net Bonded Debt	\$ 1,172,634	\$ 2,121,573	\$ 2,017,276	\$ 1,909,198
RATIO OF NET BONDED DEBT				
TO ASSESSED VALUE	0.35%	0.64%	0.61%	0.56%
POPULATION	2,290	2,310	2,320	2,320
NET BONDED DEBT PER CAPITA	\$ 512	\$ 918	\$ 870	\$ 823

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

⁽¹⁾ This is the general bonded debt of both governmental and business-type activities, net of original issuance discounts and premiums.

	2017		2018	2019			2020		2021	2022	
\$	351,096,088	\$	361,742,916	\$	369,859,691	\$	388,919,011	\$	391,566,406	\$	401,123,037
\$	5,070,377 (85,711) 4,984,666	\$	4,932,471 (72,352) 4,860,119	\$	4,789,565 (75,475) 4,714,090	\$	4,641,660 (86,046) 4,555,614	\$	5,541,381 (97,914) 5,443,467	\$	5,348,562 (52,333) 5,296,229
											<u> </u>
	1.42%		1.34%		1.27%		1.17%		1.39%		1.32%
	2,330		2,330		2,330		2,330		2,340		2,300
\$	2,139	\$	2,086	\$	2 022	\$	1,955	\$	2,326	\$	2 202
Ф	2,139	Ф	2,000	Ф	2,023	Ф	1,933	Ф	2,326	Ф	2,303

DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT September 30, 2022

Governmental Unit	Net Bonded Debt Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable *	Estimated Share of verlapping Debt
Debt repaid with property taxes			
Arlington Independent School District	\$ 1,185,949,956	0.97%	\$ 11,503,715
Tarrant County	404,360,000	0.16%	646,976
Tarrant County College District	610,315,000	0.16%	976,504
Tarrant County Hospital District	12,825,000	0.16%	20,520
Subtotal, overlapping debt			13,147,715
City direct debt			 6,040,782
Total direct and overlapping debt			\$ 19,188,497

Sources: Municipal Advisory Council of Texas

Notes: Overlapping governments are those below the state level that coincide, at least in part, with geographic boundaries of the city. This schedule estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the property taxpayers of the City of Dalworthington Gardens. This process recognizes that, when considering the government's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden borne by the property taxpayers should be taken into account. However, this does not imply that every taxpayer is a resident, and therefore responsible for repaying the debt of each overlapping government.

* Methodology for Deriving Overlapping Percentages:

- 1) Determine the estimated shared assessed valuation of taxable property within both the Overlapping Taxing Body(s) and the City
- 2) Divide that shared value by the total assessed value of taxable property within the overlapping taxing body.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS Last Ten Fiscal Years

Year	Estimated Population	Personal Income	Per Capita Income	Unemployment Rate
	· <u> </u>			Tarrant County
2013	2,290 \$	138,519,810 \$	60,489	5.8%
2014	2,310	131,106,360	56,756	4.6%
2015	2,320	130,622,960	56,303	4.1%
2016	2,320	137,028,480	59,064	3.9%
2017	2,330	132,080,710	56,687	3.3%
2018	2,330	140,580,550	60,335	3.3%
2019	2,330	149,213,200	64,040	3.2%
2020	2,293	155,132,915	67,655	6.2%
2021	2,300	149,640,300	65,061	4.4%
2022	2,300	149,640,300	65,061	3.5%

Note:

Census data for 2022 is not available, therefore the per capita estimates for 2021 data are used in the interim.

City of Dalworthington Gardens is served by the Arlington ISD

Sources: Population provided by the North Texas Council of Governments (NTCOG)

Per Capita Income provided by the US Census Bureau

Unemployment information provided by FRED Economic Data Research

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS

Current Fiscal Year and Third Fiscal Year

		202	2	2020			
			Percentage			Percentage	
			of Total County			of Total County	
Employer	Employees	Rank	Employment	Employees	Rank	Employment	
Horizon Plumbing	125	1	6.00%	120	1	7.46%	
Arlington Classic Academy Primary Campus	60	2	2.88%	60	3	3.73%	
Campo Verde	49	3	2.35%	49	4	3.05%	
Beez Construction	48	4	2.31%	75	2	4.66%	
Arlington Classic Academy Intermediate Campus	47	5	2.26%	47	5	2.92%	
The Montessori Academy	41	6	1.97%	36	8	2.24%	
GBM Maintenance Co.	40	7	1.92%	40	6	2.49%	
Metro Mobile Electronics LLC	38	8	1.83%	38	7	2.36%	
Green's Produce & Plant	35	9	1.68%	35	9	2.18%	
McAndrew Motors	35	10	1.68%	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Infection Control/Germ Blast	n/a	n/a	n/a	30	10	1.87%	
Total	518		24.88%	530		32.96%	

Note: This table requires the previous ninth year; However, this is the second year of the ACFR and this information was not kept historically. The City will provide previous years in future ACFR's until we obtain the ninth year.

Source: Top ten employers and employee count provided by City surveying individual businesses.

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CITY EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM September 30, 2022

Function/Program		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General government		4.90	3.80	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50
Community development				2.00	2.00	1.99	1.91
Public safety		22.60	23.80	24.00	19.50	20.00	17.49
Public works		1.80	1.65	0.50	1.00	0.80	0.71
Park and recreation		-	0.50	0.50	0.40	1.10	0.62
Water and sewer		3.70	4.25	3.50	4.10	4.11	3.98
	Total	33.00	34.00	32.50	28.50	29.50	26.20

Sources: Various City departments.

Years will continue to be added until 10 years of comparison is listed, information prior to 2017 not available

OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM September 30, 2022

Function/Program	2020	2021	2022
Community development			
Alarm System Permits	14	3	9
Building Permits Issued	44	48	77
Certificates of Occupancy Issued	39	50	54
Electrical Permits Issued	8	15	14
Fire Alarm/Suppression Permits Issued	14	2	7
Heating/AC Permits Issued	19	15	20
Plumbing Permits Issued	45	48	48
Roof Permits Issued	12	12	7
Other various Permits Issued	38	66	52
Public safety			
Police			
Police Calls for Service	6,264	6,637	5,264
EMS Calls for Service	125	105	147
Arrests	155	109	70
Community Policing Calls	5,412	5,353	6,147
Traffic Enforcement	6,305	6,882	4,162
Fire			
Fire Calls for Service	130	98	82
Inspections	78	132	79
Public works			
# of employees	3	3.5	3
Hours worked per function:			
Administrative	1260	*	817.5
Animal Control	126	*	75.25
Building Maintenance	550	*	581.5
Park Maintenance	256.5	*	549.75
Sewer/Water Maintenance	1195	*	1707
Street Maintenance (outside of full reconstruction)	289.5	*	246.25
Construction and Permit Oversight	842	*	455
Water and sewer			
Number of residential water customers as of FYE	926	923	924
Annual billed residential water usage (thousands of gallons)	178,322	168,345	214,623
Number of commercial water customers as of FYE	146	146	149
Annual billed commercial water usage (thousands of gallons)	19,058	19,184	25,541
Number of sewer connections	990	989	987
Annual billed residential sewer usage (15,000 gal cap) (thousands of gallons)	85,583	88,791	94,754
Annual billed commercial sewer usage (thousands of gallons)	15,398	16,517	21,012
Number of solid waste customers	885	889	896

^{*} data is unavailable

Sources: Various City departments.

Ten years of data is unavailable

CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM

Function/Program	2020	2021	2022
Administration			
City hall building	0	1	1
Public safety			
Police stations	1	1	1
Police patrol units	6	6	6
Police admin units	5	5	5
Fire engine units	2	2	2
Fire admin units	1	1	1
Fire stations	1	1	1
Public works			
Streets (miles)	19	19	19
Streetlights	170	170	170
Manholes	289	289	289
Drainage ditchs (miles)	11	11	11
Park and recreational			
Parks	1	1	1
Parks (acres)	39	39	39
Playground	1	1	1
Baseball/Softball field	1	1	1
Soccer field	1	1	1
Water and sewer			
Water mains (miles)	23	23	23
Sanitary sewers (miles)	22	22	22
Water storage facilities	2	2	2
Fire hydrants	192	192	192
Water meters	1,083	1,083	1,105

Sources: Various City departments. Ten years of data is unavailable

WATER LOSS RATIO Last Ten Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Production gallons '000	275,889	272,337	277,738	277,283	235,779
Billed and unbilled consumption '000	207,454	207,820	188,189	184,955	187,415
Water loss ratio	24.8%	23.7%	32.2%	33.3%	20.5%

Source: City Operational Reports

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
231,796	181,637	214,234	196,348	253,087
212,858	163,391	199,695	188,312	244,426
8.2%	10.0%	6.8%	4.1%	3.4%



March 7, 2023

To the Honorable Mayor,
Members of the City Council
and management
City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas

We have audited the financial statements of City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, and have issued our report thereon dated March 7, 2023. Professional standards require that we advise you of the following matters relating to our audit.

Our Responsibility in Relation to the Financial Statement Audit

As communicated in our engagement letter dated October 5, 2021, our responsibility, as described by professional standards, is to form and express an opinion(s) about whether the financial statements that have been prepared by management with your oversight are presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our audit of the financial statements does not relieve you or management of your respective responsibilities.

Our responsibility, as prescribed by professional standards, is to plan and perform our audit to obtain reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit of financial statements includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, as part of our audit, we considered the internal control of City of Dalworthington Gardens solely for the purpose of determining our audit procedures and not to provide any assurance concerning such internal control.

We are also responsible for communicating significant matters related to the audit that are, in our professional judgment, relevant to your responsibilities in overseeing the financial reporting process. However, we are not required to design procedures for the purpose of identifying other matters to communicate to you.

We have provided our findings regarding internal control other matters noted during our audit in a separate letter to you dated March 7, 2023.

Planned Scope and Timing of the Audit

We conducted our audit consistent with the planned scope and timing we previously communicated to you.

Compliance with All Ethics Requirements Regarding Independence

The engagement team, others in our firm, as appropriate, our firm, and our network firms have complied with all relevant ethical requirements regarding independence.

In relation to all nonattest services provided, such as preparation of the financial statements and supporting schedules, the City has assigned an individual with adequate skills, knowledge, and experience to oversee this service.

Qualitative Aspects of the Entity's Significant Accounting Practices

Significant Accounting Policies

Management has the responsibility to select and use appropriate accounting policies. A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the City is included in Note I. to the financial statements. The City has adopted GASB 87, which led to all leases being recorded on the balance sheet rather than only being expensed when the underlying expense was incurred. No other initial selection of accounting policies and changes in significant accounting policies or their application occurred during the year ended September 30, 2022. No matters have come to our attention that would require us, under professional standards, to inform you about (1) the methods used to account for significant unusual transactions and (2) the effect of significant accounting policies in controversial or emerging areas for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus.

We noted no transactions entered into by the City during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. All significant transactions have been recognized in the financial statements in the proper period.

Significant Accounting Estimates

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's current judgments. Those judgments are normally based on knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ markedly from management's current judgments.

The most sensitive accounting estimates affecting the financial statements are:

- Estimates inherent within the projection of the future pension obligation used to calculate the net pension liability.
- Estimated useful lives for capital assets

Management's estimates inherent within the projection of future pension obligation are based on experience studies and observations by the actuaries hired by TMRS. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop these estimates and determined they appeared reasonable in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole and in relation to the applicable opinion units.

Management's estimates for the useful lives of capital assets are based on experience and industry standards. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop these estimates and determined they appeared reasonable in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole and in relation to the applicable opinion units.

Financial Statement Disclosures

Certain financial statement disclosures involve significant judgment and are particularly sensitive because of their significance to financial statement users. The most sensitive disclosures affecting the City of Dalworthington Gardens' financial statements relate to: debt and the net pension liability.

Significant Difficulties Encountered during the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management relating to the performance of the audit.

Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define a disagreement with management as a matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, concerning a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, which could be significant to City of Dalworthington Gardens' financial statements or the auditor's report. No such disagreements arose during the course of the audit.

Representations Requested from Management

We have requested certain written representations from management, which are included in the attached letter dated March 7, 2023.

Management's Consultations with Other Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters. Management informed us that, and to our knowledge, there were no consultations with other accountants regarding auditing and accounting matters.

Other Significant Matters, Findings, or Issues

Brook Watson & Co.

In the normal course of our professional association with City of Dalworthington Gardens, we generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, operating and regulatory conditions affecting the entity, and operational plans and strategies that may affect the risks of material misstatement. None of the matters discussed resulted in a condition to our retention as City of Dalworthington Gardens's auditors. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the city council and management of City of Dalworthington Gardens and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Very truly yours,

BrooksWatson & Co., PLLC



March 7, 2023

To the City Council and Management City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas

RE: Communication with Governance Letter- Internal Control Matters

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the City of Dalworthington Gardens, Texas (the "City"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A reasonable possibility exists when the likelihood of an event occurring is either reasonably possible or probable as defined as follows:

- Reasonably possible. The chance of the future event or events occurring is more than remote but less than likely.
- Probable. The future event or events are likely to occur.

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

Our comments are summarized as follows:

1. GASB STATEMENT NO. 96 SUBSCRIPTION-BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS ("SBITA")

Finding

In May 2020, the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs). GASB Statement No. 96 (GASB 96) establishes uniform accounting and financial reporting requirements for SBITAs. A SBITA is a contract that conveys control of the right to use another party's (a SBITA vendor's) IT software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying IT assets), as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction." This statement is effective for fiscal periods beginning after June 30, 2022.

For SBITAs qualifying for treatment under this statement, the City will need to record a right-to-use asset and a subscription liability.

The subscription asset would be recognized and initially measured as the sum of the initial subscription liability amount, payments made to the SBITA vendor before the subscription term's commencement, and capitalizable implementation costs. A government would recognize amortization of the subscription asset as an outflow of resources over the subscription term.

The subscription liability would be measured at the present value of subscription payments expected to be made during the subscription term. Future subscription payments would be discounted using the interest rate the SBITA vendor charges the government or the government's incremental borrowing rate if the interest rate is not readily determinable.

The subscription term includes the period during which a government has a noncancelable right to use the underlying IT assets and includes periods covered by an option to extend (if it is reasonably certain that either party—the government or the SBITA vendor—will exercise that option) or to terminate (if it is reasonably certain either party will not exercise that option).

The initial application of this accounting standard will require substantial evaluation and will result in additional accounting and reporting requirements.

Recommendation

The City should begin planning for the implementation of this accounting standard by establishing a policy to 1) establish a capitalization threshold for leases, 2) define "reasonably certain" as it relates to the likelihood of a subscription term to extend beyond 12 months, 3) establish a system to capture the required subscription information in order to determine the applicability of the standard.

This communication is intended solely for the information and use of the City Council and management, and others within the City, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Very truly yours,

BrooksWatson & Co., PLLC

Brook Watson & Co.