ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

of the

City of Bellville, Texas

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

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

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

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (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 Bellville, 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.G. to the financial statements, due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, the City restated governmental activities capital assets and long-term liabilities. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the general fund budgetary comparison information, the schedule of changes in net pension liabilities and related ratios, the schedule of employer contributions to pension plan, and schedule of changes in the other postemployment benefits liability and related ratios, 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 opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise City of Bellville, Texas' 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.

The 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.

BrooksWatson & Co., PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

Brook Watson & Co.

Houston, Texas

May 29, 2024

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A) September 30, 2023

As management of the City of Bellville, 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, 2023.

Financial Highlights

- The City's total combined net position is \$12,318,529 at September 30, 2023.
- At the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$3,828,270, an increase of \$2,490,865.
- As of the end of the year, the unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$1,683,763 or 45% of total general fund expenditures.
- The City had an overall increase in net position of \$721,590, which is primarily due to the surplus in revenues over expenses during the year.

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, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows with the difference reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating. Other 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.

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).

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2023

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, and culture and recreation. The business-type activities of the City include water, sewer, gas, electric, and sanitation operations.

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

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Governmental Funds

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

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

The City of Bellville maintains seventeen 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, capital projects, and nonmajor governmental funds. The general and capital projects funds are considered to be major funds.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2023

The City of Bellville adopts an annual appropriated budget for the general and enterprise fund. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided to demonstrate compliance with the general fund budget.

Proprietary Funds

The City maintains two different types of proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses a proprietary fund to account for its public utilities. All activities associated with providing such services are accounted for in these funds, 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. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City's various functions. The City uses an internal service fund to account for health insurance expenses.

Component Unit

The City maintains the accounting and financial statements for one component unit. The Bellville Economic Development Corporation is a discretely presented component unit displayed on the government-wide financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

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

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements, MD&A, and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain Required Supplementary Information (RSI). The RSI that GASB Statement No. 34 requires is a budgetary comparison schedule for the general fund and schedules for the City's Defined Pension Plan and Other Post Employment Benefit Plans. RSI 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 of Bellville, assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$12,318,529 as of September 30, 2023, in the primary government.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2023

The largest portion of the City's net position, \$10,335,687, reflects its investments in capital assets (e.g., land, city hall, city playground and parks, streets, and utility systems, as well as the public works facilities), less any debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Current and other assets of governmental activities as of September 30, 2023 and September 30, 2022 were \$4,628,063 and \$1,674,848, respectively. The increase of \$2,953,215 was primarily due to greater cash on hand resulting from unspent bond proceeds and transfers in from proprietary funds.

Total liabilities of the primary government as of September 30, 2023 and September 30, 2022 were \$13,983,768 and \$7,126,757, respectively. The increase of \$6,857,011 was primarily due to debt issuances in the current year.

Total deferred outflows of the primary government increased by \$695,2831,112,914 or over 100%. Total deferred inflows of the primary government decreased by \$702,520 or 91%. Both variances were directly related to the significant increase in City's net pension liability and actuarial changes in the City's pension inputs over the course of the year.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2023

Statement of Net Position:

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position:

			2023					2022						
	G	overnmental	Βι	usiness-Type			G	overnmental	В	usiness-Type				
		Activities		Activities	,	Total	Activities		Activities			Total		
Current and														
other assets	\$	4,628,063	\$	4,243,740	\$ 8	,871,803	\$	1,674,848	\$	4,852,636	\$	6,527,484		
Capital assets, net		10,276,685		5,922,591	16	,199,276		6,097,613		6,265,184		12,362,797		
Total Assets		14,904,748		10,166,331	25	,071,079		7,772,461		11,117,820		18,890,281		
Deferred Outflows														
of Resources		833,468		463,136	1	,296,604		372,209		229,112		601,321		
Other liabilities		1,136,283		1,586,624	2	,722,907		296,295		1,461,591		1,757,886		
Long-term liabilities		8,329,189		2,931,672	11	,260,861		2,353,862		3,015,009		5,368,871		
Total Liabilities		9,465,472		4,518,296	13	,983,768		2,650,157		4,476,600	_	7,126,757		
Deferred Inflows														
of Resources		37,312		28,074		65,386		488,761	_	279,145	_	767,906		
Net Position: Net investment														
		6 107 190		4 229 507	10	,335,687		6,048,667		4,134,728		10 192 205		
in capital assets		6,107,180		4,228,507		•		, ,		4,134,/28		10,183,395		
Restricted		869,727		1.054.500		869,727		334,078		0.456.450		334,078		
Unrestricted	_	(741,475)	_	1,854,590		,113,115		(1,376,993)	_	2,456,459	_	1,079,466		
Total Net Position	\$	6,235,432	\$	6,083,097	\$ 12	,318,529	\$	5,005,752	\$	6,591,187	\$	11,596,939		

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2023

Statement of Activities:

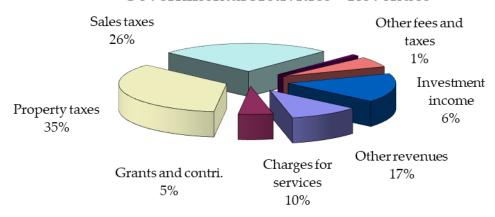
The following table provides a summary of the City's changes in net position:

	For the Yea	r Ended Septemb	er 30, 2023	For the Year Ended September 30, 20			
			Total			Total	
	Governmental	Business-Type	Primary	Governmental	Business-Type	Primary	
	Activities	Activities	Government	Activities	Activities	Government	
Revenues							
Program revenues:							
Charges for services	\$ 336,790	\$ 10,348,754	\$ 10,685,544	\$ 223,987	\$ 10,072,731	\$ 10,296,718	
Grants and contri.	166,696	-	166,696	141,140	523,737	664,877	
General revenues:							
Property taxes	1,111,839	-	1,111,839	1,056,145	-	1,056,145	
Sales taxes	818,643	-	818,643	751,476	-	751,476	
Other fees and taxes	34,701	-	34,701	41,262	-	41,262	
Investment income	192,829	91,518	284,347	15,127	30,342	45,469	
Other revenues	533,389	92,298	625,687	16,303	62,356	78,659	
Total Revenues	3,194,887	10,532,570	13,727,457	2,245,440	10,689,166	12,934,606	
Expenses							
General government	948,216	-	948,216	796,610	-	796,610	
Public safety	1,963,809	-	1,963,809	1,341,960	-	1,341,960	
Highways and streets	403,368	-	403,368	286,705	-	286,705	
Culture and recreation	848,248	-	848,248	618,484	-	618,484	
Interest & fiscal charges	s 241,676	83,426	325,102	-	81,888	81,888	
Utility services		8,517,124	8,517,124		7,322,564	7,322,564	
Total Expenses	4,405,317	8,600,550	13,005,867	3,043,759	7,404,452	10,448,211	
Change in Net Position							
Before Transfers	(1,210,430)	1,932,020	721,590	(798,319)	3,284,714	2,486,395	
Transfers	2,440,110	(2,440,110)		1,737,786	(1,737,786)	-	
Total	2,440,110	(2,440,110)		1,737,786	(1,737,786)		
Change in Net Position	1,229,680	(508,090)	721, 590	939,467	1,546,928	2,486,395	
Beginning Net Position	5,005,752	6,591,187	11,596,939	4,066,285	5,044,259	9,110,544	
Ending Net Position	\$ 6,235,432	\$ 6,083,097	\$ 12,318,529	\$ 5,005,752	\$ 6,591,187	\$ 11,596,939	

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2023

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

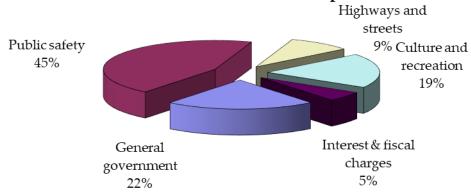
Governmental Activities - Revenues



For the year ended September 30, 2023, revenues from governmental activities totaled \$3,194,887. Property tax, sales tax, and charges for services are the City's largest revenue sources. Charges for services increased by \$112,803 or 50% primarily due to greater building permit revenue in the current year. Sales taxes increased by \$67,167 or 9% due to economic growth fueled by local purchases. Investment income increased by \$177,702 or over 100% primarily due to greater interest-bearing accounts and the realization of higher interest rates in the current year. Other revenues increased by \$517,086 or over 100% due to nonrecurring proceeds received from sale of assets in the current year. All other revenues remained relatively stable when compared to the previous year.

This graph shows the governmental function expenses of the City:

Governmental Activities - Expenses



For the year ended September 30, 2023, expenses for governmental activities totaled \$4,405,317. This represents an increase of \$1,361,558 or 45% from the prior year. The City's largest functional expense is public safety of \$1,963,809, which includes administrative and operating costs for the City's police department. Public safety expenses increased by \$621,849 or 46% primarily due to nonrecurring building/vehicle maintenance, greater depreciation, personnel costs, and allocation of retirement

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2023

expenses resulting from a greater net pension liability. General government, highways and streets, and culture and recreation expenses increased by \$151,606 or 19%, \$116,663 or 41%, and \$229,764 or 37%, respectively, primarily due to greater expenses resulting from increases in the City's pension liability. All other expenses remained relatively consistent with the previous year.

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

12,000,000 10,000,000 6,000,000 4,000,000 2,000,000 Expenses Charges for Services

Business-Type Activities - Revenues and Expenses

For the year ended September 30, 2023, charges for services by business-type activities totaled \$10,348,754. Charges for services remained consistent with the prior year. Grants and contributions decreased by \$523,737 or 100% due to the City receiving the second half of the COVID Local Recovery Fund Grant in the prior year. Investment income increased by \$61,176 or over 100% due to an increase in interest-bearing accounts and the realization of higher interest rates in the current year. Other revenues increased by \$29,942 or 48% primarily due to nonrecurring insurance reimbursements and miscellaneous utility revenues received in the current year.

Total business-type expenses increased \$1,196,098 or 16% compared to the prior year primarily due to greater personnel costs, wholesale electricity and gas purchases, and nonrecurring utility system maintenance in the current year.

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 nearterm inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned 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, 2023

As of the end of the year the general fund reflected a total fund balance of \$1,956,185, \$1,683,763 of which was unassigned. The general fund increased by \$827,858 primarily due to greater than anticipated revenues and less than anticipated expenditures. In addition, actual transfers from other funds exceeded the budgeted amount.

As of the end of the year the capital projects fund reflected a total fund balance of \$1,274,780, an increase of \$1,112,914. The increase was due to a bond issuance in the current year.

There was an increase in total governmental fund balance of \$2,490,865 over the prior year. The increase was primarily due to nonrecurring bond issuance in the current year and transfers received from the utilities fund.

<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.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

There was a total positive budget variance of \$827,858 in the general fund. This was a combination of a positive revenue variance of \$385,515, a positive expenditure variance of \$134,536, and a positive variance of \$307,807 in other financing sources and uses. The most significant revenue variances were for sales tax, contributions and donations and license and permits. Expenditures exceeded appropriations at the legal level of control for transfers out and, principal and interest payments by \$5,931 \$62,163 and \$3,491, respectively.

CAPITAL ASSETS

As of the end of the year, the City's governmental activities funds had invested \$10,276,685 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 \$5,922,591 in a variety of capital assets and infrastructure, net of accumulated depreciation.

Major capital asset events during the current year include the following:

- Entered into new vehicle leases with Enterprise totaling \$202,371.
- Purchased an asphalt compactor for \$33,070.
- Began work on the Down Revitalization Project totaling \$185,667.
- Drainage improvements for \$13,475
- Continued work on the police station for \$3,775,105.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2023

- Purchased transformer equipment for \$112,687.
- Installed electrical poles at the high school for \$47,515.

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

LONG-TERM DEBT

At the end of the current year, the City had total bonds outstanding of \$6,385,000. During the year, the City made principal payments on these bonds of \$540,000. More detailed information about the City's long-term liabilities is presented in note IV. E 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 Bellville and improving services provided to their public citizens. The City is budgeting conservatively for the upcoming fiscal year's budget.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Bellville's 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 Administrator at 30 South Holland, Bellville, TX, 77418; telephone 979-865-3136.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (Page 1 of 2) September 30, 2023

	Primary Government							
	Go	overnmental	Bu	siness-Type				
		Activities	4	Activities		Total		
<u>Assets</u>	,					_		
Current assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	4,096,877	\$	1,039,161	\$	5,136,038		
Investments		300,000		1,115,000		1,415,000		
Receivables, net		226,092		1,515,123		1,741,215		
Due from primary government		-		-		-		
Inventory		-		510,550		510,550		
Internal balances		5,094		(5,094)		-		
Note receivable from								
component unit, current		-		69,000		69,000		
Total Current Assets		4,628,063		4,243,740		8,871,803		
Capital assets:								
Non-depreciable		4,876,716		320,741		5,197,457		
Net depreciable capital assets		5,399,969		5,601,850		11,001,819		
Total Noncurrent Assets		10,276,685		5,922,591		16,199,276		
Total Assets		14,904,748		10,166,331		25,071,079		
Deferred Outflows of Resources								
Deferred charge on refunding		-		14,345		14,345		
Pension outflows		830,201		447,032		1,277,233		
OPEB outflows		3,267		1,759		5,026		
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		833,468		463,136		1,296,604		

Component Unit					
В	ellville				
	EDC				
\$	561,736				
	-				
	-				
	102,850				
	-				
	-				
	-				
	664,586				
	_				
	482,040				
	482,040				
	1,146,626				
	-				
	-				
	-				
	-				

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (Page 2 of 2) September 30, 2023

	Primary Government						
	Go	vernmental	Bu	siness-Type			
		Activities	1	Activities		Total	
<u>Liabilities</u>							
Current liabilities:							
Accounts payable and							
accrued liabilities	\$	594,724	\$	560,355	\$	1,155,079	
Accrued interest		130,209		7,669		137,878	
Customer deposits		-		397,452		397,452	
Due to component unit		102,850		-		102,850	
Compensated absences, current		88,653		26,653		115,306	
Long term debt due within one year		219,847		594,495		814,342	
Total Current Liabilities		1,136,283		1,586,624		2,722,907	
Noncurrent liabilities:							
Debt due in more than one year		5,079,540		1,132,650		6,212,190	
Compensated absences, noncurrent		9,850		2,961		12,811	
OPEB liability- TMRS		140,434		75,619		216,053	
OPEB liability - Healthcare benefits		757,487		459,431		1,216,918	
Net pension liability		2,341,878		1,261,011		3,602,889	
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		8,329,189		2,931,672		11,260,861	
Total Liabilities		9,465,472		4,518,296		13,983,768	
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
OPEB inflows		37,312		20,090		57,402	
Gain on refunding		-		7,984		7,984	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		37,312		28,074		65,386	
Net Position							
Net investment in capital assets		6,107,180		4,228,507		10,335,687	
Restricted for:							
Library		272,422		-		272,422	
Municipal court		28,419		-		28,419	
Tourism		32,227		-		32,227	
Capital projects		536,659		-		536,659	
Economic development		-		-		-	
Unrestricted		(741,475)		1,854,590		1,113,115	
Total Net Position	\$	6,235,432	\$	6,083,097	\$	12,318,529	

Con	ponent Unit
	Bellville
	EDC
\$	6,825
	-
	-
	-
	-
	69,000
	75,825
	-
	-
	-
	-
	-
	-
	75,825
	-
	-
	-
	482,040
	-
	-
	-
	-
	588,761
	-
\$	1,070,801

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

			Program Revenues					
Functions/Programs	Expenses	-	Charges for Services	G	Operating rants and ntributions			
Primary Government	 Expenses		<u> </u>					
Governmental Activities								
General government	\$ 948,216	\$	307,854	\$	-			
Public safety	1,963,809		-		166,696			
Public works	403,368		-		-			
Culture and recreation	848,248		28,936		-			
Interest and fiscal charges	241,676		-		-			
Total Governmental Activities	 4,405,317		336,790		166,696			
Business-Type Activities								
City utility services	7,908,133		9,496,604		-			
City sanitation services	692,417		852,150		-			
Total Business-Type Activities	 8,600,550		10,348,754		-			
Total Primary Government	\$ 13,005,867	\$	10,685,544	\$	166,696			
Component Units								
Bellville EDC	429,367		-		_			
	\$ 429,367	\$		\$	_			

General Revenues:

Taxes

Property taxes

Sales taxes

Franchise and local taxes

Hotel and occupancy taxes

Investment income

Other revenues

Gain on sale of capital assets

Transfers

Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Position

Beginning Net Position

Ending Net Position

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

	Con		•	Primary Government			
Bellville				Governmental Business-Type		Go	
EDC		Total	- 				
-	\$	(640,362)	\$	-	\$	(640,362)	\$
-		(1,797,113)		-		(1,797,113)	
-		(403,368)		-		(403,368)	
-		(819,312)		-		(819,312)	
-		(241,676)		-		(241,676)	
_		(3,901,831)				(3,901,831)	
-		1,588,471		1,588,471		-	
_		159,733		159,733		-	
		1,748,204		1,748,204		-	
		(2,153,627)	-	1,748,204	-	(3,901,831)	
(429,367 (429,367	-						
-		1,111,839		-		1,111,839	
408,478		1,111,839 818,643		-		1,111,839 818,643	
- 408,478 -				- - -			
408,478 - -		818,643		- - -		818,643	
-		818,643 27,078		- - - - 91,518		818,643 27,078	
-		818,643 27,078 7,623		- - - 91,518 82,426		818,643 27,078 7,623	
-		818,643 27,078 7,623 284,347				818,643 27,078 7,623 192,829	
-		818,643 27,078 7,623 284,347 90,015		82,426		818,643 27,078 7,623 192,829 7,589	
- 4,552 - - -		818,643 27,078 7,623 284,347 90,015		82,426 9,872		818,643 27,078 7,623 192,829 7,589 525,800	
- 4,552 - - - 413,030		818,643 27,078 7,623 284,347 90,015 535,672		82,426 9,872 (2,440,110)		818,643 27,078 7,623 192,829 7,589 525,800 2,440,110	
408,478 - - 4,552 - - - 413,030 (16,337 1,087,138		818,643 27,078 7,623 284,347 90,015 535,672 - 2,875,217		82,426 9,872 (2,440,110) (2,256,294)		818,643 27,078 7,623 192,829 7,589 525,800 2,440,110 5,131,511	

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS September 30, 2023

	General	Capital Projects		Ionmajor vernmental	Go	Total vernmental Funds
<u>Assets</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,666,590	\$ 1,759,324	\$	597,305	\$	4,023,219
Investments	300,000	-		-		300,000
Receivables, net	226,092	-		-		226,092
Due from other funds	 5,094	 _		-		5,094
Total Assets	\$ 2,197,776	\$ 1,759,324	\$	597,305	\$	4,554,405
<u>Liabilities</u>						
Accounts payable and						
accrued liabilities	\$ 110,180	\$ 484,544	\$	-	\$	594,724
Due to component unit	102,850	-		-		102,850
Due to other funds	 _	 0		-		-
Total Liabilities	213,030	 484,544				697,574
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Unavailable revenue						
Property taxes	28,561	-		-		28,561
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	28,561	-		-		28,561
Fund Balances						
Restricted for:						
Library	272,422	-		-		272,422
Capital projects	-	-		536,659		536,659
Special revenue	-	-		60,646		60,646
Unassigned reported in:						
General fund	1,683,763	-		-		1,683,763
Capital projects	-	1,274,780	-			1,274,780
Total Fund Balances	 1,956,185	1,274,780		597,305		3,828,270
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and						
Fund Balances	\$ 2,197,776	\$ 1,759,324	\$	597,305	\$	4,554,405

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

September 30, 2023

Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 3,828,270
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	4,876,716
Capital assets - net depreciable	5,399,969
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period	
expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.	
Property tax receivable	28,561
Deferred outflows (inflows) of resources, represent a consumption (acquisition) of net position that	
applies to a future period(s) and is not recognized as an outflow of resources	
(expense/ expenditure)/(revenue) until then.	
Pension outflows	830,201
OPEB outflows	3,267
OPEB inflows	(37,312)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the cost of internal services	
to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds	
are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.	
Net position - governmental activities	73,658
Some liabilities, including bonds payable and deferred charges, are not reported as	
liabilities in the governmental funds.	
Accrued interest	(130,209)
Compensated absences	(98,503)
Long-term debt obligations	(5,299,387)
Net pension liability	(2,341,878)
OPEB liability - TMRS	(140,434)
OPEB liability - Healthcare benefits	 (757,487)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 6,235,432

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

							_	Total
				Capital		onmajor	Go	vernmental
D.		General		Projects	Gov	ernmental		Funds
Revenues	ф	1 110 046	ф		ф		Ф	1 110 046
Property tax	\$	1,113,346	\$	-	\$	=	\$	1,113,346
Sales tax		818,643		-		-		818,643
Franchise and local taxes		27,078		-		-		27,078
License and permits		272,692		-		-		272,692
Charges for services		28,936		-		-		28,936
Contributions and donations		166,696		-		=		166,696
Hotel occupancy taxes		-		-		7,623		7,623
Fines and forfeitures		33,273		-		1,889		35,162
Investment income		92,844		97,254		2,731		192,829
Other revenue		7,589		_	-	-		7,589
Total Revenues		2,561,097		97,254		12,243		2,670,594
<u>Expenditures</u>								
Current:								
General government		912,188		-		-		912,188
Police department		1,747,791		-		-		1,747,791
Municipal court		69,429		-		564		69,993
Parks and recreation		675,223		-		2,500		677,723
Public works		257,775		-		-		257,775
Debt service:								
Principal		62,163		-		-		62,163
Interest		3,491		-		-		3,491
Issuance costs		-		119,758		-		119,758
Capital outlay		-		4,619,143		-		4,619,143
Total Expenditures		3,728,060		4,738,901		3,064		8,470,025
Excess of Revenues Over								
(Under) Expenditures		(1,166,963)		(4,641,647)		9,179		(5,799,431)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(,,,		(/ - / - /		,		(-,,,
Transfers in		1,788,836		632,546		5,931		2,427,313
Transfers (out)		(5,931)				(1,676)		(7,607)
Sale of capital assets		9,545		_		536,659		546,204
Lease issuance		202,371		-		-		202,371
Bond issuance				4,745,000		_		4,745,000
Premium on bond issuance		_		377,015		_		377,015
Total Other Financing Sources		1,994,821		5,754,561		540,914		8,290,296
Net Change in Fund Balances		827,858		1,112,914		550,093		2,490,865
Beginning fund balances		1,128,327		161,866		47,212		1,337,405
Ending Fund Balances	\$	1,126,327	\$	1,274,780	\$	597,305	\$	3,828,270
Enumig Fullu Dalaites	φ	1,750,105	ψ	1,2/4,/00	Ψ	377,303	Ψ	5,020,270

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	2,490,865
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the	Ψ	2,170,000
statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated		
useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.		
Capital outlay		4,579,695
Depreciation expense		(400,623)
Transfer of land from business-type activities		20,404
Adjustment for sale of assets		(20,404)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial		
resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property tax receivable		(1,507)
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		(7,094)
Accrued interest		(130,209)
Pension expense		(107,217)
OPEB - TMRS expense		554
OPEB - Healthcare benefits		75,347
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases, certificates of obligation)		
provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the		

provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when they are first issued; whereas, these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.

Lease issuance	(202,371)
Bond issuance	(4,745,000)
Premium on bond issuance	(377,015)
Principal payments	73,945

Internal service funds are used by management to charge the cost of internal services to individual funds. The City reports the net gain (loss) of internal service funds within governmental activities.

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (Page 1 of 2) PROPRIETARY FUNDS

September 30, 2023

	Sanitation					
	Utilities Fund		Fund		Total	
<u>Assets</u>						
<u>Current Assets</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	497,154	\$	505,935	\$	1,003,089
Investments		1,115,000		-		1,115,000
Receivables, net		1,407,633		107,490		1,515,123
Inventory		510,550		-		510,550
Note receivable from component unit, current		69,000		-		69,000
Total Current Assets		3,599,337		613,425		4,212,762
Noncurrent Assets						
Capital assets:						
Non-depreciable		320,741		-		320,741
Net depreciable capital assets		5,601,850		-		5,601,850
Total Noncurrent Assets		5,922,591				5,922,591
Total Assets		9,521,928		613,425		10,135,353
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Pension outflows		447,032		-		447,032
OPEB outflows		1,759		-		1,759
Deferred charge on refunding		14,345		-		14,345
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		463,136		-		463,136
			_			

Internal Service		
Fund		
Health Insurance		
\$	109,730	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	109,730	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	109,730	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (Page 2 of 2) PROPRIETARY FUNDS

September 30, 2023

	Sanitation					
	Utilities Fund		Fund		Total	
<u>Liabilities</u>						
Current Liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	489,790	\$	59,273	\$	549,063
Accrued interest		7,669		-		7,669
Sales tax payable		11,292		-		11,292
Customer deposits		397,452		-		397,452
Due to other funds		5,094		-		5,094
Compensated absences - current		26,653		-		26,653
Long-term debt-current		594,495		-		594,495
Total Current Liabilities		1,532,445		59,273		1,591,718
Noncurrent Liabilities						
Compensated absences, noncurrent		2,961		-		2,961
Net pension liability		1,261,011		-		1,261,011
OPEB liability - TMRS		75,619		-		75,619
OPEB liability - Healthcare benefits		459,431		-		459,431
Long term debt-noncurrent		1,132,650		-		1,132,650
Total Liabilities		4,464,117		59,273		4,523,390
Deferred Inflows of Resources		_				
OPEB inflows		20,090		-		20,090
Gain on refunding		7,984		-		7,984
Total Deferred Inflow of Resources		28,074		-		28,074
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets		4,228,507		-		4,228,507
Unrestricted		1,264,366		554,152		1,818,518
Total Net Position	\$	5,492,873	\$	554,152	\$	6,047,025
Adjustment to report the cumulative internal balan	ce for t	he net effect				
of the activity between the internal service fund and the proprietary funds					36,072	
Net position of business-type activities					\$	6,083,097

Internal Service Fund		
Health		
Insur		
	arice	
dt.		
\$	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	_	
	-	
	-	
	_	
	_	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	109,730	
\$	109,730	

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS (Page 1 of 2)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

	Sanitation					
	Utilities Fund		Utilities Fund Fund		Total	
Operating Revenues						
Charges for services	\$	9,393,911	\$	852,150	\$	10,246,061
Tap, reconnect, and service charges		102,693		-		102,693
Other revenue		82,426		-		82,426
Total Operating Revenues		9,579,030		852,150		10,431,180
Operating Expenses						
Administration		948,236		-		948,236
Electric department		4,809,877		-		4,809,877
Gas department		537,744		-		537,744
Water department		358,592		-		358,592
Wastewater department		359,462		-		359,462
Sanitation department		-		692,417		692,417
Recycling department		306,167		-		306,167
Depreciation		525,273		-		525,273
Total Operating Expenses		7,845,351		692,417		8,537,768
Operating Income (Loss)		1,733,679		159,733		1,893,412

Internal Service Fund		
Healtl	ı	
Insuran	ce	
\$	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	10	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	10	
	(10)	

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS (Page 2 of 2)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

	Utilities Fund		Sanitation s Fund Fund			Total
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)						
Investment income	\$	75,839	\$	15,679	\$	91,518
Interest expense		(83,426)		-		(83,426)
Gain on sale of capital assets		9,872		-		9,872
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		2,285		15,679		17,964
Income (Loss) Before Transfers		1,735,964		175,412		1,911,376
<u>Transfers</u> Transfers (out)		(2,440,110)		-		(2,440,110)
Transfers		(2,440,110)		-		(2,440,110)
Change in Net Position		(704,146)		175,412		(528,734)
Beginning net position		6,197,019		378,740		6,575,759
Ending Net Position	\$	5,492,873	\$	554,152		
Adjustment for net effect of current year activity bet the internal service fund and the proprietary funds						20,644
Change in net position of business-type activities					\$	(508,090)

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Internal Service

Fund				
I	Health			
Ins	surance			
\$	964			
	-			
	-			
	964			
	954			
	954			
	108,776			
\$	109,730			

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND (Page 1 of 2) For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

	T Te	tilities Fund	S	anitation Fund		Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		inties i unu		Tuliu		
Receipts from customers	\$	9,353,624	\$	839,612	\$	10,193,236
Payments to suppliers	·	(6,205,385)		(687,155)	·	(6,892,540)
Payments to employees		(936,502)		-		(936,502)
Net Cash Provided by (Used) by Operating Activities		2,211,737		152,457		2,364,194
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities						
Operating transfers (out)		(2,419,706)		-		(2,419,706)
Net Cash Provided by (Used) by Noncapital						
Financing Activities		(2,419,706)		-		(2,419,706)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activiti	<u>es</u>					
Capital purchases		(179,484)		-		(179,484)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		9,872		-		9,872
Collection on grant receivable		67,001		-		67,001
Principal paid on debt		(559,105)		-		(559,105)
Interest paid on debt		(95,973)		-		(95,973)
Net Cash (Used) by Capital and Related Financing						
Activities		(757,689)		-		(757,689)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities						
Interest on investments		75,839		15,679		91,518
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities		75,839		15,679		91,518
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(889,819)		168,136		(721,683)
Beginning cash and cash equivalents		1,386,973		337,799		1,724,772
Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	497,154	\$	505,935	\$	1,003,089

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Internal Service Fund			
	Health		
Ins	urance		
\$	_		
	(10)		
	(10)		
	<u>-</u>		
	_		
	-		
	-		
	-		
	-		
	-		
	964		
	964		
	054		
	954		
	108,776		
\$	109,730		

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND (Page 2 of 2) For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

	Ut	ilities Fund	S	anitation Fund	Total
Reconciliation of Operating Income					
to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities					
Operating Income / (Loss)	\$	1,733,679	\$	159,733	\$ 1,893,412
Adjustments to reconcile operating					
income / (loss) to net cash provided / (used):					
Depreciation		525,273		-	525,273
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:					
(Increase) Decrease in:					
Accounts receivable		(232,053)		(12,538)	(244,591)
Inventory		85,503		-	85,503
Due from/to other funds		(56)		-	(56)
Deferred outflows of resources - pension		(261,534)		-	(261,534)
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB		31,572		-	31,572
Deferred inflows of resources - pension		(261,496)		-	(261,496)
Increase (Decrease) in:					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		82,779		5,262	88,041
Sales tax payable		(1,769)		-	(1,769)
Customer deposits		6,647		-	6,647
Net pension liability		580,762		-	580,762
OPEB liabilities		(77,570)		-	(77,570)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$	2,211,737	\$	152,457	\$ 2,364,194
Schedule of Noncash Capital and Related Financing	Activ	<u>ities</u>			
Lease issuance	\$	23,600	\$	-	\$ 23,600
Capital assets transferred to					
governmental activities		(20,404)			(20,404)
	\$	3,196	\$	-	\$ 3,196

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Internal Service

Fund	
Health	
Insurance	

\$ (10)

-

--

-

-

-

\$ (10)

\$

\$ -\$ -

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2023

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Description of Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

B. Reporting Entity

The City of Bellville, Texas (the "City") was incorporated on January 18, 1927, and operates under a Mayor-Council form of government.

The City Council is the principal legislative and administrative body of the City. Subject to confirmation of the City Council, the Mayor has the power to appoint all boards, commissions, agencies, and officers provided for in the charter or by ordinance. The Mayor is the presiding officer of the City Council and does not vote except in the case of a tie vote.

The City Manager is the head of the administrative departments of the City and is the supervisor of all administrative officers, employees, directors, and department heads. Departments and agencies of the City submit budget requests to the City Manager.

The City provides the following services: general government, streets, public safety, culture and recreation, public works, water and wastewater services, and sanitation 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. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these basic financial statements have been prepared based on considerations regarding the potential for inclusion of other entities, organizations, or functions as part of the City's financial reporting entity. The Bellville Economic Development Corporation ("EDC"), although legally separate, are considered part of the reporting entity. No other

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

entities have been included in the City's reporting entity. Additionally, as the City is considered a primary government for financial reporting purposes, its activities are not considered a part of any other governmental or other type of reporting entity.

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

Discretely Presented Component Unit

Bellville Economic Development Corporation ("EDC")

In 1998, the voters authorized the creation of the Bellville Economic Development Corporation for the purpose of promoting economic development within the community. The Corporation Board consists of seven members, one of which is a member of City Council, appointed by the entire City Council. The other six members are appointed by City Council. The Corporation's budget and all contracts are approved by City Council, making the City financially accountable. The Corporation does not issue separate financial statements. The fiscal year end for the Corporation is September 30.

C. Basis of Presentation Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

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

The fund financial statements provide information about the government's funds. Separate statements for each fund category—governmental and proprietary are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds. Major individual governmental and enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those funds through which most governmental functions are typically financed. The City presents the following major governmental funds.

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, street department, parks department, library, public safety, and municipal court. The general fund is always considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

Capital Projects Fund

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

The government reports the following nonmajor governmental funds:

Hotel Tax Fund

This fund accounts for hotel tax revenues that are legally restricted for tourism related expenses.

Court Technology Fund

This fund accounts for court fees that are legally restricted for court technology expenses.

Court Building Security Fund

This fund accounts for court fees that are legally restricted for court security expenses.

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 funds:

Utilities Fund

This fund is used to account for the operations that provide electricity, natural gas, water, wastewater collection, and wastewater treatment, and recycling services to the citizens of the City. The services are financed and operated in a

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis will be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

Sanitation Fund

This fund is used to account for the operations that provide sanitation and garbage services to the citizens of the City.

Additionally, the government reports the following fund type:

Internal Service Fund

Revenues and expenses related to services provided to organizations inside the City on a cost reimbursement basis are accounted for in an internal service fund. The City's internal service fund was set up to account for health insurance expenses of the City.

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

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 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 TexPool, 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:

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

2. Fair Value

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

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."

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 government at the rate of 6% for the first month and increased 1% per month up to a total of 12%. Interest is calculated after February 1 at the rate of 1% per month up to the date collected by the government. 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. Inventories and Prepaid Items

The costs of governmental fund type inventories are recorded as expenditures when the related liability is incurred, (i.e., the purchase method). The inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market using the average cost method. Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods (prepaid expenditures) are recognized as expenditures when utilized.

6. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

statements. Capital assets are defined by the government, as assets with an initial individual 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. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Interest costs incurred in connection with construction of enterprise fund capital assets are capitalized when the effects of capitalization materially impact the financial statements.

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

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

	Estimated
Asset Description	Useful Life
Equipment	3.5 - 15 years
Infrastructure	30 years
Buildings and improvements	20 - 40 years

7. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. 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 financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The government has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, which qualifies for reporting in

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

this category. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable revenue*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from two sources: property taxes and EMS revenues. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

8. 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.

9. 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, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

10. 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,

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

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 (council) has by resolution authorized the City Manager to assign fund balance. The Council may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

11. Compensated Absences

Upon retirement from the City, an employee will receive compensation for unused vacations hours up to a maximum of 160 hours and compensated absences up to a maximum of 40 hours.

The liability for compensated absences reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund statements consist of unpaid, accumulated vacation balances. 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 and proprietary funds recognize accrued compensated absences when it is paid.

12. 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 and accrued compensated absences.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

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, and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method, if material. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Issuance costs are expensed as incurred in accordance with GASB statement no. 65.

Assets acquired under the terms of leases are recorded as liabilities and capitalized in the government-wide financial statements at the present value of net minimum lease payments at inception of the lease. In the year of acquisition, lease transactions are recorded as other financing sources and as capital outlay expenditures in the general fund. 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.

13. Estimates

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

14. Pensions

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

purpose, plan contributions are recognized in the period that compensation is reported for the employee, which is when contributions are legally due. Benefit payments and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

15. Other Postemployment Benefits ("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 (SDBF) 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 nonemployer contributing entities to employees for defined benefit OPEB (net OPEB liability) to be measured as the portion of the present value of 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.

In addition to the contributions made to TMRS, the City provides certain other postemployment benefits to its retirees and dependents. Full time City of Bellville employees hired before October 31, 2018 who have ten years of consecutive service immediately prior to retirement and meet retirement eligibility with TMRS are eligible for retiree health insurance. When the retiree reaches the age of 65 and/or becomes eligible for Medicare coverage the benefit will automatically convert to a Medicare product offered by the City's insurance carrier at the time. All retirees that qualify will have health insurance premiums at the same rate as active employees. During this time, the City will also contribute up to \$500 per month toward the monthly premiums for each retiree that qualifies.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
September 30, 2023

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 for the general fund and enterprise fund.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function, and department. The legal level of control is the department level. Each department head, with the approval of the City Administrator, can reclassify items within the department without approval of the City Council. However, to amend the total of a department, a budget amendment approved by the City Council is required. All annual budget appropriations lapse at fiscal year end.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

A. Expenditures Exceeding Appropriations

For the year ended September 30, 2023, expenditures exceeded appropriations for the following areas within the general fund:

Debt service – principal	\$ 62,163
Debt interest – interest	3,491
Transfers (out)	5,931

IV. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

As of September 30, 2023, the primary government had the following investments:

			Average Maturity
Investment Type	Car	rying Value	(Years)
Certificates of deposit	\$	1,415,000	0.48
External investment pool		159,021	0.13
Total	\$	1,574,021	
Portfolio weighted average maturity			0.45

As of September 30, 2023, the component unit had the following investments:

			Average Maturity
Investment Type	Carr	ying Value	(Years)
Certificates of deposit	\$	375,976	0.03
Total	\$	375,976	
Portfolio weighted average maturity			0.03

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 five years; 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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

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 and investment pools with an investment quality not less than AAA or AAA-m, or equivalent, by at least one nationally recognized rating service.

Custodial credit risk – deposits In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. State statutes require that all deposits in financial 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, 2023, 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.

TexasCLASS

Texas CLASS is a local government investment pool created to meet the cash management and short-term investment needs of Texas governmental entities. Texas CLASS Government seeks to provide participants with a competitive market yield while maintaining daily liquidity and a stable net asset value. Texas CLASS Government is rated 'AAAm' by S&P Global Ratings. There were no limitations or restrictions on withdrawals.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

B. Receivables

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

			Utilities		Sanitation		
	(General		Fund		Fund	Total
Property taxes	\$	30,134	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 30,134
Sales tax		198,033		-		-	198,033
Accounts		145		1,497,915		120,716	1,618,776
Allowance		(2,220)		(90,282)		(13,226)	(105,728)
	\$	226,092	\$	1,407,633	\$	107,490	\$ 1,741,215

C. Inventory

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

Inventory type	Cost				
Electric Department	\$ 474,373				
Water Department	24,805				
Gas Department	11,122				
Sewer Department	20,964				
Construction Department	5,411				
Reserve	(26,125)				
Total	\$ 510,550				

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

D. Capital Assets

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

	Beginning			Disposals /	Ending	
	Balances	Increases	Transfers	Reclassifications	Balances	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:						
Land	\$ 647,684	\$ -	\$ 20,404	\$ (20,404)	\$ 647,684	
Construction in progress	254,785	3,974,247		<u>-</u>	4,229,032	
Total capital assets not being	902,469	3,974,247	20,404	(20,404)	4,876,716	
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Buildings and improvements	1,585,429	-	-	-	1,585,429	
Other improvements	4,345,775	5,355	-	-	4,351,130	
Infrastructure	3,620,706	-	-	-	3,620,706	
Vehicles and equipment	725,106	50,534	-	(57,869)	717,771	
Office furniture and equipment	100,570	347,188	-	-	447,758	
Collections	722,578	-	-	-	722,578	
Right-of-use assets	48,946	202,371	-	-	251,317	
Total capital assets being depreciated	11,149,110	605,448		(57,869)	11,696,689	
Less accumulated depreciation						
Buildings and improvements	(1,118,473)	(34,652)	-	-	(1,153,125)	
Other improvements	(1,851,240)	(150,756)	-	-	(2,001,996)	
Infrastructure	(1,513,435)	(121,660)	-	-	(1,635,095)	
Vehicles and equipment	(695,775)	(8,214)	-	57,869	(646,120)	
Office furniture and equipment	(70,841)	(15,377)	-	-	(86,218)	
Collections	(704,202)	(7,104)	-	-	(711,306)	
Right-of-use assets	-	(62,860)	-	-	(62,860)	
Total accumulated depreciation	(5,953,966)	(400,623)	_	57,869	(6,296,720)	
Net capital assets being depreciated	5,195,144	204,825	-	-	5,399,969	
Total Capital Assets	\$ 6,097,613	\$ 4,179,072	\$ 20,404	\$ (20,404)	\$ 10,276,685	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government	\$ 31,598
Public safety	144,966
Library	14,762
Parks and recreation	67,294
Street	 142,003
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 400,623

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

	I	Beginning			D	isposals /		Ending
		Balances		Increases	Reclassifications		Balances	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	337,274	\$	-	\$	-	\$	337,274
Construction in progress		-		3,871		(20,404)		(16,533)
Total capital assets not being depreciated		337,274		3,871	(20,404)			320,741
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Infrastructure		16,969,274		-		(166,463)		16,802,811
Buildings	660,479		-		-			660,479
Furniture, vehicles, and equipment	2,144,642		175,613		-			2,320,255
Right-of-use assets		-		23,600		-		23,600
Total capital assets being depreciated		19,774,395		199,213		(166,463)		19,807,145
Less accumulated depreciation								
Infrastructure		(11,665,415)		(39,545)		166,463		(11,538,497)
Buildings		(302,397)		(21,555)		-		(323,952)
Furniture, vehicles, and equipment		(1,878,673)		(444,506)		-		(2,323,179)
Right-of-use assets		-		(19,667)		-		(19,667)
Total accumulated depreciation		(13,846,485)		(525,273)		166,463		(14,205,295)
Net capital assets being depreciated		5,927,910		(326,060)		-		5,601,850
Total Capital Assets	\$	6,265,184	\$	(322,189)	\$	(20,404)	\$	5,922,591

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

Depreciation was charged to business-type activities as follows:

Water	\$ 194,612
Wastewater	228,206
Electric	<i>75,</i> 590
Gas	16,713
Other	 10,152
Total Business-type Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 525,273

A summary of changes in the discretely presented component unit (Bellville EDC) capital assets for the year end was as follows:

0 0		Retirements/ Reclassifications			Ending Salances	
\$ 733,824	\$	-	\$	-	\$	733,824
733,824		-		-		733,824
(226,217)		(25,567)		-		(251,784)
(226,217)		(25,567)		-		(251,784)
 507,607		(25,567)		-		482,040
\$ 507,607	\$	(25,567)	\$	-	\$	482,040
\$	733,824 (226,217) (226,217) 507,607	\$ 733,824 \$ 733,824 \$ (226,217) (226,217) 507,607	Balances Additions \$ 733,824 \$ - 733,824 - (226,217) (25,567) (226,217) (25,567) 507,607 (25,567)	Balances Additions Reclassion \$ 733,824 \$ - \$ 733,824 - - (226,217) (25,567) (226,217) (25,567) 507,607 (25,567)	Balances Additions Reclassifications \$ 733,824 \$ - - 733,824 - - (226,217) (25,567) - (226,217) (25,567) - 507,607 (25,567) -	Balances Additions Reclassifications B \$ 733,824 \$ - \$ - \$ 733,824 - - - (226,217) (25,567) - - (226,217) (25,567) - - 507,607 (25,567) - -

The component unit recognized depreciation expense of \$25,567 during the year ended September 30, 2023.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

E. Long-term Debt

The following is a summary of changes in the City's total long-term liabilities for the year ended. The City uses the enterprise fund to liquidate business-type activities debts.

								A	amounts	
	В	eginning			An	nortization/	Ending	D	ue within	
	_	Balance		Additions	1	Payments	Balance		One Year	
Governmental Activities:										
Bonds, notes and other										
payables:										
Certificates of Obligation	\$	-	\$	4,745,000	\$	-	\$ 4,745,000	\$	155,000	
Less deferred amounts:										
For issuance premiums		-		377,015		(11,782)	365,233		-	
Lease liabilities		48,946		202,371		(62,163)	189,154		64,847	
Total Governmental										
Activities	\$	48,946	\$	5,324,386	\$	(73,945)	\$ 5,299,387	\$	219,847	
Long-term liabilities due in more than one year							\$ 5,079,540			
Business-Type Activities:										
Bonds, notes and other										
payables:										
Certificates of Obligation	\$	680,000	\$	-	\$	(325,000)	\$ 355,000	\$	355,000	
GO Refunding Bond		1,500,000		-		(215,000)	1,285,000		235,000	
Less deferred amounts:										
For issuance premiums		99,179		-		(16,529)	82,650		-	
Lease liabilities		-		23,600		(19,105)	4,495		4,495	
Total Business-Type										
Activities	\$	2,279,179	\$	23,600	\$	(575,634)	\$ 1,727,145	\$	594,495	
Long-term liabilities due i	n m	ore than on	e ye	ar			\$ 1,132,650			
Component Unit (EDC)										
Grant payable - City	\$	136,001	\$		\$	(67,001)	\$ 69,000	\$	69,000	
	\$	136,001	\$	-	\$	(67,001)	\$ 69,000	\$	69,000	
Long-term liabilities due i	n m	ore than on	e ye	ar			\$ 			

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

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

]	Business -		mponent
	Go	vernmental	Type Activities			Unit
		Activities			Bellville EDC	
General Obligation Bonds:						
\$2,380,000 General Obligation Refunding Bond, Series 2019, due in						
annual installments through 2023, interest at 4.0%	\$	_	\$	1,285,000	\$	
Total General Obligation Bonds	\$		\$	1,285,000	\$	
Certificates of Obligation:						
\$3,350,000 Certificates of Obligation, Series 2012,						
due in annual installments through 2024, interest from 3.625% to 4.50%	\$	-	\$	355,000	\$	-
\$4,745,000 Certificates of Obligation, Series 2023,						
due in annual installments through 2043, interest at 4% to 5%		4,745,000		-		
Total Certificates of Obligation	\$	4,745,000	\$	355,000	\$	
Plus deferred amounts:						
Issuance premium	\$	365,233	\$	82,650	\$	
Total Deferred Amounts	\$	365,233	\$	82,650	\$	
Grant Payable:						
\$1,000,000 Grant payable to the City of Bellville, due in semi-annual						
installments that approximate repayment requirements of the						
Certificates of Obligation owed by the City for the Clark Park project.						
Payments are due through 2024, including interest from 3.625% to 4.50%	\$	_	\$	_	\$	69,000
Total Notes Payable	\$	-	\$		\$	69,000
Lease Liabilities	\$	189,154	\$	4,495	\$	-
Total Long-term Liabilities	\$	5,299,387	\$	1,727,145	\$	69,000
3			_		_	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

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

Year ending	 Certificates	of Ol	bligation		Lease 1	Liabi	ilities
September 30,	Principal		Interest	I	Principal		Interest
2024	\$ 155,000	\$	317,120	\$	64,847	\$	7,658
2025	150,000		212,450		44,055		5,215
2026	160,000		204,700		44,962		2,986
2027	165,000		196,575		35,290		793
2028	175,000		188,075		-		-
2029-2033	1,015,000		793,375		-		-
2034-2038	1,295,000		509,125		-		-
2039-2043	 1,630,000		169,500				-
	\$ 4,745,000	\$	2,590,920	\$	189,154	\$	16,652

The City entered into Certificates of Obligation, Series 2023 in the current year. The Certificates will be paid annually through February 15, 2043 and bear an interest rate ranging from 4% to 5%. The unpaid balance as of September 30, 2023 is \$4,745,000.

The City entered into multiple lease agreements under governmental activities in the current year. The lease agreements were for police vehicles and a copier. The lease agreements will be fully paid off in 2027. The current book value of the leases were \$188,457 as of September 30, 2023.

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

Year ending	Ge	eneral Obligatio	on Re	funding Bonds		Certificates	of Obligation		
September 30,		Principal		Interest	I	rincipal		Interest	
2024	\$	235,000	\$	51,000	\$	355,000	\$	5,175	
2025		255,000		41,600		-		-	
2026		255,000		31,800		-		-	
2027		265,000		21,600		_		-	
2028		275,000		11,000		_		-	
	\$	1,285,000	\$	157,000	\$	355,000	\$	5,175	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

Year ending	Lease Liabilities					
September 30,		Principal				
2024	\$	4,495	\$		31	
	\$	4,495	\$		31	

The City entered into multiple lease agreements under business-type activities in the current year. The lease agreements were for utility vehicles. The lease agreements will be fully paid off in 2024. The current book value of the leases were \$3,933 as of September 30, 2023.

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

The annual requirements to amortize component unit activities debt outstanding at year ending were as follows:

Year ending	Grant 1	Payab	ole
September 30,	Principal		Interest
2024	\$ 69,000	\$	1,035
	\$ 69,000	\$	1,035

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

F. 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.

									Α	mounts
	Be	ginning					I	Ending	Dυ	ıe Within
	Balance		Additions		Reductions		Balance		One Year	
Governmental Activities:	-						-		-	
Compensated Absences	\$	91,409	\$	13,915	\$	(6,821)	\$	98,503	\$	88,653
Total Governmental Activities	\$	91,409	\$	13,915	\$	(6,821)	\$	98,503	\$	88,653
Other Long-term Liabilities Due in	Mor	e than One	Year	:			\$	9,850		
Business-Type Activities:										
Compensated Absences	\$	29,614	\$		\$		\$	29,614	\$	26,653
Total Business-Type Activities	\$	29,614	\$		\$	-	\$	29,614	\$	26,653
Other Long-term Liabilities Due in	Mor	e than One	Year	•			\$	2,961		

G. Deferred Charge and Gain on Refunding

Deferred charge and gain resulting from the issuance of the 2012 general obligation refunding bonds have been recorded as a deferred outflow and inflow of resources, respectively and are being amortized to interest expense over the terms of the respective refunded debts. Current year balances for deferred charge and gain on refunding within business-type activities totaled \$14,345 and \$7,984, respectively. Current year amortization for the deferred charge and gain totaled \$14,345 and \$7,984, respectively.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

H. Interfund Transactions

Amounts transferred between funds relate to amounts collected, various capital expenditures, annual funding, and reallocation of pension expenses.

		Transfers In:									
			N	onmajor		Capital					
Transfers Out:		General	Govt.		Projects		Govt Act.			Total	
General	\$	-	\$	5,931	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5,931	
Utilities		1,787,160		-		632,546		20,404		2,440,110	
Nonmajor govt.		1,676		-		-		-		1,676	
	ф	1 700 006	ф	E 021	ф	(22 F46	ф	20.404	* _	2 447 717	

^{*}Represents carrying value of capital assets transferred to governmental activities.

The composition of interfund due to/from balances as of the year ended September 30, 2023 were as follows:

Receivable fund:

	 Due from	
Payable Fund: Due to	General	Total
Utilities	5,094	5,094
	\$ 5,094	\$ 5,094

Interfund balances resulted from the timing difference between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made. All balances are expected to be paid in the subsequent year.

The composition of amounts owed to/from the primary government to the component unit as of September 30, 2023 were as follows:

	K	Receivable				
Payable	Bellville EDC					
General	\$	102,850				
	\$	102,850				

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

I. Fund Equity

The City records fund balance 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.

The following is a list of restrictions of the fund balances restricted by the City:

	Restricted			
Special revenue:				
Municipal court	\$	22,488 *		
Tourism		38,158		
Library		272,422		
Capital projects		536,659		
Total	\$	869,727		

^{*} 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 2,800 other entities 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 three years.

B. Contingent Liabilities

Amounts received or receivable from granting agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

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. The City corrects billing errors when identified. The City then assesses the impact of prior billings to determine whether any refunds or further billings are appropriate. Liabilities for any prior billing errors are recorded if and when known and probable, and calculable.

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 anticipate that it will have an arbitrage liability and performs annual calculations to estimate this potential liability. The City will also engage an arbitrage consultant to perform the calculations in accordance with Internal Revenue Service's rules and regulations if indicated.

D. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

1. Plan Description

The City of Bellville, Texas participates as one of 919 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 comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that can be obtained at www.tmrs.com.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

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 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 2022	Plan Year 2021
Employee deposit rate	5.0%	5.0%
Matching ratio (city to	2 to 1	2 to 1
employee)		
Years required for vesting	5	5
Service retirement eligibility		
(expressed as age / years of	60/5, 0/20	60/5, 0/20
service)		
Updated service credit	100% Repeating Transfers	100% Repeating Transfers
Annuity increase (to retirees)	70% of CPI	70% of CPI

Employees covered by benefit terms

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

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	46
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	42
Active employees	50
Total	138

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

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.

Employees for the City of Bellville were required to contribute 5% of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City of Bellville were 16.40% and 16.96% in calendar years 2022 and 2023, respectively. The City's contributions to TMRS for the year ended September 30, 2023, were \$451,074, and were equal to the required contributions.

4. Net Pension Liability

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

Actuarial assumptions:

The Total Pension Liability in the December 31, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation 2.5% per year Overall payroll growth 2.75% per year

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

including inflation

Salary increases are based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members are based on the PUB(10) mortality tables with the Public Safety table used for males and the General Employee table used for females. Mortality rates for healthy retirees and beneficiaries are based on the Gender-distinct 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas mortality tables. The rates for 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 is used with a 4-year set-forward for males and a 3-year set-

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

forward for females. In addition, a 3.5% and 3.0% minimum 16 mortality rate is applied, for males and females respectively, to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements subject to the floor.

The actuarial assumptions were developed primarily from the actuarial investigation of the experience of TMRS over the four-year period from December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2018. They were adopted in 2019 and first used in the December 31, 2109 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.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. In determining their best estimate of a recommended investment return assumption under the various alternative asset allocation portfolios, GRS focused on the area between (1) arithmetic mean (aggressive) without an adjustment for time (conservative) and (2) the geometric mean (conservative) with an adjustment for time (aggressive). The target allocation and best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class in fiscal year 2023 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Global Public Equity	35.0%	7.55%
Core Fixed Income	6.0%	2.00%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.0%	5.68%
Other Public/Private Markets	12.0%	7.22%
Real Estate	12.0%	6.85%
Hedge Funds	5.0%	5.35%
Private Equity	10.0%	10.00%
Total	100.0%	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

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.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability:

	Total Pension	Plan Fiduciary	Net Pension
	Liability (a)	Net Position (b)	Liability (a) – (b)
Balance at 12/31/21	\$ 14,479,615	\$ 12,536,046	\$ 1,943,569
Changes for the year:			
Service Cost	304,998	-	304,998
Interest (on the Total Pension Liab.)	962,081	-	962,081
Change in assumptions	-	-	-
Difference between expected and			
actual experience	50,774	-	50,774
Contributions – employer	-	438,001	(438,001)
Contributions – employee	-	133,537	(133,537)
Net investment income	-	(914,535)	914,535
Benefit payments, including			
refunds of emp. contributions	(758,139)	(758,139)	-
Administrative expense	-	(7,919)	7,919
Other changes	-	9,449	(9,449)
Net changes	559,714	 (1,099,606)	1,659,320
Balance at 12/31/22	\$ 15,039,329	\$ 11,436,440	\$ 3,602,889

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability 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 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			1% Increase
5.75%	Assumption 6.75%		7.75%	
\$ 5,570,318	\$	3,602,889	\$	1,972,211

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 and Inflows of Resources Related to</u> Pensions

For the year ended September 30, 2023, the City recognized pension expense of \$616,025.

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

	Defer	red Outflows
	of l	Resources
Differences between expected and actual		_
economic experience	\$	156,391
Difference between projected and		
investment earnings		792,998
Contributions subsequent to the		
measurement date		327,844
Total	\$	1,277,233

The City reported \$327,844 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, 2024.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

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

Year ended December 31:

2023	\$ 132,952
2024	250,550
2025	213,745
2026	352,142
2027	-
Thereafter	
	\$ 949,389

E. Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

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 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.

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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

Employees covered by benefit terms

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

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	36
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	13
Active employees	50
Total	99

The City's retiree contribution rates to the TMRS SDBF for the years ended 2023, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Annual	Actual	
	Required	Contribution	Percentage of
Plan/	Contribution	Made	ARC
Calendar Year	(Rate)	(Rate)	Contributed
2021	0.27%	0.27%	100.0%
2022	0.26%	0.26%	100.0%
2023	0.33%	0.33%	100.0%

The City's contributions to the TMRS SDBF for the years ended 2023, 2022, and 2021 were \$5,026, \$5,182, and \$1,686, respectively, which equaled the required contributions each year.

Total OPEB Liability - Supplemental Death Benefits Insurance Fund

The City's Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions Liability (OPEB) was measured as of December 31, 2022, and the Total OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

Actuarial assumptions:

The Total OPEB Liability in the December 31, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation 2.5% per year

Overall payroll growth 3.5% to 11.5%, including inflation per

year

Discount rate 4.05% 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 gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment, with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103%. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements. For disabled annuitants, the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment are used with males rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% with a 3-year set-forward for both males and females. In addition, a 3% minimum mortality rate is applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements subject to the 3% floor.

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the Total OPEB Liability was 4.05%. The discount rate was based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2022.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 4.05%, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (3.05%) or 1-percentage-point higher (5.05%) than the current rate:

1% Decrease	Cu	Current Single Rate		% Increase
 (3.05%)	Assumption 4.05%		(5.05%)	
\$ 254,137	\$	216,053	\$	185,670

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability:

	Total OPEB Liability		
Balance at 12/31/21	\$	307,110	
Changes for the year:			
Service Cost		10,149	
Interest		5,680	
Difference between expected and			
actual experience		(2,513)	
Changes of assumptions		(97,429)	
Benefit payments		(6,944)	
Net changes		(91,057)	
Balance at 12/31/22	\$	216,053	

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

For the year ended September 30, 2023, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$5,935.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

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

	red Outflows Resources	Deferred (Inflows) of Resources			
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$	(4,825)		
Changes in assumptions Contributions subsequent to	-		(52,577)		
measurement date	5,026		-		
Total	\$ 5,026	\$	(57,402)		

The City reported \$5,026 as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date that will be recognized as a reduction of the OPEB liability for the year ending September 30, 2024.

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

Year ended December 31:	
2023	\$ (9,571)
2024	(19,393)
2025	(22,339)
2026	(6,099)
2027	-
Thereafter	 _
	\$ (57,402)

F. Other Post-Employment Benefits

Health Care Benefit Provided by Plan

The City provides medical benefits to eligible retirees through an unfunded single-employer defined benefit plan (the "Plan"). Employees, along with their spouse and/or eligible dependents, are eligible for retiree health benefits if they have a minimum of 10 years of consecutive coverage immediately prior to retirement from the City and meeting the TMRS retirement criteria. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB 75.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

Benefits

The contribution requirements of Plan members established by the City and may be amended as needed. Medical coverage levels for retirees are the same coverage provided to active City employees in accordance with terms and conditions of the current City benefit plan. The City contributes up to \$500 of the monthly premium for group health care coverage.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the Total OPEB Liability was 4.25%. The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyer GO Bond 20 Year Index rate as of September 30, 2023.

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

The following presents the Total OPEB Liability of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 4.25%, 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 (3.25%) or 1-percentage-point higher (5.25%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Cur	rent Single Rate	1% Increase			
(3.25%)		Ass	umption 4.25%	(5.25%)			
\$	1,382,378	\$	1,216,918	\$	1,078,637		

Healthcare Costs Trend Rate Assumptions

The following presents the Total OPEB Liability of the City, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using the assumed trend rates if that rate was one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current trend rates:

Costs Trend							
1% Decrease		1	Rate Assumption	1% Increase			
\$	1,165,092	\$	1,216,918	\$	1,276,877		

Current Healthcare

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

		Total OPEB			
	Liability				
Balance at 9/30/2022	\$	1,337,965			
Changes for the year:					
Service Cost		30,992			
Interest		57,640			
Change in benefit terms		-			
Difference between expected and					
actual experience		(183,964)			
Changes of assumptions		-			
Benefit payments		(25,715)			
Net changes		(121,047)			
Balance at 9/30/2023	\$	1,216,918			

OPEB Expense for healthcare and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB - Healthcare

For the year ended September 30, 2023, the City recognized OPEB income of \$95,332. There were no deferred inflows or outflows related to this plan.

Employees covered by benefit terms

At the September 30, 2023 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Subscribers by Status	<u>Employee</u>
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	16
Active employees	31
Total	47

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive program (the program as understood by the employer and the Program members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and Program members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The following is a summary of the actuarial assumptions:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal Cost
Amortization Method	Level Percent-of-Payroll
Asset Valuation Method	N/A
Discount Rate	4.25%
Salary Growth	3.0%
Average Retirement Age	62
Medical cost trend rate	4.2% - 4.8%
Pharmacy cost trend rate	4.2% - 5.2%
Dental cost trend rate	3.0% - 3.5%
Vision cost trend rate	3.0% - 3.0%
Mortality Table	Pub-2010 Mortality Table
Turnover Assumption	Based on data from U.S. Office of
	Personnel Management for recent
	experience of the employee group
	covered by the Federal Employees
	Retirement System.
Amortization Period	20 years

G. Restatement

Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, the City restated governmental activities capital assets and long-term liabilities as follows:

	Governmental			
	Activities			
Prior year ending net position, as reported	\$	5,005,752		
Adoption of GASB 87 (lessee) - right-to-use assets		48,946		
Adoption of GASB 87 (lessee) - lease liabilities		(48,946)		
Restated beginning net position	\$	5,005,752		

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

H. Related Party Transactions

Garrett Dornon, Position Alderman for the City, is employed by ISB Insurance Services (also known as LKL Insurance) and manages the property and casualty insurance for the City. This insurance company was paid \$177,678 during the 2023 fiscal year.

Monte Richardson, Alderman for the City, owns J&S Water Wells. The Company did work for the City totaling \$81,885 during the year ended September 30, 2023.

I. Subsequent Events

There were no material subsequent events through May 29, 2024, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED	SUPPLEME	NTARY INF	ORMATION

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

	Original & Final Budget		Actual	Variance with Final Budget	
Revenues		nui Duuget	 1100001		au Duuget
Property tax	\$	1,145,481	\$ 1,113,346	\$	(32,135)
Sales tax		700,000	818,643		118,643
Franchise and local taxes		32,000	27,078		(4,922)
License and permits		122,200	272,692		150,492
Charges for services		21,500	28,936		7,436
Contributions and donations		84,370	166,696		82,326
Fines and forfeitures		51,900	33,273		(18,627)
Investment income		12,131	92,844		80,713
Other revenue		6,000	7,589		1,589
Total Revenues		2,175,582	2,561,097		385,515
Expenditures					
Current:					
General government		969,313	912,188		57,125
Police department		1,750,485	1,747,791		2,694
Municipal court		70,986	69,429		1,557
Parks and recreation		720,501	675,223		45,278
Public works		351,311	257,775		93,536
Debt service:					
Principal		-	62,163		(62,163) *
Interest		-	3,491		(3,491) *
Total Expenditures		3,862,596	 3,728,060		134,536
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$	(1,687,014)	\$ (1,166,963)	\$	520,051
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers in	\$	1,687,014	\$ 1,788,836	\$	101,822
Transfers (out)		-	(5,931)		(5,931) *
Sale of capital assets		-	9,545		9,545
Lease issuance		-	202,371		202,371
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		1,687,014	1,994,821		307,807
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	-	827,858	\$	827,858
Beginning fund balance			1,128,327		
Ending Fund Balance			\$ 1,956,185		

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

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

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

	2022	2021	2020
Total pension liability	-		
Service cost	\$ 304,998	\$ 301,301	\$ 303,127
Interest (on the Total Pension Liability)	962,081	909,841	871,945
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual			
experience	50,774	283,790	1,105
Changes of assumptions	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of			
participant contributions	(758,139)	(687,580)	(540,123)
Net change in total pension liability	559,714	807,352	636,054
Total pension liability - beginning	14,479,615	13,672,263	13,036,209
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 15,039,329	\$ 14,479,615	\$ 13,672,263
Plan fiduciary net position			
Contributions - employer	438,001	430,209	408,832
Contributions - members	133,537	129,425	129,541
Net investment income	(914,535)	1,460,767	790,927
Benefit payments, including refunds of			
participant contributions	(758,139)	(687,580)	(540,123)
Administrative expenses	(7,919)	(6,762)	(5,121)
Other	9,449	46	(199)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	(1,099,606)	1,326,105	783,857
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	12,536,046	11,209,941	10,426,084
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 11,436,440	\$ 12,536,046	\$ 11,209,941
Fund's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 3,602,889	\$ 1,943,569	\$ 2,462,322
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the			
total pension liability	76.04%	86.58%	81.99%
Covered payroll	\$ 2,670,737	\$ 2,588,501	\$ 2,590,828
Fund's net position as a percentage of covered			
payroll	134.90%	75.08%	95.04%

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.

2019	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014
\$ 293,474 828,776	\$ 266,812 801,293	\$ 274,316 768,321	\$ 274,804 727,972	\$ 268,064 706,660	\$ 237,249 669,190
-	-	-	-	-	-
62,591 8,554	(87,731)	(19,254)	17,185 -	63,114 23,857	(9,556) -
(577,211)	(595,896)	(466,408)	(377,524)	(373,331)	(380,682)
 616,184	 384,478	 556,975	 642,437	 688,364	 516,201
 12,420,025	 12,035,547	 11,478,572	 10,836,135	 10,147,771	 9,631,570
\$ 13,036,209	\$ 12,420,025	\$ 12,035,547	\$ 11,478,572	\$ 10,836,135	\$ 10,147,771
397,677	359,543	\$ 358,310	\$ 338,369	\$ 354,747	\$ 353,738
129,284	118,583	121,379	120,846	125,264	116,745
1,404,190	(284,313)	1,154,409	522,451	11,241	407,592
(577,211)	(595,896)	(466,408)	(377,524)	(373,331)	(380,682)
(7,932)	(5,493)	(5,981)	(5,899)	(6,847)	(4,256)
(237)	(287)	(303)	(318)	(338)	(350)
1,345,771	(407,863)	1,161,406	597,925	110,736	492,787
 9,080,313	9,488,176	8,326,770	7,728,845	7,618,109	7,125,322
\$ 10,426,084	\$ 9,080,313	\$ 9,488,176	\$ 8,326,770	\$ 7,728,845	\$ 7,618,109
\$ 2,610,125	\$ 3,339,712	\$ 2,547,371	\$ 3,151,802	\$ 3,107,290	\$ 2,529,662
79.98%	73.11%	78.83%	72.54%	71.32%	75.07%
\$ 2,585,677	\$ 2,371,665	\$ 2,427,579	\$ 2,416,924	\$ 2,505,274	\$ 2,334,907
100.95%	140.82%	104.93%	130.41%	124.03%	108.34%

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN Years Ended:

		9/30/2023	9/30/2022	9/30/2021	9/30/2020
Actuarially determined employer contributions	\$	451,074	\$ 433,567	\$ 423,460	\$ 403,009
Contributions in relation to the					
actuarially determined contribution	\$	451,074	\$ 433,567	\$ 423,460	\$ 403,009
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Annual covered payroll	\$	2,684,447	\$ 2,634,110	\$ 2,583,782	\$ 2,571,431
Employer contributions as a percentage covered payroll	of	16.80%	16.46%	16.39%	15.67%

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.

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 23 years

Asset Valuation Method 10 Year smoothed market; 12% soft corridor

Inflation 2.5%

Salary Increases 3.0% to 11.5% including inflation

Investment Rate of Return 6.75%

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

benefits. Last updated for the 2019 valuation pursuant to an experience

study of the period 2014 - 2018

Mortality

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

rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP.

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

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projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP.

Other Information:

Notes There were no benefit changes during the year.

 9/30/2019	 9/30/2018	 9/30/2017	 9/30/2016	 9/30/2015	1
\$ 376,899	\$ 374,282	\$ 349,922	\$ 361,762	\$ 360,275	
\$ 376,899	\$ 374,282	\$ 349,922	\$ 361,762	\$ 360,275	
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
\$ 2,458,642	\$ 2,486,791	\$ 2,404,510	\$ 2,505,274	\$ 2,334,907	
15.33%	15.05%	14.55%	14.44%	15.43%	

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

Years ended December 31,

	2022			2021	2020	
Total OPEB liability						
Service cost	\$	10,149	\$	10,613	\$	9,845
Interest (on the OPEB Liability)		5,680		5,809		7,024
Changes in benefit terms		-		-		-
Differences between expected and actual						
experience		(2,513)		670		(11,871)
Changes of assumptions		(97,429)		8,368		34,320
Benefit payments, including refunds of						
participant contributions		(6,944)		(6,989)		(2,333)
Net changes		(91,057)		18,471		36,985
Total OPEB liability - beginning		307,110		288,639		251,654
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$	216,053	\$	307,110	\$	288,639
Covered payroll	\$	2,670,737	\$	2,588,501	\$	2,590,828
Total OPEB Liability as a percentage of		8.09%		11.86%		11.14%

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	1
\$ 6,723	\$	6,641	\$	5,826	
7,493		6,742 6,75		6,750	
-		-		-	
2,563		629		-	
37,292		(13,317)	14,787		
(2,069)		(2,846)		(2,428)	
 52,002		(2,151)		24,935	
199,652		201,803		176,868	
\$ 251,654	\$	199,652	\$	201,803	2
\$ 2,585,677	\$	2,371,665	\$	2,427,579	
9.73%		8.42% 8.3		8.31%	

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

Years Ended September 30,

		2023	2022		2021	2020
Total OPEB liability						
Service cost	\$	30,992	\$ 62,359	\$	69,005	\$ 63,139
Interest (on the OPEB Liability)		57,640	51,385		77,909	65,817
Changes in benefit terms		-	-		-	-
Differences between expected and						
actual experience		(183,964)	(455,494)		(469,274)	87,891
Changes of assumptions		-	(373,873)		285,984	157,762
Benefit payments, including refunds of						
participant contributions		(25,715)	(49,997)		(33,696)	(36,288)
Net changes		(121,047)	(765,620)		(70,072)	338,321
Total OPEB liability - beginning		1,337,965	2,103,585	_	2,173,657	1,835,336
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$_	1,216,918	\$ 1,337,965	\$_	2,103,585	\$ 2,173,657
Covered payroll	\$	2,684,447	\$ 2,634,110	\$	2,583,782	\$ 2,600,642
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of						
covered payroll		45.33%	50.79%		81.41%	83.58%

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	
\$	5 150,383 124,950	\$ 174,286 93,219	
	(1,844,937)	696,267 -	
_	(29,077) (1,598,681)	(37,391)	•
_	3,434,017	 2,507,636	
\$		\$ 3,434,017	2
\$	6 2,371,665	\$ 2,526,535	
	77.39%	135.92%	

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OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

COURT TECHNOLOGY FUND

This fund accounts for court fees that are legally restricted for court technology expenses.

COURT BUILDING SECURITY FUND

This fund accounts for court fees that are legally restricted for court security expenses.

HOTEL TAX FUND

This fund accounts for hotel tax revenues that are legally restricted for tourism.

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS September 30, 2023

	(Court	Cou	rt Building		Hotel		Street
	Tecl	hnology	Security		Tax Fund		Improvement	
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,628	\$	19,860	\$	32,227	\$	536,659
Total Assets	\$	2,628	\$	19,860	\$	32,227	\$	536,659
<u>Fund Balances</u> Restricted for:								
Capital projects		-		-		-		536,659
Special revenue		2,628		19,860		32,227		-
Total Fund Balances		2,628		19,860		32,227		536,659
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	2,628	\$	19,860	\$	32,227	\$	536,659

		Total					
Sens	Nonmajor						
 Center	Gov	vernmental					
\$ 5,931	\$	597,305					
\$ 5,931	\$	597,305					
	-						
-		536,659					
5,931		60,646					
5,931		597,305					
\$ 5,931	\$	597,305					

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

	Court Technology	Court Building Security	Hotel Tax Fund	Street Improvement		
Revenues						
Fines and forfeitures	\$ 937	\$ 952	\$ -	\$ -		
Hotel occupancy taxes	-	-	7,623	-		
Investment income	-	1,037	1,694	-		
Total Revenues	937	1,989	9,317			
Expenditures						
Current:						
Parks and recreation	-	-	2,500	-		
Municipal court	-	564	-	-		
Total Expenditures		564	2,500			
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)						
Expenditures	937	1,425	6,817			
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Sale of assets	-	-	-	536,659		
Transfers in	-	-	-	-		
Transfers (out)	(1,676)	-	-	-		
Total Other Financing Sources						
(Uses)	(1,676)			536,659		
Net Change in Fund Balances	(739)	1,425	6,817	536,659		
Beginning fund balances	3,367	18,435	25,410	-		
Ending Fund Balances	\$ 2,628	\$ 19,860	\$ 32,227	\$ 536,659		

Sens Center	Total Nonmajor Governmental
r.	Ф 1.000
\$ -	\$ 1,889
-	7,623
	2,731
	12,243
-	2,500
-	564
-	3,064
	9,179
-	536,659
5,931	5,931
	(1,676)
5,931	540,914
5,931	550,093
	47,212
\$ 5,931	\$ 597,305

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