# CITY OF **BELLVILLE, TX**

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# 2024

# ANNUAL FINANCIAL

# REPORT

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024



# ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

of the

# City of Bellville, Texas

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024



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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, 2024, 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, 2024, 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, the City restated beginning net position for the utilities fund and business-type activities to correct long-term debt balances. 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

April 12, 2025

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A) September 30, 2024

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, 2024.

#### **Financial Highlights**

- The City's total combined net position is \$12,174,391 at September 30, 2024.
- At the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$4,166,600, an increase of \$338,330.
- As of the end of the year, the unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$2,619,360 or 67% of total general fund expenditures.
- The City had an overall decrease in net position of \$164,138, which is primarily due expenses exceeding revenues.

#### **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, 2024

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 eight 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, 2024

The City of Bellville adopts an annual appropriated budget for the general, capital projects, 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 \$12,174,391 as of September 30, 2024, in the primary government.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2024

The largest portion of the City's net position, \$11,429,012, 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, 2024 and September 30, 2023 were \$5,029,943 and \$4,628,063, respectively. The increase of \$401,880 was primarily due to greater cash on hand resulting from an operating surplus and transfers in from proprietary funds.

Current and other assets for business-type activities decreased by \$484,460 primarily due to a decrease in cash on hand due to greater transfers out to governmental activities in the current year.

Total deferred outflows of the primary government decreased by \$611,055 or 47%. Total deferred inflows of the primary government increased by \$66,789 or 102%. Both variances were directly related to the significant decrease 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, 2024

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

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position:

		2024		2023					
	Governmental	Business-Type		Governmental Business-Type					
	Activities	Activities	Total	Activities Activities	Total				
Current and									
other assets	\$ 5,029,943	\$ 3,759,280	\$ 8,789,223	\$ 4,628,063 \$ 4,243,740 \$	8,871,803				
Capital assets, net	10,894,731	5,790,087	16,684,818	10,276,685 5,922,591 1	6,199,276				
<b>Total Assets</b>	15,924,674	9,549,367	25,474,041	14,904,748 10,166,331 2	5,071,079				
<b>Deferred Outflows</b>									
of Resources	392,621	292,928	685,549	833,468 463,136	1,296,604				
Other liabilities	853,374	1,065,009	1,918,383	916,436 992,129	1,908,565				
Long-term liabilities	8,502,557	3,432,084	11,934,641	8,549,036 3,506,167 1	2,055,203				
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	9,355,931	4,497,093	13,853,024	9,465,472 4,498,296 1	3,963,768				
<b>Deferred Inflows</b>									
of Resources	75,699	56,476	132,175	37,312 28,074	65,386				
Net Position:									
Net investment									
in capital assets	6,745,045	4,683,967	11,429,012	6,107,180 4,228,507 1	0,335,687				
Restricted	716,596	-	716,596	869,727 -	869,727				
Unrestricted	(575,976)	604,759	28,783	(741,475) 1,874,590	1,133,115				
<b>Total Net Position</b>	\$ 6,885,665	\$ 5,288,726	\$ 12,174,391	\$ 6,235,432 \$ 6,103,097 \$ 1	2,338,529				

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2024

### **Statement of Activities:**

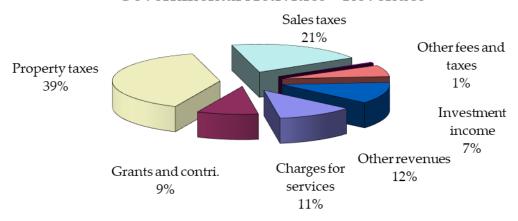
The following table provides a summary of the City's changes in net position:

	For the Yea	r Ended Septemb	per 30, 2024	For the Year Ended September 30, 2023					
			Total			Total			
	Governmental	<b>Business-Type</b>	Primary	Governmental	<b>Business-Type</b>	Primary			
	Activities	Activities	Government	Activities	Activities	Governmen			
Revenues									
Program revenues:									
Charges for services	\$ 467,459	\$ 10,319,669	\$ 10,787,128	\$ 336,790	\$ 10,348,754	\$ 10,685,544			
Grants and contri.	373,561	-	373,561	166,696	-	166,696			
General revenues:									
Property taxes	1,588,136	-	1,588,136	1,111,839	-	1,111,839			
Sales taxes	836,240	-	836,240	818,643	-	818,643			
Other fees and taxes	28,273	-	28,273	34,701	-	34,701			
Investment income	269,899	86,828	356,727	192,829	91,518	284,347			
Other revenues	501,868	363,929	865,797	533,389	92,298	625,687			
<b>Total Revenues</b>	4,065,436	10,770,426	14,835,862	3,194,887	10,532,570	13,727,457			
Expenses									
General government	1,076,131	-	1,076,131	948,216	_	948,216			
Public safety	2,255,893	-	2,255,893	1,963,809	-	1,963,809			
Highways and streets	537,008	-	537,008	403,368	_	403,368			
Culture and recreation	1,114,611	-	1,114,611	848,248	_	848,248			
Interest & fiscal charges	202,726	46,007	248,733	241,676	83,426	325,102			
Utility services	_	9,767,624	9,767,624	-	8,517,124	8,517,124			
Total Expenses	5,186,369	9,813,631	15,000,000	4,405,317	8,600,550	13,005,867			
Change in Net Position									
Before Transfers	(1,120,933)	956,795	(164,138)	(1,210,430)	1,932,020	721,590			
Transfers	1,771,166	(1,771,166)	-	2,440,110	(2,440,110)	-			
Total	1,771,166	(1,771,166)	-	2,440,110	(2,440,110)				
Change in Net Position	650,233	(814,371)	(164,138)	1,229,680	(508,090)	721,590			
Beg. Net Position, as									
previously reported	6,235,432	6,083,097	12,318,529	5,005,752	6,611,187	11,616,939			
Error correction	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	-			
Beg. Net Position, as adjusted	6,235,432	6,103,097	12,338,529	5,005,752	6,611,187	11,616,939			
<b>Ending Net Position</b>	\$ 6,885,665	\$ 5,288,726	\$ 12,174,391	\$ 6,235,432	\$ 6,103,097	\$ 12,338,529			

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2024

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

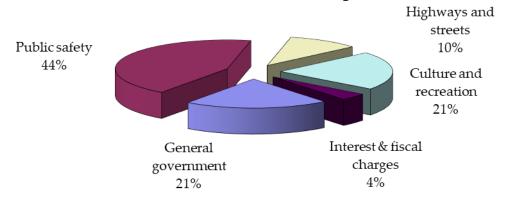
#### **Governmental Activities - Revenues**



For the year ended September 30, 2024, revenues from governmental activities totaled \$4,065,436. Property tax, sales tax, and charges for services are the City's largest revenue sources. Charges for services increased by \$130,669 or 39% primarily due to greater roofing permit revenue related to hail damage in the current year. Grants and contributions increased by \$206,865 or over 100% primarily due to nonrecurring CDBG grants related to drainage improvements and downtown revitalization in the current year. Property taxes increased by \$476,297 or 43% primarily due to greater appraised values and an increase in the tax rate in the current year. Investment income increased by \$77,070 or 40% primarily due to greater interest-bearing accounts and the realization of higher interest rates 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, 2024, expenses for governmental activities totaled \$5,186,369. This represents an increase of \$781,052 or 18% from the prior year. The City's largest functional expense is public safety of \$2,255,893, which includes administrative and operating costs for the City's police department. Public safety expenses increased by \$292,084 or 15% primarily due to nonrecurring vehicle

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2024

maintenance, IT services, internet costs, greater depreciation, personnel costs, and changes in actuarial inputs resulting from a greater OPEB - healthcare liability. General government, highways and streets, and culture and recreation expenses increased by \$127,915 or 13%, \$133,640 or 33%, and \$266,363 or 31%, respectively, primarily due to greater employee benefit expenses resulting from increases in the City's OPEB – healthcare liability. In addition, culture and recreation increased due to greater park repair and maintenance costs related to hail damage in the current year. 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 8,000,000 4,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 Expenses Charges for Services

### **Business-Type Activities - Revenues and Expenses**

For the year ended September 30, 2024, charges for services by business-type activities totaled \$10,319,669. Charges for services remained consistent with the prior year. Other revenues increased by \$271,631 or over 100% primarily due to nonrecurring insurance reimbursements related to utility warehouse damage in the current year.

Total business-type expenses increased \$1,213,081 or 14% compared to the prior year primarily due to greater personnel costs related to salary increases and employee insurance and benefits, garbage operating costs, and nonrecurring utility system maintenance, and water impact study 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

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2024

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.

As of the end of the year the general fund reflected a total fund balance of \$2,920,312, \$2,619,360 of which was unassigned. The general fund increased by \$964,127 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 \$842,160, a decrease of \$432,620. The decrease was due to current year capital outlay expenditures exceeding revenues and transfers in.

There was an increase in total governmental fund balance of \$338,330 over the prior year. The increase was primarily due to 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 \$962,672 in the general fund. This was a combination of a positive revenue variance of \$344,210, a positive expenditure variance of \$236,905, and a positive variance of \$381,557 in other financing sources and uses. The most significant revenue variances were for other revenue and investment income.

#### CAPITAL ASSETS

As of the end of the year, the City's governmental activities funds had invested \$10,894,731 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 \$5,790,087 in a variety of capital assets and infrastructure, net of accumulated depreciation.

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

- Purchased a Chevy truck for \$59,322.
- Made improvements to parks totaling \$25,809.
- Made improvements to Glenn Street and Austin Street totaling \$301,114.
- Continued downtown revitalization for \$150,783.
- Continued making drainage improvements for \$110,536.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued September 30, 2024

- Continued work on the police station building totaling \$519,040.
- Purchased electrical equipment totaling \$371,982.

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 \$5,630,000. During the year, the City made principal payments on these bonds of \$735,000. 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, 2024

Primary			Government
1	_	•	-

				,	
	Governmental		Bus	siness-Type	
		Activities	A	Activities	Total
Assets					 
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	4,473,859	\$	549,886	\$ 5,023,745
Investments		300,000		1,115,000	1,415,000
Receivables, net		263,829		1,639,258	1,903,087
Due from primary government		-		-	-
Inventory		-		447,391	447,391
Internal balances		(7,745)		7,745	-
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		5,029,943		3,759,280	8,789,223
Capital assets:					
Non-depreciable		765,185		316,870	1,082,055
Net depreciable capital assets		10,129,546		5,473,217	15,602,763
<b>Total Noncurrent Assets</b>		10,894,731		5,790,087	16,684,818
Total Assets		15,924,674		9,549,367	25,474,041
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>					
Pension outflows		389,417		290,538	679,955
OPEB outflows		3,204		2,390	5,594
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>		392,621		292,928	 685,549
	-	•			

Comp	Component Unit					
В	Bellville					
	EDC					
\$	171,284					
	500,847					
	-					
	78,368					
	-					
	-					
	750,499					
	_					
	456,472					
	456,472					
	1,206,971					
-						
	-					
(						
	-					

# STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (Page 2 of 2) September 30, 2024

	Primary Government					
	Go	vernmental	Bus	siness-Type		
		Activities	1	Activities		Total
<u>Liabilities</u>						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable and						
accrued liabilities	\$	669,667	\$	612,039	\$	1,281,706
Accrued interest		27,025		7,669		34,694
Customer deposits		-		404,023		404,023
Due to component unit		78,368		-		78,368
Compensated absences, current		78,314		41,278		119,592
Long term debt due within one year		192,524		245,000		437,524
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		1,045,898		1,310,009		2,355,907
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Debt due in more than one year		4,870,812		861,120		5,731,932
Compensated absences, noncurrent		8,702		4,586		13,288
OPEB liability- TMRS		132,129		98,580		230,709
OPEB liability - Healthcare benefits		1,705,875		1,034,646		2,740,521
Net pension liability		1,592,515		1,188,152		2,780,667
<b>Total Noncurrent Liabilities</b>		8,310,033		3,187,084		11,497,117
Total Liabilities		9,355,931		4,497,093		13,853,024
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>						
Pension inflows		52,418		39,108		91,526
OPEB inflows		23,281		17,368		40,649
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>		75,699		56,476		132,175
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets		6,745,045		4,683,967		11,429,012
Restricted for:						
Library		300,952		-		300,952
Municipal court		33,392		-		33,392
Tourism		33,087		-		33,087
Capital projects		349,165		-		349,165
Economic development		-		-		-
Unrestricted		(575,976)		604,759		28,783
Total Net Position	\$	6,885,665	\$	5,288,726	\$	12,174,391

Component Unit Bellville EDC				
\$	6,155			
	-			
	-			
	-			
	-			
	6,155			
	6,133			
	-			
	-			
	-			
	-			
	6,155			
	-			
	-			
	-			
	456,472			
	-			
	-			
	-			
	- 744,344			
	- 11,011			
\$	1,200,816			

### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

				Progra	ım Revenues	6	
	Expenses	(	Charges for Services	G	rants and		Capital Grants and ontributions
-	-						
\$	1,076,131	\$	428,561	\$	-	\$	-
	2,255,893		-		34,499		-
	537,008		-		68,089		270,973
	1,114,611		38,898		-		-
	202,726		-		-		-
	5,186,369		467,459		102,588		270,973
	9,065,874		9,388,516		-		-
	747,757		931,153		-		-
	9,813,631		10,319,669		-		-
\$	15,000,000	\$	10,787,128	\$	102,588		270,973
	312,665		-		-		-
\$	312,665	\$	-	\$	_	\$	
	\$	2,255,893 537,008 1,114,611 202,726 5,186,369 9,065,874 747,757 9,813,631 \$ 15,000,000	\$ 1,076,131 \$ 2,255,893	\$ 1,076,131 \$ 428,561 2,255,893 - 537,008 - 1,114,611 38,898 202,726 - 5,186,369 467,459 9,065,874 9,388,516 747,757 931,153 9,813,631 10,319,669 \$ 15,000,000 \$ 10,787,128	Charges for Services       Construction         Expenses       Services       Construction         \$ 1,076,131       \$ 428,561       \$ 2,255,893         -       -       -         537,008       -       -         1,114,611       38,898       -         202,726       -       -         5,186,369       467,459         9,065,874       9,388,516         747,757       931,153         9,813,631       10,319,669         \$ 15,000,000       \$ 10,787,128         \$       312,665         -       -	Expenses         Charges for Services         Operating Grants and Contributions           \$ 1,076,131         \$ 428,561         \$ -           2,255,893         - 34,499           537,008         - 68,089           1,114,611         38,898         -           202,726          -           5,186,369         467,459         102,588           9,065,874         9,388,516         -           747,757         931,153         -           9,813,631         10,319,669         -           \$ 15,000,000         \$ 10,787,128         \$ 102,588	Expenses         Charges for Services         Grants and Contributions         Contributions           \$ 1,076,131         \$ 428,561         \$ -         \$ 2,255,893         -         34,499         34,499         537,008         -         68,089         -         68,089         -

#### **General Revenues:**

Taxes

Property taxes

Sales taxes

Franchise and local taxes

Hotel and occupancy taxes

Investment income

Other revenues

#### **Transfers**

**Total General Revenues and Transfers Change in Net Position** 

Beginning Net Position, as previously reported

Error correction

Beginning Net Position, as adjusted **Ending Net Position** 

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

D -11!11 -		t	Primary Government	
Bellville EDC	Total		Business-Type Activities	Governmental Activities
\$ -	(647,570)	\$	\$ -	\$ (647,570)
-	(2,221,394)		-	(2,221,394)
-	(197,946)		-	(197,946)
-	(1,075,713)		-	(1,075,713)
-	(202,726)			(202,726)
_	(4,345,349)			(4,345,349)
-	322,642		322,642	-
-	183,396		183,396	-
-	506,038		506,038	-
-	(3,839,311)		506,038	(4,345,349)
-	1,588,136		-	1,588,136
417,873	836,240		-	836,240
417,073				
-	23,813		-	23,813
-	4,460		-	4,460
24,807	4,460 356,727		- - 86,828	4,460 269,899
-	4,460		363,929	4,460 269,899 501,868
- 24,807 - -	4,460 356,727 865,797		363,929 (1,771,166)	4,460 269,899 501,868 1,771,166
24,807 - - 442,680	4,460 356,727 865,797 - 3,675,173		363,929 (1,771,166) (1,320,409)	4,460 269,899 501,868 1,771,166 4,995,582
24,807 - 442,680 130,015	4,460 356,727 865,797 - 3,675,173 (164,138)		363,929 (1,771,166) (1,320,409) (814,371)	4,460 269,899 501,868 1,771,166 4,995,582 650,233
- 24,807 - - 442,680	4,460 356,727 865,797 - 3,675,173		363,929 (1,771,166) (1,320,409)	4,460 269,899 501,868 1,771,166 4,995,582
24,807 - 442,680 130,015	4,460 356,727 865,797 - 3,675,173 (164,138)	_	363,929 (1,771,166) (1,320,409) (814,371)	4,460 269,899 501,868 1,771,166 4,995,582 650,233
24,807 - - 442,680 130,015	4,460 356,727 865,797 - 3,675,173 (164,138) 12,318,529	_	363,929 (1,771,166) (1,320,409) (814,371) 6,083,097	4,460 269,899 501,868 1,771,166 4,995,582 650,233

## BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS September 30, 2024

	General	Capital Projects	onmajor vernmental	Go	Total vernmental Funds
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,760,722	\$ 1,039,609	\$ 599,870	\$	4,400,201
Investments	300,000	-	-		300,000
Receivables, net	257,452	-	6,377		263,829
Due from other funds	5,094	 _	 _		5,094
Total Assets	\$ 3,323,268	\$ 1,039,609	\$ 606,247	\$	4,969,124
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Accounts payable and					
accrued liabilities	\$ 289,315	\$ 197,449	\$ 182,903	\$	669,667
Due to component unit	78,368	-	-		78,368
Due to other funds	-	-	12,839		12,839
Total Liabilities	367,683	197,449	195,742		760,874
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Unavailable revenue					
Property taxes	35,273	-	6,377		41,650
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	35,273	-	6,377		41,650
Fund Balances					
Restricted for:					
Library	300,952	-	-		300,952
Capital projects	-	842,160	349,165		1,191,325
Special revenue	-	-	66,479		66,479
Unassigned reported in:					
General fund	2,619,360	-	-		2,619,360
Debt service	-	-	(11,516)		(11,516)
Total Fund Balances	2,920,312	 842,160	 404,128		4,166,600
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and					
Fund Balances	\$ 3,323,268	\$ 1,039,609	\$ 606,247	\$	4,969,124

# RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS September 30, 2024

Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 4,166,600
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	765,185
Capital assets - net depreciable	10,129,546
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period	
expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.	
Property tax receivable	41,650
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	389,417
OPEB outflows	3,204
Pension inflows	(52,418)
OPEB inflows	(23,281)
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	(27,025)
Compensated absences	(87,016)
Long-term debt obligations	(5,063,336)
Net pension liability	(1,592,515)
OPEB liability - TMRS	(132,129)
OPEB liability - Healthcare benefits	 (1,705,875)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 6,885,665

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

<u>Revenues</u>		General		Capital Projects		Nonmajor Governmental		Total Governmental Funds	
Property tax	\$	1,113,817	\$		\$	461,230	\$	1,575,047	
Sales tax	Ψ	836,240	Ψ	_	Ψ	401,230	Ψ	836,240	
Franchise and local taxes		23,813		_		_		23,813	
License and permits		381,800		_		_		381,800	
Charges for services		38,898		_		_		38,898	
Contributions and donations		34,499		_		_		34,499	
Hotel occupancy taxes		34,477		_		4,460		4,460	
Fines and forfeitures		44,482		_		2,279		46,761	
Investment income		201,301		65,944		2,654		269,899	
Other revenue		509,805		339,062		1,631		850,498	
Total Revenues		3,184,655		405,006		472,254		4,061,915	
<b>Expenditures</b>		0,101,000		100,000		1, 2,201		1,001,710	
Current:									
General government		966,496		_		_		966,496	
Police department		1,657,235		_		_		1,657,235	
Municipal court		82,925		_		626		83,551	
Parks and recreation		773,750		_		5,000		778,750	
Public works		362,718		-		, -		362,718	
Debt service:		,						,	
Principal		62,200		_		155,000		217,200	
Interest		7,641		_		317,120		324,761	
Capital outlay		_		921,778		187,494		1,109,272	
Total Expenditures		3,912,965		921,778		665,240		5,499,983	
Excess of Revenues Over									
(Under) Expenditures		(728,310)		(516,772)		(192,986)		(1,438,068)	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)		, ,		, , ,		, , ,		(, , ,	
Transfers in		1,687,205		84,152		_		1,771,357	
Transfers (out)		-		- , -		(191)		(191)	
Sale of capital assets		5,232		_		-		5,232	
Total Other Financing Sources		1,692,437		84,152		(191)		1,776,398	
Net Change in Fund Balances		964,127		(432,620)		(193,177)		338,330	
Beginning fund balances		1,956,185		1,274,780		597,305		3,828,270	
Ending Fund Balances	\$	2,920,312	\$	842,160	\$	404,128	\$	4,166,600	
See Notes to Financial Statements.	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		-	, -	_		

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## 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, 2024

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

different because:	
Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 338,330
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the	
statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated	
useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.	
Capital outlay	1,166,604
Depreciation expense	(533,758)
Adjustment for sale of assets	(14,800)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial	
resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	
Property tax receivable	13,089
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	11,487
Accrued interest	103,184
Pension expense	256,161
OPEB - TMRS expense	22,273
OPEB - Healthcare benefits	(948,388)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases, certificates of obligation)	
provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the	
repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial	
resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any	
effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance	
costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when they are first issued; whereas,	
these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.	
This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term	
debt and related items.	
Amortization of bond premium	18,851
Principal payments	 217,200
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 650,233

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

### **September 30, 2024**

	Sanitation					
	<b>Utilities Fund</b>		Fund		Total	
<u>Assets</u>						
<b>Current Assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	252,685	\$	261,129	\$	513,814
Investments		1,115,000		-		1,115,000
Receivables, net		1,504,705		134,553		1,639,258
Inventory		447,391		-		447,391
Due from other funds		12,839		435,487		448,326
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		3,332,620		831,169		4,163,789
Noncurrent Assets						
Capital assets:						
Non-depreciable		316,870		-		316,870
Net depreciable capital assets		5,473,217		-		5,473,217
<b>Total Noncurrent Assets</b>		5,790,087		-		5,790,087
Total Assets		9,122,707		831,169		9,953,876
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>						
Pension outflows		290,538		-		290,538
OPEB outflows		2,390		-		2,390
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	-	292,928	-	-		292,928
					-	

<b>Internal Service</b>				
Fund				
Н	ealth			
Ins	urance			
\$	109,730			
	-			
	-			
	-			
	109,730			
	-			
	-			
	-			
	109,730			
	-			
	-			
	-			

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

September 30, 2024

			S	anitation		
	Uti	ilities Fund		Fund	<u>Total</u>	
<u>Liabilities</u>						
<u>Current Liabilities</u>						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	539,711	\$	62,838	\$	602,549
Accrued interest		7,669		-		7,669
Sales tax payable		9,490		-		9,490
Customer deposits		404,023		-		404,023
Due to other funds		440,581		-		440,581
Compensated absences - current		41,278		-		41,278
Long-term debt-current		245,000		_		245,000
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		1,687,752		62,838		1,750,590
Noncurrent Liabilities		_				
Compensated absences, noncurrent		4,586		-		4,586
Net pension liability		1,188,152 -			1,188,152	
OPEB liability - TMRS		98,580	98,580 -			98,580
OPEB liability - Healthcare benefits		1,034,646	34,646 -			1,034,646
Long term debt-noncurrent		861,120		-		861,120
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		4,874,836		62,838		4,937,674
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>		_				
Pension inflows		39,108		-		39,108
OPEB inflows		17,368		-		17,368
<b>Total Deferred Inflow of Resources</b>		56,476		-		56,476
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets		4,683,967		-		4,683,967
Unrestricted		(199,644)		768,331		568,687
<b>Total Net Position</b>	\$	4,484,323	\$	768,331	\$	5,252,654
Adjustment to report the cumulative internal balan	ce for t	he net effect				
of the activity between the internal service fund a			nds			36,072
Net position of business-type activities					\$	5,288,726

See Notes to Financial Statements.

<b>Internal Service</b>			
Fu	nd		
Hea	ılth		
Insur	ance		
\$	-		
	-		
	-		
	-		
	-		
	-		
	-		
	-		
	-		
	-		
	-		
	-		
	-		
	-		
	-		
	-		
	-		
	_		
	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, 2024

			S	anitation						
	<b>Utilities Fund</b>		ties Fund Fund		Total					
Operating Revenues										
Charges for services	\$	9,249,320	\$	931,153	\$	10,180,473				
Tap, reconnect, and service charges		139,196		-		139,196				
Other revenue		363,929		-		363,929				
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	9,752,445			931,153	10,683,598					
Operating Expenses										
Administration		1,241,214		-		1,241,214				
Electric department		5,068,380		-		5,068,380				
Gas department		558,522		-		558,522				
Water department		514,578		-		514,578				
Wastewater department		668,933 -		-		668,933				
Sanitation department		-		747,757		747,757				
Recycling department	457,578		457,578		457,578			-		457,578
Depreciation	510,662			-		510,662				
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>		9,019,867		747,757		9,767,624				
Operating Income (Loss)		732,578		183,396		915,974				

<b>Internal Service</b>		
Fund		
Health		
Insurance		
\$	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

	Uti	ilities Fund	S	anitation Fund	Total	
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)						_
Investment income	\$	56,045	\$	30,783	\$	86,828
Interest expense		(46,007)		-		(46,007)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		10,038		30,783		40,821
Income (Loss) Before Transfers		742,616		214,179		956,795
<u>Transfers</u>						
Transfers (out)		(1,771,166)		_		(1,771,166)
Transfers		(1,771,166)				(1,771,166)
Change in Net Position		(1,028,550)		214,179		(814,371)
Beginning net position, as previously reported		5,492,873		554,152		6,047,025
Error correction		20,000		-		20,000
Beginning net position, as adjusted		5,512,873		554,152		6,067,025
<b>Ending Net Position</b>	\$	4,484,323	\$	768,331		
Adjustment for net effect of current year activity better the internal service fund and the proprietary funds	ween					
Change in net position of business-type activities					\$	(814,371)

Interna	<b>Internal Service</b>				
F1	und				
He	alth				
Insu	ırance				
\$	-				
	-				
	-				
	-				
	_				
	_				
	_				
	109,730				
	-				
	109,730				
\$	109,730				

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND (Page 1 of 2) For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

	T 14	ilities Fund	9	Sanitation Fund		Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		Intres runu		Tullu		Total
Receipts from customers	\$	9,661,944	\$	904,090	\$	10,566,034
Payments to suppliers	4	(6,734,065)	4	(1,179,679)	4	(7,913,744)
Payments to employees		(507,398)		-		(507,398)
Net Cash Provided by (Used) by Operating Activities		2,420,481		(275,589)		2,144,892
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities						
Operating transfers (out)		(1,771,166)		-		(1,771,166)
Net Cash Provided by (Used) by Noncapital						
Financing Activities		(1,771,166)		-		(1,771,166)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activiti	<u>es</u>					
Capital purchases		(382,029)		-		(382,029)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		3,871		-		3,871
Collection on grant receivable		69,000		-		69,000
Principal paid on debt		(584,495)		-		(584,495)
Interest paid on debt		(56,176)		-		(56,176)
Net Cash (Used) by Capital and Related Financing						
Activities		(949,829)		-		(949,829)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities						
Interest on investments		56,045		30,783		86,828
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities		56,045		30,783		86,828
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(244,469)		(244,806)		(489,275)
Beginning cash and cash equivalents		497,154		505,935		1,003,089
Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	252,685	\$	261,129	\$	513,814

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Internal Service					
	Fund Health				
Insu					
	idirec				
\$	-				
	-				
	-				
	-				
	-				
	-				
	-				
	-				
	-				
	-				
	-				
	-				
	-				
	-				
	-				
	109,730				
\$	109,730				

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND (Page 2 of 2) For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

			S	anitation	
	<b>Utilities Fund</b>			Fund	 Total
Reconciliation of Operating Income					
to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities					
Operating Income / (Loss)	\$	732,578	\$	183,396	\$ 915,974
Adjustments to reconcile operating					
income / (loss) to net cash provided / (used):					
Depreciation		510,662		-	510,662
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:					
(Increase) Decrease in:					
Accounts receivable		(97,072)		(27,063)	(124,135)
Inventory		63,159		-	63,159
Due from/to other funds		422,648		(435,487)	(12,839)
Deferred outflows of resources - pension		156,494		-	156,494
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB		(3,353)		-	(3,353)
Deferred inflows of resources - pension		39,108		-	39,108
Increase (Decrease) in:					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		49,921		3,565	53,486
Sales tax payable		(1,802)		-	(1,802)
Compensated absences		16,250		-	16,250
Customer deposits		6,571		-	6,571
Net pension liability		(72,859)		-	(72,859)
OPEB liabilities		598,176		-	598,176
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$	2,420,481	\$	(275,589)	\$ 2,144,892

See Notes to Financial Statements.

#### **Internal Service**

Fund
Health
Insurance

\$

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## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2024

#### 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 Administrator 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 Administrator.

The City provides the following services: general government, streets, public safety, culture and recreation, public works, water and wastewater services, natural gas and electric, 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, 2024

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, 2024

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, 2024

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.

#### **Street Improvement**

This fund accounts for the capital expenditures related to street improvements.

#### **Senior Center Fund**

This fund accounts for the funds that are legally restructured for the senior center.

#### **Debt Service Fund**

This fund accounts for accumulation of financial resources for the payments of principal, interest, and related costs on general long-term debt paid primarily from taxes levied by the City.

#### **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,

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

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 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

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

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.

#### 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

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of longterm 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.

## 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.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

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 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.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

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 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.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

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 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.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

#### 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, 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.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

#### 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.

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

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

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 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)

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

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.

### 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.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

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, 2024

#### IV. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

#### A. Deposits and Investments

As of September 30, 2024, the primary government had the following investments:

			Average Maturity
<b>Investment Type</b>	Car	rying Value	(Years)
Certificates of deposit	\$	1,415,000	0.50
External investment pool		167,971	0.10
Total	\$	1,582,971	
Portfolio weighted average maturity	-		0.46

As of September 30, 2024, the component unit had the following investments:

			Average Maturity
Investment Type	Carr	ying Value	(Years)
Certificates of deposit	\$	500,847	0.27
Total	\$	500,847	
Portfolio weighted average maturity			0.27

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 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

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

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, 2024, 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.

#### B. Receivables

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

				Debt	Utilities		Sanitation		
	(	General	9	Service	Fund			Fund	Total
Property taxes	\$	36,845	\$	6,377	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 43,222
Sales tax		219,774		-		-		-	219,774
Mixed beverage		2,406		-		-		-	2,406
Accounts		-		-		1,605,830		144,272	1,750,102
Allowance		(1,573)		-		(101,125)		(9,719)	(112,417)
	\$	257,452	\$	6,377	\$	1,504,705	\$	134,553	\$ 1,903,087

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

### C. Inventory

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

Inventory type	Cost				
Electric Department	\$ 419,733				
Water Department		16,883			
Gas Department		13,627			
Sewer Department		17,862			
Construction Department		5,411			
Reserve		(26,125)			
Total	\$	447,391			

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

### D. Capital Assets

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

	Beginning		Disposals /	Ending
	Balances	Increases	Reclassifications	Balances
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 647,684	\$ -	\$ (6,510)	\$ 641,174
Construction in progress	4,229,032	780,360	(4,885,381)	124,011
Total capital assets not being	4,876,716	780,360	(4,891,891)	765,185
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	1,585,429	-	4,540,640	6,126,069
Other improvements	4,351,130	25,809	(25,066)	4,351,873
Infrastructure	3,620,706	301,114	336,451	4,258,271
Vehicles and equipment	717,771	59,321	(22,310)	754,782
Office furniture and equipment	447,758	-	-	447,758
Collections	722,578	-	-	722,578
Right-of-use assets	251,317	_		251,317
Total capital assets being depreciated	11,696,689	386,244	4,829,715	16,912,648
Less accumulated depreciation				
Buildings and improvements	(1,153,125)	(91,378)	-	(1,244,503)
Other improvements	(2,001,996)	(145,361)	25,066	(2,122,291)
Infrastructure	(1,635,095)	(128,167)	-	(1,763,262)
Vehicles and equipment	(646,120)	(9,730)	22,310	(633,540)
Office furniture and equipment	(86,218)	(82,918)	-	(169,136)
Collections	(711,306)	(5,420)	-	(716,726)
Right-of-use assets	(62,860)	(70,784)	-	(133,644)
Total accumulated depreciation	(6,296,720)	(533,758)	47,376	(6,783,102)
Net capital assets being depreciated	5,399,969	(147,514)	4,877,091	10,129,546
<b>Total Capital Assets</b>	\$ 10,276,685	\$ 632,846	\$ (14,800)	\$ 10,894,731

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government	\$ 25,751
Public safety	207,750
Library	13,096
Parks and recreation	135,137
Street	152,024
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 533,758

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

	Beginning		Di	sposals/		Ending	
	Balances	Increases	Recla	ssifications	Balances		
Capital assets, not being depreciated:							
Land	\$ 316,870	\$ -	\$	-	\$	316,870	
Construction in progress	 3,871	 		(3,871)			
Total capital assets not being depreciated	320,741			(3,871)		316,870	
Capital assets, being depreciated:							
Infrastructure	17,192,104	382,029		-		17,574,133	
Buildings	660,479	-		-		660,479	
Furniture, vehicles, and equipment	1,930,962	-		-		1,930,962	
Right-of-use assets	23,600	 _		_		23,600	
Total capital assets being depreciated	 19,807,145	 382,029		-		20,189,174	
Less accumulated depreciation							
Infrastructure	(12,109,921)	(449,917)		-		(12,559,838)	
Buildings	(323,952)	(20,685)		-		(344,637)	
Furniture, vehicles, and equipment	(1,751,755)	(36,127)		-		(1,787,882)	
Right-of-use assets	(19,667)	(3,933)		-		(23,600)	
Total accumulated depreciation	(14,205,295)	(510,662)		-		(14,715,957)	
Net capital assets being depreciated	5,601,850	(128,633)				5,473,217	
Total Capital Assets	\$ 5,922,591	\$ (128,633)	\$	(3,871)	\$	5,790,087	

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

Depreciation was charged to business-type activities as follows:

Water	\$ 191,919
Wastewater	216,184
Electric	82,012
Gas	12,047
Other	8,500
Total Business-type Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 510,662

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

	Beginning Balances		Additions		Retirements/ Reclassifications		Ending Balances		
Capital assets, being depreciated:									
Other improvements	\$	733,824	\$	-	\$	-	\$	733,824	
Total capital assets being depreciated		733,824		-		_		733,824	
Less accumulated depreciation									
Other improvements		(251,784)		(25,568)		-		(277,352)	
Total accumulated depreciation		(251,784)		(25,568)				(277,352)	
Net capital assets being depreciated		482,040		(25,568)				456,472	
Total Capital Assets	\$	482,040	\$	(25,568)	\$	-	\$	456,472	

The component unit recognized depreciation expense of \$25,568 during the year ended September 30, 2024.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

#### 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.

	F	Beginning Balance	A	dditions	Amortization/ Payments		Ending Balance		D	amounts ue within One Year
Governmental Activities:				,						
Bonds, notes and other										
payables:										
Certificates of Obligation	\$	4,745,000	\$	-	\$	(155,000)	\$	4,590,000	\$	150,000
Less deferred amounts:										
For issuance premiums		365,233		-		(18,851)		346,382		-
Lease liabilities	_	189,154				(62,200)		126,954		42,524
<b>Total Governmental</b>										
Activities	\$	5,299,387	\$		\$	(236,051)	\$	5,063,336	\$	192,524
Long-term liabilities due i	n m	ore than on	e yea	r			\$	4,870,812		
Business-Type Activities:										
Bonds, notes and other										
payables:										
Certificates of Obligation	\$	345,000	\$	-	\$	(345,000)	\$	-	\$	-
GO Refunding Bond		1,275,000		-		(235,000)		1,040,000		245,000
Less deferred amounts:										
For issuance premiums		82,650		-		(16,530)		66,120		-
Lease liabilities		4,495				(4,495)		-		_
Total Business-Type										
Activities	\$	1,707,145	\$		\$	(601,025)	\$	1,106,120	\$	245,000
Long-term liabilities due i	n m	ore than on	e yea	r			\$	861,120		
Component Unit (EDC)										
Grant payable - City	\$	69,000	\$		\$	(69,000)	\$	-	\$	
	\$	69,000	\$	-	\$	(69,000)	\$	-	\$	-
Long-term liabilities due i	n m	ore than on	e yea	r			\$			

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

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

			]	Business -		mponent
	Governmental			Type	Unit	
		Activities	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%	\$	-	\$	1,040,000	\$	-
<b>Total General Obligation Bonds</b>	\$	-	\$	1,040,000	\$	-
Certificates of Obligation:						
\$4,745,000 Certificates of Obligation, Series 2023,						
due in annual installments through 2043, interest at $4\%$ to $5\%$	\$	4,590,000	\$	-	\$	-
Total Certificates of Obligation	\$	4,590,000	\$	-	\$	-
Plus deferred amounts:						
Issuance premium	\$	346,382	\$	66,120	\$	-
Total Deferred Amounts	\$	346,382	\$	66,120	\$	_
Lease Liabilities	\$	126,954	\$	-	\$	-
Total Long-term Liabilities	\$	5,063,336	\$	1,106,120	\$	

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

<b>Year ending</b>	 Certificates	of O	bligation	Lease Liabilities			ilities
September 30,	Principal		Interest	I	Principal		Interest
2025	\$ 150,000	\$	212,450	\$	42,524	\$	5,160
2026	160,000		204,700		44,699		2,984
2027	165,000		196,575		39,731		793
2028	175,000		188,075		-		-
2029	185,000		179,075		-		-
2030-2034	1,065,000		744,375		-		-
2035-2039	1,360,000		442,750		-		-
2040-2043	1,330,000		108,800				
	\$ 4,590,000	\$	2,276,800	\$	126,954	\$	8,937

The City entered into multiple lease agreements under governmental activities during the year ended September 30, 2023. The lease agreements were for police

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

vehicles and a copier. The lease agreements will be fully paid off in 2027. The current book value of the leases were \$117,673 as of September 30, 2024.

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

Year ending	General Obligation Refunding Bonds							
September 30,		Principal		Interest				
2025	\$	245,000	\$	41,600				
2026		255,000		31,800				
2027		265,000		21,600				
2028		275,000		11,000				
	\$	1,040,000	\$	106,000				

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.

#### 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.

	Beginning Balance Ado			dditions	Re	ductions	Ending Balance		Amounts Due Within One Year	
Governmental Activities:										
Compensated Absences	\$	98,503	\$	-	\$	(11,487) 8	\$	87,016	\$	78,314
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	\$	98,503	\$	-	\$	(11,487)	\$	87,016	\$	78,314
Other Long-term Liabilities Due in More than One Year  Business-Type Activities:							\$	8,702		
Compensated Absences	\$	29,614	\$	16,250	\$	-	\$	45,864	\$	41,278
<b>Total Business-Type Activities</b>	\$	29,614	\$	16,250	\$	_	\$	45,864	\$	41,278
Other Long-term Liabilities Due in More than One Year						\$	4,586			

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

## G. Interfund Transactions

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

	 Transfe			
		Capital		
Transfers Out:	 General	P	rojects	Total
Utilities	\$ 1,687,014	\$	84,152	\$ 1,771,166
Nonmajor govt.	 191		_	191
	\$ 1,687,205	\$	84,152	\$ 1,771,357

The composition of interfund due to/from balances as of the year ended September 30, 2024 were as follows:

Receivable fund: Due from									
General		Utilities		Sanitation		Total			
\$	-	\$	12,839	\$	-	\$	12,839		
	5,094		-		435,487		440,581		
\$	5,094	\$	12,839	\$	435,487	\$	453,420		
	\$	General	General	General         Utilities           \$         -         \$         12,839           5,094         -         -	General         Utilities         S           \$         -         \$         12,839         \$           5,094         -         -         -	General         Utilities         Sanitation           \$         -         \$         12,839         \$         -           5,094         -         435,487	General         Utilities         Sanitation           \$         -         \$         12,839         \$         -         \$           5,094         -         435,487         -		

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, 2024 were as follows:

	Re	Receivable		
Payable	Bell	lville EDC		
General	\$	78,368		
	\$	78,368		

## H. 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.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

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

	]	Restricted
Special revenue:		_
Municipal court	\$	25,830 *
Tourism		40,649
Library		300,952
Capital projects		1,191,325
Total	\$	1,558,756

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

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.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

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 934 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.

#### 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.

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

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

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:

	<u>Plan Year 2022</u>	Plan Year 2023
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, 2023 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	49
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	54
Active employees	48
Total	151

#### 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

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

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 16.96% and 17.52% in calendar years 2023 and 2024, respectively. The City's contributions to TMRS for the year ended September 30, 2024, were \$489,925, and were less than the required contributions.

## 4. Net Pension Liability

The City's Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2023, 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, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation 2.5% per year

Overall payroll growth 3.60 to 11.85% 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-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 period ending December 31, 2022. They were adopted in 2023 and first used in the December 31, 2022 actuarial

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

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 2024 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Global Public Equity	35.0%	6.7%
Core Fixed Income	6.0%	4.7%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.0%	8.0%
Other Public/Private Markets	12.0%	8.0%
Real Estate	12.0%	7.6%
Hedge Funds	5.0%	6.4%
Private Equity	10.0%	11.6%
Total	100.0%	

#### **Discount Rate:**

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

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the Total Pension Liability.

## **Changes in the Net Pension Liability:**

	<b>Total Pension</b>	Plan Fiduciary	<b>Net Pension</b>
	Liability (a)	Net Position (b)	Liability (a) – (b)
Balance at 12/31/22	\$ 15,039,329	\$ 11,436,440	\$ 3,602,889
Changes for the year:			
Service Cost	308,372	-	308,372
Interest (on the Total Pension Liab.)	998,899	-	998,899
Change in assumptions	(122,596)	-	(122,596)
Difference between expected and			
actual experience	(104,070)	-	(104,070)
Contributions – employer	-	454,781	(454,781)
Contributions – employee	-	134,075	(134,075)
Net investment income	-	1,322,452	(1,322,452)
Benefit payments, including			
refunds of emp. contributions	(790,030)	(790,030)	-
Administrative expense	-	(8,421)	8,421
Other changes	-	(60)	60
Net changes	290,575	 1,112,797	 (822,222)
Balance at 12/31/23	\$ 15,329,904	\$ 12,549,237	\$ 2,780,667

#### 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%
\$ 4,719,300	\$	2,780,667	\$ 1,168,686

## **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 <a href="https://www.tmrs.com">www.tmrs.com</a>.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

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

For the year ended September 30, 2024, the City recognized pension expense of \$356,506.

At September 30, 2024, the City reported deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<b>Deferred Outflows</b>		Deferred		
	of	Resources	(Inflows	s) of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual					
economic experience	\$	-	\$	(10,070)	
Changes in assumptions		-		(81,456)	
Difference between projected and					
investment earnings		316,968		-	
Contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date		362,987		_	
Total	\$	679,955	\$	(91,526)	

The City reported \$362,987 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, 2025.

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:

2024	\$ 64,388
2025	29,106
2026	242,043
2027	(110,095)
2028	-
Thereafter	
	\$ 225,442

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

## 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.

#### Employees covered by benefit terms

At the December 31, 2023 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	38
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	13
Active employees	48
Total	99

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

The City's retiree contribution rates to the TMRS SDBF for the years ended 2024, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Annual	Actual	
	Required	Contribution	Percentage of
Plan/	Contribution	Made	ARC
Calendar Year	(Rate)	(Rate)	Contributed
2022	0.26%	0.26%	100.0%
2023	0.33%	0.33%	100.0%
2024	0.27%	0.27%	100.0%

The City's contributions to the TMRS SDBF for the years ended 2024, 2023, and 2022 were \$5,594, \$6,379, and \$4,990, 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, 2023, and the Total OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

## **Actuarial assumptions:**

The Total OPEB Liability in the December 31, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.5% per year
Overall payroll growth	3.60% to 11.85%, including inflation per
	year
Discount rate	3.77%
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

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

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 3.77%. The discount rate was based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 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 3.77%, 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 (2.77%) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.77%) than the current rate:

1% Decrease		Cı	<b>Current Single Rate</b>		1% Increase	
	(2.77%) A		Assumption 3.77%		(4.77%)	
\$	271,718	\$	230,709	\$	198,017	

## **Changes in the Total OPEB Liability:**

	Total OPEB		
	Liability		
Balance at 12/31/22	\$ 216,053		
Changes for the year:			
Service Cost		5,363	
Interest		8,680	
Difference between expected and			
actual experience		(2,019)	
Changes of assumptions		11,481	
Benefit payments		(8,849)	
Net changes		14,656	
Balance at 12/31/23	\$ 230,709		

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

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

For the year ended September 30, 2024, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$6,752.

At September 30, 2024, the City reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to the OPEB liability from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred (Inflows) of Resources	
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$	(3,739)
Changes in assumptions Contributions subsequent to		-		(36,910)
measurement date		5,594		-
Total	\$	5,594	\$	(40,649)

The City reported \$5,594 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, 2025.

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

Year ended December 31:	
2024	\$ (17,113)
2025	(20,059)
2026	(3,818)
2027	341
2028	-
Thereafter	-
	\$ (40,649)

## F. Other Post-Employment Benefits

## Health Care Benefit Provided by Plan

The City provides medical benefits to eligible retirees through an unfunded singleemployer defined benefit plan (the "Plan"). Employees, along with their spouse and/or eligible dependents, are eligible for retiree health benefits if they have a

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

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.

#### 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 2.77%. The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyer GO Bond 20 Year Index rate as of September 30, 2024.

## 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 2.77%, 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 (1.77%) or 1-percentage-point higher (3.77%) than the current rate:

1% Decrease Current Single Rate		1% Increase		
 (1.77%) Assumption 2.77%		(3.77%)		
\$ 3,119,034	\$	2,740,521	\$	2,426,352

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

## **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:

## Current Healthcare Costs Trend

1% Decrease Rate Assumption		Rate Assumption	1	% Increase	
\$	2,669,621	\$	2,740,521	\$	2,822,902

## Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

		<b>Total OPEB</b>	
	Liability		
Balance at 9/30/2023	\$	1,216,918	
Changes for the year:			
Service Cost		27,978	
Interest		51,721	
Change in benefit terms		-	
Difference between expected and			
actual experience		1,054,201	
Changes of assumptions		446,161	
Benefit payments		(56,458)	
Net changes		1,523,603	
Balance at 9/30/2024	\$	2,740,521	

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

For the year ended September 30, 2024, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$1,580,060. There were no deferred inflows or outflows related to this plan.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

## Employees covered by benefit terms

At the September 30, 2024 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	10
Active employees	22
Total	32

## 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 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	2.77%
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

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024

#### G. Restatement

The City restated beginning net position for the utilities fund and business-type activities to correct long-term debt balances as follows:

	Business-Type			
	Activities		Utilities	
Prior year ending net position, as reported	\$	6,083,097		5,492,873
Correction to long-term debt		20,000		20,000
Restated beginning net position	\$	6,103,097	\$	5,512,873

## H. Related Party Transactions

Garrett Dornon, 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 \$166,899 during the 2024 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, 2024.

#### I. New Accounting Pronouncements

The City has adopted the provision of Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB) Statement No. 100, entitled Accounting Changes and Error Calculations. The requirements of this Statement are displayed within the government-wide and fund financial statements, where applicable.

## J. Subsequent Events

There were no material subsequent events through April 12, 2025, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED	SUPPLEME	ENTARY IN	NFORMAT	TION

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

		Original					Va	riance with
		Budget	Fi	nal Budget		Actual	Fi	nal Budget
Revenues		_						
Property tax	\$	1,598,629	\$	1,598,629	\$	1,113,817	\$	(484,812)
Sales tax		750,000		750,000		836,240		86,240
Franchise and local taxes		34,000		34,000		23,813		(10,187)
License and permits		225,300		225,300		381,800		156,500
Charges for services		29,000		29,000		38,898		9,898
Contributions and donations		88,916		88,916		34,499		(54,417)
Fines and forfeitures		41,600		41,600		44,482		2,882
Investment income		65,000		65,000		201,301		136,301
Other revenue		8,000		8,000		509,805		501,805
Total Revenues		2,840,445		2,840,445		3,184,655		344,210
<u>Expenditures</u>								
Current:								
General government		1,068,588		1,068,589		966,496		102,093
Police department		1,752,937		1,752,937		1,657,235		95,702
Municipal court		80,050		90,050		82,925		7,125
Parks and recreation		674,784		785,784		773,750		12,034
Public works		354,669		382,669		362,718		19,951
Debt service:								
Principal		62,200		62,200		62,200		-
Interest		7,641		7,641		7,641		-
Total Expenditures		4,000,869		4,149,870		3,912,965		236,905
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(1,160,424)	\$	(1,309,425)	\$	(728,310)	\$	581,115
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in		1,609,000	\$	1,609,000	\$	1,687,205	\$	78,205
Transfers (out)		(472,120)	4	(323,120)	4		4	323,120
Sale of capital assets		25,000		25,000		5,232		(19,768)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		1,161,880		1,310,880		1,692,437		381,557
Total Strict I manering Sources (Escs)		1,101,000		1,010,000		1,0,2,10,		001,007
Net Change in Fund Balance	_	1,456	\$	1,455		964,127	\$	962,672
Beginning fund balance						1,956,185		
Ending Fund Balance					\$	2,920,312		

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

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

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

	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total pension liability			_	_
Service cost	\$ 308,372	\$ 304,998	\$ 301,301	\$ 303,127
Interest (on the Total Pension Liability)	998,899	962,081	909,841	871,945
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual				
experience	(104,070)	50,774	283,790	1,105
Changes of assumptions	(122,596)	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of				
participant contributions	(790,030)	(758,139)	(687,580)	(540,123)
Net change in total pension liability	290,575	559,714	807,352	636,054
Total pension liability - beginning	15,039,329	14,479,615	13,672,263	13,036,209
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 15,329,904	\$ 15,039,329	\$ 14,479,615	\$ 13,672,263
Plan fiduciary net position		 		 _
Contributions - employer	454,781	438,001	430,209	408,832
Contributions - members	134,075	133,537	129,425	129,541
Net investment income	1,322,452	(914,535)	1,460,767	790,927
Benefit payments, including refunds of				
participant contributions	(790,030)	(758,139)	(687,580)	(540,123)
Administrative expenses	(8,421)	(7,919)	(6,762)	(5,121)
Other	(60)	9,449	46	(199)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	1,112,797	(1,099,606)	1,326,105	783,857
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	11,436,440	12,536,046	11,209,941	10,426,084
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 12,549,237	\$ 11,436,440	\$ 12,536,046	\$ 11,209,941
Fund's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 2,780,667	\$ 3,602,889	\$ 1,943,569	\$ 2,462,322
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage				
of the total pension liability	81.86%	76.04%	86.58%	81.99%
Covered payroll	\$ 2,681,492	\$ 2,670,737	\$ 2,588,501	\$ 2,590,828
Fund's net position as a percentage of				
covered payroll	103.70%	134.90%	75.08%	95.04%

	2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
<u> </u>	202.474	\$	2// 012	ф	274.217	ď	274 904	ф	269.064	ď	227.240
\$	293,474	Þ	266,812	\$	274,316	\$	274,804	\$	268,064	\$	237,249
	828,776		801,293		768,321		727,972		706,660		669,190
	-		-		-		-		-		-
	62,591		(87,731)		(19,254)		17,185		63,114		(9,556)
	8,554		-		(,,				23,857		-
	0,001								20,007		
	(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
Ψ	10,000,200	Ψ	12/120/020	Ψ	12,000,017	Ψ	11/1/0/0/2	Ψ	10,000,100	Ψ	10/11///1
	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
Ψ	_,000,011	Ψ	<b>2</b> ,0.1,000	Ψ	_,, , , , ,	Ψ	_, 110, 721	Ψ	<i>_</i> ,000, <i>_</i> ,	Ψ	2,001,701
	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	\$	489,925	\$ 433,567	\$ 423,460	\$ 403,009
Contributions in relation to the					
actuarially determined contribution	\$	489,925	\$ 433,567	\$ 423,460	\$ 403,009
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Annual covered payroll	\$	2,820,297	\$ 2,634,110	\$ 2,583,782	\$ 2,571,431
Employer contributions as a percentage covered payroll	of	17.37%	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 22 years

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

Inflation 2.5%

Salary Increases 3.60% to 11.85% 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 2023 valuation pursuant to an experience

study of the period ending 2022.

Mortality

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

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

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

projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP.

Other Information:

Notes There were no benefit changes during the year.

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,

	2023	2022	2021
Total OPEB liability			
Service cost	\$ 5,363	\$ 10,149	\$ 10,613
Interest (on the OPEB Liability)	8,680	5,680	5,809
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual			
experience	(2,019)	(2,513)	670
Changes of assumptions	11,481	(97,429)	8,368
Benefit payments, including refunds of			
participant contributions	(8,849)	(6,944)	(6,989)
Net changes	 14,656	(91,057)	18,471
Total OPEB liability - beginning	 216,053	307,110	288,639
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$ 230,709	\$ 216,053	\$ 307,110
Covered payroll	\$ 2,681,492	\$ 2,670,737	\$ 2,588,501
Total OPEB Liability as a percentage of	8.60%	8.09%	11.86%

#### Notes to schedule:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB statement No. 75 to pay related benefits.

 2020	 2019	 2018	 2017	1
\$ 9,845	\$ 6,723	\$ 6,641	\$ 5,826	
7,024	7,493	6,742	6,750	
-	-	-	-	
(11,871)	2,563	629	-	
34,320	37,292	(13,317)	14,787	
(2,333)	(2,069)	(2,846)	(2,428)	
36,985	52,002	(2,151)	24,935	
251,654	 199,652	201,803	176,868	
\$ 288,639	\$ 251,654	\$ 199,652	\$ 201,803	2
\$ 2,590,828	\$ 2,585,677	\$ 2,371,665	\$ 2,427,579	
11.14%	9.73%	8.42%	8.31%	

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

Years Ended September 30,

	2024	2023	2022
Total OPEB liability			
Service cost	\$ 27,978	\$ 30,992	\$ 62,359
Interest (on the OPEB Liability)	51,721	57,640	51,385
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual			
experience	1,054,201	(183,964)	(455,494)
Changes of assumptions	446,161	-	(373,873)
Benefit payments, including refunds of			
participant contributions	(56,458)	(25,715)	(49,997)
Net changes	1,523,603	(121,047)	(765,620)
Total OPEB liability - beginning	1,216,918	1,337,965	2,103,585
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$ 2,740,521	\$ 1,216,918	\$ 1,337,965
Covered payroll	\$ 2,820,297	\$ 2,684,447	\$ 2,634,110
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	97.17%	45.33%	50.79%

#### Notes to schedule:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB statement No. 75 to pay related benefits.

	2021	 2020		2019		2018	1
\$	69,005	\$ 63,139	\$	150,383	\$	174,286	
	77,909	65,817		124,950		93,219	
	-	-		-		-	
	(469,274)	87,891		(1,844,937)		696,267	
	285,984	157,762		-		-	
	(33,696)	(36,288)		(29,077)		(37,391)	
	(70,072)	338,321		(1,598,681)		926,381	
	2,173,657	1,835,336		3,434,017		2,507,636	
\$	2,103,585	\$ 2,173,657	\$	1,835,336	\$	3,434,017	2
_			-		-		_
\$	2,583,782	\$ 2,600,642	\$	2,371,665	\$	2,526,535	
	81.41%	83.58%		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.

## STREET IMPROVEMENT FUND

The City's street improvement fund accounts for the improvements and construction of the government's streets, other than those financed by proprietary funds.

## SENIOR CENTER FUND

This fund accounts for the funds that are legally restructured for the senior center.

## **DEBT SERVICE FUND**

This fund accounts for accumulation of financial resources for the payments of principal, interest, and related costs on general long-term debt paid primarily from taxes levied by the City.

# COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS September 30, 2024

	Court chnology	rt Building Security	Hotel ax Fund	Imp	Street provement
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,762	\$ 22,068	\$ 33,087	\$	532,068
Receivables, net	-	-	-		-
Total Assets	\$ 3,762	\$ 22,068	\$ 33,087	\$	532,068
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Accounts payable and					
accrued liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	182,903
Due to other funds	-	-	-		-
Total Liabilities	_		-		182,903
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Unavailable revenue					
Property taxes	-	-	-		-
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	-	-	-		-
Fund Balances					
Restricted for:					
Capital projects	-	-	-		349,165
Special revenue	3,762	22,068	33,087		-
Unassigned	_	_	_		-
Total Fund Balances	 3,762	 22,068	 33,087		349,165
<b>Total Liabilities and Fund Balances</b>	\$ 3,762	\$ 22,068	\$ 33,087	\$	532,068

Senior Center	 Debt Service	Total onmajor vernmental
\$ 7,562	\$ 1,323	\$ 599,870
\$ 7,562	\$ 6,377 7,700	\$ 6,377 606,247
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 182,903
-	12,839	12,839
-	12,839	 195,742
-	6,377	6,377
-	6,377	6,377
_	_	349,165
7,562	_	66,479
_	(11,516)	(11,516)
7,562	 (11,516)	404,128
\$ 7,562	\$ 7,700	\$ 606,247

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

	Court Technology	Court Building Security	Hotel Tax Fund	Street Improvement
Revenues				
Property tax	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fines and forfeitures	1,134	1,145	-	-
Hotel occupancy taxes	-	-	4,460	-
Investment income	-	1,063	1,591	-
Other revenue	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	1,134	2,208	6,051	-
Expenditures				
Current:				
Parks and recreation	-	-	5,000	-
General government	-	-	-	-
Debt service:				
Principal	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	-	-	187,494
<b>Total Expenditures</b>			5,000	187,494
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)				
Expenditures	1,134	2,208	1,051	(187,494)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers (out)			(191)	
<b>Total Other Financing Sources</b>				
(Uses)			(191)	
Net Change in Fund Balances	1,134	2,208	860	(187,494)
Beginning fund balances	2,628	19,860	32,227	536,659
<b>Ending Fund Balances</b>	\$ 3,762	\$ 22,068	\$ 33,087	\$ 349,165

				Total	
Senior		Debt		Nonmajor	
(	Center	Service		Governmental	
\$	-	\$	461,230	\$	461,230
	-		-		2,279
	-		-		4,460
	-		-		2,654
	1,631				1,631
	1,631		461,230		472,254
	-		-		5,000
	-		626		626
	-		155,000		155,000
	-		317,120		317,120
	-		-		187,494
	-		472,746		665,240
	1,631		(11,516)		(192,986)
					(101)
					(191)
	_		-		(191)
	1 (21		(11 E1()		
	1,631		(11,516)		(193,177)
	5,931		-		597,305
\$	7,562	\$	(11,516)	\$	404,128

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