ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

of the

CITY OF HILSHIRE VILLAGE, TEXAS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

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September 30, 2023

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Opinions

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

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

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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



Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, budgetary comparison information, schedules of changes in net pension and total other postemployment benefits liability and related ratios, and schedule of contributions, identified as Required Supplementary Information on the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the Required Supplementary Information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The schedule is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such 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. The 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 schedule is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

BELT HARRIS PECHACEK, LLLP

Belt Harris Pechacek, LLLP Certified Public Accountants Houston, Texas March 29, 2024

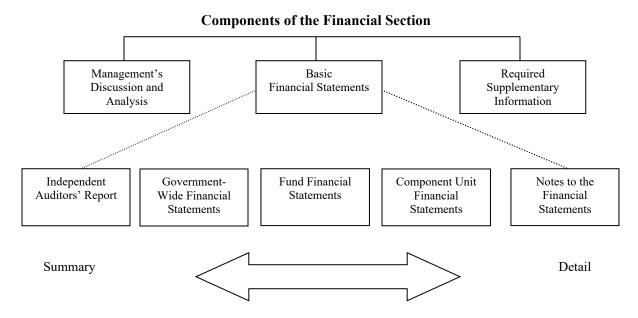
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

The purpose of the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is to give the readers an objective and easily readable analysis of the financial activities of the City of Hilshire Village, Texas (the "City") for the year ending September 30, 2023. The analysis is based on currently known facts, decisions, or economic conditions. It presents short- and long-term analyses of the City's activities, compares current year results with those of the prior year, and discusses the positive and negative aspects of that comparison. Please read the MD&A in conjunction with the City's financial statements, which follow this section.

THE STRUCTURE OF OUR ANNUAL REPORT



The City's basic financial statements include (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) individual fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. This report also includes supplementary information intended to furnish additional detail to support the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information for the City as a whole. These statements include transactions and balances relating to all assets, including infrastructure capital assets. These statements are designed to provide information about cost of services, operating results, and financial position of the City as an economic entity. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, which appear first in the City's financial statements, report information on the City's activities that enable the reader to understand the financial condition of the City. These statements are prepared using the *accrual basis of accounting*, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account even if cash has not yet changed hands.

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the most recent year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows – the accrual method rather than the modified accrual method that is used in the fund level statements.

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

- 1. Governmental Activities Most of the City's basic services are reported here including public safety (police and fire), public works (sanitation and street maintenance), and general government. Sales taxes, property taxes, franchise fees, intergovernmental revenue, and permit fees finance most of these activities.
- 2. Business-Type Activities Services involving a fee for those services are reported here. These services include the City's water distribution and wastewater collection.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the City itself (known as the primary government), but also a legally separate cultural education facilities finance corporation and higher education finance corporation for which the City is financially accountable. Financial information for these component units is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government itself.

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

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Funds may be considered as operating companies of the parent corporation, which is the City. They are usually segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal reporting requirements. The 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 fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the City's near-term financing requirements.

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

The City maintains three governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, the debt service fund, and the METRO fund, which are considered to be major funds for reporting purposes.

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

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for the general fund, the debt service fund, and the METRO fund. Budgetary comparison schedules have been provided for these funds to demonstrate compliance with the budgets.

Proprietary Funds

The City maintains one type of proprietary fund, an enterprise fund. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses an enterprise fund to account for its water and wastewater operations. The proprietary fund financial statements can be found in the basic financial statements of this report.

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

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. Assets and deferred outflows of resources exceed liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$11,013,220 as of September 30, 2023 for the primary government. This compares to the prior year's balance of \$10,609,736. The largest portion of the City's net position (73 percent) reflects its investments in capital assets (e.g., land, City hall, and streets), less any debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

Statement of Net Position

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position:

	2023			2022			
			Total			Total	
	Governmental Business-Type		Primary	Governmental	Business-Type	Primary	
	Activities	Activities	Government	Activities	Activities	Government	
Current and other assets	\$ 2,638,265	\$ 616,359	\$ 3,254,624	\$ 2,188,790	\$ 589,699	\$ 2,778,489	
Noncurrent assets	6.300.568	2,312,663	8,613,231	6,580,859	2,446,715	9,027,574	
Total Assets	8,938,833	2,929,022	11,867,855	8,769,649	3,036,414	11,806,063	
Deferred outflows - pensions	22,971		22,971	12,405		12,405	
Deferred outflows - OPEB	868	_	868	1,402	_	1,402	
Total Deferred Outflows							
of Resources	23,839		23,839	13,807		13,807	
Long-term liabilities	580,248	-	580,248	909,795	-	909,795	
Other liabilities	2,474	292,775	295,249	5,884	283,634	289,518	
Total Liabilities	582,722	292,775	875,497	915,679	283,634	1,199,313	
Deferred inflows - pensions	33	-	33	10,367	-	10,367	
Deferred inflows - OPEB	2,944		2,944	454		454	
Total Deferred Inflows							
of Resources	2,977		2,977	10,821		10,821	
Net position:							
Net investment in capital assets	5,740,568	2,312,663	8,053,231	5,669,582	2,446,715	8,116,297	
Restricted	545,300	-	545,300	421,346	-	421,346	
Unrestricted	2,091,105	323,584	2,414,689	1,766,028	306,065	2,072,093	
Total Net Position	\$ 8,376,973	\$ 2,636,247	\$ 11,013,220	\$ 7,856,956	\$ 2,752,780	\$ 10,609,736	

A portion of the City's net position, \$545,300 or 5 percent, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position, \$2,414,689 or 22% may be used to meet the city's ongoing obligation to citizens and creditors.

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

Statement of Activities

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

	For the Year Ended September 30, 2023					For the Year Ended September 30, 2022					
	Governmental Activities	Business-T Activitie		Total Primary Governmental Busines Government Activities Activi				Business-Type Activities		Total Primary overnment	
Revenues											
Program revenues:											
Charges for services	\$ 273,266	\$ 593,2	91 5	\$ 866,557	\$	239,004	\$	532,648	\$	771,652	
Operating grants	103,000		-	103,000		103,198		-		103,198	
General revenues:											
Property taxes	1,660,412		-	1,660,412		1,581,583		-		1,581,583	
Sales taxes	86,727		-	86,727		67,116		-		67,116	
Franchise fees	62,312		-	62,312		60,490		-		60,490	
Investment income	77,993	3,3	25	81,318		1,893		3,466		5,359	
Total Revenues	2,263,710	596,6	16	2,860,326		2,053,284		536,114		2,589,398	
Expenses											
General government	386,418		-	386,418		414,461		-		414,461	
Police protection	627,091		-	627,091		568,642		-		568,642	
Fire protection	282,210		-	282,210		230,950		-		230,950	
Public works	429,137		-	429,137		443,167		-		443,167	
Long-term debt interest	18,837		-	18,837		27,853		-		27,853	
Water and sewer	-	713,1	49	713,149		-		669,999		669,999	
Total Expenses	1,743,693	713,1	49	2,456,842		1,685,073		669,999		2,355,072	
Change in Net Position	520,017	(116,5	33)	403,484		368,211		(133,885)		234,326	
Beginning net position	7,856,956	2,752,7	80	10,609,736		7,488,745		2,886,665		10,375,410	
Ending Net Position	\$ 8,376,973	\$ 2,636,2	47 5	\$ 11,013,220	\$	7,856,956	\$	2,752,780	\$	10,609,736	

Overall governmental activities revenues increased by \$210,426, or 10 percent, over the prior year primarily due to the increase in property taxes and charges for services. Governmental expenses increased by \$58,620, or 3 percent, compared to the prior year investment income to increases in expenses related to police protection and fire protection.

Revenues from business-type activities totaled \$596,616, which is an increase of \$60,502 from the prior year. Business-type activities expenses increased by \$43,150, which is an increase of 6 percent from the prior 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.

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

The City's general fund reflects a fund balance of \$2,053,715, of which \$8,696 is restricted for child safety and \$2,045,019 is unassigned. There was an increase in the fund balance for the general fund of \$316,215 from the prior year. The increase in fund balance is primarily due to an increase in property taxes, licenses and permits, and investment income. Unassigned fund balance for the general fund is approximately 17 months of operating expenditures based on the 2023 fiscal year expenditures.

The City's debt service fund reflects a fund balance of \$11,619. There was an increase in fund balance of \$10,395 from the prior year due to an increase in debt service property tax revenues. The fund balance is restricted for debt service payments.

The City's METRO fund reflects a fund balance of \$524,985, which is restricted for METRO-related street maintenance and improvement. The METRO fund reported an increase in fund balance of \$113,559 from the prior year. The increase in fund balance is due to excess revenues over expenditures.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

For the year, the general fund's actual revenues exceeded budgeted revenues by \$237,523. This net variance includes positive variance of \$60,161 in investment income and a positive variance of \$72,537 in franchise fees. General fund expenditures were less than the final budget by \$179,500. This was primarily due to a positive variance of \$24,557 in Street (Non METRO projects) expenditures, \$89,385 in Street (METRO projects) expenditures, and \$59,586 in general government expenditures.

CAPITAL ASSETS

At the end of the year, the City's governmental and business-type activities had invested \$8,613,231, net of depreciation, in a variety of capital assets and infrastructure. This represents a net decrease of \$403,066 due to depreciation exceeding capital asset additions.

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

LONG-TERM DEBT

At the end of the year, the City's long-term debt consisted of certificates of obligation and a tax maintenance note with an outstanding balance of \$560,000.

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

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The fundamental role of the City is to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the community. All actions undertaken by the City administration are guided by these core responsibilities. Additional tasks are assigned to the administration based on requests from citizens, the state government, and other entities. These tasks encompass the maintenance of essential infrastructure (such as streets, drainage, water, and sewer systems) and various routine functions, including managing construction permits and inspections; addressing citizen requests and complaints; handling utility metering and billing; overseeing City Council meetings; preparing, recording, and codifying ordinances; managing legal affairs; and handling budget preparation and management. The following sections offer a more detailed overview of the governmental, business-type, and capital infrastructure improvement activities within the City.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

Governmental Activities

In order to maintain the continuity of essential services such as fire protection, law enforcement, and trash removal, it is imperative for the City to ensure sufficient funding. The City addresses the costs associated with trash removal by levying a trash collection fee, aiming to recover all related expenses. The primary funding source for crucial services provided by the fire and police departments, which constitute the City's largest expenditures, is property taxes. Notably, the fire department budget has experienced significant increases in the past couple of years.

The general fund, designated for governmental activities, remains in a robust state, thanks to meticulous budgeting and vigilant fiscal management. The City Council has given approval of the 2023 tax rate, earmarked for funding the operating budget in fiscal year 2024. Notably, the City successfully reduced the total tax rate by \$0.017156, allocating funds to both the Maintenance and Operation fund and the payment of the City's tax anticipation notes. This rate decrease can be attributed to the rise in home appraisal evaluations for the year and the City's effective control of its expenses.

City Hall is finalizing the Lighting Upgrade Project for office and council chamber areas.

The City relies on minimal funds from sales tax revenue. Currently, there is an ongoing payback arrangement with the Texas Comptroller due to a previous overpayment, resulting in an outstanding balance of \$18,843 as of the June 2023 allocation. Additionally, an amount of \$5,203 was erroneously paid by a taxpayer for items later deemed nontaxable by the Texas Comptroller auditors. As this amount has been refunded to the taxpayer, the City is now obligated to repay it to the State.

To address these financial obligations, the City has entered into another 47-month payback agreement with the State Comptroller, commencing in August 2023. This arrangement reflects the City's commitment to fulfilling its financial responsibilities and resolving outstanding balances with the State.

Business-Type Activities

There is an established policy to conduct an annual review of the City of Houston's water rates and subsequently adjust Hilshire Village water rates accordingly. In fiscal year ending (FYE) 2023, the City implemented an increase of \$0.50 per 1,000 gallons in the water rate. This adjustment aimed to sustain the reserve for water system maintenance while minimizing the impact on residents.

During the budget adoption process for FYE 2024, the City re-evaluated the proposed water rate increase by the City of Houston. As a result, the water rates were raised by \$1.00 per 1,000 gallons to address the ongoing needs of the water system and associated maintenance, ensuring the continued provision of services while considering the impact on residents.

Capital Infrastructure Improvements

The City is presently in the planning stages of an infrastructure project focused on the rehabilitation of water, sewer, and street paving along Hilshire Green Drive. Discussions are underway regarding pavement repairs on Hickory Shadows Drive, the replacement of the water meter vault at Hickory Shadows Drive, improvements to a drainage channel on Friarcreek Lane, and an easement at 1209 Pine Chase Drive. The total approved budget for capital improvements in the 2024 fiscal year is set at \$2,288,000.

The City's primary objective is to consistently maintain and replace its infrastructure, aiming to prevent costly emergency repairs in the future. This proactive approach aligns with the City's commitment to ensuring the longevity and efficiency of its essential systems and services.

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

Grants

The City Administrator remains proactive in seeking grants to support projects that will benefit the City. A significant achievement in this effort is the approval of a \$200,409 grant from the American Rescue Plan Act. The funds from this grant are earmarked for utility infrastructure and will play a crucial role in engineering the upcoming infrastructure projects in FYE 2024. Funds must be expended by December 31, 2026. This grant further underscores the City's commitment to leveraging external resources for the enhancement of essential infrastructure and services.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances. Questions concerning this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to the City Secretary, City Hall, 8301 Westview, Houston, TX, 77055, telephone (713) 973-1779. You may also visit the City's website at www.hilshirevillagetexas.com for additional information.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

September 30, 2023

]	Prima	ry Governmei	nt	
	Gov	ernmental	Bu	siness-Type		
	A	ctivities		Activities		Total
<u>Assets</u>				_		_
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,567,773	\$	449,770	\$	3,017,543
Receivables, net		72,632		164,449		237,081
Internal balances		(2,140)		2,140		
Total current assets		2,638,265		616,359		3,254,624
Noncurrent assets:	· ·			_		
Nondepreciable capital assets		115,896		-		115,896
Net depreciable capital assets		6,184,672		2,312,663		8,497,335
Total noncurrent assets		6,300,568		2,312,663		8,613,231
Total Assets		8,938,833		2,929,022		11,867,855
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Deferred outflows - pensions		22,971		-		22,971
Deferred outflows - OPEB		868		-		868
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		23,839		-		23,839
Liabilities Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		2.474				2 474
		2,474		02.266		2,474
Customer deposits		-		92,366		92,366
Unearned revenue		2.474		200,409	-	200,409
Total current liabilities		2,474		292,775	-	295,249
Noncurrent liabilities:		250,000				250,000
Due within one year		350,000		-		350,000
Due in more than one year		230,248			-	230,248
Total noncurrent liabilities		580,248		-		580,248
Total Liabilities		582,722		292,775		875,497
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Deferred inflows - pensions		33		-		33
Deferred inflows - OPEB		2,944		-		2,944
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		2,977				2,977
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets		5,740,568		2,312,663		8,053,231
Restricted		545,300		-		545,300
Unrestricted		2,091,105		323,584		2,414,689
Total Net Position	\$	8,376,973	\$	2,636,247	\$	11,013,220

	Compor	ent Units
HV	CEFFC	HVHEFC
\$	20,471	\$ 895
*		-
	20,471	895
	-	-
	20,471	895
	=	-
	<u>-</u>	
	=	-
	_	_
		-
	-	-
	_	-
	-	
	-	-
	20,471	895
\$	20,471	\$ 895 \$ 895

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

			Program Revenues		nues	
Functions/Programs		Expenses		harges for Services	G	Operating rants and ntributions
Primary Government		-				
Governmental Activities						
General government	\$	386,418	\$	9,141	\$	-
Police protection		627,091		5,893		-
Fire protection		282,210		-		-
Public works		429,137		258,232		103,000
Long-term debt interest and fiscal agent fees		18,837		-		-
Total Governmental Activities		1,743,693		273,266		103,000
Business-Type Activities						
Water and sewer		713,149		593,291		-
Total Business-Type Activities		713,149		593,291		-
Total Primary Government	\$	2,456,842	\$	866,557	\$	103,000
Component Units						
Hilshire Village Cultural Education						
Facilities Finance Corporation	\$	70	\$	20,000	\$	-
Hilshire Village Higher Education	•		•	- , - 2 0	•	
Finance Corporation		35		-		_
Total Component Units	\$	105	\$	20,000	\$	-

General Revenues:

Taxes:

Property taxes

Sales taxes

Franchise fees

Investment income

Total General Revenues Change in Net Position

Beginning net position

Ending Net Position

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

]		ry Governmen			Compor	ient Uni	ts
G	overnmental	Bu	siness-Type					
	Activities		Activities	 Total	<u>H</u>	VCEFFC	<u>H</u>	VHEFC
\$	(377,277)	\$	_	\$ (377,277)	\$	-	\$	_
	(621,198)		-	(621,198)		-		-
	(282,210)		-	(282,210)		-		-
	(67,905)		-	(67,905)		-		-
	(18,837)			 (18,837)		-		-
	(1,367,427)			(1,367,427)				-
			(110.050)	(110.050)				
			(119,858)	 (119,858)		<u> </u>		-
	(1,367,427)		(119,858)	 (119,858) (1,487,285)				-
	(1,307,427)		(119,030)	(1,467,263)				
	-		-	-		19,930		-
	-		-	-		-		(35)
				 		19,930		(35)
	1,660,412		-	1,660,412		-		-
	86,727		-	86,727		-		-
	62,312		-	62,312		-		-
	77,993		3,325	81,318		_		
	1,887,444		3,325	1,890,769		-		-
	520,017		(116,533)	403,484		19,930		(35)
	7,856,956		2,752,780	10,609,736		541		930
\$	8,376,973	\$	2,636,247	\$ 11,013,220	\$	20,471	\$	895

BALANCE SHEET

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

September 30, 2023

		General	Del	bt Service	ľ	METRO	Ge	Total overnmental Funds
<u>Assets</u>						,		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,031,169	\$	11,619	\$	524,985	\$	2,567,773
Receivables		61,927		10,705		-		72,632
Total Assets	\$	2,093,096	\$	22,324	\$	524,985	\$	2,640,405
Liabilities								
Accounts payable and								
accrued liabilities	\$	1,029	\$	_	\$	_	\$	1,029
Due to other funds	*	2,140	*	_	•	_	*	2,140
Total Liabilities		3,169		-		-		3,169
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>		26.212		10.505				46.015
Unavailable revenue - property taxes		36,212		10,705				46,917
Fund Balances								
Restricted for METRO		-		-		524,985		524,985
Restricted for debt service		-		11,619		-		11,619
Restricted for child safety		8,696		-		-		8,696
Unassigned		2,045,019		-		-		2,045,019
Total Fund Balances		2,053,715		11,619		524,985		2,590,319
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of								
Resources, and Fund Balances	\$	2,093,096	\$	22,324	\$	524,985		
Adjustments for the Statement of Net Po Capital assets used in governmental activiti resources and, therefore, are not reported Nondepreciable capital assets	es ar	e not current fin	nancial					115,896
Depreciable capital assets								10,369,799
Accumulated depreciation								(4,185,127)
Long-term liabilities and deferred outflows pension liability and total OPEB liability					s.			(12.004)
Net pension liability								(13,094)
Total OPEB liability								(7,154)
Deferred outflows - pensions								22,971
Deferred inflows - pensions Deferred outflows - OPEB								(33)
Deferred inflows - OPEB								868
Other long-term assets are not available to		_					_	(2,944)
expenditures and, therefore, are deferred		_						46,917
Some liabilities, including bonds payable, a governmental funds.	are no	t reported as li	abilities	in the				(1.445)
Accrued interest payable								(1,445)
Noncurrent liabilities due within		-						(350,000)
Noncurrent liabilities due in mo	ne iii	-						(210,000)
		N	et Posit	tion of Gover	rnment	al Activities	\$	8,376,973
See Notes to Financial Statements.								

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

		_			Go	Total overnmental
_	 General	D	ebt Service	 METRO		Funds
Revenues						
Property taxes	\$ 1,278,464	\$	370,090	\$ -	\$	1,648,554
Sales taxes	86,727		-	-		86,727
Franchise fees	62,312		-	-		62,312
Licenses and permits	171,037		_	_		171,037
Investment income	60,661		-	17,332		77,993
Intergovernmental revenue	-		-	103,000		103,000
Charges for services	102,229		-	-		102,229
Total Revenues	1,761,430		370,090	120,332		2,251,852
Expenditures						
Current:						
General government	374,106		_	_		374,106
Police protection	627,091		_	_		627,091
Fire protection	282,210		_	_		282,210
Public works	161,808		-	6,773		168,581
Debt service:	,					•
Principal	-		340,000	=		340,000
Interest	-		19,695	_		19,695
Total Expenditures	1,445,215		359,695	6,773		1,811,683
Net Change in Fund Balances	316,215		10,395	113,559		440,169
Beginning fund balances	1,737,500		1,224	411,426		2,150,150
Ending Fund Balances	\$ 2,053,715	\$	11,619	\$ 524,985	\$	2,590,319

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

Revenues that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. 11 Net pension and total other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability and related deferred outflows/inflows are reported in the governmental funds.	
of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. Depreciation expense (269) Revenues that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. 11 Net pension and total other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability and related deferred outflows/inflows are reported in the governmental funds.	
Depreciation expense (269 Revenues that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. 11 Net pension and total other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability and related deferred outflows/inflows are reported in the governmental funds.	
in the funds. Net pension and total other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability and related deferred outflows/inflows are reported in the governmental funds.	,014)
Net pension and total other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability and related deferred outflows/inflows are reported in the governmental funds.	
outflows/inflows are reported in the governmental funds.	,858
	,371)
	,641
·	,566
<u>.</u>	,334
•	(534)
	,490)
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 effects of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when it is	
first issued; whereas, these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of	
Activities. In addition, pension and other post employment benefits (OPEB) expenses	
and the amortization of deferred items are accounted for in the Statement of Activities.	
	,000
Accrued interest	858
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 520	

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND

September 30, 2023

		siness-Type Activities
	F	Enterprise
Assets Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable, net Due from other funds Total Current Assets	\$	449,770 164,449 2,140 616,359
Carital		
Capital assets: Water		2,587,695
Sewer		1,727,399
Less: accumulated depreciation		(2,002,431)
Total Capital Assets,		
Net of Accumulated Depreciation		2,312,663
Total Noncurrent Assets		2,312,663
Total Assets		2,929,022
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Customer deposits		92,366
Unearned revenue		200,409
Total Current Liabilities		292,775
Total Liabilities		292,775
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets		2,312,663
Unrestricted		323,584
Total Net Position	\$	2,636,247

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

			siness-Type Activities
		E	nterprise
Operating Revenues Water and sewer charges		\$	593,291
	Total Operating Revenues		593,291
Operating Expenses			
Water services			431,389
Sewer services			135,020
Administrative			12,688
Depreciation			134,052
	Total Operating Expenses		713,149
	Operating (Loss)		(119,858)
Nonoperating Revenues (E	xpenses)		
Investment income			3,325
	Total Nonoperating Revenues		3,325
	Change in Net Position		(116,533)
Beginning net position	Ending Net Position	\$	2,752,780 2,636,247

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		Enter prise
Receipts from customers	\$	640,167
Payments to suppliers	Ф	(579,097)
* **		
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	-	61,070
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Interest on investments		3,325
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities		3,325
The Cash I I What by Investing I Leaving	-	3,525
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		64,395
Beginning cash and cash equivalents		385,375
Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	449,770
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss)		
to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities		
Operating (loss)	\$	(119,858)
Adjustments to reconcile operating (loss) to		
net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation		134,052
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		
(Increase) Decrease in:		
Accounts receivable		(45,459)
Due from other funds		83,194
Increase (Decrease) in:		
Customer deposits		9,141
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	61,070

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

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The City of Hilshire Village, Texas (the "City") was organized as the Town of Hilshire Village, Texas, and incorporated in 1955 as a General Law Village under Chapter 11, Title 28, Acts of the Texas Legislature, 1925 as amended (the "Act"). The incorporation papers were amended in 1973 to permit operation as a Type A General Law City under the authority of chapters one through ten of the above Acts and the name changed to its present name.

The City's primary activities include general administration, police protection, fire protection, and public works including water, sewer, and solid waste disposal services.

The City is an independent political subdivision of the State of Texas (the "State") 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 component units as listed below, although legally separate, are considered part of the reporting entity. No other entities have been included in the City's reporting entity. Additionally, as the City is considered a primary government for financial reporting purposes, its activities are not considered a part of any other governmental or other type of reporting entity.

Considerations regarding the potential for inclusion of other entities, organizations, or functions in the City's financial reporting entity are based on criteria prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles. These same criteria are evaluated in considering whether the City is a part of any other governmental or other type of reporting entity. The overriding elements associated with the prescribed criteria considered in determining that the City's financial reporting entity status is that of a primary government are that it has a separately elected governing body, it is legally separate, and it is fiscally independent of other state and local governments. Additionally, prescribed criteria under generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) 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 Units

Hilshire Village Cultural Education Facilities Finance Corporation

The Hilshire Village Cultural Education Facilities Finance Corporation (HVCEFFC) has been included in the reporting entity as a discretely presented component unit.

The HVCEFFC was created by the City in 2006 under the Cultural Education Facilities Finance Corporation Act, Article 1528m, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes, for the purpose of benefiting and accomplishing public purposes on behalf of the City. The Board of Directors is appointed by and serves at the discretion of the City Council. City Council approval is required for annual budgets and bonded debt issuance. In the event of dissolution, net position shall be conveyed to the City.

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

Hilshire Village Higher Education Finance Corporation

The Hilshire Village Higher Education Finance Corporation (HVHEFC) has been included in the reporting entity as a discretely presented component unit.

The HVHEFC was created by the City in 2015 under Section 53.35(b) of the Texas Education Code for the purpose of benefiting and accomplishing public purposes on behalf of the City. The Board of Directors is appointed by and serves at the discretion of the City Council.

B. Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all activities of the primary government. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges 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.

C. Basis of Presentation – Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

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

D. Basis of Presentation – Fund Financial Statements

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

The City reports the following governmental funds:

The *general fund* is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the City, except those to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund is always considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

The *debt service fund* is used to account for the payment of interest and principal on all general obligation debt of the City. The primary source of revenue for debt service is local property taxes. The debt service fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

The *special revenue fund* is used to account for proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The METRO fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

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

The City reports the following proprietary fund:

The proprietary fund is used to account for the City's water and wastewater operations. The services are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis will be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The enterprise fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

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

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

E. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

2. Investments

Investments, except for certain investment pools, are reported at fair value. The investment pools operate in accordance with appropriate state laws and regulations and are reported at amortized cost. Investments in nonparticipating interest-earning contracts, such as certificates of deposits, are reported at cost.

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

- Direct obligations of the U.S. government
- Repurchase agreements
- Fully collateralized certificates of deposit
- Savings and loan association deposits backed by FSLIC
- Mutual funds of a specific type
- Statewide investment pools

3. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to a future accounting period (prepaid expenditures) and are recognized as expenditures when utilized.

4. 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. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, infrastructure has been capitalized retroactively. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life of two years or more. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

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

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest costs incurred in connection with the construction of enterprise fund capital assets are capitalized when the effects of capitalization materially impact the financial statements.

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

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful years:

Asset Description	Estimated Useful Life
Water and sewer system	10 to 45 years
Buildings and improvements	10 to 45 years
Furniture and equipment	3 to 20 years
Vehicles	3 to 10 years
Infrastructure	20 years

5. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources are amortized as follows:

- Deferred outflows/inflows from pension/other postemployment benefits (OPEB) activities
 are amortized over the average of the expected service lives of pension/OPEB plan
 members, except for the net differences between the projected and actual investment
 earnings on the pension/OPEB plan assets, which are amortized over a period of five years.
- For employer pension/OPEB plan contributions that were made subsequent to the measurement date through the end of the City's fiscal year, the amount is deferred and recognized as a reduction to the net pension/OPEB liability during the measurement period in which the contributions were made.

At the fund level, the City only has one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable revenue*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount becomes available.

6. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type Statement of Net Position.

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

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

The property tax rate is allocated each year between the general and debt service funds. The full amount estimated to be required for debt service on general obligation debt is provided by the tax along with the interest earned in the debt service fund.

7. Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements

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

8. Net Position Flow Assumption

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

9. Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

Sometimes the City will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the City's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

10. Fund Balance Policies

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

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

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

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

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

11. Estimates

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

12. Pensions

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

13. Other Postemployment Benefits

The City participates in a defined benefit group-term life insurance plan administered by TMRS known as the Supplemental Death Benefits Fund (SDBF). The City elected, by ordinance, to provide group-term life insurance coverage to both current and retired employees. The funding policy for the SDBF program is to assure that adequate resources are available to meet all death benefit payments for the upcoming year. Benefit payments are treated as being equal to the employer's yearly contributions for retirees. Benefit payments and refunds are due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Information about the City's total OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and OPEB expense is provided by TMRS from reports prepared by their consulting actuary.

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

G. Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

1. Program Revenues

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions (including special assessments) that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, and other internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

2. Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied during September of each year and are due upon receipt of the City's tax bill and become delinquent on February 1 of the following year. The City's tax lien exists from January 1 (the assessment date) each year until the taxes are paid. The procedure for collection on delinquent taxes is to send delinquent notices and a letter and then refer the delinquent accounts to the tax attorney for legal action. A penalty of seven percent is added to delinquent taxes on February 1 and increases two percent each month through September. An additional penalty of 15 percent is added in July for attorney costs. There are no discounts allowed on taxes.

3. Proprietary Funds Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses

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

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP for the general fund, the debt service fund, and the METRO fund. The original budget is adopted by the City Council prior to the beginning of the year. The legal level of control is the object and purpose stated in the approved budget.

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL ACTIVITIES AND FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

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

		Weighted Average
Investment Type	 Value	Maturity (Years)
TexPool	\$ 2,136,385	0.08
Total Value	\$ 2,136,385	
Portfolio weighted average maturity		0.08

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

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

Credit risk. The City's policy requires that investment pools must be rated no lower than 'AAA' or 'AAA-m'. As of September 30, 2023, the City's investments in TexPool were rated 'AAAm' by Standard & Poor's.

Custodial credit risk – deposits. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City's investment policy requires funds on deposit at the depository bank to be collateralized by securities and/or FDIC insurance. As of September 30, 2023, the City's bank balances were covered by FDIC insurance and market values of pledged securities.

TexPool

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

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

B. Receivables

The following comprises receivable balances at year end:

	General		Del	ot Service	Enterprise		
Property taxes	\$	36,212	\$	10,705	\$	-	
Other taxes		16,037		-		-	
Other receivables		9,678		-		-	
Accounts		-		-		164,449	
Total Receivables	\$	61,927	\$	10,705	\$	164,449	

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

C. Capital Assets

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

	I	Beginning				Ending
		Balance	I	ncreases	(Decreases)	 Balance
Governmental Activities:						
Capital assets not being depreciated:						
Land	\$	115,896	\$		\$ -	\$ 115,896
Total capital assets not						
being depreciated		115,896				 115,896
Other capital assets:		_				_
Buildings and improvements		276,379		-	-	276,379
Infrastructure		10,093,420				 10,093,420
Total other capital assets		10,369,799		-		10,369,799
Less accumulated depreciation for:						
Buildings and improvements		(180,055)		(8,458)		(188,513)
Infrastructure		(3,736,058)		(260,556)		 (3,996,614)
Total accumulated depreciation		(3,916,113)		(269,014)		(4,185,127)
Other capital assets, net		6,453,686		(269,014)		6,184,672
Governmental Activities						
Capital Assets, Net	\$	6,569,582	\$	(269,014)	\$ -	 6,300,568
					Less related debt	 (560,000)
			Ne	t Investment	in Capital Assets	\$ 5,740,568
						,

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government	\$ 8,458
Public works	 260,556
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 269,014

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

]	Beginning Balance	I	ncreases	(Decr	eases)	Ending Balance
Business-Type Activities:							
Other capital assets:							
Water system	\$	2,587,695	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 2,587,695
Sewer system		1,727,399					 1,727,399
Total other capital assets		4,315,094		-		-	4,315,094
Less accumulated depreciation for:							
Water system		(1,082,849)		(80,558)		-	(1,163,407)
Sewer system		(785,530)		(53,494)		_	(839,024)
Total accumulated depreciation		(1,868,379)		(134,052)		_	(2,002,431)
Other capital assets, net		2,446,715		(134,052)		-	2,312,663
Business-Type Activities							
Capital Assets, Net	\$	2,446,715	\$	(134,052)	\$	_	\$ 2,312,663

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

Depreciation was charged to business-type functions as follows:

Water	\$ 80,558
Sewer	53,494
Total Business-Type Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 134,052

D. Long-Term Debt

In general, the City uses the debt service fund to liquidate governmental long-term liabilities. The following is a summary of changes in the City's long-term liabilities for the year ended September 30, 2023:

		eginning Balance	A	dditions	R	eductions	 Ending Balance		Amounts Due Vithin One Year
Governmental Activities		_				_			
Bonds, notes, and other payables:									
Certificates of obligation, series 2014	\$	285,000	\$	-	\$	140,000	\$ 145,000	* \$	145,000
Tax anticipation note, series 2018		615,000		-		200,000	415,000	*	205,000
Other liabilities:									
Net pension liability		-		13,094		-	13,094		-
Total OPEB liability		9,795		-		2,641	7,154		-
Total Governmental Activities	\$	909,795	\$	13,094	\$	342,641	\$ 580,248	\$	350,000
	Long-term liabilities due in more than one year						\$ 230,248	_	
	* Debt associated with capitals assets						\$ 560,000	=	

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

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

	Amounts atstanding	Interest Rate	Maturity Interest Pmt. Dates
Certificates of obligation, series 2014	\$ 145,000	2.19%	Mar 1, Sep 1
Tax anticipation note, series 2018	415,000	2.91%	Mar 1, Sep 1
	\$ 560,000		

As of September 30, 2023, the debt service requirements on the debt outstanding is as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending Sept. 30	Principal Due		I	nterest Due	Total Due		
2024	\$	350,000	\$	10,682	\$	360,682	
2025		210,000		3,055		213,055	
Total	\$	560,000	\$	13,737	\$	573,737	

The City is not obligated in any manner for special assessment debt.

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

Federal Arbitrage

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 instituted certain arbitrage restrictions 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 (IRS) at least every five years for applicable bond issues. Accordingly, there is the risk that if such calculations are not performed, or are not performed correctly, a substantial liability to the City could result. The City periodically engages an arbitrage consultant to perform the calculations in accordance with the rules and regulations of the IRS.

E. Interfund Transactions

The composition of interfund balances was as follows:

Payable Fund	Receivable Fund	 Amount
General fund	Enterprise fund	\$ 2,140

Amounts recorded as due to/from are considered to be temporary loans and will be repaid during the following year.

F. Fund Equity

The City entered into an interlocal street maintenance agreement with the Metropolitan Transit Authority of Harris County, Texas (METRO) in 1992 for the purpose of improving the street network throughout the METRO region of the City. Additional expanded sales tax funding was also dedicated for street maintenance and improvement. Money received from METRO is recognized as intergovernmental revenue. The City's METRO fund has a restricted fund balance of \$524,985.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the City participates along with 2,800 other entities in the Texas Municipal League's Intergovernmental Risk Pool (the "Pool"). The Pool purchases commercial insurance at a group rate for participants in the Pool. The City has no additional risk or responsibility to the Pool, outside of the payment of insurance premiums. The City has not significantly reduced insurance coverage or had settlements that exceeded coverage amounts for the past three years.

B. Contingent Liabilities

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

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

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

C. Pension Plan

Texas Municipal Retirement System

Plan Description

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

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

Benefits Provided

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

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

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

	2023	2022
Employee deposit rate	5.00%	5.00%
Matching ratio (City to employee)	2 to 1	2 to 1
Years required for vesting	5	5
Service requirement eligibility		
(expressed as age/yrs of service)	60/5, 20/0	60/5, 20/0
Updated service credit	0%	0%
Annuity increase (to retirees)	0% of CPI	0% of CPI

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

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

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

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	1
Active employees	3
Total	4

Contributions

Member contribution rates in TMRS are either 5%, 6%, or 7% of the member's total compensation, and the City- matching percentages are either 100%, 150%, or 200%, both as adopted by the governing body of the City. Under the state law governing TMRS, the contribution rate for each city is determined annually by the actuary, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method. The City's contribution rate is based on the liabilities created from the benefit plan options selected by the City and any changes in benefits or actual experience over time.

Employees for the City were required to contribute 5% of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City were 9.97% and 6.69% in calendar year 2022 and 2023, respectively. The City's contributions to TMRS for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023 were \$10,717, which were equal to the required contributions.

Net Pension Liability/(Asset)

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

Actuarial Assumptions

The TPL in the December 31, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation 2.50% per year

Overall payroll growth 2.75% per year, adjusted down for population declines, if any 6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

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

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

The actuarial assumptions were developed primarily from the actuarial investigation of the experience of TMRS over the four-year period from December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2018. The assumptions were adopted in 2019 and first used in the December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation. The postretirement mortality assumption for annuity purchase rates is based on the Mortality Experience Investigation Study covering 2009 through 2011 and dated December 31, 2013. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with an emphasis on both capital appreciation, as well as the production of income, in order to satisfy the short-term and long-term

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, TMRS' actuary focused on the area between (1) arithmetic mean (aggressive) without an adjustment for time (conservative) and (2) the geometric mean (conservative) with an adjustment for time (aggressive).

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

		Long-Term Expected Real
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Global public equity	35.00%	7.70%
Core fixed income	6.00%	4.90%
Non-core fixed income	20.00%	8.70%
Other public and private markets	12.00%	8.10%
Real estate	12.00%	5.80%
Hedge funds	5.00%	6.90%
Private equity	10.00%	11.80%
Total _	100.00%	

Discount Rate

funding needs of TMRS.

The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee and employer contributions will be made at the rates specified in statute. Based on that assumption, the TMRS fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TPL.

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

Changes in the NPL/(A)

	Increase (Decrease)								
		al Pension Liability (A)		Fiduciary t Position (B)	Liab	et Pension ility/(Asset) (A) - (B)			
Changes for the year:									
Service cost	\$	19,742	\$	-	\$	19,742			
Interest		12,899		-		12,899			
Difference between expected									
and actual experience		1,852		-		1,852			
Contributions - employer		-		14,744		(14,744)			
Contributions - employee		-		9,574		(9,574)			
Net investment income		-		(14,219)		14,219			
Benefit payments, including refunds of									
employee contributions		(1,184)		(1,184)		-			
Administrative expense		-		(122)		122			
Other changes		-		145		(145)			
Net Changes		33,309		8,938		24,371			
Balance at December 31, 2021		181,821		193,098		(11,277)			
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	215,130	\$	202,036	\$	13,094			

Sensitivity of the NPL/(A) to Changes in the Discount Rate

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

		Decrease Discount	Dis	count Rate		Increase Discount
	Rat	e (5.75%)	((6.75%)	Rate	e (7.75%)
City's Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	\$	38,856	\$	13,094	\$	(8,474)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the TMRS fiduciary net position is available in the schedule of changes in fiduciary net position, by participating city. That report may be obtained at www.tmrs.com.

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

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

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023, the City recognized pension expense of \$14,188.

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

	 red Outflows Resources	d Inflows of ources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 2,557	\$ (33)
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings	14,005	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	 6,409	
Total	\$ 22,971	\$ (33)

\$6,409 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the NPL/(A) for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	Pension			
September 30		Expense		
2024	\$	2,477		
2025		4,041		
2026		4,184		
2027		5,818		
2028		9		
Total	\$	16,529		

D. Other Postemployment Benefits

TMRS Supplemental Death Benefits

Plan Description

The City participates in an OPEB plan administered by TMRS. TMRS administers the defined benefit group-term life insurance plan known as the Supplemental Death Benefits Fund (SDBF). This is a voluntary program in which participating member cities may elect, by ordinance, to provide group-term life insurance coverage for their active members, including or not including retirees. Employers may terminate coverage under, and discontinue participation in, the SDBF by adopting an ordinance before November 1 of any year to be effective the following January 1.

The member city contributes to the SDBF at a contractually required rate (based on the covered payroll of employee members) as determined by an annual actuarial valuation. The rate is equal to the cost of providing one-year term life insurance. The funding policy for the SDBF program is to assure that adequate resources are available to meet all death benefit payments for the upcoming year. The intent is not to pre-fund retiree term life insurance during employees' entire careers. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (GASB 75). As such, the SDBF is considered to be a single-employer unfunded OPEB defined benefit plan with benefit payments treated as being equal to the employer's yearly contributions for retirees.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

The contributions to the SDBF are pooled for investment purposes with those of the Pension Trust Fund (PTF). The SDBF's funding policy assures that adequate resources are available to meet all death benefit payments for the upcoming year. The SDBF is a pay-as-you-go fund, and any excess contributions are available for future SDBF benefits.

Benefits

The death benefit for active employees provides a lump-sum payment approximately equal to the employee's annual salary (calculated based on the employee's actual earnings, for the 12-month period preceding the month of death). The death benefit for retirees is considered an OPEB and is a fixed amount of \$7,500. As the SDBF covers both active and retiree participants with no segregation of assets, the SDBF is considered to be an unfunded OPEB plan (i.e., no assets are accumulated).

Participation in the SDBF as of December 31, 2022 is summarized below:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits

Active employees

Total

4

Total OPEB Liability

The City's total OPEB liability of \$7,154 was measured as of December 31, 202 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

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

Inflation 2.50%

Salary increases 3.50% to 11.50% including inflation

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

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

under reporting requirements of GASB statement No. 68.

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

projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP.

Mortality rates-disabled retirees 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables with a four-year set-

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

subject to the floor.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2018. Due to the higher mortality rates associated with the global pandemic, the TMRS board adopted changes to the assumptions and methodology used for calculating 2023 and 2024 rates as determined in the December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022 actuarial valuations, respectively.

^{*} The discount rate is based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2022.

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

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB			
	Li	ability		
Changes for the year:				
Service cost	\$	670		
Interest		185		
Difference between expected and actual experience		(404)		
Changes of assumptions		(2,920)		
Benefit payments*		(172)		
Net Changes		(2,641)		
Beginning balance		9,795		
Ending Balance	\$	7,154		

^{*}Due to the SDBF being considered an unfunded OPEB plan under GASB 75, benefit payments are treated as being equal to the City's yearly contributions for retirees.

The discount rate increased from 1.84% as of December 31, 2021 to 4.05% as of December 31, 2022. There were no other changes of assumptions or other inputs that affected measurement of the total OPEB liability during the measurement period.

There were no changes of benefit terms that affected the measurement of the total OPEB liability during the measurement period.

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

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

	1%	Decrease			1%	Increase
	in I	Discount	Disc	ount Rate	in l	Discount
	Rate	(3.05%)	(4	.05%)	Rate	(5.05%)
City's Total OPEB Liability	\$	8,290	\$	7,154	\$	6,217

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

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

For the year ended September 30, 2023, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$1,033. The City reported deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	_	ferred flows of	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
	Res	ources			
Changes in actuarial assumptions	\$	765	\$	(2,338)	
Difference between expected and actual experience		-		(606)	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		103		-	
Total	\$	868	\$	(2,944)	

\$103 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024.

Amounts reported as deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal						
Year Ended	OPEB					
September 30	<u> </u>	xpense				
2023	\$	(277)				
2024		(554)				
2025		(675)				
2026		(662)				
2,027		(11)				
Total	\$	(2,179)				

E. Related Organizations and Joint Ventures

Police Protection

Police protection is provided to the City through the City of Spring Valley Village, Texas for a fixed amount due in monthly installments.

Fire Protection

On December 20, 1978, the City entered into an interlocal cooperation agreement (the "Agreement") with the cities of Bunker Hill Village, Hedwig Village, Hunters Creek Village, Piney Point Village, and Spring Valley Village, Texas, creating the Village Fire Department (VFD). The Agreement ran for a period of 12 years beginning January 1, 1979 and ended December 31, 1990. Effective January 1, 1991, the Agreement automatically renewed for a period of five years and will continue to renew on each expiration date unless terminated by at least one of the contracting cities. Under the terms of this Agreement, the City is liable for three percent of VFD's approved budget.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

Consolidated financial information extracted from the VFD's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, on which the VFD's auditors expressed an unmodified opinion, is as follows:

	VFD Total					City's Portion (3%)				
	N	Net Position		Balance Sheet		Net Position		nce Sheet		
Total assets and deferred outflows	\$	10,412,341	\$	963,845	\$	312,370	\$	28,915		
Total liabilities and deferred inflows		2,886,926		619,485		86,608		18,585		
Total Participants' Equity	\$	7,525,415	\$	344,360	\$	225,762	\$	10,330		
	Change in		Revenues ar		Change in		Revenues an			
	N	et Position	Expenditures		Net Position		Expenditures			
Total revenues	\$	8,595,247	\$	8,595,247	\$	257,857	\$	257,857		
Total expenditures/expenses		7,825,429		8,574,479		234,763		257,234		
Revenues over/(under) expenditures		769,818		20,768		23,094		623		
` ' '										
Beginning participants' equity		6,755,597		323,592		202,668		9,708		
Ending Participants' Equity	\$	7,525,415	\$	344,360	\$	225,762	\$	10,331		

F. Conduit Debt

To accomplish its purposes, the HVCEFFC, with the approval of the City, is empowered to issue bonds for financing or refinancing of "cultural facilities" as defined by the act under which the HVCEFFC was created for the benefit of separate legal entities. The bonds are secured by a pledge of the monies to be received from the entities pursuant to the agreements. The bonds are payable solely for revenues pledged to their payment and shall not be considered as general obligations of HVCEFFC or the City. This debt, referred to as conduit debt, is not included in the City's or HVCEFFC's financial statements.

Three conduit debt instruments of HVCEFFC have been issued. The total amount of conduit debt outstanding at year end was \$13,939,957, which was issued on behalf of St. Francis Episcopal Day School, Providence Classical School, and Odyssey 2020 Academy, Inc.

To accomplish its purposes, the HVHEFC is empowered to issue revenue bonds on behalf of authorized open-enrollment charter schools for the acquisition, construction, repair, or renovation of educational facilities of those schools as defined by the act under which the HVHEFC was created for the benefit of separate legal entities. The bonds are secured by a pledge of the monies to be received from the entities pursuant to the agreements. The bonds are payable solely from revenues pledged to their payment and shall not be considered as general obligations of HVHEFC or the City. This debt, referred to as conduit debt, is not included in the City's or HVHEFC's financial statements.

One conduit debt instrument of HVHEFC has been issued. The total amount of conduit debt outstanding at year end was \$2,513,000, which was issued on behalf of Kipp Austin Public Schools, Inc.

 $\pmb{REQUIRED\ SUPPLEMENTARY\ INFORMATION}$

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)			
Revenues							
Property taxes	\$ 1,267,779	\$ 1,267,779	\$ 1,278,464	\$	10,685		
Sales taxes	45,033	45,033	86,727		41,694		
Franchise fees	55,000	55,000	62,312		7,312		
Licenses and permits	98,500	98,500	171,037		72,537		
Investment income	500	500	60,661		60,161		
Charges for services	57,095	57,095	102,229		45,134		
Total Revenues	1,523,907	1,523,907	1,761,430		237,523		
Expenditures							
Current: General government	444,715	433,692	374,106		59,586		
5	, ,	,	2.1.,-00		,		
Police protection	621,041	627,091	627,091		=		
Fire protection	271,338	282,210	282,210		-		
Public works							
Sanitation	87,329	83,529	83,437		92		
Street (Non METRO projects)	70,998	68,808	44,251		24,557		
Street (METRO projects)	89,385	89,385	-		89,385		
Inspections	40,000	40,000	34,120		5,880		
Total Public Works	287,712	281,722	161,808		119,914		
Total Expenditures	 1,624,806	 1,624,715	 1,445,215		179,500		
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (100,899)	\$ (100,808)	316,215	\$	417,023		
Beginning fund balance			 1,737,500				
Ending Fund Balance			\$ 2,053,715				

Notes to Required Supplementary Information:

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

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

	Original Budget				Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Revenues								
Investment income	\$ -	\$	-	\$	17,332	\$	17,332	
Intergovernmental	 103,000		103,000		103,000			
Total Revenues	103,000		103,000		120,332		17,332	
Expenditures Current: Public works								
Street (METRO projects)	103,000		103,000		6,773		96,227	
Total Expenditures	 103,000		103,000		6,773		96,227	
Excess of Revenues								
Over Expenditures	 				113,559		113,559	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in	 40,000		40,000		-		(40,000)	
Total Other Financing Sources	 40,000		40,000				(40,000)	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 40,000	\$	40,000	\$	113,559	\$	73,559	
Beginning fund balance				_	411,426			
Ending Fund Balance				\$	524,985			

Notes to Required Supplementary Information:

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

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

		Measurement Year*					
	2014		2015		2016		2017
Total Pension Liability			_				
Service cost	\$ 978	\$	6,151	\$	8,675	\$	9,597
Interest (on the total pension liability)	3,077		3,542		4,416		5,471
Changes of benefit terms	43,472		-		-		2,641
Difference between expected and actual							
experience	-		961		124		(215)
Change of assumptions	-		3,004		-		-
Benefit payments, including refunds of					(107)		(1.104)
employee contributions	 47.527		13,658		(197) 13,018		(1,184)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	47,527		13,638		13,018		16,310
Beginning total pension liability			47,527		61,185		74,203
Ending Total Pension Liability	\$ 47,527	\$	61,185	\$	74,203	\$	90,513
Plan Fiduciary Net Position							
Contributions - employer	\$ 1,638	\$	10,630	\$	13,721	\$	16,193
Contributions - employee	628		3,948		5,395		6,051
Net investment income	-		3		1,144		5,138
Benefit payments, including refunds of							
employee contributions	-		-		(197)		(1,184)
Administrative expense	-		(1)		(13)		(27)
Other	 - 2.266		14.500		(1)		(1)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	2,266		14,580		20,049		26,171
Beginning plan fiduciary net position	 		2,266		16,846		36,895
Ending Plan Fiduciary Net Position	\$ 2,266	\$	16,846	\$	36,895	\$	63,066
Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	\$ 45,261	\$	44,339	\$	37,308	\$	27,447
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability/(Asset)	4.77%		27.53%		49.72%		69.68%
Covered Payroll	\$ 12,551	\$	78,961	\$	107,899	\$	121,027
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	360.62%		56.15%		34.58%		22.68%

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

Measurement Year*

	Measurement Year*											
	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022			
\$	13,355	\$	14,352	\$	14,995	\$	15,729	\$	19,742			
	6,520		7,864		9,425		10,921		12,899			
	-		-		-		-		-			
	723		785		(255)		1,840		1,852			
	-		2,169		-		-		-			
	(1,184)		(1,184)		(3,563)		(1,184)		(1,184)			
	19,414		23,986		20,602		27,306		33,309			
	90,513		109,927		133,913		154,515		181,821			
\$	109,927	\$	133,913	\$	154,515	\$	181,821	\$	215,130			
\$	20,373	\$	17,554	\$	15,871	\$	14,846	\$	14,744			
*	6,206	•	6,757	*	7,230	*	7,613	•	9,574			
	(1,902)		13,490		9,416		19,964		(14,219)			
	(1,184)		(1,184)		(3,563)		(1,184)		(1,184)			
	(37)		(76)		(60)		(92)		(122)			
	(2)		(2)		(3)		1		145			
	23,454		36,539		28,891		41,148		8,938			
	63,066		86,520		123,059		151,950		193,098			
\$	86,520	\$	123,059	\$	151,950	\$	193,098	\$	202,036			
\$	23,407	\$	10,854	\$	2,565	\$	(11,277)	\$	13,094			
	78.71%		91.89%		98.34%		106.20%		93.91%			
\$	124,114	\$	135,137	\$	144,605	\$	152,264	\$	191,479			
	18.86%		8.03%		1.77%		-7.41%		6.84%			

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

2015 2016 2017 2018 \$ \$ \$ 9,754 \$ 15,584 Actuarially determined contribution 12,666 18,677 Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution 9,754 12,666 15,584 Contribution deficiency (excess)

Fiscal Year*

Covered payroll \$ 72,248 \$ 99,079 \$ 117,679 \$ 122,619

Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll 13.50% 12.78% 13.24% 15.23%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information:

1. Valuation Date:

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

2. Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial cost method Entry age normal

Amortization method Level percentage of payroll, closed

Remaining amortization period 1 years

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

Inflation 2.50%

Salary increases 3.50% to 11.50% including inflation

Investment rate of return 6.75%

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

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

December 31, 2014 - December 31, 2018.

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

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

basis with scale UMP.

3. Other Information:

There were no benefit changes during the year.

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

Fiscal Year*

13041 1441												
2019	2020		2021			2022	2023					
\$ 18,130	\$	16,400	\$	15,066	\$	14,342	\$	10,717				
\$ 18,130	\$	16,400	\$	15,066	\$	14,342	\$	10,717				
\$ 132,270	\$	142,815	\$	149,780	\$	175,598	\$	191,479				
13.71%		11.48%		10.06%		8.17%		5.60%				

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

	Measurement Year*								
	2017			2018		2019		2020	
Total OPEB Liability									
Service cost	\$	254	\$	298	\$	270	\$	390	
Interest (on the total OPEB liability)		211		216		235		219	
Difference between expected and actual									
experience		-		(255)		(148)		(183)	
Change of assumptions		464		(398)		1,290		1,114	
Benefit payments**				(37)		(54)		(58)	
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability		929		(176)		1,593		1,482	
Beginning total OPEB liability		5,465		6,394		6,218		7,811	
Ending Total OPEB Liability	\$	6,394	\$	6,218	\$	7,811	\$	9,293	
Covered Employee Payroll	\$	121,027	\$	124,114	\$	135,137	\$	144,605	
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage									
of Covered Payroll		5.28%		5.01%		5.78%		6.43%	

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

Notes to Required Supplementary Information:

1. Valuation Date:

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

2. Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3.50% to 11.50% including inflation
Discount rate	4.05%
Administrative expenses	All administrative expenses are paid through the PTF and accounted for under reporting requirements under GASB 68.
Mortality rates - service retirees	2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP.
Mortality rates - disabled retirees	2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables with a 4-year set-forward for males and a 3-year set-forward for females. In addition, a 3.5% and 3.0% minimum mortality rate will be applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled for males and females, respectively. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future

mortality improvements subject to the floor.

3. Other Information:

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

The discount rate was based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2022.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2018.

There were no benefit changes during the year.

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

Measurement Year*							
2021		2022					
\$ 502	\$	670					
190		185					
(335)		(404)					
267		(2,920)					
(122)		(172)					
502		(2,641)					
9,293		9,795					
\$ 9,795	\$	7,154					
\$ 152,264	\$	191,479					

6.43%

3.74%

SCHEDULE

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

	Original Budget	 Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues					
Property taxes	\$ 371,693	\$ 371,693	\$ 370,090	\$	(1,603)
Total Revenues	 371,693	 371,693	 370,090		(1,603)
Expenditures Debt Service:					
Principal	340,000	340,000	340,000		=
Interest and fiscal charges	19,695	19,695	19,695		_
Total Expenditures	 359,695	 359,695	 359,695		
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 11,998	\$ 11,998	10,395	\$	(1,603)
Beginning fund balance			1,224		
Ending Fund Balance			\$ 11,619		

Notes to Supplementary Information:

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