

**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

**ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**

**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2023**



**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

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## **FINANCIAL SECTION**

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor  
and Members of the City Council  
City of Richwood, Texas

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinions

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information 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 (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Governmental Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of 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.

#### Emphasis of Matter – Change in Accounting Principle

As described in the notes to the financial statements, in fiscal year 2023 the City adopted new accounting guidance, Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

#### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

#### OFFICE LOCATIONS

TEXAS | Waco | Temple | Hillsboro | Houston  
NEW MEXICO | Albuquerque



## ***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government 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 judgement made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgement 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 judgement, 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, and required pension and OPEB information 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 Government 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 combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate 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 combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

**Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards**

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 11, 2024, on our consideration of the City’s internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City’s internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

*Pattillo, Brown & Hill, L.L.P.*

Waco, Texas  
March 11, 2024

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**MANAGEMENT'S  
DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

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## Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the City of Richwood (the "City"), we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023.

### Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$18,146,876 (net position). Of this amount, \$3,168,092 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors in accordance with the City's fund designation.
- The City's total net position increased by \$1,155,220, primarily caused by increases to property tax revenues as well as utility charges for services.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$3,351,735. 85.25% of this total amount, \$2,857,428 (unassigned fund balance) is available for use at the City's discretion.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$2,857,428 or 90.98% of the total general fund expenditures. Sound financial management practices call for at least 25% of unassigned fund balance to general fund expenditures.

### Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

**Government-wide financial statements.** The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the City's assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference being 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.

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

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

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

- **Governmental Funds.** *Governmental funds* are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on current sources and uses 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 a government's near-term financing requirements.

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

The City maintains seven individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, the Debt Service Fund, Capital Projects Fund, and the Transportation Fund, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other four governmental funds are combined into a single aggregation presentation.

- **Proprietary Funds.** The City maintains one category of *proprietary funds*-Enterprise Funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its water and sewer, and sanitation operations. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail.

**Notes to the financial statements.** The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements immediately follow the basic financial statements.

**Required supplementary information.** In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information, the Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual - General Fund, and information concerning the City's net pension and total OPEB liability.

Combining and individual fund statements and schedules are presented following the required supplementary information.

### **Government-wide Financial Analysis**

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of government's financial position. In the case of the City, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$18,146,876 as of September 30, 2023.

The largest portion of the City's net position, \$14,350,850 (79.08%) reflects its investments in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, furniture, equipment and vehicles, infrastructure, and construction in progress), less any debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses capital assets to provide service to citizens; consequently these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the City's net position of \$627,934 (3.46%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position of \$3,168,092 (17.46%) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

As of September 30, 2023, the City was able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position for both governmental activities and business-type activities. The following table shows the condensed Statement of Net Position for the City for the current and prior fiscal years:

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Current and other assets	\$ 4,647,030	\$ 6,022,562	\$ 1,726,902	\$ 3,123,416	\$ 6,373,932	\$ 9,145,978
Capital assets	<u>13,865,157</u>	<u>12,134,954</u>	<u>10,144,742</u>	<u>8,642,727</u>	<u>24,009,899</u>	<u>20,777,681</u>
Total assets	<u>18,512,187</u>	<u>18,157,516</u>	<u>11,871,644</u>	<u>11,766,143</u>	<u>30,383,831</u>	<u>29,923,659</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>513,051</u>	<u>186,851</u>	<u>118,221</u>	<u>44,732</u>	<u>631,272</u>	<u>231,583</u>
Long-term liabilities	6,668,486	6,377,917	4,778,663	4,689,128	11,447,149	11,067,045
Other liabilities	<u>1,037,671</u>	<u>1,143,701</u>	<u>340,565</u>	<u>631,266</u>	<u>1,378,236</u>	<u>1,774,967</u>
Total liabilities	<u>7,706,157</u>	<u>7,521,618</u>	<u>5,119,228</u>	<u>5,320,394</u>	<u>12,825,385</u>	<u>12,842,012</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>34,191</u>	<u>261,367</u>	<u>8,651</u>	<u>60,207</u>	<u>42,842</u>	<u>321,574</u>
Net position:						
Net investment						
in capital assets	8,236,774	7,236,956	6,114,076	6,131,123	14,350,850	13,368,079
Restricted	472,317	1,045,591	155,617	45,366	627,934	1,090,957
Unrestricted	<u>2,575,799</u>	<u>2,278,835</u>	<u>592,293</u>	<u>253,785</u>	<u>3,168,092</u>	<u>2,532,620</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 11,284,890</u>	<u>\$ 10,561,382</u>	<u>\$ 6,861,986</u>	<u>\$ 6,430,274</u>	<u>\$ 18,146,876</u>	<u>\$ 16,991,656</u>

**Analysis of the City's Operations.** The following table provides a summary of the City's operations for the year ended September 30, 2023. Governmental activities increased the City's net position by \$723,508. Business-type activities increased the City's net position by \$431,712. The following table shows the condensed Statement of Activities for the current and prior fiscal years:

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 409,838	\$ 386,239	\$ 2,707,071	\$ 2,452,790	\$ 3,116,909	\$ 2,839,029
Operating grants and contributions	240,039	159,307	-	-	240,039	159,307
Capital grants and contributions	135,088	-	10,516	553,847	145,604	553,847
General revenues:						
Property taxes	2,448,794	2,379,991	-	-	2,448,794	2,379,991
Sales taxes	800,045	912,744	-	-	800,045	912,744
Franchise taxes	196,079	208,455	-	-	196,079	208,455
Investment income	182,243	29,389	35,985	17,785	218,228	47,174
Miscellaneous	<u>38,149</u>	<u>20,335</u>	<u>11,900</u>	<u>1,440</u>	<u>50,049</u>	<u>21,775</u>
Total revenues	<u>4,450,275</u>	<u>4,096,460</u>	<u>2,765,472</u>	<u>3,025,862</u>	<u>7,215,747</u>	<u>7,122,322</u>
Expenses:						
General government	951,104	995,367	-	-	951,104	995,367
Judicial	106,726	83,466	-	-	106,726	83,466
Public safety	1,560,892	1,255,002	-	-	1,560,892	1,255,002
Public works	896,995	573,433	-	-	896,995	573,433
Culture and recreation	59,945	72,972	-	-	59,945	72,972
Interest on long-term debt	151,105	174,867	-	-	151,105	174,867
Water, sewer, and sanitation	-	-	<u>2,333,760</u>	<u>2,449,945</u>	<u>2,333,760</u>	<u>2,449,945</u>
Total expenses	<u>3,726,767</u>	<u>3,155,107</u>	<u>2,333,760</u>	<u>2,449,945</u>	<u>6,060,527</u>	<u>5,605,052</u>
Increases in net position before transfers and extraordinary item (expense)	723,508	941,353	431,712	575,917	1,155,220	1,517,270
Transfers	-	(152,500)	-	152,500	-	-
Increase (decrease) in net position	723,508	788,853	431,712	728,417	1,155,220	1,517,270
Net position, beginning	<u>10,561,382</u>	<u>9,772,529</u>	<u>6,430,274</u>	<u>5,701,857</u>	<u>16,991,656</u>	<u>15,474,386</u>
Net position, ending	<u>\$ 11,284,890</u>	<u>\$ 10,561,382</u>	<u>\$ 6,861,986</u>	<u>\$ 6,430,274</u>	<u>\$ 18,146,876</u>	<u>\$ 16,991,656</u>

## Financial Analysis of the City's Funds

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate 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, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported ending fund balances of \$3,351,735. \$2,857,428 (85.25%) of this total amount constitutes unassigned fund balance. The remainder of the fund balance is either non-spendable, restricted or committed to indicate that it is not available for new spending. The most significant restrictions include \$8,357 for debt service, and \$399,633 restricted for street maintenance/transportation projects.

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the City. The General Fund's fund balance increased by \$263,441. This was primarily caused by increased property tax revenues that are reflective of the continued growth in the City's population and economy. In contrast, expenditures were relatively flat year-over-year, with modest increases resulting primarily from salary raises and increased cost of supplies.

The Debt Service Fund's fund balance decreased by \$17,050, primarily due to the City's debt service payments increasing from the issuance of bonds in the prior year. An increase in assessed values was largely offset by a decrease in the debt service tax rate, and thus reserves are expected to remain static until new debt is issued or paid off in the future.

The Capital Projects Fund balance decreased by \$1,100,214 and ended at zero. The bond-funded projects were near completion in the current year, and final residual balances were transferred to the Transportation Fund to fund certain construction projects.

The Transportation Fund, a major special revenue fund, fund balance decreased by \$271,046. The fund is primarily funded by a portion of sales taxes and a \$5 monthly fee added to utility bills. As discussed previously, continued growth in the City increased the number of customer accounts driving the street maintenance fee. However, planned completion of certain repair and construction projects totaling \$1.4 million ultimately decreased fund balance.

**Proprietary fund.** As mentioned earlier, the City's proprietary fund statements provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

At September 30, 2023, the proprietary fund had \$592,293 in unrestricted net position and total net position increased by \$431,712. The increase in net position was largely due to increases in charges for services revenue from increased demand for services. Certain scheduled maintenance that was delayed will occur in future years.

**General Fund Budgetary Highlights.** Actual revenues exceeded budget by \$235,442 mainly due to increases in investment income and the receipt of several grants mentioned previously. Expenditures were higher than appropriations by \$202,345 primarily due to expenditures made under federal grants that were not reflected in the budget. The reimbursement of these grants was the primary driver of the revenue excess discussed above.

## Capital Assets

The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of September 30, 2022, was \$24,009,899 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, furniture, equipment and vehicles, infrastructure, and construction in progress.



## Capital Assets at Year-end, Net of Accumulated Depreciation

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Land	\$ 335,262	\$ 335,262	\$ 122,580	\$ 122,580	\$ 457,842	\$ 457,842
Buildings	1,377,715	1,426,153	49,358	53,952	1,427,073	1,480,105
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	741,483	659,095	67,511	51,482	808,994	710,577
SBITAs		-	212,800	-	212,800	-
Infrastructure	5,450,013	5,658,819	5,010,138	5,275,629	10,460,151	10,934,448
Construction in progress	5,960,684	4,055,625	4,682,355	3,139,084	10,643,039	7,194,709
Total	<u>\$ 13,865,157</u>	<u>\$ 12,134,954</u>	<u>\$ 10,144,742</u>	<u>\$ 8,642,727</u>	<u>\$ 24,009,899</u>	<u>\$ 20,777,681</u>

Significant events related to capital assets during the year were primarily related to the bond-funded projects started in 2019 and 2021. In the governmental activities, project costs of approximately \$1.9 million were completed on various bond-funded drainage, street and sidewalk improvements, and expansions. In the business-type activities, work continued on the North Water Plant project, incurring costs of approximately \$1.5 million, and Magnolia sewer line replacements were continued with an incurred approximate costs of \$24,896. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

### Debt Administration

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City had total long-term debt of \$10,200,951. This represents an decrease of \$433,880 from the prior year due to continued payments of debt service that exceeded the issuance of a Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangement (SBITA) for approximately \$236,000.

### Outstanding Debt at Year End

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Certificates of obligation	\$ 585,000	\$ 640,000	\$ 465,000	\$ 540,000	\$ 1,050,000	\$ 1,180,000
General obligation bonds	4,190,000	4,440,000	3,480,000	3,595,000	7,670,000	8,035,000
Notes	173,992	191,686	-	-	173,992	191,686
Capital leases	266,206	287,606	70,987	139,276	337,193	426,882
Premium on bonds	413,185	438,920	313,453	325,567	726,638	764,487
SBITAs	-	-	213,145	-	213,145	-
Compensated Absences	28,052	30,101	1,931	6,675	29,983	36,776
Total	<u>\$ 5,656,435</u>	<u>\$ 6,028,313</u>	<u>\$ 4,544,516</u>	<u>\$ 4,606,518</u>	<u>\$ 10,200,951</u>	<u>\$ 10,634,831</u>

All of the outstanding Bonds of the City payable from its limited taxes are insured and are, therefore, rated "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service Inc ("Moody's"), and "AAA" by Standard & Poor's ("S&P"). The underlying rating on all of such Bonds and other obligations payable from such source are "A1" by Moody's and "A+" by S&P.

Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

### Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

In the FY 2023-2024 Budget, General Fund revenues are budgeted to increase by 219,470, or 6.8%, from the 2022-2023 budget year due primarily to an increase in property tax revenue.

Certified assessed valuation increased by 21.8% over the preceding year. Net property tax, taxes after payments for 380 Agreements will increase by \$138,923, or approximately 6%.

The Enterprise Fund's 2023-2024 budgeted expenses are expected to increase by 13.5% over the preceding year's budget. As recommended by a cost study performed by Strand & Associates in 2019, water rates were increased for the third year and sewer rates were increased for the second year in the 2023-2024 fiscal year. The increase also included increases from Brazosport Water Authority and Waste Connections.

### Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Office of the City Secretary, 1800 N. Brazosport Blvd, Richwood, Texas, 77531, or call (979) 265-2082.

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**BASIC  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

	Primary Government		Primary	Component
	Governmental	Business-type	Government	Unit
	Activities	Activities	Total	Crime Control & Prevention District
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,505,277	\$ 526,694	\$ 4,031,971	\$ 335,804
Investments	676,910	189,242	866,152	-
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles):				
Taxes	176,853	-	176,853	27,056
Accounts	146,649	349,683	496,332	-
Internal balances	6,253	(6,253)	-	-
Due from other governments	135,088	-	135,088	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	528,499	528,499	-
Investment in joint venture	-	139,037	139,037	-
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):				
Non-depreciable	6,295,946	4,804,935	11,100,881	-
Depreciable	<u>7,569,211</u>	<u>5,339,807</u>	<u>12,909,018</u>	<u>-</u>
Total assets	<u>18,512,187</u>	<u>11,871,644</u>	<u>30,383,831</u>	<u>362,860</u>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Related to pensions - TMRS	443,569	113,888	557,457	-
Related to pensions - TESRS	52,611	-	52,611	-
Related to OPEB	<u>16,871</u>	<u>4,333</u>	<u>21,204</u>	<u>-</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>513,051</u>	<u>118,221</u>	<u>631,272</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts payable	144,595	195,026	339,621	4,067
Accrued liabilities	54,238	-	54,238	-
Accrued interest payable	14,998	9,423	24,421	-
Unearned revenue	823,840	-	823,840	-
Customer deposits	-	136,116	136,116	-
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year:				
Long-term debt	354,328	304,034	658,362	-
Due in more than one year:				
Long-term debt	5,302,107	4,240,482	9,542,589	-
Net pension liability - TMRS	848,337	217,815	1,066,152	-
Net pension liability - TESRS	100,113	-	100,113	-
Total OPEB liability	<u>63,601</u>	<u>16,332</u>	<u>79,933</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	<u>7,706,157</u>	<u>5,119,228</u>	<u>12,825,385</u>	<u>4,067</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

	Primary Government		Primary Government	Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Crime Control & Prevention District
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Related to pensions - TMRS	\$ 2,538	\$ 652	\$ 3,190	\$ -
Related to pensions - TESRS	503	-	503	-
Related to OPEB	<u>31,150</u>	<u>7,999</u>	<u>39,149</u>	<u>-</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>34,191</u>	<u>8,651</u>	<u>42,842</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>				
Net investment in capital assets	8,236,774	6,114,076	14,350,850	-
Restricted:				
Public Safety	1,023	-	1,023	358,793
Transportation	399,633	-	399,633	-
Beautification	39,794	-	39,794	-
Court security and technology	31,274	-	31,274	-
Police training	593	-	593	-
Capital projects	-	155,617	155,617	-
Unrestricted	<u>2,575,799</u>	<u>592,293</u>	<u>3,168,092</u>	<u>-</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 11,284,890</u>	<u>\$ 6,861,986</u>	<u>\$ 18,146,876</u>	<u>\$ 358,793</u>

**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenue</u>		
		<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>
<b>Function/Program Activities</b>				
<b>Primary Government</b>				
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 951,104	\$ 128,728	\$ 90,326	\$ -
Judicial	106,726	133,725	-	-
Public safety	1,560,892	80	134,185	-
Public works	896,995	142,755	-	135,088
Culture and recreation	59,945	4,550	15,528	-
Interest and charges on long-term debt	151,105	-	-	-
<b>Total governmental activities</b>	<u>3,726,767</u>	<u>409,838</u>	<u>240,039</u>	<u>135,088</u>
Business-type activities:				
Water, sewer, and sanitation	2,333,760	2,707,071	-	10,516
<b>Total Business-type activities</b>	<u>2,333,760</u>	<u>2,707,071</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,516</u>
<b>Total primary government</b>	<u>\$ 6,060,527</u>	<u>\$ 3,116,909</u>	<u>\$ 240,039</u>	<u>\$ 145,604</u>
 <b>Component unit:</b>				
Crime Control & Prevention District	<u>\$ 97,910</u>	<u>\$ 6,860</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

General revenues:  
 Property taxes, levied for general purposes  
 Property taxes, levied for debt service  
 Sales taxes  
 Franchise taxes  
 Miscellaneous  
 Investment earnings  
 Total general revenues  
 Change in net position  
 Net position -- beginning  
 Net position -- ending

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			Component
Primary Government			Unit
Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Crime Control & Prevention District
\$ (732,050)	\$ -	\$ (732,050)	\$ -
26,999	-	26,999	-
(1,426,627)	-	(1,426,627)	-
(619,152)	-	(619,152)	-
(39,867)	-	(39,867)	-
(151,105)	-	(151,105)	-
<u>(2,941,802)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,941,802)</u>	<u>-</u>
-	383,827	383,827	-
-	383,827	383,827	-
<u>\$ (2,941,802)</u>	<u>\$ 383,827</u>	<u>\$ (2,557,975)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (91,050)</u>
\$ 1,977,785	\$ -	\$ 1,977,785	\$ -
471,009	-	471,009	-
800,045	-	800,045	158,492
196,079	-	196,079	-
38,149	11,900	50,049	1,119
182,243	35,985	218,228	6,192
<u>3,665,310</u>	<u>47,885</u>	<u>3,713,195</u>	<u>165,803</u>
723,508	431,712	1,155,220	74,753
10,561,382	6,430,274	16,991,656	284,040
<u>\$ 11,284,890</u>	<u>\$ 6,861,986</u>	<u>\$ 18,146,876</u>	<u>\$ 358,793</u>

**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

BALANCE SHEET  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,381,932	\$ -
Investments	250,332	86,859
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):		
Taxes	145,334	3,751
Accounts	123,427	-
Due from other governments	135,088	-
Due from other funds	88,330	-
Total assets	<u>4,124,443</u>	<u>90,610</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts payable	102,677	-
Accrued liabilities	54,238	-
Due to other funds	-	80,642
Unearned revenue	823,840	-
Total liabilities	<u>980,755</u>	<u>80,642</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>		
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	9,018	1,611
Unavailable revenue - municipal court fines	126,905	-
Unavailable revenue - grants	135,088	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>271,011</u>	<u>1,611</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>		
Restricted for:		
Debt service	-	8,357
Court security and technology	-	-
Police training	593	-
Seizure and forfeiture	1,023	-
Beautification	-	-
Transportation	-	-
Committed for:		
Insurance	13,633	-
Unassigned	<u>2,857,428</u>	<u>-</u>
Total fund balances	<u>2,872,677</u>	<u>8,357</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows, and fund balances	<u>\$ 4,124,443</u>	<u>\$ 90,610</u>



Capital Projects Fund	Transportation Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$ -	\$ 41,448	\$ 81,897	\$ 3,505,277
-	339,719	-	676,910
-	27,768	-	176,853
-	23,222	-	146,649
-	-	-	135,088
-	-	-	88,330
<u>-</u>	<u>432,157</u>	<u>81,897</u>	<u>4,729,107</u>
-	32,509	9,409	144,595
-	-	-	54,238
-	15	1,420	82,077
-	-	-	823,840
<u>-</u>	<u>32,524</u>	<u>10,829</u>	<u>1,104,750</u>
-	-	-	10,629
-	-	-	126,905
-	-	-	135,088
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>272,622</u>
-	-	-	8,357
-	-	31,274	31,274
-	-	-	593
-	-	-	1,023
-	-	39,794	39,794
-	399,633	-	399,633
-	-	-	13,633
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,857,428</u>
<u>-</u>	<u>399,633</u>	<u>71,068</u>	<u>3,351,735</u>
\$ -	\$ 432,157	\$ 81,897	\$ 4,729,107

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**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

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

SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

Total fund balances - governmental funds \$ 3,351,735

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

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. 13,865,157

Revenue reported as unavailable revenue in the governmental fund financial statements was recorded as revenue in the government-wide financial statements.

Property taxes	10,629
Municipal court fines	126,905
Grants	135,088

Interest is accrued on outstanding debt in the government-wide financial statements, whereas in the governmental fund financial statements, an expenditure is reported when due. (14,998)

Certain long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Also, the loss on refunding of bonds, the premium on issuance of bonds and deferred resource outflows (inflows) related to the net pension liability are not reported in the funds.

Bonds payable	(4,775,000)
Premiums and discounts on bonds payable	(413,185)
Notes payable	(440,198)
Compensated absences	(28,052)
Net pension liabilities	(948,450)
Total OPEB liability	(63,601)
Deferred outflows and inflows related to pensions	493,139
Deferred outflows and inflows related to OPEB	<u>(14,279)</u>
	<u>(6,189,626)</u>

Net position of governmental activities \$ 11,284,890

**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<b>REVENUES</b>		
Property taxes	\$ 1,974,927	\$ 470,515
Sales taxes	640,036	-
Franchise taxes	196,079	-
Licenses and permits	89,443	-
Intergovernmental revenues	209,511	-
Charges for services	58,835	-
Fines and forfeitures	119,306	-
Contributions	-	-
Investments earnings	145,041	1,203
Miscellaneous	37,434	500
Total revenues	<u>3,470,612</u>	<u>472,218</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>		
Current:		
General government	904,594	-
Judicial	87,141	-
Public safety	1,450,982	-
Public works	620,917	-
Culture and recreation	44,486	-
Capital outlay	-	-
Debt service:		
Principal	21,400	322,694
Interest and fiscal charges	11,312	166,574
Total expenditures	<u>3,140,832</u>	<u>489,268</u>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>329,780</u>	<u>(17,050)</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>		
Transfers in	-	-
Transfers out	<u>(66,339)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(66,339)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE</b>	263,441	(17,050)
<b>FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING</b>	<u>2,609,236</u>	<u>25,407</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE - ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 2,872,677</u>	<u>\$ 8,357</u>

Capital Projects Fund	Transportation Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,445,442
-	160,009	-	800,045
-	-	-	196,079
-	-	-	89,443
-	-	-	209,511
-	142,755	-	201,590
-	-	6,870	126,176
-	-	15,528	15,528
12,635	23,364	-	182,243
-	-	215	38,149
<u>12,635</u>	<u>326,128</u>	<u>22,613</u>	<u>4,304,206</u>
-	-	-	904,594
-	-	15,241	102,382
-	-	-	1,450,982
-	290,052	-	910,969
-	-	15,459	59,945
566,261	1,203,710	-	1,769,971
-	-	-	344,094
-	-	-	177,886
<u>566,261</u>	<u>1,493,762</u>	<u>30,700</u>	<u>5,720,823</u>
<u>(553,626)</u>	<u>(1,167,634)</u>	<u>(8,087)</u>	<u>(1,416,617)</u>
-	596,588	16,339	612,927
<u>(546,588)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(612,927)</u>
<u>(546,588)</u>	<u>596,588</u>	<u>16,339</u>	<u>-</u>
(1,100,214)	(571,046)	8,252	(1,416,617)
<u>1,100,214</u>	<u>970,679</u>	<u>62,816</u>	<u>4,768,352</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 399,633</u>	<u>\$ 71,068</u>	<u>\$ 3,351,735</u>

**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds:	\$(1,416,617)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of these assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount of capital outlays for the fiscal year.	2,107,770
Depreciation expense on capital assets is reported in the government-wide statement of activities and changes in net position but they do not require the use of current financial resources. Therefore, depreciation expense is not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	(377,567)
Current year long-term debt principal payments on contractual obligations, bonds payable and capital leases are expenditures in the fund financial statements but are shown as reductions in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements.	344,094
Certain expenses do not require the use of current financial resources; therefore, they are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	
Premium on bonds payable	25,735
Accrued interest payable	1,046
Compensated Absences	2,049
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenue in the fund financial statements.	146,069
Certain pension and other post-employment (OPEB) expenditures are not expended in the government-wide financial statements and recorded as deferred resource outflows and inflows. These items relate to contributions made after the measurement date. Additionally, a portion of the City's unrecognized deferred resource outflows and inflows related to the pension and OPEB liabilities were amortized.	<u>(109,071)</u>
Change in net position - statement of activities	<u>\$ 723,508</u>

**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND

SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

	<u>Business-Type Activities</u> Water, Sewer and Sanitation
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 526,694
Investments	189,242
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles):	
Accounts	349,683
Restricted cash and cash equivalents:	
Impact fees	155,617
Unspent bond proceeds	<u>372,882</u>
Total current assets	<u>1,594,118</u>
Noncurrent assets:	
Investment in joint venture	139,037
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):	
Non-depreciable	4,804,935
Depreciable	<u>5,339,807</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>10,283,779</u>
Total assets	<u>11,877,897</u>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>	
Related to pensions - TMRS	113,888
Related to OPEB	<u>4,333</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>118,221</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	195,026
Accrued interest payable	9,423
Due to other funds	6,253
Customer deposits	136,116
Compensated absences - current	483
Financing arrangement payable - current	70,987
SBITA payable - current	22,564
Bonds payable - current	<u>210,000</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>650,852</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Bonds payable	4,048,453
Compensated absences	1,448
SBITA payable	190,581
Net pension liability - TMRS	217,815
Total OPEB liability	<u>16,332</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>4,474,629</u>
Total liabilities	<u>5,125,481</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>	
Related to pensions - TMRS	652
Related to OPEB	<u>7,999</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>8,651</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>	
Net investment in capital assets	6,114,076
Restricted for capital projects	155,617
Unrestricted	<u>592,293</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 6,861,986</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

	<u>Business-Type Activities</u> <u>Water, Sewer</u> <u>and Sanitation</u>
<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>	
Charges for services:	
Water fees	\$ 1,374,508
Sewer fees	948,084
Garbage fees	340,643
Delinquent charges	31,311
Tap and reconnect fees	12,525
Miscellaneous revenue	<u>11,900</u>
Total operating revenues	<u>2,718,971</u>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	
Personnel services	427,009
Materials and supplies	41,684
Maintenance and repair	259,508
Contractual services	345,566
Water purchases	324,230
Refuse collection	296,950
Sewer treatment plant operations	174,713
Depreciation	<u>310,128</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>2,179,788</u>
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>	<u>539,183</u>
<b>NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)</b>	
Investment earnings	35,985
Interest expense	<u>(153,972)</u>
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>(117,987)</u>
<b>INCOME BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<u>421,196</u>
Capital contributions	<u>10,516</u>
<b>CHANGE IN NET POSITION</b>	431,712
<b>TOTAL NET POSITION - BEGINNING</b>	<u>6,430,274</u>
<b>TOTAL NET POSITION - ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 6,861,986</u>



**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS -  
PROPRIETARY FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

	<u>Business-Type Activities</u> <u>Water, Sewer</u> <u>and Sanitation</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Receipts from customers	\$ 2,677,703
Payments to suppliers and service providers	(1,875,334)
Payments to employees for salaries and benefits	<u>(405,261)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>397,108</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(1,575,772)
Capital contributions	65,390
Payments on long-term debt	(281,515)
Interest paid on long-term debt	<u>(166,571)</u>
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities	<u>(1,958,468)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Interest on investments	<u>34,018</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>34,018</u>
<b>NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	(1,527,342)
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING</b>	<u>2,582,535</u>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - ENDING</b>	<u>1,055,193</u>
<b>Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used for) operating activities:</b>	
Operating income (loss)	<u>539,183</u>
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:	
Depreciation expense	310,128
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(45,586)
(Increase) decrease in investment in joint venture	(139,037)
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources	(73,489)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(293,646)
Increase (decrease) in interfund payables	888
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	3,430
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences	(4,744)
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	158,998
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB liability	(7,461)
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources	<u>(51,556)</u>
Total adjustments	<u>(142,075)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>397,108</u>
<b>Schedule of non-cash capital activities:</b>	
Issuance of SBITA payable	\$ <u>236,371</u>

## CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

#### **I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The City of Richwood (the City) operates under a Mayor-Council form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: public safety (police and fire), highways and streets, public services (utility facilities), public recreation, public benefits (health and welfare), and general administrative services.

The City prepares its basic financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and other authoritative sources.

The City's Financial Statements are in accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, "Basic Financial Statements and Management Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments", GASB Statement No. 37, "Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments: Omnibus" which provides additional guidance for the implementation of GASB Statement No. 34, and GASB Statement No. 38 "Certain Financial Statement Disclosures" which changes the note disclosure requirements in the financial statements for governmental entities.

The following is a summary of the most significant accounting policies.

##### **A. Reporting Entity**

The City is considered an independent entity for financial reporting purposes 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. Based on these considerations, the City's basic financial statements do not include any other entities. 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 part of any other governmental or other type of reporting entity. The overriding elements associated with prescribed criteria considered in determining that the City's financial reporting entity status is that of a primary government are that it has a separately elected governing body; it is legally separate; and it is fiscally independent of other state and local governments.

Additionally prescribed criteria under generally accepted accounting principles include considerations pertaining to organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable; and considerations pertaining to other 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.

The members of City council (the "members") are elected by the public and have the authority to make decisions, appoint administrators and managers, and significantly influence operations. It also has the primary accountability for fiscal matters. Therefore, the City is a financial reporting entity as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in its GASB Statement No. 61, "The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus - an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14. and No. 34".

The following component units are included within the City's financial reporting entity:

***Richwood Crime Control and Prevention District (CCPD)***

The Richwood CCPD was established in 2009 by a vote by the citizens of Richwood. The District was created for the purposes of helping fund crime control and prevention activities within the City. The District is funded by a ¼ cent portion of the City's sales tax revenues. The 7-member board of directors is appointed by City Council. The boards are not substantively the same, and thus the CCPD is included in the government-wide financial statements as a discretely presented component unit. Separate financial statements are not available.

***Keep Richwood Beautiful***

Keep Richwood Beautiful (KRB) organizes efforts to fund and organize beautification efforts to public spaces within the City. KRB's primary funding source is from a voluntary surcharge levied on the City's utility customers on each bill. KRB is governed by an all-volunteer commission. All volunteers are appointed by City Council. The City has the ability to set the rates on utility bills, approve all expenses through the City's AP system, and has access to KRB's resources in the form of check-signing privileges. Thus, KRB has been included as a blended component unit and is shown as a nonmajor special revenue fund. Separate financial statements are not available.

**B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements**

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

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given program are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given program and 2) operating or capital grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Interfund activities between governmental funds appear as due to/due from on the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and as other resources and other uses on the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditure and Changes in Fund Balance. All interfund transactions between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide statements. Interfund activities between governmental funds and proprietary funds remain as receivables and payables on the government-wide statement of net position.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. The City does not have any fiduciary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. The City has only one proprietary fund.

**C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation**

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. 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.

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.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, municipal court revenues 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. All other revenue items are considered measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The City has presented the following major governmental funds:

The **General Fund** is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the City, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. All general tax revenues and other receipts that are not restricted by law or contractual agreement to some other fund are accounted for in this fund. General operating expenditures, fixed charges and capital improvement costs that are not paid through other funds are paid from the General Fund.

The **Debt Service Fund** accounts for the accumulation of resources for the annual payment of general long-term debt principal and interest of the governmental funds.

The **Capital Projects Fund** accounts for the proceeds of the General Obligation Bonds issued for street and road improvements; sidewalk construction and improvements; drainage improvements and flood control projects.

The **Transportation Fund** accounts for the sales tax revenues dedicated for street, sidewalk, and drainage improvements, and the related construction and maintenance costs.

The City reports the following major proprietary fund:

The **Water, Sewer and Sanitation Enterprise Fund** is used to account for the provision of water, sewer, and sanitation services to the residents of the City. Activities of the fund include administration, operations and maintenance of the water and sewer system and billing and collection activities. The fund also accounts for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, long-term debt principal and interest for water and sewer debt. All costs are financed through charges to utility and sanitation customers with rates reviewed regularly and adjusted if necessary to ensure integrity of the funds.

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, and 2) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

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 City's Enterprise Fund are charges to customers for sales and services. The City also recognized as operating revenue the portion of tap fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the water and sewer system. Operating expenses for the Enterprise Fund includes the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, and then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

#### **D. Encumbrances**

The City utilizes encumbrance accounting in its governmental funds. Encumbrances represent commitments related to contracts not yet performed (executor contracts) and are used to control expenditures for the period and to enhance cash management. The City often issues purchase orders or signs contracts for the purchase of goods and services to be received in the future. At the time these commitments are made, which in its simplest form means that when a purchase order is prepared, the appropriate account is checked for available funds. If an adequate balance exists, the amount of the order is immediately charged to the account to reduce the available balance for control purposes. The encumbrance account does not represent an expenditure for the period, only a commitment to expend resources.

Prior to the end of the current period, every effort should be made to liquidate outstanding encumbrances. When encumbrances are outstanding at the current period end, the City likely will honor the open purchase orders or contracts that support the encumbrances. For reporting purposes, as noted earlier, outstanding encumbrances are not considered expenditures for the current period. If the City allows encumbrances to lapse, even though it plans to honor the encumbrances, the appropriations authority expires and the items represented by the encumbrances are usually re-appropriated in the following year's budget. Open encumbrances at current period-end are included in restricted, committed or assigned fund balance, as appropriate. The City had no outstanding encumbrances as September 30, 2023.

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

##### **1. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Investments for the City are reported at fair value, except for the position in investment pools. The City's investment in pools are reported at the net asset value per share (which approximates fair value) even though it is calculated using the amortized cost method.

The City maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the combined financial statements as cash and investments or restricted cash and investments. The City's cash and investments are considered as cash equivalents as they can be readily converted to cash at their carrying value.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the City considers cash and other investments with maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase to be cash and cash equivalents.

##### **2. Interfund Receivables and Payables**

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as "due from/to other funds" and "advances to/from other funds" on the fund financial statements. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

##### **3. Capital Assets**

Capital assets, which includes land, buildings, furniture, equipment and vehicles, infrastructure, and construction in progress are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements and in the fund financial statements for proprietary funds. All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical is not available. Donated assets are reported at acquisition value. Repairs and maintenance are recorded as expenses. Renewals and betterments are capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Assets capitalized have an original cost of \$5,000 or more and over three years of useful life. Depreciation has been calculated on each class of depreciable property using the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives are as follows:

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Lives</u>
Buildings	31-40 years
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	5-10 years
SBITAs	3-5 years
Infrastructure:	
Water and sewer system	45 years

#### 4. Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied by October 1 on the assessed value listed as of January 1 for all real and business property located in the City in conformity with Subtitle E, Texas Property Tax Code. Taxes are due upon receipt of the tax bill and are past due and subject to interest if not paid by February 1 of the year following the October 1 levy date. On January 31 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all taxes, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed.

The appraisal and recording of all property within the City is the responsibility of the Brazoria County Appraisal District (BCAD), an independent governmental unit with a board of directors appointed by the taxing jurisdictions within the county and funded from assessments against those taxing jurisdictions. BCAD is required by law to assess property at 100% of its appraised value. Real property must be reappraised at least every two years. Under certain circumstances taxpayers and taxing units, including the City, may challenge orders of the BCAD Review Board through various appeals and, if necessary, legal action.

The taxable value of the property tax roll on January 1, upon which the levy for the 2022-2023 fiscal year was based, was \$382,404,619 after deduction of all exemptions and frozen values. Taxes are delinquent if not paid by January 31. Delinquent taxes are subject to penalty and Interest charges plus 20% delinquent collection fees for attorney costs.

The tax rates assessed for the year ended September 30, 2023, to finance general fund operations and the payment of principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt were \$0.4901 and \$0.1167 per \$ 100 valuation, respectively, for a total of \$0.6068 per \$100 valuation.

Current tax collections for the year ended September 30, 2023 were 99.1% of the year-end adjusted tax levy. Delinquent taxes are prorated between maintenance and debt service based on rates adopted for the year of the levy. Allowances for uncollectible taxes within the general and debt service funds are based on historical experience in collecting taxes. Uncollectible personal property taxes are periodically reviewed and written off, but the City is prohibited from writing off real property taxes without specific statutory authority from the Texas Legislature.

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

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position and/or balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources expense or expenditure) until then. The City has the following items that qualify for reporting in this category.

- Pension and OPEB contributions after measurement date – These contributions are deferred and recognized in the following fiscal year.
- Changes in actuarial assumptions and other inputs – This difference is deferred and recognized over the estimated average remaining lives of all members determined as of the measurement date.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position and/or balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has the following types of items that qualify for reporting in this category.

- Unavailable revenue is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.
- Difference in projected and actual earnings on pension assets – This difference is deferred and amortized over a closed five-year period.
- Difference in expected and actual pension and OPEB experience - This difference is deferred and recognized over the estimated average remaining lives of all members determined as of the measurement date.
- Changes in actuarial assumptions and other inputs – This difference is deferred and recognized over the estimated average remaining lives of all members determined as of the measurement date.

#### 6. Pension Plans and OPEB Plans

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, total OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB, and pension and OPEB expenses, information about the Fiduciary Net Position of the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) 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.

For purposes of measuring the total Texas Municipal Retirement System Supplemental Death Benefit Fund (TMRS SDBF) OPEB liability, related deferred outflows and inflows of resources, and expense, City specific information about its total TMRS SDBF liability and additions to/deductions from the City's total TMRS SDBF liability have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TMRS. The TMRS SDBF expense and deferred (inflows)/outflows of resources related to TMRS SDBF, primarily result from changes in the components of the total TMRS SDBF liability. Most changes in the total TMRS SDBF liability will be included in TMRS SDBF expense in the period of the change. For example, changes in the total TMRS SDBF liability resulting from current-period service cost, interest on the TOL, and changes of benefit terms are required to be included in TMRS SDBF expense immediately. Changes in the total TMRS SDBF liability that have not been included in TMRS SDBF expense are required to be reported as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources related to TMRS SDBF.

#### 7. Long-Term Debt

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund 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. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. The City has not recorded any bond premiums and discounts. Bond issuance costs are reported as expenditures or expenses in the current period.

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 the debt issued is reported as other financing resources. 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 City has not received any premiums and or discounts on debt issuances.

## 8. Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs)

The City is has entered into certain subscription-based IT arrangements (SBITAs). The City recognizes liability and an intangible right-to-use asset in the proprietary fund and government-wide financial statements.

At the commencement of a SBITA, the City initially measures the liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the agreement term. Subsequently, the liability is reduced by the principal portion of payments made. The asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the liability, adjusted for payments made at or before the commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

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

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

The City monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its SBITA and will remeasure the asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the liability. These right to use assets are reported with other capital assets and liabilities are reported with long- term debt on the statement of net position.

## 9. Compensated Absences

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits and receive payment for unused vacation pay upon termination of employment. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignation and retirements.

## 10. Fund Balances

The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on classifications that comprise a hierarchy that is based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the respective governmental funds can be spent. The classifications used in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

Non-spendable Fund Balance - Includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form, or, for legal or contractual reasons, must be kept intact. This classification includes inventories, prepaid amounts, assets held for sale, and long-term receivables.

Restricted Fund Balance - This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.



Committed Fund Balance - This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by the ordinance of the City Council, the City's highest level of decision-making authority. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned Fund Balance - This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the City's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the City's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. The City Council has by City Ordinance authorized City Manager to assign fund balance. The Council may also assign fund balance.

Unassigned Fund Balance - This is the residual classification of the General Fund. Only the General Fund reports a positive unassigned fund balance. Other governmental funds might report a negative balance in this classification, as the result of overspending for specific purposes for which amount had been restricted, committed or assigned.

#### 11. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows (inflows) of resources and liabilities. Net position invested in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvements of those assets, and adding back unspent proceeds. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislations adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

#### 12. Use of Estimates

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

#### 13. Change in Accounting Principle

GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, was adopted effective October 1, 2022. The statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for subscription based information technology arrangements (SBITAs). Statement No. 96 establishes standards for recognizing and measuring assets, liabilities, and revenues and expenses related to SBITA's in the basic financial statements, in addition to requiring more extensive note disclosures. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended. The adoption of this standard did not result in a restatement of beginning fund balance or net position, but assets and liabilities were recognized, and more extensive note disclosures were required.

## II. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL ACTIVITIES AND FUNDS

### A. Deposits and Investments

State statutes authorize the City to invest in obligations of the U. S. Treasury, the State of Texas or its agencies; other states, counties, cities, and state agencies with an "A" rating or equivalent, fully insured or collateralized bank certificates of deposit, and fully collateralized direct repurchase agreements.

The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

## **Deposits**

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a financial institution failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to them. The City requires that all deposits with financial institutions be collateralized in an amount equal to 100 percent of uninsured balances.

All deposits with financial institutions must be collateralized in an amount equal to 100 percent of uninsured balances. At year end, except for \$700 of petty cash, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$2,454,092, while the financial institution balances totaled \$3,139,561. Of the financial institution balances, \$250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance, and the remainder was covered by collateral held by the City's agent in the City's name.

## **Investments**

Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code (the Public Funds Investment Act) authorizes the City to invest its funds under written investment policy (the "investment policy") that primarily emphasizes safety of principal and liquidity, addresses investment diversification, yield, and maturity and addresses the quality and capability of investment personnel. This investment policy defines what constitutes the legal list of investments allowed under the policies, which excludes certain instruments allowed under chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code.

The City's deposits and investments are invested pursuant to the investment policy, which is approved by the City Council. The investment policy includes lists of authorized investment instruments and allowable stated maturity of individual investments. In addition, it includes and "Investment Strategy Statement" that specifically addresses each investment option and describes the priorities of suitability of investment type, preservation and safety of principal, liquidity, marketability, diversification and yield. Additionally, the soundness of financial institutions (including broker/dealers) in which the City will deposit funds is addressed. The City's investment policy and types of investments are governed by the Public Funds Investment Act (PFIA). The City's management believes it complied with the requirements of the PFIA and the City's investment policy.

The City's Investment Officer submits an investment report each quarter to the City Council. The report details the investment positions of the City and the compliance of the investment portfolio's as they relate to both the adopted investment strategy statements and Texas State law.

The City is authorized to invest in the following investment instruments provided that they meet the guidelines of the investment policy:

1. Obligations of, or guaranteed by, governmental entities as permitted by Government Code 2256.009;
2. Certificates of deposit and share certificates as permitted by Government Code 2256.010;
3. Fully collateralized repurchase agreements permitted by Government Code 2256.011;
4. Banker's acceptances as permitted by Government Code 2256.012;
5. Commercial paper as permitted by Government Code 2256.013;
6. No-load money market mutual funds and no-load mutual funds as permitted by Government Code 2256.014;

A guaranteed investment contract as an investment vehicle for bond proceeds, provided it meets the criteria and eligibility requirements established by Government Code 2256.015; and Public funds investment pools as permitted by Government Code 2256.016.

The City is invested in a certificate of deposit to provide its liquidity needs. It has a maturity of less than 365 days. This investment is insured, registered, or the City's agent holds the securities in the City's name; therefore, the City is not exposed to custodial credit risk.

The City participates in three Local Government Investment Pools (LGIPs): TexPool, Logic, and TexSTAR. The State Comptroller oversees TexPool and Federated Investors managing the daily operations of the pool under a contract with the State Comptroller. Although there is no regulatory oversight over Logic and TexSTAR, advisory boards consisting of participants or their designees, maintains oversight responsibility for Logic and TexSTAR.

TexPool, TexPool Prime, TexSTAR, and Logic all have a redemption notice period of one day and may redeem daily. The investment pool'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 the pool's liquidity.

The following table includes the portfolio balances of all investment types of the City at September 30, 2023.

Investment Type	Reported	Days to Maturity
	Value	
Certificate of Deposit	\$ 130,655	88
Certificate of Deposit	60,132	105
Certificate of Deposit	93,621	27
Certificate of Deposit	130,725	27
Certificate of Deposit	<u>108,612</u>	65
Total Certificates of Deposit	<u>523,745</u>	
		Weighted Average
Local Government Investment Pool:		Maturity (Days)
TexPool	252,654	28
TexPool Prime	1,038,031	46
TexSTAR	1,489,697	29
Logic	<u>1,248,528</u>	54
Total Local Government Investment Pool	<u>4,028,910</u>	
Total Investments	<u>\$ 4,552,655</u>	

Credit Risk - As of September 30, 2023, the LGIPs are rated AAAM by Standard and Poor's or AAA by Finch, while the remainder is invested in fully secured certificates of deposit.

Interest Rate Risk - As a means of minimizing risk of loss due to interest rate fluctuations, the Investment Policy requires that investment maturities will not exceed the lesser of a dollar weighted average maturity of 365 days of the anticipated cash flow requirements of the funds. Quality short-to-medium term securities should be purchased, which complement each other in a structured manner that minimizes risk and meets the City's cash flow requirements.

## B. Receivables

### Primary Government

Receivables as of September 30, 2023, for the government's funds including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Transportation Fund	Enterprise Fund	Total
Receivables:					
Property taxes	\$ 29,470	\$ 6,251	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,721
Sales taxes	110,795	-	27,768	-	138,563
Franchise taxes	16,857	-	-	-	16,857
Municipal Court Fines	846,034	-	-	-	846,034
Customer accounts	<u>416</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,222</u>	<u>411,398</u>	<u>435,036</u>
Gross receivables	1,003,572	6,251	50,990	411,398	1,472,211
Less: allowance for uncollectibles	<u>(734,811)</u>	<u>(2,500)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(61,715)</u>	<u>(799,026)</u>
Net total receivables	<u>\$ 268,761</u>	<u>\$ 3,751</u>	<u>\$ 50,990</u>	<u>\$ 349,683</u>	<u>\$ 673,185</u>

## Discretely Presented Component Unit

The component unit, CCPD, reported a total receivable of \$27,056 on September 30, 2023, for its portion of sales tax receivable. Management considers this balance to be 100% collectable.

### C. Capital Assets

A summary of activity for capital assets for the year ended September 30, 2023, follows:

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Transportation Fund	Enterprise Fund	Total
Receivables:					
Property taxes	\$ 29,470	\$ 6,251	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,721
Sales taxes	110,795	-	27,768	-	138,563
Franchise taxes	16,857	-	-	-	16,857
Municipal Court Fines	846,034	-	-	-	846,034
Customer accounts	416	-	23,222	411,398	435,036
Gross receivables	1,003,572	6,251	50,990	411,398	1,472,211
Less: allowance for uncollectibles	(734,811)	(2,500)	-	(61,715)	(799,026)
Net total receivables	\$ 268,761	\$ 3,751	\$ 50,990	\$ 349,683	\$ 673,185
		Balance 9/30/2021	Additions	Deletions	Balance 9/30/2022
Governmental Activities					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land		\$ 335,262	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 335,262
Construction in progress		4,055,625	1,905,059	-	5,960,684
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		4,390,887	1,905,059	-	6,295,946
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Buildings		2,012,725	-	-	2,012,725
Equipment, vehicles, furniture, and fixtures		2,778,645	202,711	(36,336)	2,945,020
Infrastructure		10,467,601	-	-	10,467,601
Total capital assets being depreciated		15,258,971	202,711	(36,336)	15,425,346
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings		(586,572)	(48,438)	-	(635,010)
Equipment, vehicles, furniture, and fixtures		(2,119,550)	(120,323)	36,336	(2,203,537)
Infrastructure		(4,808,782)	(208,806)	-	(5,017,588)
Total accumulated depreciation		(7,514,904)	(377,567)	36,336	(7,856,135)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net		7,744,067	(174,856)	-	7,569,211
Governmental activities capital assets, net		\$ 12,134,954	\$ 1,730,203	\$ -	\$ 13,865,157
		Balance 9/30/2022	Additions	Deletions	Balance 9/30/2023
Business-Type Activities					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land		\$ 122,580	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 122,580
Construction in progress		3,139,084	1,543,271	-	4,682,355
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		3,261,664	1,543,271	-	4,804,935
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Buildings		193,270	-	-	193,270
Equipment, vehicles, furniture, and fixtures		340,005	32,500	-	372,505
SBITAs		-	236,372	-	236,372
Infrastructure		11,644,457	-	-	11,644,457
Total capital assets being depreciated		12,177,732	268,872	-	12,446,604
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings		(139,318)	(4,594)	-	(143,912)
Equipment, vehicles, furniture, and fixtures		(288,523)	(16,471)	-	(304,994)
SBITAs		-	(23,572)	-	(23,572)
Infrastructure		(6,368,828)	(265,491)	-	(6,634,319)
Total accumulated depreciation		(6,796,669)	(310,128)	-	(7,106,797)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net		5,381,063	(41,256)	-	5,339,807
Business-type activities capital assets, net		\$ 8,642,727	\$ 1,502,015	\$ -	\$ 10,144,742

Depreciation was charged to functions of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities		
General government	\$	49,826
Public safety		84,387
Public works		243,354
		<u>377,567</u>
Business-Type Activities		
Water, sewer and sanitation	\$	<u>310,128</u>

Construction commitments at September 30, 2023, are as follows:

	Authorized Commitment	Expended To Date	Remaining Commitment
Governmental Activities			
Street improvements	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ -
Sidewalk construction/improvement	500,000	500,000	-
Drainage development/improvement	1,500,000	1,323,593	176,407
	<u>\$ 5,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,823,593</u>	<u>\$ 176,407</u>
Business-Type Activities			
North water plant	\$ 4,072,932	\$ 3,401,334	\$ 671,598
	<u>\$ 4,072,932</u>	<u>\$ 3,401,334</u>	<u>\$ 671,598</u>

#### D. Long-term Debt

During the year ended September 30, 2023, the following changes occurred in long-term debt:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Bonds payable:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 4,440,000	\$ -	\$ (250,000)	\$ 4,190,000	\$ 255,000
Certificates of obligation	640,000	-	(55,000)	585,000	55,000
Bond issuance premiums/discounts	438,920	-	(25,735)	413,185	-
Notes payable	191,686	-	(17,694)	173,992	15,074
Financing arrangements	287,606	-	(21,400)	266,206	22,241
Compensated Absences	30,101	74,355	(76,404)	28,052	7,013
Governmental activities long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 6,028,313</u>	<u>\$ 74,355</u>	<u>\$ (446,233)</u>	<u>\$ 5,656,435</u>	<u>\$ 354,328</u>
Business-Type Activities:					
Bonds payable:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 3,595,000	\$ -	\$ (115,000)	\$ 3,480,000	\$ 135,000
Certificates of obligation	540,000	-	(75,000)	465,000	75,000
Bond issuance premiums/discounts	325,567	-	(12,114)	313,453	-
Financing arrangements	139,276	-	(68,289)	70,987	70,987
SBITA	-	236,371	(23,226)	213,145	22,564
Compensated Absences	6,675	14,682	(19,426)	1,931	483
Business-type activities long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 4,606,518</u>	<u>\$ 251,053</u>	<u>\$ (313,055)</u>	<u>\$ 4,544,516</u>	<u>\$ 304,034</u>

#### **General Obligation Bonds/Certificates of Obligation**

The General Obligation Bonds and Certificates of Obligation are considered private placements; the notes payable and capital leases are classified as direct borrowings. The leases payable are secured by the leased equipment. Should the City default on the bonds, certificates, or notes, any registered owner of the obligations is entitled to seek a writ of mandamus from a court of proper jurisdiction requiring the City to make payment.

The following is a summary of the terms of obligations of general obligation bonds and certificates of obligation outstanding as of September 30, 2023:

**Governmental Activities:**

Series	Interest Rate	Original Issue	Maturity Date	Debt Outstanding
<b>General Obligation Bonds:</b>				
Series 2011 general obligation refunding bonds	3.13%	\$ 740,000	2024	\$ 70,000
Series 2019A general obligation	3.00-4.00%	2,780,000	2039	2,255,000
Series 2021 general obligation	3.00%	1,940,000	2031	1,865,000
				<u>4,190,000</u>
<b>Certificates of Obligation:</b>				
Series 2012 certificates of obligation	2.00-3.50%	1,115,000	2032	585,000
				<u>585,000</u>
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>				<b><u>\$ 4,775,000</u></b>

**Business-Type Activities:**

Series	Interest Rate	Original Issue	Maturity Date	Debt Outstanding
<b>General Obligation Bonds:</b>				
Series 2019B general obligation	2.00-3.50%	\$ 3,750,000	2032	\$ 3,480,000
<b>Certificates of Obligation:</b>				
Series 2004 combination tax and revenue certificates of obligation	3.00-4.00%	9,705,000	2045	75,000
Series 2011 combination tax and revenue certificates of obligation	3.00%-3.20%	770,000	2037	390,000
				<u>465,000</u>
<b>Total Business-Type Activities</b>				<b><u>\$ 3,945,000</u></b>

Annual debt service requirements to retire outstanding general obligation bonds and certificates of obligation are as follows:

Year Ending September 30,	<b>General Obligation Bonds</b>					
	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 255,000	\$ 136,241	\$ 391,241	\$ 135,000	\$ 132,500	\$ 267,500
2025	225,000	128,500	353,500	135,000	128,450	263,450
2026	225,000	121,750	346,750	135,000	124,400	259,400
2027	230,000	115,000	345,000	135,000	120,350	255,350
2028	230,000	108,100	338,100	130,000	116,300	246,300
2029-2033	1,210,000	420,300	1,630,300	670,000	508,600	1,178,600
2034-2038	1,285,000	198,950	1,483,950	670,000	374,000	1,044,000
2039-2043	530,000	21,300	551,300	670,000	240,200	910,200
2044-2048	-	-	-	665,000	106,800	771,800
2049	-	-	-	135,000	5,400	140,400
	<u>\$ 4,190,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,250,141</u>	<u>\$ 5,440,141</u>	<u>\$ 3,480,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,857,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,337,000</u>

Year Ending September 30,	<b>Certificates of Obligation</b>					
	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 55,000	\$ 20,475	\$ 75,475	\$ 75,000	\$ 18,440	\$ 93,440
2025	60,000	18,550	78,550	85,000	14,755	99,755
2026	60,000	16,450	76,450	45,000	11,864	56,864
2027	65,000	14,350	79,350	45,000	10,114	55,114
2028	65,000	12,075	77,075	50,000	8,364	58,364
2029-2032	280,000	25,025	305,025	165,000	13,226	178,226
	<u>\$ 585,000</u>	<u>\$ 106,925</u>	<u>\$ 691,925</u>	<u>\$ 465,000</u>	<u>\$ 76,763</u>	<u>\$ 541,763</u>

**Notes**

During the year ended September 30, 2013, the City received a loan of \$ 300,000 from the First National Bank of Lake Jackson to finance the completion of the City Hall building. Quarterly principal and interest payments of \$5,347 are required with a 3.75% interest rate.

The following is the note repayment schedule as of September 30, 2023:

Year Ending September 30,	Governmental Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 15,074	\$ 6,314	\$ 21,388
2025	15,648	5,741	21,389
2026	16,243	5,146	21,389
2027	16,860	4,528	21,388
2028	17,502	3,887	21,389
2029-2032	92,665	8,930	101,595
	<u>\$ 173,992</u>	<u>\$ 34,546</u>	<u>\$ 208,538</u>

### Financing Arrangements

In January 2014, the Water and Sewer enterprise fund of the City entered into \$600,000 Equipment Lease Purchase Agreement with Green Campus Partners, LLC that is classified as a financed purchase. The interest rate related to the financing arrangement is 3.95% and the maturity date is January 2024.

In November 2017, the General fund of the City entered into \$375,690 Equipment Lease Purchase Agreement with Community First National Bank that is classified as a financed purchase. The interest rate related to the financing arrangement is 3.93% and the maturity date is November 2032.

The following is a schedule showing the future debt service as of September 30, 2023:

Year Ending September 30,	Financing Arrangements					
	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 22,241	\$ 10,471	\$ 32,712	\$ 70,987	\$ 2,804	\$ 73,791
2025	125,037	38,524	163,561	-	-	-
2026	118,928	11,920	130,848	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 266,206</u>	<u>\$ 60,915</u>	<u>\$ 327,121</u>	<u>\$ 70,987</u>	<u>\$ 2,804</u>	<u>\$ 73,791</u>

### SBITAs

During the current year, the City entered into a 120-month agreement for use of Sensus utility software. The City is required to make fixed annual payments of \$25,133. A summary of the City's long-term SBITA payable as of September 30, 2023, is as follows:

Description	Interest Rate	Initial Year of SBITA	Amount of Initial SBITA Liability	Interest Current Year	Amounts Outstanding 9/30/23
Business-Type Activities					
Utility software	1.21%	2023	\$ 236,371	\$ 1,907	\$ 213,145
Totals				<u>\$ 1,907</u>	<u>\$ 213,145</u>

Annual debt service to maturity is as follows:

Year Ending September 30,	SBITAs		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 22,564	\$ 4,254	\$ 26,818
2025	22,836	2,297	25,133
2026	23,112	2,021	25,133
2027	23,390	1,743	25,133
2028	23,672	1,461	25,133
2029-2033	97,571	2,957	100,528
	<u>\$ 213,145</u>	<u>\$ 14,733</u>	<u>\$ 227,878</u>

**E. Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers**

For the year ended September 30, 2023, interfund balances consisted of:

<u>Receivable Fund</u>	<u>Payable Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General fund	Enterprise fund	\$ 6,253
General fund	Debt Service fund	80,642
General fund	Transportation fund	15
General fund	Nonmajor governmental	<u>1,420</u>
		<u>\$ 88,330</u>

Interfund balances represent the portion accrued salaries payable that were paid by the general fund but reimbursable as an expense of other funds. The balances will be liquidated shortly after yearend.

For the year ended September 30, 2023, interfund transfers consisted of:

<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers Out</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Transportation fund	General fund	\$ 50,000
Transportation fund	Capital projects fund	546,588
Nonmajor governmental	General fund	<u>16,339</u>
		<u>\$ 612,927</u>

These transfers were approved by the City council as transfers of funds to cover planned expenditures /expenses.

**F. Joint Operations**

The City was involved in a joint venture with the City of Clute for the construction of a sewer plant which provides service to both cities. The joint venture was substantially completed and placed in service as of September 30, 1987. This project was funded by a federal EPA construction grant for waste treatment plant in which the federal portion of qualifying expenditures was 75 percent and the cities portion was 25 percent. Clute’s portion of the 25 percent of qualifying expenditures and all non-qualifying expenditures was 75 percent. The City was responsible for the remaining 25 percent.

In addition, the City is party to an agreement with the City of Clute to share costs associated with the operation of the sewer treatment plant. The percentage for sharing the operating expenses (excludes capital outlay) is determined based upon metered flow. Further, the City shares in 25 percent of maintenance costs (including capital acquisitions). For the year ended September 30, 2023 the City’s portion of these costs amounted to \$ 226,333.

The cities have contracted with the Brazos River Authority (the “Authority”) as the operator and fiscal agent of the facilities. The Authority holds a reserve balance to cover capital or emergency expenditures. This balance also includes cumulative over-recoveries of costs billed from the cities. As of September 30, 2023, the residual balance amounted to 556,149. The City’s 25% portion of this balance was \$139,037 and has been reported as an investment in joint venture in the Water, Sewer & Sanitation Fund.

**G. Defined Benefit Pension Plan – Texas Municipal Retirement System**

**Plan Descriptions.** The City participates as one of 919 plans in the nontraditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined benefit pension plan administered by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS). TMRS is an agency created by the State of Texas and administered in accordance with the TMRS Act, Subtitle G, Title 8, Texas Government Code (the TMRS Act) as an agency multiple-employer retirement system for municipal employees in the State of Texas. The TMRS Act places the general administration and management of the System with a six-member Board of Trustees. Although the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Board, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State of Texas. TMRS’s defined benefit pension plan is a tax-qualified plan under Sections 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. TMRS issues a publicly available annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) that can be obtained at [www.tmr.com](http://www.tmr.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, 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 benefit payment options. Members may also choose to receive a portion of their benefit as a lump sum distribution in an amount equal to 12, 24 or 36 monthly payments, which cannot exceed 75% of the total member contributions and interest.

The plan provisions are adopted by the governing body of the City, within the options available in the state statutes governing TMRS. Members can retire at age 60 and above with 5 or more years of service or with 20 years of service regardless of age. The plans also provide death benefits and disability benefits. Effective January 1, 2002, members are vested after 5 years. Members may work for more than one TMRS city during their career. If a member is vested in one TMRS city, he or she is immediately vested upon employment with another TMRS city. Similarly, once a member has met the eligibility requirements for retirement in a TMRS city, he or she is eligible in other TMRS cities as well.

A summary of plan provisions for the City are as follows:

Employee deposit rate	5%
Matching ratio (City to employee)	2 to 1
Years required for vesting	5
Service retirement eligibility	20 years at any age; 5 years at age 60 and above
Updated Service Credit	100% Repeating, Transfers
Annuity increase to retirees	70% of CPI Repeating
Supplemental death benefit - employees and retirees	Yes

**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	23
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	21
Active employees	<u>25</u>
Total	<u><u>69</u></u>

**Contributions.** The contribution rates for employees in TMRS are either 5%, 6%, or 7% of employee gross earnings, and the City matching percentages are either 100%, 150%, or 200%, both as adopted by the governing body of the City. Under the State law governing TMRS, the contribution rate for each City is determined annually by the consulting actuary, using the Entry Age Normal (EAN) 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. For fiscal year 2023, the City made contributions of 11.87% for the months in 2023 and 11.45% for the months in 2022. The City’s contributions to TMRS for the year ended September 30, 2023 were \$173,930, and were equal to the required contributions.

**Net Pension Liability.** The City’s Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2022, and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. Pension liabilities have been liquidated in prior years from the General Fund for governmental activities and the Water, Sewer, and Sanitation Fund for the business-type activities.

## Actuarial Assumptions

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

Inflation	2.5% per year
Overall payroll growth	3.50% per year, adjusted down for population declines, if any
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

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

The actuarial assumptions were developed primarily from the actuarial investigation of the experience of TMRS over the four-year period from December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2018. They were adopted in 2019 and first used in the December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation. The post-retirement mortality assumption for healthy annuitants and Annuity Purchase Rate (APRs) are based on the Mortality Experience Investigation Study covering 2009 through 2011 and dated December 31, 2013. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with an emphasis on both capital appreciation as well as the production of income, in order to satisfy the short-term and long-term funding needs of TMRS.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined by weighting the expected return for each major asset class by the respective target asset allocation percentage. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. In determining their best estimate of a recommended investment return assumption under the various alternative asset allocation portfolios, GRS focused on the area between (1) arithmetic mean (aggressive) without an adjustment for time (conservative) and (2) the geometric mean (conservative) with an adjustment for time (aggressive).

The target allocation and best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class in fiscal year 2023 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Global Equity	35.0%	7.55%
Core Fixed Income	6.0%	4.90%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.0%	8.70%
Other Public and Private Markets	12.0%	8.10%
Real Estate	12.0%	5.80%
Hedge Funds	5.0%	6.90%
Private Equity	10.0%	11.80%
Total	100.0%	

**Discount Rate.** The discount rate used to measure the Total Pension Liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will remain at the current 5% and employer contributions will be made at the rates specified in statute. Based on that assumption, the pension plan's Fiduciary Net Position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan 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 Total Pension Liability.

## Changes in the Net Pension Liability

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Balance at 12/31/2021	\$ 4,946,013	\$ 4,657,125	\$ 288,888
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	180,636	-	180,636
Interest	330,683	-	330,683
Difference between expected and actual experience	154,588	-	154,588
Contributions - employer	-	157,680	(157,680)
Contributions - employee	-	70,123	(70,123)
Net investment income	-	(339,728)	339,728
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(274,656)	(274,656)	-
Administrative expense	-	(2,942)	2,942
Other changes	-	3,510	(3,510)
Net changes	<u>391,251</u>	<u>(386,013)</u>	<u>777,264</u>
Balance at 12/31/2022	<u>\$ 5,337,264</u>	<u>\$ 4,271,112</u>	<u>\$ 1,066,152</u>

## Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability

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

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (7.75%)
Net pension liability/(asset)	\$ 1,792,556	\$ 1,066,152	\$ 472,611

## Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in a separately-issued TMRS financial report. That report may be obtained on the Internet at [www.tmrs.com](http://www.tmrs.com).

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

For the year ended September 30, 2023, the City recognized pension expense of \$76,916.

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences in expected and actual experience	\$ 133,515	\$ 3,190
Differences in projected and actual investment earnings	294,552	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	129,390	-
Total	<u>\$ 557,457</u>	<u>\$ 3,190</u>

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$129,390 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the measurement year ending September 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended September 30,	Net Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
2024	\$ 89,174
2025	126,255
2026	78,634
2026	130,814

## **H. Defined Benefit Pension Plan – Texas Emergency Services Retirement System**

### **Plan Description**

The City participates in the Texas Emergency Services Retirement System (TESRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension established and administered by the State of Texas. The TESRS is an agency of the State of Texas and its financial records comply with state statutes and regulations. The nine members Board of Trustees, appointed by the Governor, establishes policy for the administration of the Texas Emergency Services Retirement System. TESRS issues a publicly available annual financial report that can be obtained at [www.tesrs.org](http://www.tesrs.org).

The TESRS was created as a standalone agency by the 83rd Legislature via the passage of SB 220, effective September 1, 2013, to assume the related functions of the abolished Office of the Fire Fighters’ Pension Commissioner. While the agency is relatively new, the System has been in existence since 1977. TESRS, which is under the authority of Title 8, Subtitle H, Chapters 861-865 of the Texas Government Code, provides death and disability benefits to active volunteer fire fighters and first responders, and a pension to members with vested service, as well as to their survivor/beneficiaries.

### **Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position**

For financial reporting purposes, the State of Texas is considered the primary reporting government. TESRS’ financial statements are included in the State’s Annual comprehensive Financial Report. TESRS issues a publicly available Annual Financial Report, which includes financial statements, notes, and required supplementary information, which can be obtained at [www.tesrs.org](http://www.tesrs.org).

### **Benefits Provided**

Senate Bill 411, 65th Legislature, Regular Session (1977), created TESRS and established the applicable benefit provisions. The 79th Legislature, Regular Session (2005), re-codified the provisions and gave the TESRS Board of Trustees authority to establish vesting requirements, contribution levels, benefit formulas, and eligibility requirements by board rule. The benefit provisions include retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. Members are 50% vested after the tenth year of service, with the vesting percent increasing 10% for each of the next five years of service so that a member becomes 100% vested with 15 years of service.

Upon reaching age 55, each vested member may retire and receive a monthly pension equal to their vested percent multiplied by six times the governing body’s average monthly contribution over the member’s years of qualified service. For years of service in excess of 15 years, this monthly benefit is increased at the rate of 6.2% compounded annually. There is no provision for automatic postretirement benefit increases.

On and off-duty death benefits and on-duty disability benefits are dependent on whether or not the member was engaged in the performance of duties at the time of death or disability. Death benefits include a lump sum amount or continuing monthly payments to a member’s surviving spouse and dependent children.

## Contributions

Contributions are made by governing bodies for the participating departments. No contributions are required from the individuals who are members of the System, nor are they allowed. The governing bodies of each participating department are required to make contributions for each month a member performs emergency services for a department (this minimum contribution is \$36 per member and the department may make a higher monthly contribution for its members). This is referred to as a Part One contribution, which is the legacy portion of the System contribution that directly impacts future retiree annuities. Contributions to the pension plan for the year ended September 30, 2023, were \$11,880.

The state is required to contribute an amount necessary to make the System "actuarially sound" each year, which may not exceed one-third of the total of all contributions made by participating governing bodies in a particular year.

## Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the August 31, 2022, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	3.00%
Salary increases	N/A
Investment rate of return	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Mortality rates were based on the PubS-2010 (public safety) below-median income mortality tables for employees and for retirees, projected for mortality improvement generationally using projection scale MP-2019.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future net real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These components 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 (currently 4.61%) and by adding expected inflation (3.00%). In addition, the final 7.5% assumption was selected by "rounding down" and thereby reflects a reduction for adverse deviation. The target allocation and expected arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return
Equities:		
Large cap domestic	20.0%	5.83%
Small cap domestic	10.0%	5.94%
Developed international	15.0%	6.17%
Emerging markets	5.0%	7.36%
Global Infrastructure	5.0%	6.61%
Real estate	10.0%	4.48%
Multi asset income	5.0%	3.86%
Fixed income	30.0%	1.95%
Cash	0.0%	0.00%
Total	100.0%	

## Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5%. No projection of cash flows was used to determine the discount rate because the August 31, 2022 actuarial valuation showed that expected contributions would pay the normal cost and amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) in 30 years using the conservative level dollar amortization method. Because of the 30-year amortization period with the conservative amortization method and with a lower value of assets, the pension plan's fiduciary net position is expected 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 total pension liability.

The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability, calculated using the discount rate of 7.5%, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.5%) or 1 percentage point higher (8.5%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (6.5%)	Discount Rate (7.5%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (8.5%)
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 157,051	\$ 100,113	\$ 54,006

**Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions**

At September 30, 2023, the City reported a liability of \$100,113 for its proportionate share of the TERSRS's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of August 31, 2022 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's contributions to the pension plan relative to contributions of all participating employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2021 through August 31, 2022.

At August 31, 2022, the employer's proportion of the collective net pension liability was 0.244%, which was a decrease of 0.003% when compared to August 31, 2021.

For the year ended September 30, 2023, the City's pension expense was \$21,154. At September 30, 2023, the City reported its proportionate share of the TERSRS's deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 3,811	\$ -
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	36,920	-
Changes in assumptions	-	503
Contributions paid to TERSRS subsequent to the measurement date	11,880	-
Total	<u>\$ 52,611</u>	<u>\$ 503</u>

\$11,880 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended September 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

For the Year Ended September 30	
2024	\$ 11,607
2025	7,206
2026	7,524
2027	13,891

**I. Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB) - TMRS Supplemental Death Benefits Fund**

**Plan Description.** The City voluntarily participates in a single-employer other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan administered by TMRS. The Plan is a group-term life insurance plan known as the Supplemental Death Benefits Fund (SDBF). The Plan is established and administered in accordance with the TMRS Act identically to the City's pension plan. SDBF includes coverage for both active and retired members, and assets are commingled for the payment of such benefits. Therefore, the Plan does not qualify as an OPEB Trust in accordance with paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

**Benefits Provided.** The SDBF provides group-term life insurance to City employees who are active members in TMRS, including or not including retirees. The City Council opted into this program via an ordinance, and 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.

Payments from this fund are similar to group-term life insurance benefits, and are paid to the designated beneficiaries upon the receipt of an approved application for payment. 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 other employment benefit and is a fixed amount of \$7,500.

The number of employees currently covered by the benefit terms is as follows:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	15
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	5
Active employees	25
Total	45

**Contributions.** The City contributes to the SDBF at a contractually required rate as determined by an annual actuarial valuation, which was 0.20% for 2022 and 0.36% for 2023, of which 0.10% and 0.15%, respectively, represent the retiree-only portion for each year as a percentage of annual covered payroll. 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 prefund retiree term life insurance during employees' entire careers. The City's contributions to the SDBF for the year ended September 30, 2023 was \$2,040, representing contributions for both active and retiree coverage, which equaled the required contributions for the year.

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

Measurement year ended December 31,	2022
Inflation rate	2.50% per annum
Discount rate	4.05%
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal Method
Projected salary increases	3.50% to 11.50% including inflation

Administrative expenses for the SDBF are paid through the TMRS Pension Trust Fund and are wholly accounted for under the provisions of GASB Statement No. 68.

Salary increases were based on a service-related table.

Mortality rates for active members, retirees, and beneficiaries were based on the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment, with male rates multiplied by 107.5% and female rates multiplied by 107.5%. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements. For disabled annuitants, the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment are used with male rates multiplied by 107.5% and female rates multiplied by 107.5% with a 3-year set-forward for both males and females. In addition, a 3.5% and 3% minimum mortality rate is applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who became disabled. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements subject to the 3% floor.

Changes in assumptions reflect the annual change in the municipal bond rate. 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.

The SDBF program is treated as an unfunded OPEB plan because the SDBF trust covers both actives and retirees and the assets are not segregated for these groups. As such, a single discount rate of 4.05% was used to measure the Total OPEB Liability. Because the plan is essentially a “pay-as-you-go” plan, the single discount rate is equal to the prevailing municipal bond rate. The source of the municipal bond rate was fixed-income municipal bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds as reported in Fidelity Index’s “20-year Municipal GO AA Index” as of December 31, 2022.

**Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis.** The following schedule shows the impact of the Total OPEB Liability if the discount rate used was 1% less than and 1% greater than the discount rate that was used (4.05%) in measuring the Total OPEB Liability.

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (3.05%)	Discount Rate (4.05%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (5.05%)
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 95,157	\$ 79,933	\$ 67,979

**OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to OPEBs.** At September 30, 2023, the City reported a liability of \$79,933 for its Total OPEB Liability. The Total OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2022. For the year ended September 30, 2022, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$5,073. There were no changes of benefit terms that affected measurement of the Total OPEB Liability during the measurement period.

**Changes in the Total OPEB Liability**

	Total OPEB Liability
Balance at 12/31/2021	\$ 116,862
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	5,750
Interest	2,190
Difference between expected and actual experience	(3,605)
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(39,862)
Benefit payments	(1,402)
Net changes	(36,929)
Balance at 12/31/2022	<u>\$ 79,933</u>

The total OPEB liability attributable to the governmental activities will be liquidated by the General Fund. The total liability attributable to the business-type activities will be liquidated by the Water, Sewer, and Sanitation Fund.

At September 30, 2023, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other post-employment benefits from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences in expected and actual experience	\$ 665	\$ 6,839
Changes in actuarial assumptions used	18,853	32,310
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,686	-
Total	<u>\$ 21,204</u>	<u>\$ 39,149</u>



\$1,686 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 year ending September 30, 2024. Other amounts of the reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

<u>For the Year</u> <u>Ended September 30,</u>		
2024	\$	(3,574)
2025		(2,990)
2026		(6,798)
2027		(6,269)

**J. Commitments and Contingencies**

**Litigation**

The City participates in various federal grant programs, the principal of which are subject to program compliance audits pursuant to the Single Audit Act as amended. Accordingly, the City's compliance with applicable grant requirements will be established at a future date. The amount of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although the City anticipates such amounts, if any, will be immaterial.

The City is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the City's legal counsel, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the City.

**K. Risk Pool Participation**

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 carries commercial insurance. The City has not had any significant reductions in insurance coverage in the prior year. The City also has commercial insurers covering health and workers compensation claims.

**L. Economic Development Agreements**

On January 26, 2016, the City entered into an Economic Development Agreement with Jerry Crawford ("Crawford") in accordance with Chapter 380 of the Texas Local Government Code. Under terms of the agreement, Crawford is expected to operate and continue an existing business at the property known as Crawford's Furniture and Appliance, Inc. and the City agrees to provide Crawford an economic incentive for the period of ten years commencing with payment of ad valorem taxes on the property by Crawford. For the year ending September 30, 2023, no rebate payments were made under this agreement.

On April 10, 2017, the City entered into an Economic Development Agreement with Big Kountry Shooting, LLC ("BKS") in accordance with Chapter 380 of the Texas Local Government Code. Under terms of the agreement, BKS is expected to construct and operate an indoor shooting range within the city limits of the City and the City agrees to provide BKS an economic incentive for the period of two years commencing with payment of ad valorem taxes on the property by BKS. For the year ending September 30, 2023, no rebate payments were made by the City.

## **M. New Accounting Standards**

Significant new accounting standards issued by the GASB not yet implemented by the City include the following:

The GASB has amended the existing standards regarding capitalization thresholds for assets. The amended guidance for the capitalization threshold comes from GASB Implementation Guide 2021-1, Question 5.1. Capitalization policies adopted by governments include many considerations such as finding an appropriate balance between ensuring that all significant capital assets, collectively, are capitalized and minimizing the cost of recordkeeping for capital assets. A government should capitalize assets whose individual acquisition costs are less than the threshold for an individual asset if those assets in the aggregate are significant. Computers, classroom furniture and library books are examples of asset types that may not meet a capitalization policy on an individual basis yet could be significantly collectively. In this example, if the \$150,000 aggregate amount (100 computers costing \$1,500 each) is significant, the government should capitalize the computers. The amended guidance is effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2023, and the impact has not yet been determined.

GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022* – The objective of this Statement is to correct practice issues identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and financial reporting for financial guarantees. There are various effective dates 1.) upon issuance 2.) fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022 and 3.) fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023.

GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62* – The primary objective of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. This Statement will become effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2023, and the impact has not yet been determined.

GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences* – The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. This Statement will become effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023, and the impact has not yet been determined.

**REQUIRED  
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

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**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Property taxes	\$ 2,039,070	\$ 2,039,070	\$ 1,974,927	\$ (64,143)
Sales taxes	725,000	725,000	640,036	(84,964)
Franchise taxes	196,000	196,000	196,079	79
Licenses and permits	88,000	88,000	89,443	1,443
Intergovernmental revenues	2,200	2,200	209,511	207,311
Charges for services	62,000	62,000	58,835	(3,165)
Fines and forfeitures	110,250	110,250	119,306	9,056
Investments earnings	2,500	2,500	145,041	142,541
Miscellaneous	10,150	10,150	37,434	27,284
Total revenues	<u>3,235,170</u>	<u>3,235,170</u>	<u>3,470,612</u>	<u>235,442</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current:				
General government	912,589	912,589	904,594	7,995
Judicial	97,385	97,385	87,141	10,244
Public safety	1,469,123	1,469,123	1,450,982	18,141
Public works	244,828	369,828	620,917	(251,089)
Culture and recreation	56,850	56,850	44,486	12,364
Debt service:				
Principal	22,311	22,311	21,400	911
Interest	10,401	10,401	11,312	(911)
Total expenditures	<u>2,813,487</u>	<u>2,938,487</u>	<u>3,140,832</u>	<u>(202,345)</u>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>421,683</u>	<u>296,683</u>	<u>329,780</u>	<u>33,097</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers out	<u>(5,000)</u>	<u>(5,000)</u>	<u>(66,339)</u>	<u>(61,339)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(5,000)</u>	<u>(5,000)</u>	<u>(66,339)</u>	<u>(61,339)</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE</b>	416,683	291,683	263,441	(28,242)
<b>FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING</b>	<u>2,609,236</u>	<u>2,609,236</u>	<u>2,609,236</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE - ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 3,025,919</u>	<u>\$ 2,900,919</u>	<u>\$ 2,872,677</u>	<u>\$ (28,242)</u>

**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TMRS NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

<b>Measurement period ended December 31,</b>	<u><b>2022</b></u>	<u><b>2021</b></u>	<u><b>2020</b></u>
<b>A. Total pension liability</b>			
Service Cost	\$ 180,636	\$ 173,568	\$ 188,054
Interest (on the Total Pension Liability)	330,683	309,816	296,183
Difference between expected and actual experience	154,588	85,349	(23,849)
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(274,656)	(251,594)	(250,776)
Net change in total pension liability	391,251	317,139	209,612
Total pension liability - beginning	<u>4,946,013</u>	<u>4,628,874</u>	<u>4,419,262</u>
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u>5,337,264</u>	<u>4,946,013</u>	<u>4,628,874</u>
<b>B. Plan fiduciary net position</b>			
Contributions - Employer	157,680	149,020	162,019
Contributions - Employee	70,123	66,706	73,059
Net Investment Income	(339,728)	541,319	294,161
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(274,656)	(251,594)	(250,776)
Administrative Expenses	(2,942)	(2,506)	(1,905)
Other	<u>3,510</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>(74)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	(386,013)	502,962	276,484
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>4,657,125</u>	<u>4,154,163</u>	<u>3,877,679</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>4,271,112</u>	<u>4,657,125</u>	<u>4,154,163</u>
<b>C. Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)</b>	<u>\$ 1,066,152</u>	<u>\$ 288,888</u>	<u>\$ 474,711</u>
<b>D. Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability</b>	80.02%	94.16%	89.74%
<b>E. Covered payroll</b>	\$ 1,402,454	\$ 1,334,112	\$ 1,461,184
<b>F. Net position liability as a percentage of covered payroll</b>	76.02%	21.65%	32.49%

Note - GASB 68 requires 10 years of data to reported in this schedule. Additional years will be reported in subsequent years as the data becomes available.

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
\$	166,651	\$ 161,877	\$ 167,945	\$ 137,179	\$ 123,074	\$ 115,123
	278,580	266,648	253,787	242,051	236,704	225,550
	29,889	(12,233)	5,669	8,654	(43,807)	(98,725)
	27,128	-	-	-	31,743	-
	(253,538)	(230,291)	(237,383)	(221,402)	(79,218)	(93,958)
	248,710	186,001	190,018	166,482	268,496	147,990
	<u>4,170,552</u>	<u>3,984,551</u>	<u>3,794,533</u>	<u>3,628,051</u>	<u>3,359,555</u>	<u>3,211,565</u>
	<u>4,419,262</u>	<u>4,170,552</u>	<u>3,984,551</u>	<u>3,794,533</u>	<u>3,628,051</u>	<u>3,359,555</u>
	142,406	140,268	147,798	118,168	121,452	108,286
	64,444	62,452	65,747	53,711	50,690	46,276
	525,618	(105,905)	433,788	201,477	4,259	152,992
	(253,538)	(230,291)	(237,383)	(221,402)	(79,218)	(93,958)
	(2,972)	(2,048)	(2,248)	(2,275)	(2,594)	(1,597)
	<u>(88)</u>	<u>(107)</u>	<u>(114)</u>	<u>(123)</u>	<u>(128)</u>	<u>(131)</u>
	475,870	(135,631)	407,588	149,556	94,461	211,868
	<u>3,401,809</u>	<u>3,537,440</u>	<u>3,129,852</u>	<u>2,980,296</u>	<u>2,885,835</u>	<u>2,673,967</u>
	<u>3,877,679</u>	<u>3,401,809</u>	<u>3,537,440</u>	<u>3,129,852</u>	<u>2,980,296</u>	<u>2,885,835</u>
\$	<u>541,583</u>	<u>768,743</u>	<u>447,111</u>	<u>664,681</u>	<u>647,755</u>	<u>473,720</u>
	87.74%	81.57%	88.78%	82.48%	82.15%	85.90%
\$	1,288,873	\$ 1,249,049	\$ 1,314,122	\$ 1,074,228	\$ 1,013,793	\$ 925,514
	42.02%	61.55%	34.02%	61.88%	63.89%	51.18%

**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

TMRS SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

<b>Fiscal year ended September 30,</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Actuarial determined contribution	\$ 173,930	\$ 151,746	\$ 151,428
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	\$ 173,930	\$ 151,746	\$ 151,428
Contribution deficiency (excess)	-	-	-
Covered payroll	1,477,805	1,351,001	1,357,850
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	11.77%	11.23%	11.15%

Note - GASB 68 requires 10 years of data to reported in this schedule. Additional years will be reported in subsequent years as the data becomes available.

**NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS**

**Valuation Date:**

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

**Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:**

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed
Remaining Amortization Period	23 Years (longest amortization ladder)
Asset Valuation Method	10 Year smoothed fair value; 12% soft corridor
Inflation	2.5%
Salary Increases	3.5% to 11.5% including inflation
Investment Rate of Return	6.75%
Retirement Age	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the City's plan of benefits. Last updated for the 2019 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period 2014-2018.
Mortality	Post-retirement: 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP. Pre-retirement: PUB(10) mortality tables, with the Public Safety table used for males and the General Employee table used for females. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP.

**Other Information:**

Notes There were no benefit changes during the year.



<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
<u>\$ 159,216</u>	<u>\$ 140,268</u>	<u>\$ 138,416</u>	<u>\$ 139,288</u>	<u>\$ 121,859</u>	<u>\$ 119,353</u>
<u>\$ 159,216</u>	<u>\$ 140,268</u>	<u>\$ 138,416</u>	<u>\$ 139,288</u>	<u>\$ 121,859</u>	<u>\$ 119,353</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-
1,436,761	1,319,523	1,231,122	1,244,815	1,084,021	971,017
11.08%	10.63%	11.24%	11.19%	11.24%	12.29%

**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

**SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE  
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY - TESRS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

<b>Measurement Date August 31,</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.244%	0.247%	0.241%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 100,113	\$ 26,464	\$ 60,758
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total	75.20%	93.10%	83.20%

**SCHEDULE OF CITY'S TESRS CONTRIBUTIONS**

<b>Fiscal year ended September 30,</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 11,880	\$ 11,880	\$ 11,880
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(11,880)</u>	<u>(11,880)</u>	<u>(11,880)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	-	-	-

Note: The schedule is intended to show 10 years of information, additional years will be presented as it becomes available.

<b>2019</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
0.245%	0.222%	0.164%	0.177%	0.192%
\$ 69,447	\$ 53,284	\$ 47,770	\$ 47,246	\$ 34,890
80.20%	81.40%	76.30%	76.90%	83.50%

<b>2020</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
\$ 11,220	\$ 12,868	\$ 13,725	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,800
<u>(11,220)</u>	<u>(12,868)</u>	<u>(13,725)</u>	<u>(7,500)</u>	<u>(7,800)</u>
-	-	-	-	-

**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS  
TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM -  
SUPPLEMENTAL DEATH BENEFITS FUND

FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS WITH MEASUREMENTS DATE OF DECEMBER 31

<b>Measurement period ended December 31,</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>A. Total OPEB liability</b>			
Service Cost	\$ 5,750	\$ 4,936	\$ 4,091
Interest (on the Total OPEB Liability)	2,190	2,166	2,334
Changes of assumptions	(39,862)	3,812	25,399
Difference between expected and actual experience	(3,605)	863	(7,874)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	<u>(1,402)</u>	<u>(1,468)</u>	<u>(438)</u>
Net change in Total OPEB liability	(36,929)	10,309	23,512
Total OPEB liability - beginning	<u>116,862</u>	<u>106,553</u>	<u>83,041</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	<u>79,933</u>	<u>116,862</u>	<u>106,553</u>
<b>B. Covered-employee payroll</b>	\$ 1,402,454	\$ 1,334,112	\$ 1,461,184
<b>C. Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll</b>	5.70%	8.76%	7.29%

Note: This schedule is required to have 10 years of information, but the information prior to 2017 is not available.

Note: 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*.

Note: Changes in assumptions or other inputs reflect the effects of changes in the discount rates each period. The following are the discount rates used in each period:

2022	4.05%
2021	1.84%
2020	2.00%
2019	2.75%
2018	3.71%

<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
\$ 2,707	\$ 2,248	\$ 2,103
2,394	2,226	2,170
14,515	(4,862)	5,816
436	(2,177)	-
<u>(387)</u>	<u>(375)</u>	<u>(263)</u>
19,665	(2,940)	9,826
<u>63,376</u>	<u>66,316</u>	<u>56,490</u>
<u>83,041</u>	<u>63,376</u>	<u>66,316</u>
\$ 1,288,873	\$ 1,249,049	\$ 1,314,122
6.44%	5.07%	5.05%

## **CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

### **NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET INFORMATION**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023**

#### **Budgetary Information**

All departments of the City submit requests for appropriation to the Finance Director so that a budget may be prepared. The budget is prepared by fund and includes requested appropriations for the next year. The proposed budget is presented to the Mayor and City Council for review. The City Council holds budget workshops and may add to, subtract from, or change appropriations. A public hearing is held prior to adoption.

Once the budget is adopted, expenditures may not legally exceed total appropriations at the fund level. Line item and department budgets may exceed appropriated amounts at the discretion of the City Council as long as total expenditures for the fund do not exceed appropriated amounts. Revisions to the budget were made during the year. Appropriations not exercised in the current year lapse at the end of the year.

The City adopts annual budgets for all significant governmental fund types (General Fund, Debt Service Fund, Transportation Fund, and Special Revenue Funds) and proprietary fund type (Enterprise Fund).

The City prepares its annual budget on a generally accepted accounting principles basis (GAAP basis). The budget and all transactions are presented in accordance with the City's GAAP basis in the Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual – General, Debt Service and Enterprise Fund to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget.

#### **Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations**

During fiscal year 2023, expenditures exceeded appropriations in the General Fund (\$202,345) due to grant expenditures in a sub-fund that is not reflected in the appropriated budget. The overage was funded by reimbursement revenues in that sub-fund, which were also not included in the budget.

Additionally, during fiscal year 2023, expenditures exceeded appropriations in the Court Security Fund (\$12,119), and Court Technology Fund (\$2,472). These overages were funded with greater than anticipated revenues.

**COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL  
FUND STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES**

**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Funds			Total Non-Major Governmental Funds
	Beautification Fund	Court Security Fund	Court Technology Fund	
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 45,655	\$ 25,708	\$ 10,534	\$ 81,897
Total assets	<u>45,655</u>	<u>25,708</u>	<u>10,534</u>	<u>81,897</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts payable	4,441	4,968	-	9,409
Due to other funds	<u>1,420</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,420</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>5,861</u>	<u>4,968</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,829</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>				
Restricted for:				
Beautification	39,794	-	-	39,794
Court security and technology	<u>-</u>	<u>20,740</u>	<u>10,534</u>	<u>31,274</u>
Total fund balances	<u>39,794</u>	<u>20,740</u>	<u>10,534</u>	<u>71,068</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 45,655</u>	<u>\$ 25,708</u>	<u>\$ 10,534</u>	<u>\$ 81,897</u>



**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Funds		Special Revenue Funds	Total Non-Major Governmental Funds
	Beautification Fund	Court Security Fund	Court Technology Fund	
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Fines and forfeitures	\$ -	\$ 3,733	\$ 3,137	\$ 6,870
Contributions	15,528	-	-	15,528
Miscellaneous	215	-	-	215
Total revenues	<u>15,743</u>	<u>3,733</u>	<u>3,137</u>	<u>22,613</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current:				
Culture and recreation	15,459	-	-	15,459
Judicial	-	12,419	2,822	15,241
Total expenditures	<u>15,459</u>	<u>12,419</u>	<u>2,822</u>	<u>30,700</u>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>284</u>	<u>(8,686)</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>(8,087)</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers in	5,000	6,243	5,096	16,339
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>5,000</u>	<u>6,243</u>	<u>5,096</u>	<u>16,339</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE</b>	5,284	(2,443)	5,411	8,252
<b>FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING</b>	<u>34,510</u>	<u>23,183</u>	<u>5,123</u>	<u>62,816</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE - ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 39,794</u>	<u>\$ 20,740</u>	<u>\$ 10,534</u>	<u>\$ 71,068</u>

**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Property taxes	\$ 498,613	\$ 498,613	\$ 470,515	\$ (28,098)
Investment earnings	-	-	1,203	1,203
Miscellaneous	-	-	500	500
Total revenues	<u>498,613</u>	<u>498,613</u>	<u>472,218</u>	<u>(26,395)</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Debt service:				
Principal	319,518	323,518	322,694	824
Interest	<u>175,096</u>	<u>171,096</u>	<u>166,574</u>	<u>4,522</u>
Total expenditures	<u>494,614</u>	<u>494,614</u>	<u>489,268</u>	<u>5,346</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE</b>	<u>3,999</u>	<u>3,999</u>	<u>(17,050)</u>	<u>(21,049)</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING</b>	<u>25,407</u>	<u>25,407</u>	<u>25,407</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE - ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 29,406</u>	<u>\$ 29,406</u>	<u>\$ 8,357</u>	<u>\$ (21,049)</u>

**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN  
FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL -  
BEAUTIFICATION FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final		
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Contributions	\$ 15,300	\$ 15,300	\$ 15,528	\$ 228
Miscellaneous	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>(1,285)</u>
Total revenues	<u>16,800</u>	<u>16,800</u>	<u>15,743</u>	<u>(1,057)</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current:				
Culture and recreation	<u>26,675</u>	<u>26,675</u>	<u>15,459</u>	<u>11,216</u>
Total expenditures	<u>26,675</u>	<u>26,675</u>	<u>15,459</u>	<u>11,216</u>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>(9,875)</u>	<u>(9,875)</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>10,159</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfer in	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE</b>	<u>(4,875)</u>	<u>(4,875)</u>	<u>5,284</u>	<u>10,159</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING</b>	<u>34,510</u>	<u>34,510</u>	<u>34,510</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE - ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 29,635</u>	<u>\$ 29,635</u>	<u>\$ 39,794</u>	<u>\$ 10,159</u>

**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN  
FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL -  
TRANSPORTATION FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Charge for services	142,000	142,000	160,009	18,009
Sales tax	185,000	185,000	142,755	(42,245)
Investment earnings	<u>1,750</u>	<u>1,750</u>	<u>23,364</u>	<u>21,614</u>
Total revenues	<u>328,750</u>	<u>328,750</u>	<u>326,128</u>	<u>(2,622)</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current:				
Public works	327,000	327,000	290,052	36,948
Capital outlay	<u>1,325,000</u>	<u>1,325,000</u>	<u>1,203,710</u>	<u>121,290</u>
Total expenditures	<u>1,652,000</u>	<u>1,652,000</u>	<u>1,493,762</u>	<u>158,238</u>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	(1,323,250)	(1,323,250)	(1,167,634)	155,616
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers in	<u>1,325,000</u>	<u>1,325,000</u>	<u>596,588</u>	<u>(728,412)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>1,325,000</u>	<u>1,325,000</u>	<u>596,588</u>	<u>(728,412)</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE</b>	<u>1,750</u>	<u>1,750</u>	<u>(571,046)</u>	<u>(572,796)</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING</b>	<u>970,679</u>	<u>970,679</u>	<u>970,679</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE - ENDING</b>	<u>972,429</u>	<u>972,429</u>	<u>399,633</u>	<u>(572,796)</u>

**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final		
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Fines and forfeitures	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 3,733	\$ 3,433
Total revenues	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>3,733</u>	<u>3,433</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current:				
Judicial	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>12,419</u>	<u>(12,119)</u>
Total expenditures	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>12,419</u>	<u>(12,119)</u>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,686)</u>	<u>(8,686)</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfer in	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,243</u>	<u>6,243</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,243</u>	<u>6,243</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,443)</u>	<u>(2,443)</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING</b>	<u>23,183</u>	<u>23,183</u>	<u>23,183</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE - ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 23,183</u>	<u>\$ 23,183</u>	<u>\$ 20,740</u>	<u>\$ (2,443)</u>

**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN  
FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL -  
COURT TECHNOLOGY FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final		
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Fines and forfeitures	\$ 350	\$ 350	\$ 3,137	\$ 2,787
Total revenues	<u>350</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>3,137</u>	<u>2,787</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current:				
Judicial	<u>350</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>2,822</u>	<u>(2,472)</u>
Total expenditures	<u>350</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>2,822</u>	<u>(2,472)</u>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>315</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfer in	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,096</u>	<u>5,096</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,096</u>	<u>5,096</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,411</u>	<u>5,411</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING</b>	<u>5,123</u>	<u>5,123</u>	<u>5,123</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE - ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 5,123</u>	<u>\$ 5,123</u>	<u>\$ 10,534</u>	<u>\$ 5,411</u>

**CITY OF RICHWOOD, TEXAS**

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN  
NET POSITION - BUDGET AND ACTUAL -  
PROPRIETARY FUND - ENTERPRISE FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>				
Charges for services:				
Water fees	\$ 1,338,000	\$ 1,338,000	\$ 1,374,508	\$ 36,508
Sewer fees	955,000	955,000	948,084	(6,916)
Garbage fees	325,000	325,000	340,643	15,643
Delinquent charges	28,000	28,000	31,311	3,311
Tap and reconnect fees	17,300	17,300	12,525	(4,775)
Miscellaneous	1,000	1,000	11,900	10,900
Total operating revenues	2,664,300	2,664,300	2,718,971	54,671
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>				
Personnel services	406,073	406,073	427,009	(20,936)
Materials and supplies	41,900	41,900	41,684	216
Maintenance and repair	201,140	201,140	259,508	(58,368)
Contractual services	524,110	561,110	345,566	215,544
Water purchases	330,000	330,000	324,230	5,770
Refuse collection	280,000	280,000	296,950	(16,950)
Sewer treatment plant operations	270,000	270,000	174,713	95,287
Depreciation	350,000	350,000	310,128	39,872
Total operating expenses	2,403,223	2,440,223	2,179,788	260,435
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>	261,077	224,077	539,183	315,106
<b>NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)</b>				
Investment earnings	500	500	35,985	35,485
Interest expense	(148,615)	(148,615)	(153,972)	(5,357)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(148,115)	(148,115)	(117,987)	30,128
<b>INCOME BEFORE TRANSFERS AND CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	112,962	75,962	421,196	345,234
Capital contributions	-	-	10,516	10,516
Transfers out	(22,000)	(22,000)	-	22,000
<b>CHANGE IN NET POSITION</b>	90,962	53,962	431,712	377,750
<b>TOTAL NET POSITION - BEGINNING</b>	6,430,274	6,430,274	6,430,274	-
<b>TOTAL NET POSITION - ENDING</b>	\$ 6,521,236	\$ 6,484,236	\$ 6,861,986	\$ 377,750

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## **COMPLIANCE SECTION**

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS**

Honorable Mayor  
and Members of the City Council  
City of Richwood, Texas

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Richwood, Texas, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Richwood, Texas’ basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 11, 2024.

***Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting***

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City of Richwood, Texas’ internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Richwood, Texas’ internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Richwood, Texas’ internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the City of Richwood Texas’ financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

**Report on Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Richwood, Texas' financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

**Purpose of this Report**

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Richwood, Texas' internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of Richwood, Texas' internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

*Pattillo, Brown & Hill, L.L.P.*

Waco, Texas  
March 11, 2024