ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

of the

City of Nolanville, Texas

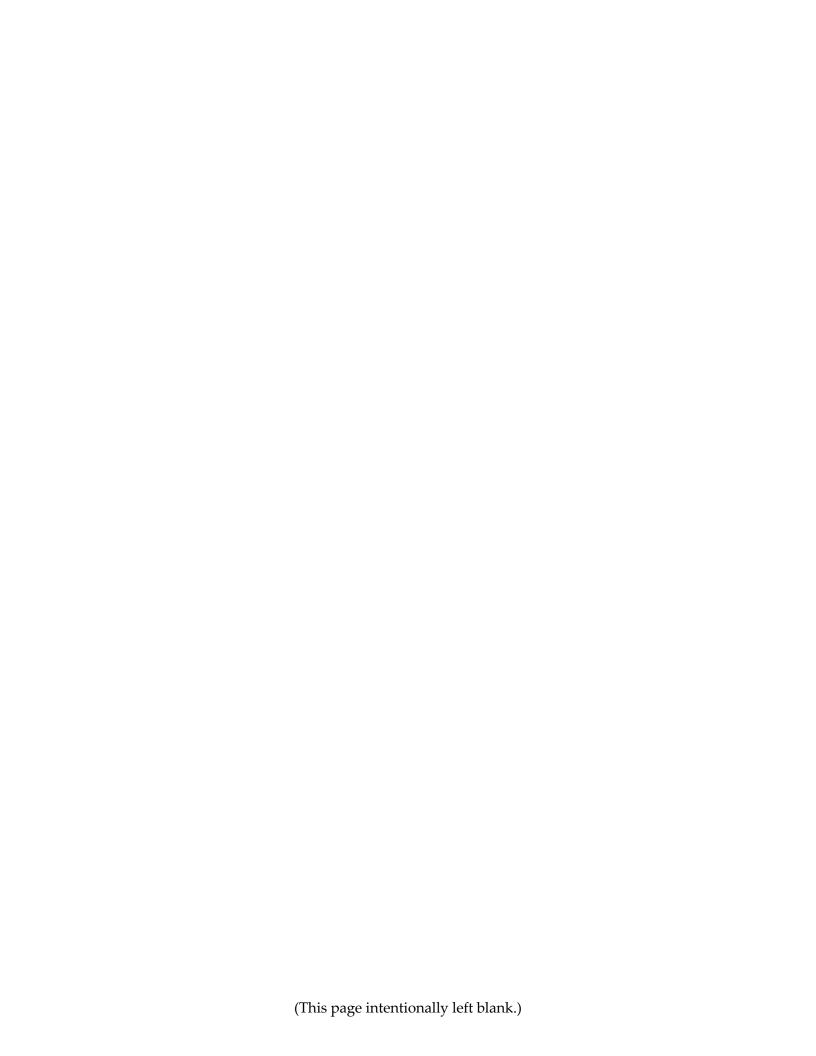
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Nolanville, 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 and the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Nolanville, Texas, as of September 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

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

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

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note V.E. to the financial statements, the City restated beginning net position within governmental activities due to a correction to capital assets and deferred outflows of contributions. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

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

This accompanying supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the accompanying supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 5, 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 the City's 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.

BrooksWatson & Co.

Certified Public Accountants

Brook Watson & Co.

Houston, Texas

December 5, 2024

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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

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

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows (net position) at September 30, 2023 by \$15,364,029.
- The City's total net position increased by \$1,687,150. The majority of the City's net position is invested in capital assets.
- The City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$3,461,356 at September 30, 2023, an increase of \$317,018 from the prior fiscal year; this includes an increase of \$182,527 in the general fund, a decrease of \$116,389 in the street maintenance fund, an increase of \$1,005,210 in the capital projects fund, a decrease of \$765,149 in the grants fund, and an increase of \$10,819 in the nonmajor governmental funds.
- The City's net pension liability increased by \$32,224 compared to the prior fiscal year. The net pension liability outstanding at the close of the fiscal year was \$68,092.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The discussion and analysis provided here are intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements consist of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) the notes to financial statements. This report also includes supplementary information intended to furnish additional detail to support the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Statements

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

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

The statement of activities presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving

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

rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the City include general government, public safety, public works, and culture and recreation. The City does not present business-type activities within the financial statements

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

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 18 through 21 of this report.

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 one category: governmental funds.

Governmental Funds

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

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

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

The City maintains nine individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general, capital projects, grants, and street maintenance funds, which are considered major funds. The City's other special revenue funds fund are considered nonmajor for reporting purposes.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general, debt service, capital projects, and special revenue funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund and two major special revenue fund to demonstrate compliance with the budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 22 through 27 of this report.

Component Unit

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

Notes to Financial Statements

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

The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 29 through 57 of this report.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents *required supplementary information* concerning the City's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits to its employees and budgetary comparison for the general fund and major special revenue funds. Required supplementary information can be found on page 59 through 69 of this report.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted previously, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. For the City of Nolanville, assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$15,364,029 as of September 30, 2023, in the primary government.

The largest portion of the City's net position, \$12,867,678, reflects its investments in capital assets (e.g., land, city hall, police station, streets, and drainage systems, as well as the public works facilities), less any debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although

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

the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Current and other assets of the primary government increased by \$596,504 or 17% due primarily to greater receivables related to TXDOT projects in the current year.

Capital assets increased by \$2,025,431 or 16% primarily as a result of new street and park improvements, grant projects, and vehicles purchased during the year.

Current liabilities increased by \$285,705 or 27% primarily due to nonrecurring capital investments and grant activities in the current year. In addition, the increase is due to timing of repayments subsequent to year end.

Long-term liabilities of the primary government increased by \$664,655 or 31% due to nonrecurring debt issuance of the SIB loan in the current year.

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

Statement of Net Position:

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position:

	Governmental Activities					
		2023	2022			
Current and						
other assets	\$	4,152,124	\$	3,555,620		
Capital assets, net		15,032,360		13,006,929		
Total Assets		19,184,484		16,562,549		
Total Def. Outflows		92,917		77,652		
Current liabilities		1,040,907		755,202		
Long-term liabilities		2,822,644		2,157,989		
Total Liabilities		3,863,551		2,913,191		
Total Def. Inflows		49,821		50,131		
Net Position:						
Net investment in						
capital assets		12,867,678		10,396,371		
Restricted		115,236		874,237		
Unrestricted		2,381,115		2,406,271		
Total Net Position	\$	15,364,029	\$	13,676,879		

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

Statement of Activities:

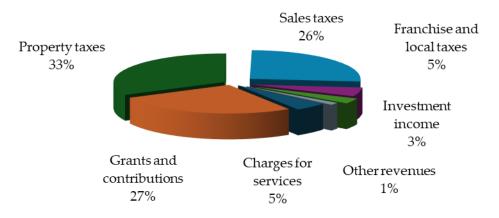
The following table provides a summary of the City's changes in net position:

	Governmental Activities					
		2023	2022			
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$	252,835	\$	470,430		
Grants and contributions		1,404,030		3,397,204		
General revenues:						
Property taxes		1,718,949		1,475,271		
Sales taxes		1,402,672		1,633,093		
Franchise and local taxes		268,612		270,524		
Investment income		162,597		19,529		
Other revenues		71,933		41,068		
Total Revenues		5,281,628		7,307,119		
Expenses						
General government		430,677		737,359		
Public safety		1,373,543		1,287,271		
Public works		1,481,560		1,067,229		
Culture and recreation		256,698		169,848		
Interest and fiscal charges		52,000		52,523		
Total Expenses		3,594,478		3,314,230		
Change in Net Position		1,687,150		3,992,889		
Beginning Net Position		13,676,879		9,683,990		
Ending Net Position	\$	15,364,029	\$	13,676,879		

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

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

Governmental Activities - Revenues

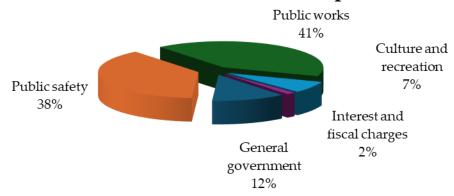


For the year ended September 30, 2023, revenues from governmental activities totaled \$5,281,628. Overall revenues decreased by \$2,025,491 or 28%, due primarily to nonrecurring grants and contributions received in the prior year. Property taxes increased by \$243,678 or 17% primarily due to greater assessed values in the current year. Grants/contributions, property tax and sales tax are the City's largest general revenue sources. Grants and contributions decreased by \$1,993,174 or 59% primarily due to nonrecurring construction grant funds received in the prior year. Charges for services decreased \$217,595 or 46% as a result of nonrecurring permit and court fine revenue received in the prior year. Sales tax decreased by \$230,421 or 14% due to less local taxable sales within the City during the year. During the year the City had a prominent business shut down. Further the City believes more purchases shifted from online to retail when compared to the prior year which was significantly online as a result of COVID. Investment income increased by \$143,068 as a result of the realization of higher interest rates during the year. Other revenue increased by \$30,865 or 75% due primarily to miscellaneous refunds and reimbursements received in the current year. All other revenues remained relatively stable over the course of the fiscal year.

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

This graph shows the governmental function expenses of the City:

Governmental Activities - Expenses



For the year ended September 30, 2023, expenses for governmental activities totaled \$3,594,478. This represents an increase of \$280,248 or 8% from the prior year. The City's largest functional expense is public works of \$1,481,560. General government decreased by \$306,682 or 42% due primarily to nonrecurring fuel expenses, professional services expenses in the prior year. Public works increased by \$414,331 or 39% primarily due to greater personnel costs and nonrecurring street maintenance in the current year. Culture and recreation increased by \$86,850 or 51% due to greater utility costs and repairs/maintenance expenses in the current year. All other expenses remained relatively consistent with the prior year.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

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

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

At September 30, 2023, the City's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$3,461,356, an increase of \$317,018 in comparison with the prior year. The City has an unassigned fund balance in the general fund of \$2,395,325. The remainder of the fund balance was not in spendable form amounting to \$252.

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

As of the end of the year the general fund reflected a total fund balance of \$2,395,577. The fund balance increased by \$182,527 compared to the prior year primarily as a result of revenues exceeding current year expenditures.

The street maintenance fund had an ending fund deficit of \$67,704 at September 30, 2023 compared to the previous year's balance of \$48,685. The decrease is primarily due to street maintenance and repairs expenditures exceeding current year sales tax revenues.

The capital projects fund had an ending fund balance of \$1,006,135. The fund balance increased by \$1,005,210 due to a debt issuance in the current year.

The grants fund had an ending fund balance of \$85,894. The fund balance decreased by \$765,149, primarily due to current year expenses exceeding grant revenues in the current year.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

There was a negative variance of \$316,552 for budgeted general fund revenues. The negative variance was primarily due to sales taxes being less than budget by \$127,793. There was a positive variance of \$350,177 for budgeted general fund expenditures. This was primarily due to police expenditures being under budget during the year by \$168,424. Total other financing sources and (uses) had a negative variance of \$45,000 due to transfers not included in the budget schedule. The net of all variances resulted in the total negative budget variance of \$11,375 for the general fund.

CAPITAL ASSETS

As of the end of the year, the City's governmental activities funds had invested \$15,032,360 in a variety of capital assets and infrastructure, net of accumulated depreciation. investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, vehicles, equipment, park improvements, and infrastructure.

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

- Purchased two freightliner pumps totaling \$20,000.
- Improvements to Bell Charca street for \$329,098.
- Purchased a Chevy Tahoe for \$25,000.
- Purchased a 2007 firetruck for \$45,000.
- Continued engineering work on Old Nolanville Road for \$123,044.
- Improvements to FM 439 Spur Road for \$1,231,086.
- Community Center renovations totaling \$617,878.
- Began work on the Nolan Creek Trail project for \$58,290.
- Purchased playground equipment for \$199,881.
- Plaza improvements totaling \$18,500.
- Improvements to Monarch Park totaling \$29,103.

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

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

LONG-TERM DEBT

The City's outstanding bonds payable increased by \$650,000 when compared to the prior year. The total outstanding debt balances at the close of the fiscal year was \$3,075,000. The City entered into a SIB loan agreement for the amount of \$1,000,000 in the current year. The City made \$350,000 of principal payments during the current year.

The City monitors its debt obligations and callable bonds for refinancing opportunities with market conditions.

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

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The Mayor and City Council are committed to maintaining and improving the overall wellbeing of the City and improving services provided to their public citizens. The City budgeted for growth in the upcoming year.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The financial report is designed to provide our citizens, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances. If you have questions about this report or need any additional information, contact City Hall at 101 N. 5th Street, Nolanville, Texas 76559.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

	C	Primary Sovernment	Component Unit Nolanville		
	G	overnmental			
		Activities		EDC	
<u>Assets</u>					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,024,416	\$	386,895	
Receivables, net		1,089,369		45,512	
Prepaid items		252		-	
Due from component unit		38,087		-	
Total Current Assets		4,152,124		432,407	
Capital assets:					
Non-depreciable		2,453,180		94,691	
Net depreciable capital assets		12,579,180		249,817	
Total Noncurrent Assets		15,032,360		344,508	
Total Assets		19,184,484		776,915	
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>					
Deferred charge on refunding		19,669		-	
Pension outflows		70,771		-	
OPEB outflows		2,477		-	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	92,917	\$	-	

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

	Primary Government Governmental Activities	Component Unit Nolanville EDC		
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and				
accrued liabilities	\$ 653,444	\$ 67,516		
Accrued interest payable	8,597	-		
Due to primary government	-	38,087		
Compensated absences, current	28,866	-		
Debt due within one year	350,000	-		
Total Current Liabilities	1,040,907	105,603		
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Net pension liability	68,092	-		
OPEB liability	26,345	-		
Compensated absences, noncurrent	3,207	-		
Debt due in more than one year	2,725,000			
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	2,822,644	-		
Total Liabilities	3,863,551	105,603		
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Pension inflows	40,328			
OPEB inflows	9,493	_		
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	49,821	-		
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	12,867,678	344,508		
Restricted				
Economic development	-	326,804		
Debt service	23,210	-		
Court security and technology	6,132	-		
Special revenue	85,894	-		
Unrestricted	2,381,115	-		
Total Net Position	\$ 15,364,029	\$ 671,312		

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

		Program Revenues					
				C	perating	Capital	
		C	harges for	G	rants and		Grants and
Functions/Programs	Expenses		Services	Cor	ntributions	C	ontributions
Primary Government	_						
Governmental Activities							
General government	\$ 430,677	\$	164,853	\$	972,548	\$	102,384
Public safety	1,373,543		87,982		-		-
Public works	1,481,560		-		-		329,098
Culture and recreation	256,698		-		-		-
Interest and fiscal charges	52,000		-		-		-
Total Governmental Activities	3,594,478		252,835		972,548		431,482
Total Primary Government	\$ 3,594,478	\$	252,835	\$	972,548	\$	431,482
Component Unit	 						
Nolanville EDC	\$ 307,725	\$	-	\$		\$	-

General Revenues:

Taxes:

Property taxes

Sales taxes

Franchise and local taxes

Investment income

Other revenues

Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Position

Beginning Net Position

Ending Net Position

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

Primary Government				Component Unit	
G	overnmental			-	Nolanville
	Activities		Total		EDC
				-	
\$	809,108	\$	809,108	\$	-
	(1,285,561)	•	(1,285,561)		-
	(1,152,462)		(1,152,462)		-
	(256,698)		(256,698)		-
	(52,000)		(52,000)		-
	(1,937,613)		(1,937,613)		-
	(1,937,613)		(1,937,613)		-
	_		_		_
				\$	(307,725)
	1,718,949		1,718,949		-
	1,402,672		1,402,672		279,411
	268,612		268,612		-
	162,597		162,597		17,153
	71,933		71,933		9,736
	3,624,763		3,624,763		306,300
	1,687,150		1,687,150		(1,425)
	13,676,879		13,676,879		672,737
\$	15,364,029	\$	15,364,029	\$	671,312

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS September 30, 2023

	General	Ma	Street aintenance	 Capital Projects	 Grants
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,975,668	\$	-	\$ 1,006,135	\$ 42,613
Receivables, net	1,034,707		45,512	-	-
Prepaid items	252		-	-	-
Due from other funds	16,422		-	-	158,033
Due from component unit	 38,087			 -	-
Total Assets	\$ 3,065,136	\$	45,512	\$ 1,006,135	\$ 200,646
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Accounts payable and					
accrued liabilities	\$ 472,504	\$	65,742	\$ -	\$ 114,752
Due to other funds	168,878		47,474	-	-
Total Liabilities	641,382		113,216	-	114,752
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	28,177		-	-	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	28,177		-	-	-
Fund Balances					
Nonspendable:					
Prepaid items	252		-	-	-
Restricted for:					
Debt service	-		-	-	-
Capital projects	-		-	1,006,135	-
Court security and technology	-		-	-	-
Special revenue	-		-	-	85,894
Committed for:					
Special revenue	-		-	-	-
Unassigned reported in:					
General fund	2,395,325		-	-	-
Special revenue	-		(67,704)	-	-
Total Fund Balances	2,395,577		(67,704)	1,006,135	85,894
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of					
Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 3,065,136	\$	45,512	\$ 1,006,135	\$ 200,646

No	onmajor	Total				
Gove	ernmental	Governmenta				
]	Funds		Funds			
\$	-	\$	3,024,416			
	9,150		1,089,369			
	-		252			
	42,490		216,945			
	-		38,087			
\$	51,640	\$	4,369,069			
\$	446	\$	653,444			
,	593	,	216,945			
	1,039		870,389			
	9,147		37,324			
-	9,147		37,324			
	-		252			
	23,210		23,210			
	-		1,006,135			
	6,132		6,132			
	-		85,894			
	12,915		12,915			
	(000)		2,395,325			
	(803)		(68,507)			
	41,454		3,461,356			
\$	51,640	\$	4,369,069			
	,		, . ,			

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

September 30, 2023

Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 3,461,356
Adjustments for the Statement of Net Position:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial	
resources and, therefore, not reported in the governmental funds.	
Capital assets - non-depreciable	2,453,180
Capital assets - net depreciable	12,579,180
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period	
expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.	
Property tax receivable	37,324
Deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies	
to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources	
(revenues) until that time	
Pension difference in experience	(40,316)
Pension change in assumptions	(12)
OPEB change in assumptions	(9,493)
Deferred outflows of resources, represent a consumption of net position that	
applies to a future period(s) and is not recognized as an outflow of resources	
(expense/ expenditure) until then.	
Deferred charge on refunding	19,669
Pension contributions	41,399
Pension investment losses	29,372
OPEB contributions	246
OPEB difference in experience	2,231
Some liabilities, including bonds payable and deferred charges, are not reported as	
liabilities in the governmental funds.	
Accrued interest	(8,597)
Compensated absences	(32,073)
Net pension liability	(68,092)
OPEB liability	(26,345)
Non-current liabilities due in one year	(350,000)
Non-current liabilities due in more than one year	(2,725,000)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 15,364,029

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

	General		Street ntenance	Capital Projects	Grants	
Revenues		General	 itenance	 Trojects		Giants
Property tax	\$	1,312,426	\$ _	\$ _	\$	_
Sales tax	·	1,123,261	279,411	-	•	-
Franchise and local taxes		268,612	-	-		-
Public works revenue		1,696	-	-		-
Grant revenue		11,444	-	102,384		961,104
License and permits		163,157	-	-		-
Fines and forfeitures		79,120	-	-		-
Investment income		157,387	-	5,210		-
Other revenue		65,157	-	-		-
Total Revenues		3,182,260	279,411	107,594		961,104
Expenditures						
Current:						
General government		722,529	-	-		-
Public safety		1,199,659	-	-		796,231
Public works		589,100	395,800	-		-
Culture and recreation		304,709	-	-		130,102
Capital outlay		138,736	-	102,384		799,920
Debt Service:						
Principal		-	-	-		-
Interest and fiscal charges		-	-	-		-
Total Expenditures		2,954,733	395,800	102,384		1,726,253
Excess of Revenues						
Over (Under) Expenditures		227,527	(116,389)	5,210		(765,149)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers in		-	-	-		-
Transfers (out)		(45,000)	-	-		-
Bond issuance		-	-	1,000,000		-
Total Other Financing Sources		(45,000)	-	1,000,000		-
Net Change in Fund Balances		182,527	(116,389)	1,005,210		(765,149)
Beginning fund balances		2,213,050	48,685	925		851,043
Ending Fund Balances	\$	2,395,577	\$ (67,704)	\$ 1,006,135	\$	85,894

Nonmajor	Total				
Governmental	Governmental				
Funds	Funds				
\$ 399,632	\$ 1,712,058				
-	1,402,672				
-	268,612				
-	1,696				
-	1,074,932				
-	163,157				
8,862	87,982				
-	162,597				
6,776	71,933				
415,270	4,945,639				
59,250	781,779				
, -	1,995,890				
-	984,900				
-	434,811				
-	1,041,040				
250,000	250 000				
350,000	350,000				
40,201	40,201				
449,451	5,628,621				
(34,181)	(682,982)				
45,000	45,000				
-	(45,000)				
	1,000,000				
45,000	1,000,000				
10,819	317,018				
30,635	3,144,338				
\$ 41,454	\$ 3,461,356				

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

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

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds \$	317,018
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the	
statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated	
useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.	
Capital outlay	2,438,567
Developer contributions	329,098
Depreciation expense	(742,234)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial	
resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	
Property taxes	6,891
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current	
financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	
Compensated absences	(8,738)
Accrued interest	(5,246)

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

Bond issuance	(1,000,000)
Amortization of deferred charge for refunding	(6,553)
Principal payments	350,000
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 1,687,150

11,446

(3,099)

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Pension expense

OPEB expense

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2023

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The City is a home rule city in Bell County, Texas which operates under a council-manager form of government and provides services, such as public safety (police and fire), highways and streets, public improvements, planning and zoning, judicial, general administrative and other services.

The City is an independent political subdivision of the State of Texas governed by an elected council and a mayor and is considered a primary government. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these basic financial statements have been prepared based on considerations regarding the potential for inclusion of other entities, organizations, or functions as part of the City's financial reporting entity. No entities have been included in the City's reporting entity. Additionally, as the City is considered a primary government for financial reporting purposes, its activities are not considered a part of any other governmental or other type of reporting entity.

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

Discretely Presented Component Unit

Nolanville Economic Development Corporation

The Nolanville Economic Development Corporation ("EDC"), is a separate organization that is considered a component unit of the primary government. It has a separate board of directors and does not meet any of the criteria for blending and therefore is discretely presented. The EDC's financial statements are presented on the full accrual basis of accounting. Copies of the EDC's financial statements may be obtained by contacting the finance department of the City. The EDC was created by the City to enhance the economic development of the Nolanville community.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

As discussed earlier, the government has one discretely presented component unit and is shown in separate columns in the government-wide financial statements.

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

Governmental Funds

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

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund

The general fund is used to account for all financial transactions not properly includable in other funds. The principal sources of revenues include local property taxes, sales and franchise taxes, licenses and permits, and fines and forfeitures. Expenditures include general government, public safety, public works, and culture and recreation.

Street Maintenance Fund

The street maintenance fund is used to account for the costs related to public works projects and repairs. The primary source of revenue for street maintenance is local sales taxes.

Capital Projects Fund

The City's capital projects fund accounts for the acquisition and construction of the government's major capital facilities.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

Grants Fund

The City utilizes the grants fund to track funds received and expended for grant activities.

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

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

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide statements of net position and statements of activities are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus, accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operations of these activities are included on the balance sheet.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds and component units are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing resources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

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

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

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

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

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

1. Deposits and Investments

The City's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

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

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

2. Fair Value

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

3. Receivables and Interfund Transactions

Transactions between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the year are referred to as either "interfund receivables/payables" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds" in the fund financial statements. If the transactions are between the primary government and its component unit, these receivables and payables are classified as "due to/from component unit/primary government."

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

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

4. Property Taxes

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

5. Inventories and Prepaid Items

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

6. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g., city hall building, community center, park infrastructure, and similar items) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government, as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$2,500 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

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

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

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

	Estimated
Asset Description	Useful Life
Buildings and improvements	15 to 50 years
Machinery and equipment	7 to 10 years
Furniture and fixtures	7 to 10 years
Infrastructure	10 to 50 years

7. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

accounting, that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable revenue*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from one source: property taxes. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

8. Net Position Flow Assumption

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

9. Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

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

10. Fund Balance Policies

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

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

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The governing body (council) has by resolution authorized the finance director to assign

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

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

11. Compensated Absences

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

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

12. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities statement of net position. The long-term debt consists primarily of bonds payable.

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

13. Estimates

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

14. Pensions

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

15. Other Postemployment Benefits ("OPEB")

The City has implemented GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. This statement applies to the individual employers (TMRS cities) in the TMRS Supplemental Death Benefits (SDB) plan, with retiree coverage. The TMRS SDBF covers both active and retiree benefits with no segregation of assets, and therefore doesn't meet the definition of a trust under GASB No. 75 (i.e., no assets are accumulated for OPEB) as such the SDBF is considered to be an unfunded OPEB plan. For purposes of reporting under GASB 75, the retiree portion of the SDBF is not considered a cost sharing plan and is instead considered a single employer, defined benefit OPEB plan. The death benefit for active employees provides a lump-sum payment approximately equal to the employee's annual salary, calculated based on the employee's actual earnings on which TMRS deposits are made, for the 12-month period preceding the month of death. The death benefit amount for retirees is \$7,500. GASB No. 75 requires the liability of employers and nonemployer contributing entities to employees for defined benefit OPEB (net OPEB liability) to be measured as the portion of the present value of projected benefit payments to be provided to current active and inactive employees that is attributed to those employees' past periods of service (total OPEB liability), less the amount of the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

II. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

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

III. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for the general fund and major special revenue fund. The original budget is adopted by the City Council prior to the beginning of the year. The legal level of control as defined by the City Charter is the function level. No funds can be transferred or added to a budgeted item without Council approval. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

A. Expenditures in Excess of Appropriations

For the year ended, expenditures exceeded budget appropriations at the legal level of control as follows:

General Fund:

Transfers (out) \$ 45,000

Grant Fund:

Capital outlay \$ 4,465

IV. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

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

			Average Maturity
Investment Type	Car	rying Value	(Years)
External investment pool (TexPool)	\$	2,973,851	0.13

Interest rate risk In accordance with its investment policy, the City manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average of maturity to less than 90 days for investment pools and no more than two years for certificates of deposits and money market funds; structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations; monitoring credit ratings of portfolio position to assure compliance with rating requirements imposed by the Public Funds Investment Act; and invest operating funds primarily in short-term securities or similar government investment pools.

Credit risk The City's investment policy limits investments to obligations of the United States, State of Texas, or their agencies and instrumentalities with an investment quality rating of not less than "A" or its equivalent, by a nationally recognized investment rating firm. Other obligations must be unconditionally guaranteed (either express or implied) by the full faith and credit of the United States Government or the issuing U.S. agency and investment pools with an investment quality not less than AAA or AAA-m, or equivalent, by at least one nationally recognized rating service.

Custodial credit risk – deposits In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. State statutes require that all deposits in financial institutions be insured or fully collateralized by U.S. government obligations or its agencies and instrumentalities or direct obligations of Texas or its agencies and instrumentalities that have a market value of not less than the principal amount of the

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

deposits. As of September 30, 2023, the market values of pledged securities and FDIC exceeded bank balances.

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

TexPool

TexPool was established as a trust company with the Treasurer of the State of Texas as trustee, segregated from all other trustees, investments, and activities of the trust company. The State Comptroller of Public Accounts exercises oversight responsibility over TexPool. Oversight includes the ability to significantly influence operations, designation of management, and accountability for fiscal matters. Additionally, the State Comptroller has established an advisory board composed of both participants in TexPool and other persons who do not have a business relationship with TexPool. The advisory board members review the investment policy and management fee structure. Finally, Standard & Poor's rate TexPool AAAm. As a requirement to maintain the rating, weekly portfolio information must be submitted to Standard & Poor's, as well as to the office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts for review. There were no limitations or restrictions on withdrawals.

B. Receivables

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

			Nonmajor					
				Street Governemtnal				
		General	Ma	Maintenance Funds		Funds		Total
Property taxes	\$	28,177	\$	-	\$	9,150	\$	37,327
Sales tax		182,048		45,512		-		227,560
Franchise and local taxes		16,854		-		-		16,854
Accounts		807,628		_		_		807,628
Total	\$	1,034,707	\$	45,512	\$	9,150	\$	1,089,369

The component unit accounts receivable as of September 30, 2023 of \$45,512 was related to sales tax.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

C. Capital Assets

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

	Beginning		Decreases/	Ending		
	Balances	Increases	Reclassifications	Balances		
Capital assets, not being depreciated:						
Land	\$ 59,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 59,500		
Construction in progress	359,356	2,075,298	(40,974)	2,393,680		
Total capital assets not being depreciated	418,856	2,075,298	(40,974)	2,453,180		
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Buildings and improvements	1,680,082	-	40,974	1,721,056		
Vehicles and equipment	2,304,156	109,870	-	2,414,026		
Furniture and fixtures	57,663	-	-	57,663		
Street improvements	10,299,663	329,098	-	10,628,761		
Parks and improvements	3,377,372	253,399		3,630,771		
Total capital assets being depreciated	17,718,936	692,367	40,974	18,452,277		
Less accumulated depreciation						
Buildings and improvements	(529,559	(45,904)	-	(575,463)		
Vehicles and equipment	(1,515,233	(205,570)	-	(1,720,803)		
Furniture and fixtures	(33,778	(2,628)	-	(36,406)		
Street improvements	(2,908,470	(272,295)	-	(3,180,765)		
Parks and improvements	(143,823	(215,837)	-	(359,660)		
Total accumulated depreciation	(5,130,863	(742,234)		(5,873,097)		
Net capital assets being depreciated	12,588,073	(49,867)	40,974	12,579,180		
Total Capital Assets	\$ 13,006,929	\$ 2,025,431	\$ -	\$ 15,032,360		

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

	_	,
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense	\$	742,234
Culture and recreation		62,016
Public works		502,854
Public safety		149,886
General government	\$	27,478

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

A summary of changes in component unit capital assets for the year end was as follows:

	В	eginning			Decreases/]	Ending
	В	Balances Increases		Reclassifications		Balances		
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					•			
Land	\$	44,701	\$	49,990	\$	-	\$	94,691
Total capital assets not being depreciated		44,701		49,990		-		94,691
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Buildings and improvements		239,020		26,050		-		265,070
Machinery and equipment		13,925		-		-		13,925
Total capital assets being depreciated		252,945		26,050		-		278,995
Less accumulated depreciation								
Buildings and improvements		(7,191)		(9,183)		-		(16,374)
Machinery and equipment		(12,340)		(464)		-		(12,804)
Total accumulated depreciation		(19,531)		(9,647)		-		(29,178)
Net capital assets being depreciated		233,414		16,403		-		249,817
Total Capital Assets	\$	278,115	\$	66,393	\$	-	\$	344,508

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

D. Long-term Debt

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

	I	Beginning Balance	1	Additions	R	eductions	Ending Balance	D	amounts ue within One Year
Governmental Activities:								•	
Bonds, notes and other payables:									
General Obligation Refunding Bonds	\$	960,000	\$	-	\$	(185,000)	\$ 775,000	\$	185,000
Certificates of Obligation		1,315,000		-		(90,000)	1,225,000		90,000
Notes payable		-		1,000,000		-	1,000,000		-
Tax Notes		150,000		-		(75,000)	75,000		75,000
Total Governmental Activities	\$	2,425,000	\$	1,000,000	\$	(350,000)	\$ 3,075,000	\$	350,000
Long-term liabilities due in more tha	n one	year					\$ 2,725,000		

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

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

Description	Interest Rate	Orig	inal Balance	Year	end Balance
Governmental Activities:			_		_
General Obligation Bonds:					
2016 General obligation refunding bonds	1.73%	\$	1,945,000	\$	775,000
Certificates of Obligation:					
2020 Certificates of obligation	1.68%		1,500,000		1,225,000
Tax Notes:					
2017 Tax Note	2.07%		500,000		75,000
Note Payables:					
2023 State Infrastructure Bank Loan	3.56%		1,000,000		1,000,000
Total Gover	\$	4,945,000	\$	3,075,000	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

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

General Obligation Bonds:

Year ending	 G.O. Refunding Bonds				
September 30,	 Principal		Interest		
2024	\$ 185,000	\$	13,408		
2025	190,000		10,207		
2026	200,000		6,920		
2027	200,000		3,460		
Total	\$ 775,000	\$	33,995		

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

Tax Notes:

Year ending		Tax Notes					
September 30,	P	rincipal	Iı	nterest			
2024	\$	75,000	\$	776			
Total	\$	75,000	\$	776			

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

Certificates of Obligation and Revenue Bonds:

Year ending	Certificates of Obligation						
September 30,	Principal			Interest			
2024	\$	90,000	\$	19,848			
2025		95,000		18,291			
2026		95,000		16,694			
2027		100,000		15,053			
2028		100,000		13,372			
2029		100,000		11,689			
2030		105,000		9,965			
2031		105,000		8,199			
2032		105,000		6,433			
2033		110,000		4,625			
2034		110,000		2,775			
2035		110,000		925			
Total	\$	1,225,000	\$	127,869			

Notes Payable:

Year ending	2023 Notes Payable					
September 30,		Principal		Interest		
2024	\$	-	\$	18,492		
2025		54,370		40,800		
2026		56,588		38,582		
2027		58,897		36,273		
2028		61,300		33,870		
2029		63,801		31,369		
2030		66,404		28,766		
2031		69,113		26,057		
2032		71,933		23,237		
2033		74,868		20,302		
2034		77,922		17,247		
2035		81,102		14,068		
2036		84,411		10,759		
2037		87,854		7,315		
2038		91,439		3,731		
Total	\$	1,000,000	\$	350,867		

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

During the year, the City entered into a SIB loan agreement in the amount of \$1,000,000. The loan bears an interest rate of 4.08% with principal payments being paid annually until March 1, 2038.

E. Deferred Charge on Refunding

Deferred charges resulting from the issuance of the 2016 general obligation refunding bonds have been recorded as a deferred outflow of resources and are being amortized to interest expense over the terms of the respective refunded debts. The current year balance for governmental totaled \$19,669. Current year amortization expense for governmental activities totaled \$6,553.

F. Other Long-term Liabilities

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

									mounts
]	Beginning					Ending	Dτ	ıe Within
		Balance	A	dditions	Rec	luctions	Balance	O	ne Year
Governmental Activities:									
Compensated Absences	\$	23,335	\$	9,135	\$	(397)	\$ 32,073	\$	28,866
Total Governmental Activities	\$	23,335	\$	9,135	\$	(397)	\$ 32,073	\$	28,866
Long-term Liabilities Due in More than One Year						\$ 3,207			

G. Interfund Transactions

The composition of interfund balances as of yearend is as follows:

Payable								
Funds	General		Grants		Nonmajor Govt.		Total	
General	\$	-	\$	134,797	\$	34,081	\$	168,878
Street Maintenance		15,829		23,236		8,409		47,474
Nonmajor govt.		593		-		-		593
	\$	16,422	\$	158,033	\$	42,490	\$	216,945
	Ф	10,422	Ф	136,033	Þ	42,490	Ф	210,94

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

As of September 30, 2023, the EDC had a payable balance of \$38,087 due to the primary government.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

H. Fund Equity

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

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

	Restricted		(Committed
Debt service	\$ 23,210		\$	-
Municipal court security and technology	6,132	*		-
Capital projects	1,006,135			-
Special revenue - grants	85,894			-
Special revenue - crossing guard	-			12,915
	\$ 1,121,371		\$	12,915

^{*} Restricted by enabling legislation

V. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Risk Management

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

B. Contingent Liabilities

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

Liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. Claim liabilities are calculated considering the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends, including frequency and amount of payouts, and other economic and social factors.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

C. Arbitrage

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

D. Pension Plans

1. Plan Description

The City of Nolanville, Texas participates as one of 919 plans in the nontraditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined benefit pension plan administered by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS). TMRS is an agency created by the State of Texas and administered in accordance with the TMRS Act, Subtitle G, Title 8, Texas Government Code (the TMRS Act) as an agent multiple-employer retirement system for municipal employees in the State of Texas. The TMRS Act places the general administration and management of the System with a six-member Board of Trustees. Although the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Board, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State of Texas. TMRS's defined benefit pension plan is a tax-qualified plan under Section 401 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code. TMRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that can be obtained at www.tmrs.com.

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

2. Benefits Provided

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

At retirement, the benefit is calculated as if the sum of the employee's contributions, with interest, and the city-financed monetary credits with interest were used to purchase an annuity. Members may choose to receive their retirement benefit in one of seven payments options. Members may also choose to receive a portion of their benefit as a Partial Lump

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

Sum Distribution in an amount equal to 12, 24, or 36 monthly payments, which cannot exceed 75% of the member's deposits and interest.

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

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

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	3
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	25
Active employees	19
Total	47

3. Contributions

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

Employees for the City of Nolanville were required to contribute 5% of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City of Nolanville were 4.92% and 1.87% in calendar years 2023 and 2022, respectively. The City's contributions to TMRS for the year ended September 30, 2023, were \$55,269, and were equal to the required contributions.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

4. Net Pension Liability

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

Actuarial assumptions:

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

Inflation 2.5% per year

Overall payroll growth 2.75% per year, 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 16 mortality rate is applied, for males and females respectively, to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements subject to the floor.

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

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

percentage and by adding expected inflation. In determining their best estimate of a recommended investment return assumption under the various alternative asset allocation portfolios, GRS focused on the area between (1) arithmetic mean (aggressive) without an adjustment for time (conservative) and (2) the geometric mean (conservative) with an adjustment for time (aggressive).

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Global Public Equity	35.0%	7.7%
Core Fixed Income	6.0%	4.9%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.0%	8.7%
Other Public/Private Markets	12.0%	8.1%
Real Estate	12.0%	5.8%
Hedge Funds	5.0%	6.9%
Private Equity	10.0%	11.8%
Total	100.0%	

Discount Rate:

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

Changes in the Net Pension Liability:

		Total Pension		Plan Fiduciary		Net Pension
D-1	ф.	Liability (a)	ф.	Net Position (b)	ф.	Liability (a) – (b)
Balance at 12/31/21	\$	445,742	\$	409,874	\$	35,868
Changes for the year:						
Service Cost		96,138		-		96,138
Interest (on the Total Pension Liab.)		33,204		-		33,204
Change in benefit terms		-		-		-
Difference between expected and						
actual experience		(24,386)		-		(24,386)
Contributions – employer		-		51,402		(51,402)
Contributions – employee		-		51,301		(51,301)
Net investment income (loss)		-		(30,021)		30,021
Benefit payments, including						
refunds of emp. contributions		(3,797)		(3,797)		-
Administrative expense		-		(259)		259
Other changes		-		309		(309)
Net changes		101,159		68,935		32,224
Balance at 12/31/22	\$	546,901	\$	478,809	\$	68,092

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate:

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

1% Decrease		Current Single Rate			1% Increase		
5.75%		Assumption 6.75%			7.75%		
\$	163,420	\$	68,092	\$	(8,381)		

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

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

5. Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

Pension expense for the year ended September 30, 2023 was \$44,452.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

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

	Deferred		Deferred		
	Outflows of	Resources	(Inflows)	of Resources	
Difference between projected and					
investment earnings	\$	29,372	\$	-	
Changes in actuarial assumptions		-		(12)	
Differences between expected and actual					
economic experience		-		(40,316)	
Contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date		41,399		_	
Total	\$	70,771	\$	(40,328)	
economic experience Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$		\$		

The City reported \$41,399 as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date that will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ending September 30, 2024.

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

Year ended December 31:	
2023	\$ (7,411)
2024	(4,389)
2025	(3,395)
2026	5,873
2027	(1,634)
Thereafter	 -
	\$ (10,956)

Other Postemployment Benefits

The City also participates in the cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit group-term life insurance plan operated by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) known as the Supplemental Death Benefits Fund (SDBF). The City elected, by ordinance, to provide group-term life insurance coverage to both current and retired employees. The City may terminate coverage under and discontinue participation in the SDBF by adopting an ordinance before November 1 of any year to be effective the following January 1.

The death benefit for active employees provides a lump-sum payment approximately equal to the employee's annual salary (calculated based on the employee's actual earnings, for the

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

12-month period preceding the month of death); retired employees are insured for \$7,500; this coverage is an "other postemployment benefit," or OPEB.

The City contributes to the SDBF at a contractually required rate as determined by an annual actuarial valuation. The rate is equal to the cost of providing one-year term life insurance. The funding policy for the SDBF program is to assure that adequate resources are available to meet all death benefit payments for the upcoming year; the intent is not to pre-fund retiree term life insurance during employees' entire careers.

Employees covered by benefit terms

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

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	3
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	7
Active employees	19
Total	29

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

	Annual	Actual	
	Required	Contribution	Percentage of
Plan/	Contribution	Made	ARC
Calendar Year	(Rate)	(Rate)	Contributed
2021	0.03%	0.03%	100.0%
2022	0.02%	0.02%	100.0%
2023	0.03%	0.03%	100.0%

The City's contributions to the TMRS SDBF for the years ended 2023, 2022, and 2021 were \$306, \$228, and \$219, respectively, which equaled the required contributions each year.

Total OPEB Liability

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

Actuarial assumptions:

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

Inflation 2.5% per year

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

Discount rate 4.05% Retirees' share of benefit-related costs \$0

Administrative expenses All administrative expenses are paid through the

Pension Trust and accounted for under reporting

requirements under GASB Statement No. 68

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

Discount Rate:

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

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

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

19	% Decrease	Cur	rent Single Rate	1% Increase			
	(3.05%)	Ass	umption 4.05%	(5.05%)			
\$ 34,083		\$	26,345	\$	20,772		

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability:

	Total OPEB				
	Liability				
Balance at 12/31/21	\$	44,788			
Changes for the year:					
Service Cost		3,283			
Interest		852			
Difference between expected and					
actual experience		(828)			
Changes of assumptions		(21,545)			
Benefit payments		(205)			
Net changes		(18,443)			
Balance at 12/31/22	\$	26,345			

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

For the year ended September 30, 2023, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$3,403.

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

	ed Outflows Resources	red (Inflows) Resources
Difference between expected and		
actual experience	\$ 2,231	\$ -
Changes in assumptions	-	(9,493)
Contributions subsequent to		
measurement date	246	-
Total	\$ 2,477	\$ (9,493)

The City reported \$246 as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date that will be recognized as a reduction of the OPEB liability for the year ending September 30, 2024.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023

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

Year ended December 31:	
2023	\$ (732)
2024	(732)
2025	(732)
2026	(902)
2027	(772)
Thereafter	 (3,392)
	\$ (7,262)

E. Restatement

Due to a correction to capital assets and deferred outflows of resources for pension contributions, the City restated its beginning net position within governmental activities. The restatement to beginning net position is as follows:

	Governmental				
		Activities			
Prior year ending net position, as reported	\$	13,613,164			
Correction to pension contributions		23,293			
Capital asset addition		40,422			
Restated beginning net position	\$ 13,676,879				

F. Subsequent Events

In June 2024 the City's council members approved the acquisition of the local fire department for \$475,572. There were no other material subsequent events through December 5, 2024, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEM	ENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND (Page 1 of 2)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

	Original					Fir	riance with nal Budget Positive		
	Budget		nal Budget		Actual	(1	(Negative)		
Revenues									
Property tax	\$ 1,282,633	\$	1,311,843	\$	1,312,426	\$	583		
Sales tax	951,054		1,251,054		1,123,261		(127,793)		
Franchise and local taxes	222,500		222,500		268,612		46,112		
Public works revenue	1,250		1,250		1,696		446		
Insurance recoveries	-		-		11,444		11,444		
License and permits	106,630		188,630		163,157		(25,473)		
Fines and forfeitures	173,000		173,000		79,120		(93,880)		
Investment income	12,000		308,835		157,387		(151,448)		
Other revenue	20,700		41,700		65,157		23,457		
Total Revenues	2,769,767		3,498,812	3,182,260			(316,552)		
Expenditures									
Current:									
General government:									
Administration	694,919	735,670		722,529			13,141		
Public safety:									
Police	1,009,825		959,825		791,401		168,424		
Emergency services	105,000		445,000		328,856		116,144		
Municipal court	81,987		81,987		79,402		2,585		
Public works:									
Public works	602,374		602,374		589,100		13,274		
Culture and recreation:									
Community center	99,827		129,451		128,782		669		
Parks and recreation	176,768		176,768		175,927		841		
Capital outlay	-		173,835		138,736		35,099		
Total Expenditures	2,770,700		3,304,910		2,954,733		350,177		
Revenues Over (Under)				_			_		
Expenditures	 (933)	193,902		227,527			33,625		

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND (Page 2 of 2)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

								iance with al Budget
	O	riginal]	Positive
	В	udget	Fin	al Budget	Actual		(Negative)	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers (out)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(45,000)	\$	(45,000) *
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		-		_		(45,000)		(45,000)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(933)	\$	193,902		182,527	\$	(11,375)
Beginning fund balance						2,213,050		
Ending Fund Balance					\$	2,395,577		

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

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

^{* 2.} Expenditures exceeded appropriations at the legal level of control.

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

					riance with nal Budget		
	C	riginal &		Positive			
	Fi	nal Budget	Actual	(Negative)			
Revenues							
Grant revenue	\$	1,708,822	\$ 961,104	\$	(747,718)		
Total Revenues		1,708,822	961,104		(747,718)		
Expenditures							
Capital outlay		795,455	799,920		(4,465) *		
Public safety		1,000,000	796,231		203,769		
Culture and recreation		150,000	130,102		19,898		
Total Expenditures		1,945,455	1,726,253		219,202		
Net Change in Fund Balances	\$	(236,633)	(765,149)	\$	(528,516)		
Beginning fund balances			851,043				
Ending Fund Balances			\$ 85,894				

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

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

^{* 2.} Expenditures exceeded appropriations at the legal level of control.

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

							riance with nal Budget
	(Original	Final				Positive
		Budget	 Budget	Actual		(Negative)	
Revenues		_	_				
Sales tax	\$	240,000	\$ 240,000	\$	279,411	\$	39,411
Total Revenues		240,000	240,000		279,411		39,411
Expenditures							
Public works		240,000	425,000		395,800		29,200
Total Expenditures		-	425,000		395,800		29,200
Revenues Over (Under)							
Expenditures		240,000	(185,000)		(116,389)		68,611
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers in		-	 185,000		_		(185,000)
tal Other Financing Sources (Uses)			 185,000				(185,000)
Net Change in Fund Balances	\$	240,000	\$ <u>-</u>		(116,389)	\$	(116,389)
Beginning fund balances					48,685		
Ending Fund Balances				\$	(67,704)		

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

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

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS Years Ended:

1	1	12/31/2022	12	2/31/2021	12	2/31/2020	12	2/31/2019
Total pension liability								
Service cost	\$	96,138	\$	86,704	\$	56,265	\$	46,265
Interest (on the Total Pension Liability)		33,204		28,366		21,312		17,036
Changes in benefit terms		-		31,716		-		-
Differences between expected and								
actual experience		(24,386)		(32,077)		(4,168)		3,237
Changes of assumptions		-		-		-		(54)
Benefit payments, including refunds of								
participant contributions		(3,797)		(28,276)		(3,397)		(12,888)
Net change in total pension liability		101,159		86,433		70,012		53,596
Total pension liability - beginning		445,742		359,309		289,297		235,701
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$	546,901	\$	445,742	\$	359,309	\$	289,297
Plan fiduciary net position								
Contributions - employer	\$	51,402	\$	17,913	\$	18,322	\$	16,035
Contributions - members		51,301		46,168		43,215		34,578
Net investment income (loss)		(30,021)		43,302		19,377		29,097
Benefit payments, including refunds of								
participant contributions		(3,797)		(28,276)		(3,397)		(12,888)
Administrative expenses		(259)		(200)		(125)		(162)
Other		309		3		(5)		(4)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		68,935		78,910		77,387		66,656
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		409,874		330,964		253,577		186,921
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	478,809	\$	409,874	\$	330,964	\$	253,577
Fund's net pension liability - ending								
(a) - (b)	\$	68,092	\$	35,868	\$	28,345	\$	35,720
Plan fiduciary net position as a								
percentage of the total pension liability		87.55%		91.95%		92.11%		87.65%
Covered payroll	\$	1,026,014	\$	923,368	\$	864,293	\$	691,557
• •	Ψ	1,020,014	Ψ	720,000	Ψ	004,270	Ψ	071,007
Fund's net pension liability as a		((40 /		0.000/		2 200/		E 450/
percentage of covered payroll		6.64%		3.88%		3.28%		5.17%

Notes to schedule:

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

12	12/31/2018		12/31/2017		2/31/2016	12	2/31/2015	12/31/2014		
\$	41,572	\$	34,407	\$	32,551	\$	29,816	\$	25,471	
	14,405		12,107		9,592		7,456		5,770	
	-		-		-		-		-	
	(8,211)		(5,941)		2,346		(3,724)		(3,823)	
	-		-		-		5,929		-	
	(9,381)		(10,838)		(5,477)		(5,030)		(5,985)	
	38,385		29,735		39,012		34,447		21,433	
-	197,316	-	167,581		128,569		94,122		72,689	
\$	235,701	\$	197,316	\$	167,581	\$	128,569	\$	94,122	
\$	14,166	\$	11,296	\$	9,340	\$	7,326	\$	4,398	
Ψ	30,931	4	25,909	Ψ	24,735	Ψ	23,330	Ψ	21,349	
	(4,699)		15,853		5,427		80		1,875	
	(9,381)		(10,838)		(5,477)		(5,030)		(5,985)	
	(90)		(82)		(61)		(49)		(19)	
	(5)		(4)		(3)		(2)		(2)	
	30,922		42,134		33,961		25,655		21,616	
	155,999		113,865		79,904		54,249		32,633	
\$	186,921	\$	155,999	\$	113,865	\$	79,904	\$	54,249	
\$	48,780	\$	41,317	\$	53,716	\$	48,665	\$	39,873	
	79.30%		79.06%		67.95%		62.15%		57.64%	
\$	618,629	\$	518,178	\$	494,696	\$	466,601	\$	426,976	
	7.89%		7.97%		10.86%		10.43%		9.34%	

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN Years Ended:

	1	9/30/2023	9/30/2022		9/30/2021		9/30/2020		-	
Actuarially determined employer	\$	55,269	\$	18,954	\$	17,847	\$	17,329	\$	
Contributions in relation to the										
actuarially determined contribution	\$	55,269	\$	18,954	\$	17,847	\$	17,329	\$	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	
Annual covered payroll	\$	1,117,907	\$	1,003,267	\$	896,842	\$	800,011	\$	
Employer contributions as a percentage										
of covered payroll		4.94%		1.89%		1.99%		2.17%		

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

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN

Valuation Date:

Notes Actuarially determined contribution rates are

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

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Amortization Method Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed

Remaining Amortization Period 21 years

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

Inflation 2.5%

Salary Increases 3.0% to 11.5% including inflation

Investment Rate of Return 6.75%

Retirement Age

Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the City's plan of benefits. Last updated for the 2019 valuation pursuant to an experience

study of the period 2014 - 2018.

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

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

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

projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP.

Other Information:

Notes There were no benefit changes during the year.

9/30/2019	 9/30/2018	9/30/2017	9/30/2016	9/30/2015
15,275	\$ 13,519	\$ 8,374	\$ 9,049	\$ 6,403
15,275	\$ 13,519	\$ 8,374	\$ 9,049	\$ 6,403
-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
660,442	\$ 596,794	\$ 508,296	\$ 500,850	\$ 445,319
2.31%	2.27%	1.65%	1.81%	1.44%

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

Years Ended:

	1	12/31/2022	1	12/31/2021		12/31/2020		2/31/2019
Total OPEB liability	-							
Service cost	\$	3,283	\$	2,678	\$	2,074	\$	2,075
Interest		852		768		733		683
Changes of assumptions		(21,545)		2,017		6,954		6,037
Difference in expected and actual								
experience		(828)		2,392		1,861		(453)
Benefit payments, including refunds								
of participant contributions		(205)		(277)		(86)		(69)
Net changes		(18,443)		7,578		11,536		8,273
Total OPEB liability - beginning		44,788		37,210		25,674		17,401
Total OPEB liability - ending	2 \$	26,345	\$	44,788	\$	37,210	\$	25,674
Covered payroll	\$	1,026,014	\$	923,368	\$	864,293	\$	691,557
Total OPEB Liability as a percentage of								
covered payroll		2.57%		4.85%		4.31%		3.71%

Notes to schedule:

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

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

12	2/31/2018	1	2/31/2017
\$	2,227	\$	1,710
	567		493
	(1,837)		1,700
	444		-
	(62)		(52)
	1,339		3,851
	16,062		12,211
\$	17,401	\$	16,062
		-	
\$	618,629	\$	518,178
	2.81%		3.10%

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COMBINING STATEMENTS AND INDIVIDUAL FUND SCHEDULES

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NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Special revenue funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted or committed to expenditures for specific purposes.

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

September 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Funds							
	Court		(Court	Crossing Guard		P	ublic
	S	ecurity	Technology				Safety	
<u>Assets</u>								
Receivables, net	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Due from other funds	-	4,844		1,288		13,151		_
Total Assets	\$	4,844	\$	1,288	\$	13,151	\$	-
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Accounts payable	\$	-	\$	-	\$	236	\$	210
Due to other funds		-		-		-		593
Total Liabilities		_		_		236		803
Deferred Inflows of Resources								
Unavailable revenue - property taxes		-		-		-		_
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		_						_
Fund Balances								
Restricted for:								
Court security and technology		4,844		1,288		-		-
Debt service		-		-		-		-
Law enforcement		-		-		-		-
Committed for:								
Special revenues		-		-		12,915		-
Unassigned		-		-		-		(803)
Total Fund Balances		4,844		1,288		12,915		(803)
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	4,844	\$	1,288	\$	13,151	\$	-

Debt Service	Total
\$ 9,150	\$ 9,150
23,207	42,490
\$ 32,357	\$ 51,640
\$ -	\$ 446
-	593
=	1,039
9,147	9,147
9,147	 9,147
-	6,132
23,210	23,210
-	-
-	12,915
	(803)
23,210	41,454
\$ 32,357	\$ 51,640

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Funds						
	Court	Court	Crossing	Public			
	Security	Technology	Guard	Safety			
Revenues							
Property tax	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			
Fines and forfeitures	4,712	4,150	-	-			
Other revenue			6,776				
Total Revenues	4,712	4,150	6,776				
Expenditures							
General government	-	3,769	1,302	45,803			
Debt service:							
Principal	-	-	-	-			
Interest	-	-	-	-			
Total Expenditures	-	3,769	1,302	45,803			
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	4,712	381	5,474	(45,803)			
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers in		·		45,000			
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)				45,000			
Net Change in Fund Balances	4,712	381	5,474	(803)			
Beginning fund balances	132	907	7,441	-			
Ending Fund Balances	\$ 4,844	\$ 1,288	\$ 12,915	\$ (803)			

Debt	
Service	Total
\$ 399,632	\$ 399,632
-	8,862
-	 6,776
399,632	415,270
8,376	59,250
350,000	350,000
40,201	40,201
398,577	 449,451
1,055	 (34,181)
	45,000
-	45,000
1,055	10,819
22,155	30,635
\$ 23,210	\$ 41,454