

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT JUNE 30, 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council City of Brownsboro, Texas

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Brownsboro, Texas as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. 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.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Brownsboro, Texas, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows and respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund

thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, on pages 3 through 8, the budgetary comparison information, on pages 41 through 42, and the Texas Municipal Retirement System schedules, on pages 38 through 40, 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 Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 22, 2022, on our consideration of the City of Brownsboro, Texas' 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 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 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 of Brownsboro, Texas' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

John, CAA, PLIC

David K. Godwin, CPA, PLLC

Tyler, Texas December 22, 2022

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the City of Brownsboro, 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 June 30, 2020. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal.

Financial Highlights

- As of the end of the current fiscal year, the assets of the City exceed its liabilities by \$2,717,200 (net position). Of this amount \$1,257,096 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balance of \$1,324,361. Of this amount \$781,233 (60%) is available for spending at the government's discretion.
- The total net position of \$2,717,200 is made up of \$1,338,138 in capital assets net of related debt and \$1,379,062 in other net position.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The financial statements are prepared using Governmental Accounting Statement No. 34 *Basic Financial Statements – and Management Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments.*

The City's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also includes other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

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

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two 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. However, other nonfinancial factors must also be considered.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus all of the current year's revenue and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City of Brownsboro that are principally supported by taxes and other governmental revenue (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 and streets and drainage. The business-type activities include water and sewer.

The fund financial statements are presented using fund designations. A fund is a group of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other local governments, used fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

Governmental funds. These 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 funds financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the City's near-term financing requirements.

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

The City maintains four individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, economic development fund, debt service fund, and capital projects fund which are considered to be major funds.

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

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

Adoption of GASB Statement No. 75

During the previous year, the city adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement, GASB 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension." This statement addresses the accounting and financial reporting for OPEB that is provided to the employees of state and local governmental employers. The City currently has one OPEB plan: Supplemental Death Benefits Plan under the Texas Municipal Retirement System (newly reported under GASB No.75.)

Additional information on OPEB can be found in the footnotes to this financial report. In addition to the footnotes, the City reported OPEB as well as Pension schedules as Required Supplemental Information.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. As of the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 2020, the City's assets exceeded liabilities by \$2,717,200. This represents a .91% increase from the total net position balance of \$2,692,705 at June 30, 2019.

The largest portion of the City's net position of \$1,338,138 reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, equipment, and infrastructure), less any related debt used to acquire these assets that is still outstanding. This amount is \$340,869 less than the amount at June 30, 2019. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

City of Brownsboro's Net Position

	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-ty	pe Activities	Total			
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019		
Current and other assets	\$1,430,891	\$2,323,712	\$ 413,788	\$ 409,157	\$1,844,679	\$2,732,869		
Capital assets	2,625,839	1,689,499	1,030,079	1,080,567	3,655,918	2,770,066		
Total assets	4,056,730	4,013,211	1,443,867	1,489,724	5,500,597	5,502,935		
Deferred outflows of resources	39,150	33,328	14,500	11,961	53,650	45,289		
Current liabilities	242,545	164,570	86,665	93,309	329,210	257,879		
Noncurrent liabilities	2,175,671	2,224,672	253,280	294,269	2,428,951	2,518,941		
Total liabilities	2,418,216	2,389,242	339,945	387,578	2,758,161	2,776,820		
Deferred inflows of resources	53,803	58,820	25,083	19,879	78,886	78,699		
Net investment in capital assets	518,059	848,440	820,079	830,567	1,338,138	1,679,007		
Restricted	121,966	61,621	-	-	121,966	61,621		
Unrestricted	983,836	688,416	273,260	263,661	1,257,096	952,077		
Total net position	\$1,623,861	\$1,598,477	\$1,093,339	\$1,094,228	\$2,717,200	\$2,692,705		

Governmental activities. Governmental activities increased the net position by \$25,384. Net position invested in capital assets, net of related debt decreased by \$330,381 during the year. Restricted net position increased by \$60,345 and unrestricted net position increased by \$295,420. The overall increase was mostly due to increases in revenues from the prior year and a reduction in spending.

Business-type activities. The City had a \$889 decrease in net position for its business-type activities during the year. This overall increase is primarily due to an increase in operating costs for the City's water & sewer operations.

City of Brownsboro's Changes in Net Position

· C	Government	al Activities		Business-ty	pe /	Activities	Total			
	2020	2019		2020		2019		2020		2019
Revenues:										
Charges for services	\$ 526,966	\$ 483,744	\$	392,093	\$	312,166	\$	919,059	\$	795,910
Capital grants and contributions	275,000	-		-		-		275,000		-
Sale of capital assets	-	-		-		-		-		-
General Revenue										
Property taxes	299,069	381,029		-		-		299,069		381,029
Franchise taxes	51,046	44,043		-		-		51,046		44,043
Sales and use taxes	279,325	235,795		-		-		279,325		235,795
Interest income	3,425	1,423		209		228		3,634		1,651
Total revenue	1,434,831	1,146,034		392,302		312,394		1,827,133		1,458,428
Expenses:										
General government	422,747	141,750		-		-		422,747		141,750
Public safety	498,046	489,295		-		-		498,046		489,295
Streets and drainage	370,109	129,665		-		-		370,109		129,665
Interest	71,225	68,996		6,420		10,559		77,645		79,555
Water and sewer operations	-	-		434,091		318,084		434,091		318,084
Total expenses	1,362,127	829,706	_	440,511		328,643	_	1,802,638		1,158,349
Transfers	(47,320)	(53,005)		47,320		53,005		-		-
Change in net position	25,384	263,323		(889)		36,756		24,495		300,079
Net position beginning of year (as originally stated)	1,598,477	1,345,663		1,094,228		1,061,024		2,692,705		2,406,687
Prior period adjustment		(10,509)		-		(3,552)		-		(14,061)
Net position - beginning of year as restated	1,598,477	1,335,154		1,094,228		1,057,472		2,692,705		2,392,626
Net position end of year	\$ 1,623,861	\$ 1,598,477	\$	1,093,339	\$	1,094,228	\$	2,717,200	\$	2,692,705

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the City of Brownsboro uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with financerelated legal requirements.

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

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported an ending fund balance of \$1,623,861 of which \$983,836 is unassigned and available for spending at the City's discretion. The remainder has been either committed for future vehicle replacement or restricted 1) to pay debt service 2) to pay for future construction or 3) as prepaid expenses or police operations.

Proprietary funds. The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements but in more detail. Unrestricted net position of the proprietary fund amounted to \$273,260, which is \$9,599 higher than the prior year.

See accompanying notes and accountants' compilation report

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Over the year, the City did not have any budget amendments for the General Fund. Revenues were \$388,202 over budget, and expenditures were over budget by \$233,461. After considering operating transfers, the City had a favorable variance of \$261,552 when comparing excess revenues over expenditures for the year which reflected effective management and a conscientious effort to maximize resources.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The City of Brownsboro's investment in capital assets for the governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2020, amounted to \$3,655,918 net of accumulated depreciation. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, machinery and equipment, water and sewer systems, and infrastructure. The total increase in the City's investment in capital assets for the current year was \$885,852.

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in the footnotes to this financial report.

City of Brownsboro's Capital Assets

	Governmental Activities			Busine Acti	51	Total				
	2020		2019	2020		2019		2020		2019
Land	\$ 36,690	\$	36,690	\$ 15,817	\$	15,817	\$	52,507	\$	52,507
Construction										
in progress	42,267		389,609	-		-		42,267		389,609
Buildings and improvements	102,564		108,082	-		-		102,564		108,082
Infrastructure	2,256,427		1,009,776	-		-		2,256,427		1,009,776
Machinery and equipment	187,891		145,342	23,692		5,969		211,583		151,311
Water and sewer system	 -		-	 990,570		1,058,781		990,570		1,058,781
Total	\$ 2,625,839	\$	1,689,499	\$ 1,030,079	\$	1,080,567	\$	3,655,918	\$	2,770,066

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in the footnotes to this financial report.

Long-term debt. During the current year, the City issued a new note payable totaling \$98,271. The proceeds of the note were used for the purchase of two new police vehicles. After principal payments of \$158,784 were made against debt during the year, the City had total debt and other long-term liabilities of \$2,613,586 at the end of the fiscal year.

City of Brownsboro's Outstanding Debt

	Governmental Activities			Busine Acti	* 1	Total				
	2020	2019		2020		2019		2020		2019
Certifications of obligation	\$ 1,887,000 \$	1,964,000	\$	210,000	\$	250,000	\$	2,097,000	\$	2,214,000
Net Pension Liability	200,886	206,767		78,941		81,431		279,827		288,198
Net OPEB Liability	11,640	8,397		4,339		2,838		15,979		11,235
Notes payable	220,780	164,292	_	-		-		220,780		164,292
Total	\$ 2,320,306 \$	2,343,456	\$	293,280	\$	334,269	\$	2,613,586	\$	2,677,725

Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in the footnotes to this financial report.

See accompanying notes and accountants' compilation report

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

Economic trends in the area mirror those of Tyler, Texas that is located in a U. S Census metropolitan economic region within commuting distance of most of the City's citizens. In the region, unemployment continues to be stable at about 4 percent. Economic growth is primarily achieved through the addition of new jobs in the Tyler/Smith County region.

The City strives to keep expenditures to a minimum. With controlled spending and use of reserves, the City should be able to absorb any unexpected inflationary price change such as fuel and power costs.

All of these factors were considered in preparing the City's budget for the 2021 fiscal year.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Brownsboro's finances for all of those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to: City of Brownsboro, P. O. Box 303, Brownsboro, TX 75756 or call 903-852-2401.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF BROWNSBORO, TEXAS STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

		PR	IMARY GOVERNMENT							
	GOVE	RNMENTAL	BUSI	NESS-TYPE						
	AC	TIVITIES	AC	CTIVITIES		TOTAL				
ASSETS										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	892,925	\$	348,366	\$	1,241,291				
Investments		168,199		-		168,199				
Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts)		97,399		585		97,984				
Internal balances		4,856		(4,856)		-				
Prepaid items		675		280		955				
Restricted Assets:										
Temporarily restricted										
Cash and cash equivalents		266,837		69,413		336,250				
Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation):										
Land		36,690		15,817		52,507				
Buildings and improvements		102,566		-		102,566				
Machinery and equipment		187,890		23,692		211,582				
Water system		-		897,027		897,027				
Sewer system		_		93,543		93,543				
Infrastructure		2,256,426		-		2,256,426				
Construction in Progress		42,267				42,267				
Construction in Progress		42,207				42,207				
Total Assets		4,056,730		1,443,867		5,500,597				
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES										
Deferred charge on TMRS pension		37,242		13,618		50,860				
Deferred charge on OPEB		1,908		882		2,790				
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		39,150		14,500		53,650				
LIABILITIES										
Accounts payable		97,910		2,010		99,920				
Accrued Interest		-		4,590		4,590				
Deposits and other refundable balances		-		47,390		47,390				
Non-current liabilities:				.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				
Due within one year		144,635		40,000		184,635				
Due in more than one year		2,175,671		253,280		2,428,951				
Due in more than one year		2,173,071		255,280		2,428,931				
Total Liabilities		2,418,216		347,270		2,765,486				
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES										
Deferred inflows on OPEB		2 602		1 228		4,830				
Deferred inflows on TMRS pension		3,602 50,201		1,228						
-				16,530		66,731 71,561				
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		53,803		17,758		/1,301				
NET POSITION										
Net investment in capital assets		518,059		820,079		1,338,138				
Restricted for:										
Debt service		99,918		-		99,918				
Police security and technology		22,048		-		22,048				
Unrestricted		983,836		273,260		1,257,096				
Total Net Position	\$	1,623,861	\$	1,093,339	\$	2,717,200				
				-						

CITY OF BROWNSBORO, TEXAS STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

			PROGRAM	JES	 CI	HANGES I	SE) REVENUE . N NET POSITIO GOVERNMEN	ON		
PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	EXPENSES		CAPITAL GRANTS CHARGES FOR AND O SERVICES CONTRIBUTIONS		RNMENTAL	BUSIN	VESS-TYPE		TOTAL	
Primary Government:										
Governmental activities:										
General government	\$ 422,74		108,087	\$	-	\$ (314,660)	\$	-	\$	(314,660)
Public safety	498,04		344,470		-	(153,576)		-		(153,576)
Streets and drainage	370,10		74,409		275,000	(20,700)		-		(20,700)
Interest	71,22	5	-		-	 (71,225)		-		(71,225)
Total governmental activities	1,362,12	7	526,966		275,000	 (560,161)				(560,161)
Business-type activities:										
Water and sewer	434,09	1	392,093		-	-		(41,998)		(41,998)
Interest	6,42		_		-	 -		(6,420)		(6,420)
Total business-type activities	440,51	1	392,093			 _		(48,418)		(48,418)
Total primary government	\$ 1,802,63	8\$	919,059	\$	275,000	 (560,161)		(48,418)		(608,579)
	General revenues:									
	Property taxes					299,069		-		299,069
	Franchise taxes					51,046		-		51,046
	Sales and use tax	xes				279,325		-		279,325
	Interest income					3,425		209		3,634
	Transfers					 (47,320)		47,320		-
	Total gener	al revenues				 585,545		47,529		633,074
	Change in a	net position				25,384		(889)		24,495
	Net position - beginn	ning of year				 1,598,477		1,094,228		2,692,705
	Net position - end of	year				\$ 1,623,861	\$	1,093,339	\$	2,717,200

See accompanying notes and accountants' compilation report.

CITY OF BROWNSBORO, TEXAS BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2020

	 General		Economic Development	Debt Service	Capital Projects	0	irant	Total Governmental Funds		
ASSETS				<u>^</u>	*					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 792,935	\$	99,990	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$	892,925	
Restricted cash	22,048		-	99,918	144,845		26		266,837	
Investments	-		168,199	-	-		-		168,199	
Receivables:										
Taxes receivable (net of allowance										
for estimated uncollectibles)	8,623		-	-	-		-		8,623	
Fines	6,951		-	-	-		-		6,951	
Sales taxes	52,863		-	-	-		-		52,863	
Returned checks	322		-	-	-		-		322	
Garbage services	26,428		-	-	-		-		26,428	
Other	2,212		-	-	-		-		2,212	
Due from other funds	4,856		-	-	-		-		4,856	
Prepaid expenses	 675		-						675	
Total Assets	\$ 917,913	\$	268,189	\$ 99,918	\$ 144,845	\$	26	\$	1,430,891	
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES										
Liabilities:										
Accounts payable	\$ 45,589	\$	-	\$ -	52,081	\$	-	\$	97,670	
Accrued payables	 237		-	-			-		237	
Total Liabilities	 45,826	<u> </u>	_		52,081		-		97,907	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES										
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	8,623		_	_	_		_		8,623	
Shavanable revenue property axes	 0,025								0,025	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	 8,623						-		8,623	
Fund Balances:										
Nonspendable:										
Prepaid expenses	675		-	-	-		-		675	
Restricted:										
Debt service	-		-	99,918	-		-		99,918	
Capital improvements	-		268,189	-	92,764		26		360,979	
Police security and technology	22,048		-	-	-		-		22,048	
Committed:										
Vehicle replacement	149,493		-	-	-		-		149,493	
Unassigned	 691,248		-				-		691,248	
Total Fund Balances	 863,464		268,189	99,918	92,764		26		1,324,361	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances	\$ 917,913	\$	268,189	\$ 99,918	\$ 144,845	\$	26	\$	1,430,891	

See accompanying notes and accountants' compilation report.

CITY OF BROWNSBORO, TEXAS BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2020

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Assets (Exhibit 1)

Reconcination of the Governmental Funds balance sheet to the statement of Net Assets (Exhibit 1)	G	Total overnmental Funds
Total fund balances governmental funds (Exhibit 3 page 1)	\$	1,324,361
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds balance sheet.		2,625,839
Deferred inflows represent the consumption of net position that are applicable to a future reporting period.		(53,803)
Deferred outflows represent the consumption of net position that are applicable to a future reporting period.		39,150
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.		8,620
Long term liabilities, including bonds and interest payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds balance sheet.		(2,320,306)
Net Position of governmental activities	\$	1,623,861

CITY OF BROWNSBORO, TEXAS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

		General		Economic Development		Debt Service		Capital Projects		Grant	Gc	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues: Fines and forfeitures	\$	344,470	\$		\$	_	\$		\$		\$	344,470
Interest	Ф	1,968	Ф	1,173	Ф	- 284	Ф	-	Ф	-	Ф	344,470 3,425
Miscellaneous		1,908		1,175		204		1,050		-		3,423 107,062
Services		74,409		-		-		1,030		-		74,409
Permits and fees		1,025		-		-		-		-		1,025
Grant income		-		-		-		-		275,000		275,000
Property taxes		- 126,161		-		182,626		-		275,000		308,787
Sales tax		211,634		67,691		182,020		-		-		279,325
Franchise taxes		51,046		-		-		-		-		51,046
Francinse taxes		51,040										51,040
Total Revenues		916,725		68,864		182,910		1,050		275,000		1,444,549
Expenditures:												
General government		119,035		3,900		-		-		295,956		418,891
Public safety		460,089		-		-		-		-		460,089
Streets and drainage		88,929		-		-		222,209		-		311,138
Debt service - principal		86,551		32,233		-		-		-		118,784
Interest		66,113		5,112		-		-		-		71,225
Capital outlay		98,271		-		-		952,329		-		1,050,600
Total Expenditures		918,988		41,245				1,174,538		295,956		2,430,727
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(2,263)		27,619		182,910		(1,173,488)		(20,956)		(986,178)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)												
Transfers in (out)		165,456		-		(212,776)		(20,982)		20,982		(47,320)
Loan proceeds		98,271		-		-		-		-		98,271
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		263,727		-		(212,776)		(20,982)		20,982		50,951
Net change in fund balances		261,464		27,619		(29,866)		(1,194,470)		26		(935,227)
Fund Balance, July 1, 2019		602,000		240,570		129,784		1,287,234				2,259,588
Fund Balance, June 30, 2020	\$	863,464	\$	268,189	\$	99,918	\$	92,764	\$	26	\$	1,324,361

See accompanying notes and accountants' compilation report.

CITY OF BROWNSBORO, TEXAS RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities (Exhibit 2) are different because:	
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (935,227)
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. This is the amount by which capital outlay	
exceeded depreciation in the current period.	936,340
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	(9,718)
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. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued; whereas the 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.	20,512
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.	 13,477
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 25,384

See accompanying notes and accountants' compilation report.

CITY OF BROWNSBORO, TEXAS STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2020

	Operating Fund
ASSETS	1 und
Current Assets:	
Cash and investments	\$ 348,366
Accounts receivable (net)	585
Prepaid expenses	280
Total Current Assets	349,231
Noncurrent Assets:	
Restricted Assets:	
Temporarily restricted	47.200
Cash for customer deposits	47,390
Cash for capital improvements Total Restricted Assets	22,023
Total Restricted Assets	69,413
Capital Assets:	15 017
Land	15,817
Water system Sewer system	1,949,477
Machinery & equipment	879,696 234,108
Less: accumulated depreciation Total Capital Assets Net of Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(2,049,019)</u> 1,030,079
Total Capital Assets Net of Accumulated Depreciation	1,030,079
Total Assets	1,448,723
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Deferred outflows on TMRS pension	13,618
Deferred outflows on TMRS OPEB	882
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	14,500
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	2,010
Accrued interest	4,590
Customer deposits	47,390
Revenue bonds payable - current portion	40,000
Due to other funds	4,856
Total Current Liabilities	98,846
	i
Noncurrent Liabilities:	170.000
Revenue bonds payable	170,000
OPEB liability Pension liability	4,339 78,941
	/ 0,941
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	253,280
Total Liabilities	352,126
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred intlows on TMRS OPEB	1,228
Deferred inflows on TMRS pension	16,530
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	17,758
Not Position	
Net investment in capital assots	020.070
Net investment in capital assets Unrestricted	820,079
Omesnicied	273,260
Total Net Position	\$ 1,093,339

CITY OF BROWNSBORO, TEXAS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Operating Fund		
OPERATING REVENUES			
Water sales and sewer service	\$	317,249	
Charges for services		3,746	
Miscellaneous		71,098	
Total Operating Revenues		392,093	
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Water and sewer operations		354,557	
Depreciation		79,534	
Total Operating Expenses		434,091	
Operating Income (Loss)		(41,998)	
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Transfers in		47,320	
Interest expense		(6,420)	
Interest income		209	
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		41,109	
Change in Net Position		(889)	
Net Position, July 1, 2019		1,094,228	
Net Position, June 30, 2020	\$	1,093,339	

See accompanying notes and accountants' compilation report.

CITY OF BROWNSBORO, TEXAS STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Operating Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Cash received from customers and users Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services Cash paid to employees for services	\$ 400,558 (181,463) (184,476)
Net cash provided by operating activities	34,619
CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES Transfers in	47,320
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	47,320
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Purchase of fixed assets Bond Principal paid Bond Interest paid	(29,046) (40,000) (7,319)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(76,365)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Interest earned on investments	209
Net cash provided by investing activities	209
Net increase in cash	5,783
Cash, beginning of period	411,996
Cash, end of period	\$ 417,779
Reconciliation to Cash per Exhibit 6: Cash, current asset Restricted cash, noncurrent asset	\$ 348,366 69,413
Total Cash - June 30, 2020	\$ 417,779

See accompanying notes and accountants' compilation report.

CITY OF BROWNSBORO, TEXAS STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Operating Fund		
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) To Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Operating Activities:			
Operating income (loss)	\$	(41,998)	
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation expense		79,534	
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		1,141	
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows for pension		(1,657)	
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows for OPEB		(882)	
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows for pension		(2,160)	
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows for OPEB		39	
Incease (decrease) in accounts payable		(5,734)	
Incease (decrease) in customer deposits		7,325	
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability		(2,490)	
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB liability		1,501	
Total adjustments		76,617	
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$	34,619	

NOTE 1: — <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u>

A. General Statement

The City of Brownsboro, Texas (the "City") operates under a mayor/council form of government with the mayor and (5) council members elected at large. The City provides the following services: general government, public safety, streets and drainage, and water and sewer service.

The accounting policies of the City of Brownsboro, Texas conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

B. The Reporting Entity

The financial statements of the City of Brownsboro, Texas include all funds and other organizations for which the City is financially accountable. Financial accountability is determined on the basis of appointment of a voting majority of the respective governing board, imposition of will, financial benefit or burden and financial accountability as a result of fiscal dependency.

The Brownsboro Economic Development Corporation, Inc. was formed in 2004, and is governed by a nine-member board of directors, which includes the City's council members. For financial reporting purposes, the Brownsboro Economic Development Corporation, Inc. has been presented as a blended component unit of the City and is reported as a Capital Projects Fund, because its purpose is to account for construction activities funded by the revenues generated by the one-half cent sales tax. The Brownsboro Economic Development Corporation, Inc. does not issue separate financial statements.

C. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government.

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

D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation - Continued

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The Economic Development Fund is used to account for the use of the one-half cent sales tax proceeds for capital improvement projects of the City.

The Debt Service Fund is used to account for the interest and sinking property taxes collected for the payment of the City's debt.

The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for various street improvements throughout the city streets of Brownsboro.

The government reports the following major proprietary funds:

The Water and Sewer Fund is used to account for sale of water and wastewater treatment by the City to businesses and residential customers.

Amounts reported as program revenues include charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

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

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity

- 1. Cash and cash equivalents the City considers all cash in demand deposit accounts and petty cash accounts to be cash and cash equivalents.
- 2. Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (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." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances".

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

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity - Continued

All receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts.

The City provides an allowance for doubtful accounts based upon the anticipated collectability of each specific account, as determined by experience.

All delinquent property taxes receivable are assets of the General Fund.

Property taxes are levied October 1 on the assessed value of property at January 1 and are due by January 31 of the following year. Unpaid taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 31. Revenue from taxes assessed is recorded as deferred inflow of resources on October 1. The deferred inflow of resources from taxes is then recognized as revenue during the year as the taxes are actually received.

3. Prepaid Expenses

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid in both the government-wide and fund financial statements.

4. Due from Other Funds

Current portions of long-term interfund loans receivable (reported in "Due from" asset accounts) are considered "available spendable resources".

5. Capital Assets – includes property, plant and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated 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. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset 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 lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings and improvements	40
Machinery and equipment	3-15
Infrastructure	30

- 6. Construction in progress Expenditures on incomplete capital projects have been capitalized as construction in progress. The assets resulting from these projects will be transferred from the construction in progress accounts to the appropriate asset account as the projects are completed.
- 7. Bond issue costs The City reports bond issue costs under GASB Statement No. 65. Under GASB Statement No. 65, bond issue costs are expensed when incurred.
- 8. Long-term Obligations In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position.
- 9. Deferred Outflows / Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows/inflows 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/expenditures) until then. The City only has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category; this is the deferred charged on the

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity - Continued

TMRS pension. The TMRS pension expense and net pension liability are reported as of the date of the last actuarial study, which was December 31, 2019. The deferred outflows shows the difference in contributions to the TMRS retirement plan that occurred between December 31, 2019 and June 30, 2020.

- 10. Fund equity Reserves of fund balance are used to indicate that a portion of fund equity is not available for expenditure or is legally segregated for a specific future use. Designated fund balances represent tentative plans for future use of financial resources.
- 11. Fund Balance Classification The City reports fund balances under GASB Statement No. 54, which defines how fund balances of governmental funds are presented in the financial statements. Fund balances are classified as follows:

Nonspendable – Amounts that cannot be spent either because they are not in a spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – Amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of the City Charter, City Code, state or federal laws, or externally imposed conditions by grantors or creditors.

Committed – Amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action by City Council ordinance or resolution. This includes any budgeted reserve account.

Assigned – Amounts that are designated by City Council for a specific purpose but are not spendable until a budget ordinance is passed.

Unassigned – All amounts not included in other spendable classifications.

The details of the fund balances for the governmental funds are included in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet.

12. Net position – Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities, and is divided into three components.

Net investment in capital assets - This component consists of the City's capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by any outstanding debt used for the acquisition or construction of those assets and adjusted for any deferred outflows or inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt.

Restricted – This component consist of those amounts which have limitations imposed on their use either through legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or other laws and regulations, reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets.

Unrestricted – This component consist of the net amount of the assets, deferred outflows and inflows of resources, and liabilities not included in net investment in capital assets or restricted components of net position.

- 13. Tax Abatements The City adopted GASB Statement No. 77, Tax Abatement Disclosures. The City has evaluated the total tax abatements issued for the year and has determined that the amount is not material to the financial statements.
- 14. 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 at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity - Continued

15. 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 refund are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

16. Other Postemployment Benefits – For purposes of measuring the other postemployment benefit liability, deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OEB, and OPEB expense have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TMRS. Benefit payments are treated as being equal to the City's yearly contribution for retirees.

NOTE 2 — <u>RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>

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

One element of that reconciliation states that "Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds balance sheet." The details of this \$2,625,839 difference are as follows:

Capital assets, July 1, 2019, net of accumulated depreciation	\$ 1,689,499
Capital assets additions, net of retirements	1,050,600
Depreciation of capital assets, net of retirements	 (114,260)
	\$ 2,625,839

Another element states that "Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds balance sheet." The details of this \$(2,320,306) difference are as follows:

Long-term liabilities, July 1, 2019	\$ (2,343,456)
Debt incurred during the current year	(98,272)
Principal paid on debt in the current year	118,784
Increase in net OPEB liability	(3,243)
Decrease in net pension liability	 5,881
	\$ (2,320,306)

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

An element of that reconciliation explains that "Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. The detail of this \$1,494,152 difference are as follows:

Capital outlay, asset additions Depreciation expense	\$ 1,608,412 (114,260)
	\$ 1,494,152

B. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and the government-wide statement of activities – Continued

Another element states "The issuance of long-term debt 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 debt is first issued; whereas, the 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." The details of this \$20,512 difference are as follows:

Principal payments on debt Debt incurred during the current year	\$ 118,784 (98,272)
	\$ 20,512

NOTE 3 — <u>STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY</u>

A. Budgetary Information

The City follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. The budget for the General Fund and Water & Sewer Fund is adopted essentially on the cash basis. The budgetary comparisons for these funds are on this non-GAAP budgetary basis.
- 2. Appropriations lapse at year end.
- 3. Encumbrance accounting is not used.

NOTE 4 — <u>DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS</u>

A. Deposits and Investments

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2020 consist of and are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of net position:	
Primary Government	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,241,291
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	336,250
Investments	 168,199
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 1,745,740
Cash on hand	\$ 300
Certificates of deposit	168,199
Savings and checking accounts	 1,577,241
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 1,745,740

A. Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits – At June 30, 2020, the City held several bank accounts. The City's account balances, less outstanding checks and deposits totaled \$1,577,215, and the bank balances totaled \$1,477,225. Typically, all bank balances not covered by federal depository insurance, are covered by collateral held in the pledging financial institutions' trust department in the City's name. At June 30, 2020, the City was fully insured with the FDIC insurance coverage and collateral pledged. The Economic Development Corporation is not covered

B. Deposits and Investments – Continued

by the City's collateral agreement; however, the Economic Development Corporation did not have a balance that exceeded FDIC insurance coverage.

The amortized cost and estimated fair values of investments were as follows as of June 30, 2020:

	 Cost			Fair Value		
Economic Development Corporation:						
Certificates of Deposit	\$ 5	168,199		\$	168,199	

Interest Risk Rate – This is the risk that changes in market risk rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Investments with interest rates that are fixed for longer periods of time are more likely to be subject to increased variability in their fair values due to changes in the market interest rates. The City's investment policy allows for investments to be made in order to achieve the highest return of interest on excess funds after consideration is given to safety and liquidity provisions of the policy.

Credit Risk – This is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty of a debt type investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. At year-end, the City was not exposed to credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk – The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of the investment of collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. As noted previously, the Economic Development Corporation is fully covered by FDIC insurance coverage.

Foreign Currency Risk – This is the risk that exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. At year-end, the City was not exposed to credit risk.

FASB ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures, provides the framework for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under FASB ASC 820 are as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the government can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are valuations for which one or more significant inputs are observable and may include situations where there is minimal, if any, market activities for the asset.

If the fair value is measured using inputs from different levels in the fair value hierarchy, the measurement should be categorized based on the lowest priority input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the investment.

Certificates of deposit are valued at cost plus accumulated interest, which approximately fair value. It is valued as a level 1 measurement.

C. Receivables

Receivables as of year-end for the government's individual major funds and nonmajor funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	General	Water & Sewer					
	Fund		Fund		id Fund		Total
Receivables:							
Taxes	\$ 33,062	\$	-	\$	33,062		
Fines	151,828		-		151,828		
Sales Tax	52,863	-			52,863		
Accounts (services)	26,428	111,417			137,845		
Other	2,535		-		2,535		
Gross receivables	 266,716		111,417		378,133		
Less: Allowance for							
Uncollectibles	 (169,317)		(110,832)		(280,149)		
Net Receivables	\$ 97,399	\$	585	\$	97,984		

D. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2020 was as follows:

	В	Beginning					Ending
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT		Balance Increases		ncreases	Decreases		 Balance
Governmental Activities:							
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:							
Land	\$	36,690	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 36,690
CIP		389,609		42,267		(389,609)	42,267
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated		426,299		42,267		(389,609)	78,957
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:							
Building and Improvements		331,396		-		-	331,396
Infrastructure		1,099,339		1,299,671		-	2,399,010
Machinery and Equipment		650,776		98,271		-	749,047
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated		2,081,511		1,397,942		-	3,479,453
Less Accumulated Deprecation For:							
Building and Improvements		(223,314)		(5,518)		-	(228,832)
Infrastructure		(89,563)		(53,020)		-	(142,583)
Machinery and Equipment		(505,434)		(55,722)		-	 (561,156)
Total Accumulated Deprecation		(818,311)		(114,260)		-	 (932,571)
Net Total Assets Being Depreciated		1,263,200		1,283,682		-	 2,546,882
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$	1,689,499	\$	1,325,949	\$	(389,609)	\$ 2,625,839

D. Capital Assets - Continued

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-Type Activities:	Dalance	mereuses	Decreases	Dumiee
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 15.817	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,817
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	15,817	- -	-	15,817
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Water System	1,949,477	-	-	1,949,477
Sewer System	879,696	-	-	879,696
Machinery and Equipment	205,062	29,046	-	234,108
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	3,034,235	29,046	-	3,063,281
Less Accumulated Deprecation For:				
Water System	(994,508)	(57,942)	-	(1,052,450)
Sewer System	(775,875)	(10,278)	-	(786,153)
Machinery and Equipment	(199,102)	(11,314)	-	(210,416)
Total Accumulated Deprecation	(1,969,485)	(79,534)	-	(2,049,019)
Net Total Assets Being Depreciated	1,064,750	(50,488)		1,014,262
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 1,080,567	\$ (50,488)	\$ -	\$ 1,030,079

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

Governmental Activities:	
General Government	\$ 17,333
Public Safety	37,956
Streets	 58,971
Total depreciation expense, governmental activities	\$ 114,260
Business-Type Activities:	
Water and Sewer Operations	\$ 79,534

E. Interfund receivables, payables, and transfers

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2020, is as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	 Amount
General Fund	Water and Sewer Fund	\$ 4,856

Interfund transfers are made in accordance with the City's adopted budget or through approvals to meet unexpected operating needs.

The composition of interfund transfers as of June 30, 2020, is are follows:

		Transfers In					
	(General		Water and			
		Fund		Sewer Fund		Total	
Transfers Out: Debt Service Fund	\$	165,456		\$	47,320	\$	212,776
Total transfers out/in	\$	165,456		\$	47,320	\$	212,776

F. Long-term debt

Outstanding debt at June 30, 2020 are comprised of the following issues:

Governmental Activities:	
\$160,000 Note Payable: maturing in December 2023. Monthly payment of \$3,112 with interest at 3.65%.	\$ 122,508
\$98,272 Note Payable: maturing Sepetmber 2022. Yearly payment of	
\$36,012 with interest of 4.89%	98,272
\$2,041,000 Series 2018 Certificate of Obligation; maturing annually in varying amounts through 2038. Interest at 3.26% to 3.54%.	1,887,000
Total Governmental Debt	\$ 2,107,780
Business-Type Activities:	
\$700,000 Series 2004 Certificates of Obligation; maturing annually in varying amounts through 2025. Interest at .30% to 3.35%.	\$ 210,000
Total Business-Type Debt	\$ 210,000

The funding requirements to amortize all bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2020, including interest, are as follows:

		GOVERN	MENTA	ENTAL BUSI		BUSINE	SS-TYPE					
	PF	RINCIPAL	IN	INTEREST		INTEREST		PRINCIPAL		FEREST	TOTAL	
2021	\$	80,000	\$	63,291	\$	40,000	\$	6,120	\$	189,411		
2022		82,000		60,683		40,000		4,880		187,563		
2023		85,000		58,010		40,000		3,610		186,620		
2024		87,000		55,239		45,000		2,239		189,478		
2025-2029		480,000		231,697		45,000		754		757,451		
2030-2034		557,000		148,534		-		-		705,534		
2035-2038		516,000		46,480		-		-		562,480		
	\$	1,887,000	\$	663,934	\$	210,000	\$	17,603	\$	2,778,537		

The funding requirements to amortize all notes outstanding as of June 30, 2020, including interest, are as follows:

		GOVERNMENTAL					
	PR	NCIPAL	INT	TEREST			
2021	\$	64,635	\$	8,722			
2022		67,402		5,955			
2023		70,291		3,066			
2024		18,452		197			
	\$	220,780	\$	17,940			

F. Long-term debt - Continued

Changes in long-term liabilities

Long term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2020 was as follows:

Governmental Activities:	Beginning Balance 7/1/2019	A	dditions	Re	ductions	Ending Balance 5/30/2020	e Within ne Year
Certificates of Obligation Notes Payable Net OPEB Liability Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,964,000 164,292 8,397 206,767	\$	98,272 3,243	\$	(77,000) (41,784) - (5,881)	\$ 1,887,000 220,780 11,640 200,886	\$ 80,000 64,635 -
Governmental Activity Long-Term Liabilties Business-Type Activities:	\$ 2,343,456	\$	101,515	\$	(124,665)	\$ 2,320,306	\$ 144,635
Certificates of Obligation Net OPEB Liability Net Pension Liability	\$ 250,000 2,838 81,431	\$	1,501	\$	(40,000) - (2,490)	\$ 210,000 4,339 78,941	\$ 40,000
Business-Type Activity Long-Term Liabilties	\$ 334,269	\$	1,501	\$	(42,490)	\$ 293,280	\$ 40,000

NOTE 5 — <u>GROUP CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK</u>

The City provides water and sewer services and sanitation services to its residents. Residents use the City's water and sewer system and the City's sanitation service and are billed each month for usage in the prior month. The credit granted by the City for usage of these services is all with residents of the City. As of June 30, 2020, the City had \$28,638 in net receivables from its residents for the usage of these services.

NOTE 6 — <u>RISK MANAGEMENT</u>

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the City carries commercial insurance and insurance with the Texas Municipal League (TML), a public entity risk pool for municipalities. The City pays premiums in monthly installments for this coverage. As of June 30, 2020, the City did not have any liability for unpaid claims or adjustments under policies carried with TML. During the year ended June 30, 2020, there was no reduction in insurance coverage from the prior year. There were no settlements in the prior three fiscal years which exceeded insurance coverage carried by the City.

NOTE 7 — <u>COMMITMENTS</u>

The City has the following outstanding commitments at June 30, 2020:

The City has a contract with Allied Waste Services for the collection of garbage for the City's residents. The contract, effective August 1, 2003, was renewed in 2019 for 5 additional years through August 1, 2024.

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Plan Description

The City of Brownsboro participates as one of 883 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.

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 benefit as a Partial Lump Sum Distribution in an amount equal to 12, 24, or 36 monthly payments, which cannot exceed 100% 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 2019
Employee deposit rate	5.0%
Matching ratio (city to employee)	1 to 1
Year required for vesting	5
Service retirement eligibility (expressed as age/years of service)	60/5, 0/20
Updated Service Credit	0%

Employees covered by benefit terms

At the December 31, 2019 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

	<u>12/31/2019</u>
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	1
Inactive emplyees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	3
Active employees	9
	13

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 Brownsboro were required to contribute 5% of their annual gross earnings beginning March 1, 2018. The contribution rate for the City of Brownsboro is 10.41% during calendar year 2019. The City's contributions to TMRS for the year ended June 30, 2020, were \$34,637, and were equal to the required contributions.

Net Pension Liability

The City's Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2019, 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, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.50% per year
Overall payroll growth	3.00% per year
Investment Rate of Return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

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%. For smaller cities, more conservative methods and assumptions are used; lower termination rates are used for smaller cities, with maximum multipliers of 115% for employers with less than 100 members. There is also a load on the life expectancy for employers with less than 15 active members. The life expectancy will be loaded by decreasing the mortality rates by 1% for every active member less than 15. 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 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment are used with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 13% 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 and females. In addition, a 3% floor.

The actuarial assumptions were developed primarily from the actuarial investigation of the experience of TMRS over the four year period from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2014. They were adopted in 2015 and first used in the December 31, 2015 actuarial valuation. The post-retirement mortality assumption for healthy annuitants and Annuity Purchase Rate (APRs) are based on the Mortality Experience Investigation Study covering 2009 through 2011 and dated December 31, 2013. In conjunction with these changes first used in the December 31, 2013 valuation, the System adopted the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and a one-time change to the amortization policy. 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

Actuarial assumptions (continued)

expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

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

The target allocation and best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class in fiscal year 2019 are summarized in the following table:

Asset	Target	Long-Term Expected Real
Class	Allocation	Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Domestic Equity	17.50%	4.30%
International Equity	17.50%	6.10%
Core Fixed Income	10.00%	1.00%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.00%	3.39%
Real Return	10.00%	3.78%
Real Estate	10.00%	4.44%
Absolute Return	10.00%	3.56%
Private Equity	5.00%	7.75%
Total	100.00%	

Discount Rate

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

Changes in the Net Pension Liability

	Increase (Decrease)					
	To	tal Pension	Plaı	n Fiduciary	Ν	et Pension
		Liability	Ne	t Position		Liability
	(a)		(b)		(a)-(b)	
Balance at 12/31/2018	\$	393,285	\$	105,087	\$	288,198
Changes for the year:						
Service cost		22,431		-		22,431
Interest		26,435		-		26,435
Change of benefit terms		-		-		-
Difference between expected and actual experience		10,821		-		10,821
Changes of assumptions		88		-		88
Contributions - employer		-		35,357		(35,357)
Contributions - employee		-		16,445		(16,445)
Net investment income		-		16,439		(16,439)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions		(25,732)		(25,732)		-
Administrative expense		-		(92)		92
Other changes		-		(3)		3
Net changes		34,043		42,414		(8,371)
Balance at 12/31/2019	\$	427,328	\$	147,501	\$	279,827

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 in 1% Increase in						
	Discount Rate		Discount Rate	e (6 75%)	Discount Rate	
	Discount Rate	(5.7570)	Discount Rate	c (0.7570)	Discount Rate	(1.1370)
City's net pension liability	\$	326,100	\$	279,827	\$	241,424

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*.

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

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the City recognized pension expense of \$13,291.

At June 30, 2020, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	d Outflows sources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 9,268	\$	61,124
Changes in actuarial assumtions	75		-
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	3,115		7,476
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	 -		-
Total	\$ 12,458	\$	68,600

The City had \$12,458 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year E	Ended Decembe	er 31
2020	\$	(12,132)
2021		(12,132)
2022		(12,134)
2023		(13,171)
2024		(8,086)
Thereafter		1,513
	\$	(56,142)

NOTE 9 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB)

Plan Description

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 and ordinance before November 1 of any year to be effective the following January 1.

Plan Description (continued)

TMRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that can be obtained at *www.tmrs.com*.

Benefits Provided

Payments from this fund are similar to group-term life insurance benefits and are paid to the designated beneficiaries upon the receipt of an approved application for payment. The death benefit for active employees provides a lump-sum payment approximately equal to the employee's annual salary (calculated based on the employee's actual earnings, for the 12-month period preceding the month of death). The death benefit for retirees is considered an "other postemployment benefit" (OPEB) and is a fixed amount of \$7,500. The obligations of this plan are payable only from the SDBF and are not an obligation of, or claim against, the TMRS Pension Trust Fund.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At the December 31, 2019 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

	12/31/2019
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	-
Inactive emplyees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	1
Active employees	9
	10

Contributions

The member cities contributes to the SDBF at a contractually required rate as determined by an annual actuarial valuation. The rate is based on the mortality and service experience of all employees covered by the SDBF and the demographics specific to the workforce of the City. The rate is equal to the cost of providing one-year term life insurance. The funding policy for the SDBF program is to assure that adequate resources are available to meet all death benefit payments for the upcoming year. The intent is not to prefund retiree life insurance during the employee's entire careers.

As the SDBF covers both active and retiree participants, with no segregation of assets, the SDBF is considered to be an unfunded OPEB plan (i.e. no assets are accumulated).

For calendar year 2019, the total SDB contributions rate for the City was 0.37%, while the retiree portion of the SDB contribution was 0.00%. The City's contributions for the year ended June 30, 2020, were \$0 for the retiree portion, and \$955 for the total SDB rate. Due to the SDBF being considered an unfunded OPEB plan, benefit payments are treated as being equal to the employer's yearly contributions for retirees.

Total OPEB Liability

The City's total OPEB liability was measured as of December 31, 2019 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.50%
Overall payroll growth	3.50% to 11.5% including inflation
Discount rate *	2.75%
Retiree's 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.
Mortality rates - service retirees	2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables. The reates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP.
Mortality rates - disabled retirees	2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables with a 4 year set-forward for males and a 3 year set-forward for females. In addition, a 3.5% and 3% minimum mortality rate will be applied to reflect the impariment for younger members who become disabled for males and females, respectively. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements subject to the floor.

* The discount rate was based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2019.

The actuarial cost method being used is known as the Entry Age Normal Method. This method develops the annual cost of the Plan in two parts: that attributable to benefits accruing in the current year, known as the normal cost, and that due to service earned prior to the current year, known as the amortization of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The normal cost and the actuarial accrued liability are calculated individually for each member. The normal cost rate for an employee is the contribution rate which, if applied to a member's compensation through their period of anticipated covered service with the municipality, would be sufficient to meet all benefits payable on their behalf. The normal cost is calculated using an entry age based on benefit service with the City. If a member has additional time-only vesting service through service with other TMRS cities or other public agencies, they retain this for determination of benefit eligibility and decrement rates. The salary-weighted average of these rates is the total normal cost rate. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability reflects the difference between the portion of projected benefits attributable to service credited prior to the valuation date and assets already accumulated.

These actuarial assumptions were developed primarily from the actuarial investigation of the experience of TMRS over the four year period from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2014. The post-retirement mortality assumption for health annuitants and Annuity Purchase Rate (APRs) are based on the Mortality Experience Investigation Study covering 2009 through 2011 and dated December 31, 2013.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB Liability		
Balance at 12/31/2018	\$	11,235	
Changes for the year:			
Service cost		1,875	
Interest		452	
Change of benefit terms		-	
Difference between expected and actual experience		(893)	
Changes of assumptions or other inputs		3,310	
Benefit payments		-	
Net changes		4,744	
Balance at 12/31/2019	\$	15,979	

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 2.75%, would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (1.75%) or 1-percentage-point higher (3.75%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease in					ncrease in
	Discount Rate (1.75%)		Discount Rate (2.75%)		Discount Rate (3.75%)	
Total OPEB Liability	\$	19,157	\$	15,979	\$	13,420

I. OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflow of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$22,968.

Components of OPEB Expense						
Service cost	\$	1,875				
Interest on total OPEB liability		452				
Effect of plan changes		-				
Employer administration costs		-				
Recognition of deferred outflows/inflows of resources:						
Recognition of differences between expected and actual experience		(675)				
Recognition of assumption changes or inputs		425				
Total OPEB expense	\$	2,077				

J. Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources to Be Recognized in OPEB Expense in Future Years

At of June 30, 2020, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	 ed Outflows esources	 ed Inflows esources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience Changes in actuarial assumptions Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date	\$ - 2,969 -	\$ 4,249 - -
Total	\$ 2,969	\$ 4,249

The City had \$2,650 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability for the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year End	ed December	31
2020	\$	(250)
2021		(250)
2022		(250)
2023		(250)
2024		(250)
Thereafter		(30)
	\$	(1,280)

NOTE 10 – <u>SUBSEQUENT EVENTS</u>

Subsequent events were evaluated through July 24, 2022 the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF BROWNSBORO, TEXAS REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

		Measurement Year 2019		Measurement Year 2018		Measurement Year 2017	
Total pension liability							
Service Cost Interest (on the Total Pension Liability) Changes in benefit terms	\$	22,431 26,435	\$	25,010 29,879	\$	20,948 26,845 387,238	
Difference between expected and actual results Change of assumptions Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions		10,821 88 (25,732)		(86,860) - (9,775)		-	
Net Change in Total Pension Liability		34,043		(41,746)		435,031	
Total Pension Liability - Beginning		393,285		435,031			
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	\$	427,328	\$	393,285	\$	435,031	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position							
Contributions - Employer Contributions - Employee Net Investment Income Benefit payments, including refunds of employee	\$	35,357 16,445 16,439	\$	45,157 18,256 (1,609)	\$	37,800 15,291	
Contributions Administrative Expense Other		(25,732) (92) (3)		(9,775) (31) (2)		-	
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position		42,414		51,996		53,091	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning		105,087		53,091		-	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	\$	147,501	\$	105,087	\$	53,091	
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a)-(b)		279,827		288,198		381,940	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability		34.52%		26.72%		12.20%	
Covered Payroll	\$	328,906	\$	364,120	\$	305,815	
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		85.08%		79.15%		124.89%	

CITY OF BROWNSBORO, TEXAS REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	2020	2019	2018	2017			
Actuarially Determined Contribution	34,637	40,012	46,267	14,597			
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contributions	34,637	40,012	46,267	14,597			
Contribution deficiency (excess)	-	-	-	-			
Covered payroll	327,350	341,389	374,323	118,099			
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.58%	11.72%	12.36%	12.36%			
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS							
Valuation Date:	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 Rat	e						
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal						
Amortization Method	Level Percentage of Payroll, C	losed					
Remaining Amortization Period	14 years						
Asset Valuation Method	10 Year smoothed market; 15%	% soft corridor					
Inflation	2.50%						
Salary Increases	3.50% to 11.50% including inf	flation					
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	There were no benefit changes	during the year other than TI	MRS plan participation				

CITY OF BROWNSBORO, TEXAS REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Total OPEB liability	M	Measurement Year 2019		
Service Cost Interest Changes in benefit terms Difference between expected and actual experience Change of assumptions and other inputs Benefit payments	\$	1,875 452 (893) 3,310	\$	2,045 499 (4,599) (771)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability		4,744		(2,826)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning		11,235		14,061
Total OPEB Liability - Ending (a)	\$	15,979	\$	11,235
Covered Payroll	\$	328,906	\$	365,113
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		4.86%		3.08%

NOTES TO SCHEDULE

Valuation Date:

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

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Rates	:
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Supplemental Death Benefit	Contribution rate is equal to the expected benefit payments during the upcoming year divided by the annualized pay of current active members and is calculated separately for actives and retirees.
Retiree's share of benefit-related costs	\$0.00
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.50% to 11.5% including inflation
Discount Rate	2.75%
Administrative Expenses	All administrative expenses are paid through the Pension Trust and accounted for under reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 68 and 75.
Mortality Rates - Service Retirees	2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Morality tables. The rate are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP.
Mortality Rates - Disabled Retirees	2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables with a 4 year set-forward for males and a 3 set-forward for females. In addition, a 3.5% and 3% minimum mortality rate will be applied to reflect the impairment for young members who become disabled for males and females, respectively The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements subject to the floor.
Other Information:	The Supplemental Death Benefits Fund is considered to be an unfunded OPEB plan (i.e. no assets are accumulated).

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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CITY OF BROWNSBORO, TEXAS SCHEDULE OF STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGET BASIS) -GENERAL FUND FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Original Budget	Final Budget				Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues:								
Fines and Forfeitures	\$ 160,177	\$	160,177	\$	355,313	\$	195,136	
Interest	-		-		1,968		1,968	
Miscellaneous	1,000		1,000		106,010		105,010	
Services	62,000		62,000		68,249		6,249	
Permits and Fees	4,000		4,000		1,025		(2,975)	
Property Taxes	120,000		120,000		126,161		6,161	
Sales Tax	185,000		185,000		254,607		69,607	
Franchise Taxes	 44,000		44,000		51,046		7,046	
Total Revenues	 576,177		576,177		964,379		388,202	
Expenditures:								
General Government	120,618		120,618		171,674		(51,056)	
Public Safety	369,697		369,697		459,321		(89,624)	
Streets and Drainage	89,000		89,000		84,624		4,376	
Debt Service - Principal	41,784		41,784		86,551		(44,767)	
Interest	 13,723		13,723		66,113		(52,390)	
Total Expenditures	 634,822		634,822		868,283		(233,461)	
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(58,645)		(58,645)		96,096		154,741	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in	58,645		58,645		194,502		135,857	
Transfers out	 -		-		(29,046)		(29,046)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 58,645		58,645		165,456		106,811	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures - Budget Basis	-		-		261,552		261,552	
Budget Basis to GAAP Basis Adjustments (Note A)	 -				(88)		(88)	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures - GAAP Basis	-		-		261,464		261,464	
Fund Balance, beginning of year	 -				602,000		602,000	
Fund Balance, end of year	\$ 	\$	-	\$	863,464	\$	863,464	

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CITY OF BROWNSBORO, TEXAS SCHEDULE OF STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGET BASIS) -GENERAL FUND FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Note A - Explanation of Differences Between Budget Basis Presentation and GAAP	
Basis Presentation:	
Sources/Inflows of Resources:	
Differences - Budget to GAAP	
Decrease in sales tax receivable	\$ 8,558
Decrease in Fines and Forfeitures receivable	(10,841)
Increase in garbage fees receivable	6,160
Loan proceeds	98,271
Uses/Outflows of Resources:	
Differences - Budget to GAAP	
Capital expenditures acquired through financing agreement	(98,271)
year but paid for in the following year	 (3,965)
Net Change in Budget Basis Presentation and GAAP Basis Presentation	\$ (88)

CITY OF BROWNSBORO, TEXAS DETAILED SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGET BASIS) WATER & SEWER OPERATING FUND FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Original Budget			Final Budget	Actual		Variance with final budget Positive (Negative)	
Operating Revenues								
Water Sales and Sewer Service	\$	358,535	\$	358,535	\$	318,389	\$	(40,146)
Charges for Services		-		-		3,746		3,746
Property Taxes		47,320		47,320		47,320		-
Interest Income		-		-		210		210
Miscellaneous		-		-		71,098		71,098
Total Operating Revenues		405,855		405,855		440,763		34,908
Operating Expenditures								
Salaries and labor		136,810		136,810		172,259		(35,449)
Payroll Taxes		7,959		7,959		8,666		(707)
Employee Retirement		16,115		16,115		15,496		619
Utilities		27,000		27,000		21,863		5,137
Telephone		2,000		2,000		1,976		24
Legal and Audit		10,500		10,500		9,925		575
Office Supplies		4,500		4,500		3,670		830
Insurance and Bonds		26,242		26,242		27,906		(1,664)
Dues and Education		10,000		10,000		6,865		3,135
Auto and Truck Expense		7,500		7,500		8,138		(638)
Repairs		-		-		17,526		(17,526)
Supplies and Chemicals		43,500		43,500		55,613		(12,113)
Miscellaneous		34,809		34,809		12,628		22,181
Debt Service		47,320		47,320		47,320		-
Transfers to other funds		23,600		23,600		-		23,600
New Equipment		8,000		8,000		32,454		(24,454)
Total Expenditures		405,855		405,855		442,305		(36,450)
Net Income (Loss) - Budget Basis		-		-		(1,542)		(1,542)
Financial Statement Adjustments:								
Decrease in Accrued Water Sales & Sewer Service		-		-		(1,141)		(1,141)
Decrease in accrued expenses		-		-		5,733		5,733
Reclassify capital expensitives		-		-		29,046		29,046
Decrease in accrued interest		-		-		900		900
Change in employee retirement (GASB 68)		-		-		6,307		6,307
Change in employee benefits (GASB 75)		-		-		(658)		(658)
Depreciation		-		-		(79,534)		(79,534)
Principal paid on bonds				-		40,000		40,000
Total Financial Statement Adjustments						653		653
Change in net position		-				(889)		(889)
Net position, July 1, 2019, as restated					. <u> </u>	1,094,228		1,094,228
Net position, June 30, 2020	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,093,339	\$	1,093,339

OTHER SCHEDULES

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CITY OF BROWNSBORO, TEXAS CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SCHEDULE BY SOURCE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	TOTAL
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS CAPITAL ASSETS:	
Land	\$ 36,690
Buildings and improvements	331,396
Infrastructure	2,399,010
Machinery and equipment	749,047
Construction in Progress	 42,267
Total governmental funds capital assets	\$ 3,558,410
INVESTMENT IN GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS CAPITAL ASSETS BY SOURCE: General funds	\$ 3,558,410
Total governmental funds capital assets	\$ 3,558,410

CITY OF BROWNSBORO, TEXAS CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SCHEDULE BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY	 LAND	DINGS AND OVEMENTS	<u>INFR</u>	ASTRUCTURE	CHINERY AND UIPMENT	TRUCTION IN OGRESS	 TOTAL
General government:	\$ 36,690	\$ 331,396	\$	1,099,339	\$ 650,776	\$ -	\$ 2,118,201
Street	-	-		1,299,671	-	42,267	1,341,938
Public safety: Police Municipal Court Total public safety	 - - -	 - -			 98,271	 - -	 98,271
Total general capital assets	\$ 36,690	\$ 331,396	\$	2,399,010	\$ 749,047	\$ 42,267	\$ 3,558,410

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CITY OF BROWNSBORO, TEXAS CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SCHEDULE OF CHANGES BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY	FUN	ERNMENTAL DS CAPITAL ASSETS NE 30, 2019	AI	DDITIONS	DEI	DUCTIONS	GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS CAPITAL ASSETS JUNE 30, 2020		
General government: Construction in Progress	\$	642,051 389,609	\$	42,267	\$	(389,609)	\$	642,051 42,267	
Total General government		1,031,660		42,267		(389,609)		684,318	
Street		1,184,775		910,062		389,609		2,484,446	
Public safety:									
Police		274,053		98,271		-		372,324	
Municipal Court		17,322		-		-		17,322	
Total public safety		291,375		98,271		-		389,646	
Total general capital assets	\$	2,507,810	\$	1,050,600	\$	-	\$	3,558,410	

Compliance and Internal Control



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

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council City of Brownsboro, Texas

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Brownsboro, Texas (City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 22, 2022.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control.

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

City of Brownsboro, Texas's Response to Prior Findings

The City's response to the prior findings is described in the accompanying summary schedule of prior findings and responses. The City's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

din, CPA, Puc

David K. Godwin, CPA, PLLC Tyler, Texas December 22, 2022

CITY OF BROWNSBORO, TEXAS SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR FINDINGS AND RESPONSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

2018-001 Significant Deficiency

Recommendation 2018-001.01

Effective and efficient operations rely on timely financial reporting for internal and external decision making. Internal controls should be established to ensure compliance with Chapter 103.003 of the Texas Local Government Code.

Corrective Action Plan

To ensure longevity and integrity of the City's financial infrastructure the City is converting manual financial record keeping to an electronic accounting system to assist with timely preparation.

Remediation Status

IN PROGRESS

Recommendation 2018-001.02

In order to maintain integrity of the City's financial infrastructure, a succession plan should be developed to ensure essential processes and procedures for public services are performed by the City in the event key personnel become unavailable to perform regular duties.

General effective succession planning activities often include cross training key personnel and/or identifying essential responsibilities and establishing formal procedures.

Corrective Action Plan

To ensure public services functions are performed, the City will work to cross train appropriate personnel. In addition, the City will work with key personnel to develop formal procedures that outline their essential functions.

Remediation Status

IN PROGRESS