CITY OF ALEDO, TEXAS ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and members of the City Council City of Aledo, Texas

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of City of Aledo, Texas (the City) as of and for the year ended September 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. 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, and each major fund of the City as of September 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Boucher, Morgan & Young

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, Texas Municipal Retirement System pension schedules, and Texas Municipal Retirement System OPEB schedules on pages 3 through 10 and 46 through 50 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.

Granbury, Texas May 27, 2021

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) of the City of Aledo's financial performance provides an overview of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements and the notes to those financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The assets of the City exceeded liabilities at the close of the 2020 fiscal year by \$30,464,418 (net position, page 12). Of this amount, \$8,614,022 is restricted for specific purposes and \$7,111,927 represents unrestricted net position that may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. As required by GASB Statement No. 34, net position also reflects \$14,738,469 that is the net investment in capital assets.

In contrast to the government-wide statements, the governmental fund statements report combined fund balances at year end on page 14 of \$5,856,441, of which \$930,474 represents restricted fund balance for Economic Development. Unassigned fund balance in the General Fund is maintained as emergency reserves. The General Fund unassigned fund balance is \$4,918,572.

On page 35, the City's debt for certificates of obligation in the business-type activities increased by \$3,713,395. The increase is due to the issuance of \$4,230,000 in Certificates of Obligation; issuance of \$1,255,000 General Obligation Refunding Bonds to advance refund the outstanding \$1,305,000 Series 2010A Certificates of Obligation; as well as paying the principal portion of scheduled annual debt service payments due in fiscal year 2020.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Government-wide financial statements - The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances in a manner similar to private sector business. They present the financial picture of the City from an economic resource measurement focus using the accrual basis of accounting. These statements include all assets of the City (excluding infrastructure purchased or donated prior to October 1, 2003) as well as all liabilities. Additionally, certain eliminations have occurred as prescribed by GASB Statement No. 34 in regard to interfund activity, payables, and receivables.

The statement of net position presents information on all 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.

The statement of activities presents information showing how net position changed during the most recent fiscal year using the full accrual basis of accounting. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other business 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 Administration, Public Works and Streets, Municipal Court, Parks and Recreation, Animal Control and the Community Center. Appropriations with a contract are made to the East Parker County Library and the Parker County Sheriff's Office. The business-type activity of the City is Water and Sewer Operations and contracting for solid waste services. All governmental and business-type activities included in the government-wide financial statements are functions of the City (known as the primary government). The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 12 and 13 of this report.

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

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

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

The City maintains two governmental funds, the general fund and the economic development corporation fund. 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, and the economic development corporation fund.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement (original versus final) has been provided in this report to demonstrate compliance with this budget. The governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 14 through 17 of this report.

Proprietary funds - Proprietary funds can be further classified into two different types of funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses an enterprise fund to account for its water and sewer operations. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among a government's various functions. The City allocates costs directly to the operating departments and accordingly does not account or report any internal service funds.

Proprietary fund financial statements provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 18 through 22 of this report.

Notes to the basic financial statements - The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 23 through 44 of this report.

Other information - In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning pension benefits. The required supplementary information can be found starting on page 45 of this report.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City, assets exceeded liabilities by \$30,464,418 as of September 30, 2020.

Net Position September 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities				Business-type	ivities	Total					
	F	Y 2019-20	FY 2018-19		F	FY 2019-20	_1	FY 2018-19	I	FY 2019-20	F	FY 2018-19
Current and Other Assets	\$	6,126,031	\$	4,805,768	\$	10,175,339	\$	5,305,473	\$	16,301,370	\$	10,111,241
Capital Assets		9,203,188		9,605,736		21,606,548		22,005,264		30,809,736		31,611,000
Total Assets		15,329,219		14,411,504		31,781,887		27,310,737		47,111,106		41,722,241
Deferred Outflows of Resources		47,974		43,218		623,173		656,759		671,147		699,977
Long-term Liabilities Outstanding		159,020		-		16,241,045		12,416,287		16,400,065		12,416,287
Other Liabilities		283,647		663,996		575,292		667,913		858,939		1,331,909
Total Liabilities		442,667		663,996		16,816,337		13,084,200		17,259,004		13,748,196
Deferred Inflows of Resources		28,453		20,672		30,378		22,705		58,831		43,377
Net Position:												
Net investment in capital assets Restricted for:		9,203,188		9,605,736		5,535,281		9,647,392		14,738,469		19,253,128
Economic Development		930,474		718,573		-		_		930,474		718,573
Capital improvements				_		7,181,008		431,061		7,181,008		431,061
Public Safety		7,395		11,666		-		-		7,395		11,666
Debt Service		· <u>-</u>		-		495,145		401,573		495,145		401,573
Impact fees		_		-		-		-		-		-
Unrestricted		4,765,016		3,434,079		2,346,911		4,380,565		7,111,927		7,814,644
Total Net Position	\$	14,906,073	\$	13,770,054	\$	15,558,345	\$	14,860,591	\$	30,464,418	\$	28,630,645

A large portion of the City's net position (48.4%) reflects its investment in capital assets (land, building, infrastructure, machinery, and equipment) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses those assets to provide services to the 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. An additional \$8,614,022 or 28.3% of the City's net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. All restricted assets of the City are being held for capital improvements, debt service requirements on the City's outstanding debt, and economic development. The remaining portion of the City's net position (\$7,111,927, or 23.3%) may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

Changes in Net Position September 30, 2020

	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-ty	pe Activities	Total			
	FY 2019-20	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2018-19		
Revenue								
Program revenue								
Charges for Services	\$ 577,263	\$ 627,900	\$ 3,016,180	\$ 2,676,221	\$ 3,593,443	\$ 3,304,121		
Operating grants and contributions	45,155	-	-	-	45,155	-		
Capital grants and contributions	55,095	2,109,944	395,990	1,285,413	451,085	3,395,357		
General revenue								
Property Taxes	1,651,516	1,436,204	-	-	1,651,516	1,436,204		
Sales Taxes	1,180,851	850,098	-	-	1,180,851	850,098		
Franchise Taxes	357,188	301,248	-	-	357,188	301,248		
Impact Fees	-	-	-	413,708	-	413,708		
Interest on Investments	39,887	91,409	52,569	121,875	92,456	213,284		
Land sale	-	-	-	-	-	- '		
Miscellaneous	57,295	25,589	-	-	57,295	25,589		
Total revenues	3,964,250	5,442,392	3,464,739	4,497,217	7,428,989	9,939,609		
Expense								
Administration	960,423	833,008	-	-	960,423	833,008		
Public works and city streets	1,204,638	1,524,244	-	-	1,204,638	1,524,244		
Municipal court	7,030	11,601	-	-	7,030	11,601		
Parks and recreation	292,126	208,545	-	-	292,126	208,545		
Community center	34,544	102,964	-	-	34,544	102,964		
Water and Sewer	-	-	3,096,455	2,536,146	3,096,455	2,536,146		
Total expenses	2,498,761	2,680,362	3,096,455	2,536,146	5,595,216	5,216,508		
Change in Net Position Before Transfers	1,465,489	2,762,030	368,284	1,961,071	1,833,773	4,723,101		
Transfers	(329,470)	(196,682)	329,470	196,682	-			
Change in Net Position	1,136,019	2,565,348	697,754	2,157,753	1,833,773	4,723,101		
Net Position, beginning of year	13,770,054	11,204,706	14,860,591	12,702,838	28,630,645	23,907,544		
Net Position, end of year	\$ 14,906,073	\$ 13,770,054	\$ 15,558,345	\$ 14,860,591	\$ 30,464,418	\$ 28,630,645		

In total, the City's total net position increased by \$1,833,773 during the current fiscal year. The City's governmental activities including transfers increased net position by \$1,136,019. The total cost of all governmental activities this year was \$2,498,761. The amount that taxpayers paid for these activities through property taxes was \$1,651,516 or 41.66% of total revenue. The City's business-type activities increased net position by \$368,264. The total cost of all business-type activities for fiscal year 2020 was \$3,096,455.

Governmental activities – Governmental activities increased the City's net position by \$1,136,019. The key elements of this increase are as follows:

- Increase of property taxes of approximately \$215,312.
- Increase of sales taxes of approximately \$330,753.
- Increase of franchise taxes of approximately \$55,940.

Business-type activities – Business-type activities increased the City's net position by \$368,264. The key element of this increase was Charges of Services increased \$339,959.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$5,856,441 (page 14), an increase of \$1,657,153 from the prior year. Unassigned fund balance reported in the general fund of \$4,918,572, an increase of \$1,449,523 over the prior year, represents amounts available for spending at the City's discretion. The key factor in this increase was savings through efficient operation of various City Departments as well as increases in taxes and franchise fees.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Adjustments to the original Fiscal Year 2019-2020 General Fund annual budget can be briefly summarized as computer conversion, and personnel costs.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets: The City's investments in total capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of September 30, 2020, amount to \$30,809,736 (net of accumulated depreciation on page 12). Investments in capital assets related to governmental activities of \$9,203,188, includes land and land rights, buildings and improvements, street reconstruction, other improvements, vehicles, and office furniture and equipment. The City's investments in capital assets related to business-type activities of \$21,606,548, includes land and land rights, the water and sewer systems, vehicles and other equipment.

City of Aledo, Texas Capital Assets September 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities		Business-typ	e Activities	Total			
	FY 2019-20	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2018-19		
Land	\$ 494,625	\$ 494,625	\$ 334,604	\$ 334,604	\$ 829,229	\$ 829,229		
Construction in Progress	273,968	277,257	1,233,878	984,847	1,507,846	1,262,104		
Water and sewer system	-	=	28,418,612	28,299,302	28,418,612	28,299,302		
Buildings and improvements	407,861	407,861	3,210	3,210	411,071	411,071		
Street infrastrusture	9,683,219	9,291,171	-	-	9,683,219	9,291,171		
Vehicles	250,259	223,750	42,393	42,393	1,647,288	1,647,288		
Machinery and equipment	205,866	205,866	322,159	320,656	572,418	544,406		
Storm water drainage	1,604,895	1,604,895	-	-	205,866	205,866		
Other improvements	876,540	876,540	-	-	876,540	876,540		
Accumulated depreciation	(4,594,045)	(3,197,329)	(8,748,308)	(7,979,748)	(13,342,353)	(11,177,077)		
Total	\$ 9,203,188	\$ 10,184,636	\$ 21,606,548	\$ 22,005,264	\$ 30,809,736	\$ 32,189,900		

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note IV of this report.

Long-term debt - At the end of the current fiscal year, the City had total debt outstanding of \$16,071,267. In total, the City's long-term debt increased by \$3,713,395 during the current fiscal year.

City of Aledo, Texas Long Term Debt September 30, 2020

	Business-type Activities					
	FY 2019-20	FY 2018-19				
Certificates of Obligation	16,071,267	12,357,872				
Total	16,071,267	12,357,872				

State statutes limit the total property tax rate to \$2.50 per \$100 assessed valuation. The City's total property tax rate for 2019-20 was \$0.3545 per \$100 assessed valuation, of which \$0.0707635 was for annual water and sewer debt service. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note V of this report.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES – The annual budget is developed to provide efficient, effective and economic uses of the City's resources, as well as, a means to accomplish the highest priority objectives. Through the budget, the City Council sets the direction of the City, allocates its resources and establishes its priorities.

In considering the Fiscal Year 2021 budget, City Council and management considered the following factors:

- The FY2021 adopted property tax rate was \$0.3481 per \$100 assessed valuation.
- The major expenditure categories, including debt service, were for
 - o Animal control contract services with the City of Weatherford
 - City street improvements
 - Law enforcement contract expenses for two County deputies
 - o Sidewalk grant match amount for additional sidewalks on the west side of the City
 - Water purchases from the City of Fort Worth

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors with a general overview of the City finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need any additional financial information, please contact the City Secretary at: 200 Old Annetta Road, Aledo TX 76008.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	Primary Government			
	Governmental	Business-type		
	Activities	Activities	Total	
ASSETS:				
Cash and equivalents	\$ 5,788,362	\$ 4,860,420	\$ 10,648,782	
Receivables:	12 105		12 105	
Property taxes, net of allowance	12,105	-	12,105	
Sales taxes	217,251	-	217,251	
Accounts, net of allowance	84,332	494,650	578,982	
Other current assets	23,981	13,008	36,989	
Restricted cash and equivalents	-	4,807,261	4,807,261	
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):	404.625	224 (04	820 220	
Land	494,625	334,604	829,229	
Construction in progress	273,968	1,233,878	1,507,846	
Buildings and improvements	195,885	2,218	198,103	
Motor vehicles	41,206	40.071	41,206	
Machinery and equipment	61,040	49,871	110,911	
Water and sewer system	-	19,985,977	19,985,977	
City streets	6,221,382	=	6,221,382	
Storm water drainage	1,400,252	=	1,400,252	
Other improvements	514,830		514,830	
Total Assets	15,329,219	31,781,887	47,111,106	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS:				
Deferred loss on refunding	-	575,473	575,473	
Related to TMRS pension	41,861	44,695	86,556	
Related to TMRS OPEB	6,113	3,005	9,118	
Total Deferred Outflows	47,974	623,173	671,147	
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows	15,377,193	32,405,060	47,782,253	
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts payable	226,671	262,581	489,252	
Accrued liabilities	56,176	63,632	119,808	
Accrued interest		50,374	50,374	
Customer deposits	-	198,705	198,705	
Unearned revenues	800	, -	800	
Noncurrent liabilities-				
Bonds payable - due within one year	-	607,382	607,382	
Bonds payable - due in more than one year	-	15,463,885	15,463,885	
Net pension liability	133,077	142,080	275,157	
OPEB liability	25,943	27,698	53,641	
Total Liabilities	442,667	16,816,337	17,259,004	
DEFERRED INFLOWS:	20, 452	20.270	50.021	
Related to TMRS pension	28,453	30,378	58,831	
Total Deferred Outflows	28,453	30,378	58,831	
NET POSITION:				
Net investment in capital assets	9,203,188	5,535,281	14,738,469	
Restricted For:				
Economic development	930,474	=	930,474	
Child safety	928	-	928	
Court security	2,626	=	2,626	
Court technology	3,841	-	3,841	
System upgrade/expansion		7,181,008	7,181,008	
Debt service	=	495,145	495,145	
Unrestricted	4,765,016	2,346,911	7,111,927	
Total Net Position	\$ 14,906,073	\$ 15,558,345	\$ 30,464,418	
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

					P	rogram Revenues	S			Net (Expense) R	Revei	nue and Changes	s in N	let Position
			F	ines, Fees, and		Capital		Operating	_			ary Government		
				Charges for		Grants and		Grants and		Governmental		Business-type		
Functions/Programs		Expenses		Services		Contributions	_	Contributions	_	Activities	_	Activities	_	Total
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:		_						_			_		_	
Governmental Activities:														
Administration	\$	960,423	\$	315,663	\$	-	\$	45,155	\$	(599,605)	\$	-	\$	(599,605)
Public works		537,912		232,992		54,000		-		(250,920)		-		(250,920)
City streets		666,726		-		-		-		(666,726)		-		(666,726)
Municipal court		7,030		3,455		-		-		(3,575)		-		(3,575)
Parks and recreation		292,126		3,195		1,095		-		(287,836)				(287,836)
Community center		34,544		21,958		_		_		(12,586)		-		(12,586)
Total Governmental Activities		2,498,761		577,263		55,095		45,155		(1,821,248)		_		(1,821,248)
Business-type Activities:														
Water and Sewer		3,096,455		3,016,180		395,990		_		_		315,715		315,715
Total Business-type Activities		3,096,455		3,016,180		395,990		_		_		315,715		315,715
Total Primary Government	\$	5,595,216	\$	3,593,443	\$	451,085	\$	45,155		(1,821,248)		315,715		(1,505,533)
	Conor	al Revenues:												
	Tax													
		operty								1,651,516				1,651,516
		ales								1,180,851		-		1,180,851
		ranchise								357,188		_		357,188
		estment earning	rc							39,887		52,569		92,456
		cellaneous rev	,							57,295		32,307		57,295
	Trans		illucs							(329,470)		329,470		0
			evenue	s and transfers						2,957,267		382,039		3,339,306
		Change in net p								1,136,019	_	697,754	_	1,833,773
				11							_	·	_	
	Net po	osition - Begin	ning							13,770,054		14,860,591		28,630,645
	Net po	osition - Ending	g						\$	14,906,073	\$	15,558,345	\$	30,464,418

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	General Fund	EDC	Go	Total overnmental Funds
ASSETS:				
Assets:				
Cash and equivalents	\$ 4,928,112	\$ 860,250	\$	5,788,362
Receivables				
Property taxes, net of allowance of \$2,136	12,105	-		12,105
Sales taxes	144,835	72,416		217,251
Accounts	84,332	-		84,332
Other current assets	23,981	-		23,981
Total Assets	\$ 5,193,365	\$ 932,666	\$	6,126,031
LIABILITIES:				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 224,979	\$ 1,692	\$	226,671
Accrued liabilities	31,175	-		31,175
Unearned revenue	300	500		800
Total Liabilities	256,454	2,192		258,646
DEFERRED INFLOWS:				
Deferred property taxes	10,944	-		10,944
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	\$ 267,398	\$ 2,192	\$	269,590
FUND BALANCE:				
Restricted Fund Balances:				
Economic Development	-	930,474		930,474
Child Safety	928	-		928
Court Security	2,626	-		2,626
Court Technology	3,841	-		3,841
Unassigned	4,918,572	-		4,918,572
Total Fund Balance	4,925,967	930,474		5,856,441
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows,				
and Fund Balance	\$ 5,193,365	\$ 932,666	\$	6,126,031

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Total fund balances - governmental funds balance sheet

\$ 5,856,441

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

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds balance sheet.

9,203,188

Revenues earned but not available within sixty days of the year end are not recognized as revenue on the fund financial statements.

10,944

The statement of net position includes the City's proportionate share of the TMRS net pension liability as well as certain pension related transactions accounted for as Deferred Inflows and Outflows of resources.

Net pension liability	(133,077)	
Deferred retirement contributions	34,337	
Deferred investment experience	(14,477)	
Deferred assumption/input changes	7,524	
Deferred actual vs. assumption	(13,976)	(119,669)

The statement of net position includes the City's proportionate share of the TMRS OPEB liability as well as certain OPEB related transactions accounted for as Deferred Inflows and Outflows of resources.

OPEB liability	(25,943)	
Deferred retirement contributions	445	
Deferred assumption/input changes	4,775	
Deferred actual vs. assumption	893	(19,830)

Compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the fund financial statements

(25,001)

Net position of governmental activities

\$ 14,906,073

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

		General Fund	EDC	Go	Total overnmental Funds
REVENUE					
Taxes:					
Property	\$	1,650,123	\$ -	\$	1,650,123
Sales		788,520	392,331		1,180,851
Franchise		357,188	-		357,188
Building permits		315,663	-		315,663
Court fines and fees		3,455	-		3,455
Construction fees		232,992	-		232,992
Grant revenue		45,155	-		45,155
Interest income		36,796	3,091		39,887
Event revenue		3,195	-		3,195
Rental revenue		21,958	-		21,958
Other revenue		55,634	2,756		58,390
Total revenues		3,510,679	398,178		3,908,857
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Administration		847,385	24,761		872,146
Public works		441,950	-		441,950
City streets		334,557	-		334,557
Municipal court		7,030	-		7,030
Parks and recreation		186,917	20,946		207,863
Community center		23,919	215		24,134
Capital outlay		34,554	-		34,554
Total Expenditures	,	1,876,312	45,922		1,922,234
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues	,		•		
Over (Under) Expenditures		1,634,367	 352,256		1,986,623
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers in		140,355	-		140,355
Transfers out		(329,470)	(140,355)		(469,825)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(189,115)	(140,355)		(329,470)
Net Change in Fund Balances		1,445,252	 211,901		1,657,153
Fund Balances - Beginning		3,480,715	718,573		4,199,288
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	4,925,967	\$ 930,474	\$	5,856,441

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	1,657,153
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Depreciation expense on capital assets is reported in the statement of activities and does not require the use of current financial resources. Therefore, depreciation expense is not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.		(818,822)
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.		370,318
Governmental funds do not recognize assets contributed by developers or donated to the City. However, the in statement of activities the fair market value of those assets are recognized as revenue, then allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.		54,000
Governmental funds recognize all amounts received on the sale of capital assets as a gain. However, in the statement of activities, the gain or loss is offset by the remaining net book value of the asset.		(8,044)
Certain revenues in the government-wide statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenue in the governmental funds.		1,393
Net pension liabilities as well as the related deferred inflows and outflows of resources generated from those assets are not payable from current resources and therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds. These balances increased (decreased) by this amount.	3	(107,315)
OPEB liabilities as well as the related deferred inflows and outflows of resources generated from those assets are not payable from current resources and therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds. These balances increased (decreased) by this amount.		(1,544)
Current year changes in compensated absences do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds		(11,120)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	1,136,019

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	Enterprise Fund
ASSETS:	Water and Sewer Fund
Current Assets:	
Cash and equivalents	\$ 4,860,420
Receivables, net of allowance of \$41,043	494,650
Other current assets	13,008
Total Current Assets	5,368,078
Noncurrent Assets:	
Capital Assets:	
Land	334,604
Construction in progress	1,233,878
Buildings and improvements	3,210
Motor vehicles	42,393
Machinery and equipment	322,159
Water and sewer system	28,418,612
Less accumulated depreciation	(8,748,308)
Restricted cash and equivalents	4,807,261
Total Noncurrent Assets	26,413,809
Total Assets	31,781,887
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS:	
Deferred loss on refunding	575,473
Related to TMRS pension	44,695
Related to TMRS OPEB	3,005
Total Deferred Outflows	623,173
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows	32,405,060

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - CONTINUED PROPRIETARY FUND **SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

	Enterprise Fund
LIABILITIES:	Water and Sewer Fund
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	262,581
Accrued liabilities	63,632
Accrued interest	50,374
Customer deposits	198,705
Current portion of bonds payable	607,382
Total Current Liabilities	1,182,674
Noncurrent Liabilities:	·
Net pension liability	142,080
OPEB liability	27,698
Bonds payable	15,463,885
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	15,633,663
Total Liabilities	16,816,337
DEFERRED INFLOWS:	
Related to TMRS pension	30,378
Total Deferred Inflows	30,378
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows	16,846,715
NET POSITION:	
Net investment in capital assets	6,142,663
Restricted - system upgrade/expansion	7,181,008
Restricted - debt service	495,145
Unrestricted	1,739,529
Total net position	\$ 15,558,345

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	Enterprise Fund			
		er and Sewer		
		Fund		
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Water and sewer service	\$	2,924,725		
Credit card fees		21,969		
Meter box fee		32,075		
Other revenues		37,411		
Total Operating Revenues		3,016,180		
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Administrative costs		750,912		
Supplies and maintenance		821,170		
Utilities		80,355		
Professional and contract services		48,853		
Credit card expense		26,666		
Other operating expesnes		15,423		
Depreciation		768,560		
Total Operating Expenses		2,511,939		
Operating Income (loss)		504,241		
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Impact fees		342,644		
Interest income		52,569		
Interest, amortization and fees paid on debt issuance		(584,516)		
Total Non-operating Revenues (Expenses)		(189,303)		
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS				
Capital contributions		53,346		
Transfers in		329,470		
Transfers out				
Total Capital Contributions and Transfers		382,816		
Change in Net Position		697,754		
Net position - Beginning		14,860,591		
Net Position - Ending	\$	15,558,345		

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

			Ent	terprise Fund ter and Sewer Fund
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			_	
Cash received from customers			\$	3,020,052
Cash paid to employees				(431,426)
Cash paid to suppliers				(1,308,209)
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities				1,280,417
Cash Flows from Non-capital Financing Activit	ies:			
Transfers From Other Funds				329,470
Net Cash Provided By Non-capital Financing Acti	vities			329,470
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financin	g Activities:			
Proceeds from the issuance of debt	0			5,610,776
Principal repayment on debt				(1,860,000)
Interest, amortization and fees paid on debt iss	uance			(591,469)
Purchase of capital assets				(316,498)
Impact fees				342,644
Net Cash Provided By Capital & Related Financin	g Activities			3,185,453
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:				
Interest on investments				52,569
Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities				52,569
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equi	valents			4,847,909
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Yea	ar			4,819,772
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year			\$	9,667,681
Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents Po				
			S	tatement of
	Current	Restricted	(Cash Flows
	Assets	Assets		Totals
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning	4,238,434	581,338		4,819,772
Net increase (decrease)	621,986	4,225,923		4,847,909
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Ending	4,860,420	4,807,261		9,667,681

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - CONTINUED PROPRIETARY FUND YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash	
Provided By Operating Activities:	
Operating Income	\$ 504,241
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash	
Provided by Operating Activities	
Depreciation and amortization	768,560
Change in Assets and Liabilities:	
Increase in receivables	(15,068)
Increase in other current assets	(6,889)
Increase in deferred outflows	(266)
Decrease in accounts payable	(130,207)
Increase in accrued expenses	22,070
Increase in customer deposits	18,940
Increase in net pension liability	104,906
Increase in OPEB liability	6,457
Increase in deferred inflows	 7,673
Total Adjustments	776,176
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	\$ 1,280,417
Supplemental Schedule of Noncash Financing,	
Capital and Investing Activities	
Capital asset contributions from developers	\$ 53,346

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The City of Aledo, Texas (the City) was incorporated in 1963 and operates under a General Law – Type A form of government. The City provides: administration, public works and streets, water and sewer, municipal court, parks and recreation, and community center. The City is an independent political subdivision of the State of Texas governed by an elected council and a mayor and is considered a primary government.

The accounting policies of the City conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) applicable to state and local governments. General accepted accounting principles for local governments include those principles prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants in the publication entitled Audits of State and Local Governmental Units. The more significant accounting policies of the City are described below:

A. The Reporting Entity

As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these financial statements include the primary government and organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The definition of the reporting entity is based primarily on the notion of financial accountability. A primary government is financially accountable for the organizations that make up its legal entity. It is also financially accountable for legally separate organizations if its officials appoint a voting majority of an organization's government body and either it is able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. A primary government may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations that are fiscally dependent on it.

A primary government has the ability to impose its will on an organization if it can significantly influence the programs, projects, or activities of, or the level of services performed or provided by, the organization. A financial benefit or burden relationship exists if the primary government (a) is entitled to the organization's resources; (b) is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the obligation to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (c) is obligated in some manner for the debt of the organization.

Some organizations are included as component units because of the fiscal dependency on the primary government. An organization is fiscally dependent on the primary government if it is unable to adopt its budget, levy taxes, set rates or charges, or issue bonded debt without approval by the primary government.

The following entity was found to be a component unit of the City and is included in the accompanying financial statements:

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

A. The Reporting Entity (continued)

Aledo Economic Development Corporation — On May 10, 2008, the voters approved the creation of the Aledo Economic Development Corporation (EDC) for the purpose of projects and improvements that promote economic development within the City. Funding for the EDC is generated from 0.50% sales tax. The EDC's governing body is substantially the same as the governing body of the City. There are seven directors appointed by City Council. At least three of the directors must not be employees, officers, or members of the City Council. The EDC is authorized to sell bonds or other forms of indebtedness. Upon dissolution, the assets of the EDC shall be distributed to the City. The EDC is reported as a governmental activity in the government-wide financial statements and as a Special Revenue Fund in the governmental fund financial statements.

Separate financial statements of this component have not been prepared.

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements:

The statement of net position and the statement of activities include the financial activities of the overall government. These statements distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities of the City. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the business-type activities of the City and for each function of the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. The City does not allocate indirect expenses in the statement of activities. Program revenues include (a) fees, fines, and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements:

The fund financial statements provide information about the City's funds, with separate statements presented for each fund category. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. There were no other funds to be aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from nonexchange transactions or ancillary activities.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

B. Basis of Presentation (continued)

The City reports the following major Governmental funds:

The <u>General Fund</u> is the City's primary operating fund. This fund is used to account for all financial resources not reported in other funds. All general tax revenues and other receipts that are not restricted by law or contractual agreement to some other fund are accounted for in this fund. General operating expenditures, fixed charges and capital improvement costs that are not paid through other funds are paid from the General Fund.

The <u>Economic Development Corporation Fund</u> collects sales tax for the purpose of the promotion and development of new and expanded business enterprises and to provide and encourage employment in the furtherance of the public welfare. All EDC activity is accounted for in this fund.

The City reports the following major Enterprise fund:

The <u>Water and Sewer Fund</u> reports for revenues and expenses associated with water and sewer services for the citizens of the City. Activities of the fund include administration, operations, and maintenance of the water, sewer and sanitation system and billing and collection activities. The fund also accounts for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, long-term debt principal and interest for enterprise debt. All costs are financed through charges to utility customers with rates reviewed regularly and adjusted if necessary to ensure integrity of the fund.

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

The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Non-exchange transactions, in which the City gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. 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 measureable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectable within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Property taxes, interest revenue, charges for services, franchise taxes and sales tax revenues are susceptible to accrual. Fines and permits revenues are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash. 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.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Budgetary Control

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for general fund. The appropriated budget is prepared by fund and department. The budget, as formally adopted by the City Council, establishes the maximum authorization of operating funds to be expended by any fund. Any subsequent amendment thereto must be approved by the Council. The legal level of budget control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the department level.

Appropriations in all budgeted funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

E. Cash and Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, highly liquid investments are considered to be cash equivalents if they have an original maturity of three months or less when purchased.

F. Capital Assets

Capital assets purchased or constructed are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of the donation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized. Public domain ("infrastructure") general fixed assets consisting of certain improvements other than buildings, including roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems, and lighting systems, are capitalized along with other capital assets.

Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial individual cost of \$3,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Depreciation has been provided over the estimated useful lives using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings and improvements	15 - 30 years
Motor vehicles	3-15 years
Machinery and equipment	3-15 years
Water and sewer system	5-40 years
City streets	15 years
Storm water drainage	40 years
Other improvements	3-15 years

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

G. Accrued Compensated Absences

The City Council has adopted a policy whereby employees are paid lump sum payments for unused vacation, sick and compensatory time if they leave City employment. Upon termination, up to 20 days of vacation and a portion of sick leave (maximum of 50 hours) if the employee meets the prescribed conditions for each.

H. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The government has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from one sources: property taxes. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

I. Pensions

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

J. Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the total OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB and OPEB expense, information has been determined based on the City's actuary report. For this purpose, OPEB expense recognized each fiscal year is equal to the employer's yearly contributions for retirees. Information regarding the City's OPEB liability is obtained from TMRS through a report prepared for the City by TMRS consulting actuary, Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company, in compliance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

K. Fund Balance and Net Position

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

- Non-spendable: This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in the spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Non spendable items are not expected to be converted to cash or are not expected to be converted to cash within the next year.
- Restricted: This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed: This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by board resolution of the City Council, the City's highest level of decision making authority. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.
- Assigned: This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the City's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the City Council.
- Unassigned: This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund.
 The unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other
 governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of assigned fund balance
 amounts.

In circumstances where expenditure is to be made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications, the order in which resources will be extended is as follows: restricted fund balance, followed by committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and lastly unassigned fund balance.

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvements of those assets, and adding back unspent proceeds. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislations adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. In circumstances where an expense is to be made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple net position classifications, restricted position will be fully utilized first followed by unrestricted as necessary.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

L. Use of Estimates

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

II. Deposits and Short-Term Investments

Cash and investments as of September 30, 2020 consist of the following:

	Cash Deposits	TexStar
Governmental activities:		
General fund	2,988,737	1,939,375
Economic development corporation	606,886	253,364
Business-type activity:		
Water and sewer fund	6,429,087	3,238,594
Total	\$ 10,024,710	\$ 5,431,333

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. One of the ways that the City manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by investing in investment pools which purchase a combination of shorter term investments with an average maturity of less than 30 days thus reducing the interest rate risk. The City monitors the interest rate risk inherent in its portfolio by measuring the weighted average maturity of its portfolio. The City has no specific limitations with respect to this metric.

As of September 30, 2020, the City had investments in TexStar totaling \$5,431,333 which had a weighted average maturity of 44 days.

As of September 30, 2020, the City was not invested in any securities which are highly sensitive to interest rate fluctuation.

II. Deposits and Short-Term Investments (continued)

Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The minimum rating required by (where applicable) the Public Funds Investment Act, the City's investment policy, or debt agreements, is AAA. The actual rating as of September 30, 2020 for TexStar was AAAm.

Concentration of Credit Risk

In accordance with the City's Investment policy, the City limits their exposure of concentration of credit risk by restricting investments in the following investment instruments:

	Maximum Percentage of Portfolio
U.S. Treasury Obligations	100%
U.S. Government Agency Securities and Instrumentalities of	
Government-Sponsored Corporations	80%
Authorized Local Government Investment Pools	100%
Fully Collateralized Certificates of Deposit	50%
Fully Collateralized Repurchase Agreements	10%
SEC-Regulated No-Load Money Market Mutual Funds	50%

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transactions, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The Public Funds Investment Act and the City's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits: The Public Funds Investment Act requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit).

The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least the bank balance less the FDIC insurance at all times. At September 30, 2020, the carrying amount of the City's cash on hand and deposits were \$10,024,710 and the bank balance was \$10,037,393. \$250,000 of the bank balance was covered by depository insurance under the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC insured), with the remaining balance secured with securities held by pledging financial institutions.

II. Deposits and Short-Term Investments (continued)

Investment in State Investment Pools

The City is a voluntary participant in the TexStar external investment pool. The State Comptroller of Public Accounts exercises responsibility over TexStar. Oversight includes the ability to significantly influence operations, designation of management, and accountability for fiscal matters. Additionally, the State Comptroller has established an advisory board composed of both participants in TexStar and other persons who do not have a business relationship with TexStar. TexStar uses net asset value rather than market value to report net assets to compute share prices. Accordingly, the fair value of the position in TexStar is the same as the value of TexStar shares. The City, at its option, can withdraw funds within a twenty-four hour period from TexStar.

III. Property Taxes

Taxes assessed on valuations as of January 1 each year are levied during the subsequent fiscal year beginning October 1. Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property at the time levied. Taxes are due on receipt of the tax bill and are delinquent if not paid before February 1 of the year following the year in which imposed. On January 1 of each year a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all taxes, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed. Property tax revenues are considered available when they become due or past due and receivable within the current period and when they are expected to be collected during a 60 day period after the close of the fiscal year. The City has its property taxes collected by the Parker County Tax Assessor/Collector. Property taxes that are deemed uncollectible are presented as a reserve against revenues and property taxes receivable.

IV. Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for the year ended September 30, 2020, is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions/ Completions	Retirements/ Adjustments	Ending Balance	
Governmental activities:					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 494,625	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 494,625	
Construction in progress	277,257	170,199	(173,488)	273,968	
Total assets not being depreciated	771,882	170,199	(173,488)	768,593	
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings and improvements	407,861	-	-	407,861	
City streets	9,291,171	227,610	164,438	9,683,219	
Storm water drainage	1,604,895	-	-	1,604,895	
Motor vehicles	223,750	26,509	-	250,259	
Machinery and equipment	205,866	-	-	205,866	
Other improvements	876,540			876,540	
Total capital assets being depreciated	12,610,083	254,119	164,438	13,028,640	
Accumulated depreciation:					
Buildings and improvements	222,794	10,725	(21,543)	211,976	
City streets	2,810,124	652,719	(1,006)	3,461,837	
Storm water drainage	164,411	40,232	-	204,643	
Motor vehicles	182,650	26,403	-	209,053	
Machinery and equipment	130,803	14,023	-	144,826	
Other improvements	265,447	74,720	21,543	361,710	
Total accumulated depreciation	3,776,229	818,822	(1,006)	4,594,045	
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	8,833,854	(564,703)	165,444	8,434,595	
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 9,605,736	\$ (394,504)	\$ (8,044)	\$ 9,203,188	

IV. Capital Assets (continued)

	Beginning					Ending
	Balance	I	ncreases		Decreases	Balance
Business-type activities:	•					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:						
Land	\$ 334,604	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 334,604
Construction in process	984,847		297,422		(48,391)	1,233,878
Total assets not being depreciated	1,319,451	<u> </u>	297,422		(48,391)	 1,568,482
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Water and sewer system	28,299,302		70,919		48,391	28,418,612
Buildings and improvements	3,210		-		-	3,210
Motor vehicles	42,393		-		-	42,393
Machinery and equipment	320,656		1,503		-	322,159
Total capital assets being depreciated	28,665,561		72,422		48,391	28,786,374
Accumulated depreciation:						
Water and sewer system	7,690,107		742,528		-	8,432,635
Buildings and improvements	885		107		-	992
Motor vehicles	42,393		-		-	42,393
Machinery and equipment	246,363		25,925		-	272,288
Total accumulated depreciation	7,979,748		768,560			8,748,308
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	20,685,813		(696,138)		48,391	20,038,066
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 22,005,264	\$	(398,716)	\$		\$ 21,606,548
Depreciation was charged to departments o	f the governmen	t as fol	lows:			
Governmental Activities:						
Administration				\$	50,137	
Public Works				Ψ	48,304	
City Streets					643,665	
Parks and Recreation					66,306	
Community Center					10,410	
Total depreciation expense - government	ental activities			\$	818,822	
Desires Andrew						
Business-type Activities: Water				ø	240 041	
				\$	348,941	
Sewer	true a a atiiti			Φ.	419,619	
Total depreciation expense - business-	type activities			\$	768,560	

V. Long-term Debt

At September 30, 2020, the City's bonds payable consisted of the following:

	<u>Bu</u>	siness-Type
2011A Revenue Certificates of Obligation due in annual installments through 2021, bearing interest at a rate ranging between 1 - 5.45%	\$	75,000
2011B Revenue Certificates of Obligation due in annual installments through 2021, bearing interest at a rate ranging between 2.24 - 5.59%		40,000
2012 Revenue Certificates of Obligation due in annual installments through 2042, bearing interest at a rate ranging between 0.3 - 4.45%		1,540,000
2017 General Obligation Refunding Bonds due in annual installments through 2042, bearing interest at a rate ranging between 2 - 4%		8,805,491
2020 General Obligation Refunding Bonds due in annual installments through 2038, bearing interest at a rate of 3%		1,380,776
2020 Revenue Certificates of Obligation due in annual installments through 2051, bearing interest at a rate ranging between 0.0 - 0.34%		4,230,000
	\$	16,071,267

During 2020, the City issued \$1,255,000 in General Obligation Refunding Bonds with an interest rate of 3.00%. \$1,305,000 was used to advance refund the outstanding Series 2010A Certificates of Obligation Bond. The net proceeds of \$1,285,000 (after payment of issuance costs) and City contribution of \$28,456 were used to pay the outstanding balance on the refunded bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered defeased, and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the financial statements. There is no remaining principal at September 30, 2020 related to the refunded bonds. The refunding resulted in a decrease in the City's debt service payments of \$284,817, which resulted in an economic gain (difference between the present value of the debt service payments of the old debt and new debt) of \$228,910.

The following is a summary of all long-term debt transactions of the City for the year ended September 30, 3020:

	Beginning			Ending	
	Balance			Balance	Due within
Description	10/1/2019	Increases	Decreases	9/30/2020	one year
Business-type activities					
Bonds payable	\$ 12,357,872	\$ 5,610,776	\$ 1,897,381	\$ 16,071,267	\$ 607,382
Business-type activities					
long-term liabilities	\$ 12,357,872	\$ 5,610,776	\$ 1,897,381	\$ 16,071,267	\$ 607,382

V. Long-term Debt (continued)

The annual requirements to amortize all bonds payable outstanding as of September 30, 2020 are as follows:

Certificates of Obligation	Business-Type Activities		
Due Fiscal Year Ending September 30	Principal Interest		
2021	160,000	68,723	
2022	190,000	63,621	
2023	190,000	62,271	
2024	190,000	60,821	
2025	195,000	59,271	
2026-2030	995,000	267,903	
2031-2035	1,055,000	207,808	
2036-2040	1,135,000	126,922	
2041-2045	905,000	33,100	
2046-2050	725,000	9,571	
2051-2055	145,000	488	
Total	\$ 5,885,000	\$ 960,499	
General Obligation Refunding Bonds	Business-Typ	e Activities	
Due Fiscal Year Ending September 30	Principal	Interest	
2021	447,382	334,273	
2022	569,370	323,900	
2023	584,370	308,150	
2024	594,370	291,950	
2025	609,370	275,450	
2026-2030	2,591,850	1,094,450	
2031-2035	1,861,850	742,150	
2036-2040	2,107,705	406,800	
2041-2045	820,000	47,200	
	\$ 10,186,267	\$ 3,824,323	

VI. Pension Plan

Plan Description

The City of Aledo participates as one of 888 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 that can be obtained at www.tmrs.com

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

VI. Pension Plan (continued)

Benefits Provided

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

At retirement, the benefit is calculated as if the sum of the employee's contributions, with interest, and the city-financed monetary credits with interest were used to purchase an annuity. Members may choose to receive their retirement benefit in one of seven payment options. Members may also choose to receive a portion of their benefit as a Partial Lump Sum Distribution in an amount equal to 12, 24, or 36 monthly payments, which cannot exceed 75% of the member's deposits and interest.

Plan provisions for the City were as follows:

Employee deposit rate	7.0%
Matching ratio (city to employee)	2 to 1
Annuity increase (to retirees)	0% of CPI
Years required for vesting	5
Service retirement eligibility	
(expressed as age/years of service)	60/5, 0/20

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

Inactive employees of beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	9
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	15
Active employees	14
	38

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 Aledo were required to contribute 7% of the annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City of Aledo were 7.46% and 13.10% in calendar years 2019 and 2020, respectively. The City's contributions to TMRS for the year ended September 30, 2020 were \$85,360, and were equal to the required contributions.

VI. Pension Plan (continued)

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 actual valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation 2.5% per year

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

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

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

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. In determining their best estimate of a recommended investment return assumption under the various alternative asset allocation portfolios, GRS focused on the area between (1) arithmetic mean (aggressive) without an adjustment for time (conservative) and (2) the geometric mean (conservative) with an adjustment for time (aggressive). The target allocation and best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class in fiscal year 2020 are summarized in the following table:

VI. Pension Plan (continued)

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Global Equity	30.0%	5.30%
Core Fixed Income	10.0%	1.25%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.0%	4.14%
Real Return	10.0%	3.85%
Real Estate	10.0%	4.00%
Absolute Return	10.0%	3.48%
Private Equity	10.0%	7.75%
Total	100.0%	

Discount Rate

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

Changes in the Net Pension Liability

	Increase (Decrease)					
	Total Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Pens				et Pension	
		Liability	N	et Position]	Liability
		(a)		(b)		(a) - (b)
Balance at 12/31/2018	\$	928,828	\$	857,808	\$	71,020
Changes for the year:						
Service cost		115,975		-		115,975
Interest		80,477		-		80,477
Changes in current period benefits		221,271		-		221,271
Difference between expected and actual experience		(2,798)		-		(2,798)
Changes in assumptions		18,061		-		18,061
Contributions - employer		-		50,738		(50,738)
Contributions - employee		-		47,614		(47,614)
Net investment income		-		131,269		(131,269)
Benefit payment, including refunds of employee contibutions		(31,670)		(31,670)		-
Administrative expense		-		(749)		749
Other changes		-		(23)		23
Net changes	\$	401,316	\$	197,179	\$	204,137
Balance at 12/31/2019	\$ 1,330,144 \$ 1,054,987 \$ 275,15				275,157	

VI. Pension Plan (continued)

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

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

	1% Decrease	Current Single Rate	1% Increase
	(5.75%)	Assumption (6.75%)	(7.75%)
City's net pension liability	\$ 488,650	\$ 275,157	\$ 101,831

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 September 30, 2020, the City recognized pension expense of \$306,850.

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

		Deferred Outflows of				eferred flows of
	Re	sources	Re	esources		
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$	-	\$	28,898		
Changes in actuarial assumptions		15,557		-		
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings		-		29,933		
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		70,999		-		
Total	\$	86,556	\$	58,831		

\$70,999 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 September 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended December 3	1:
2020	\$ (15,072)
2021	(17,461)
2022	3,934
2023	(14,675)
2024	-
Thereafter	-

VII. Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions

Plan Description

The City participates in a single employer, defined benefit group-term life insurance plan known as the Supplemental Death Benefits Fund (SDBF) administered by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS). The SDBF covers both active and retiree benefits with no segregation of assets, and therefore doesn't meet the definition of a trust under GASB No. 75 (i.e., no assets are accumulated for OPEB) and as such the SDBF is considered to be an unfunded OPEB plan.

The City elected, by ordinance, to provide group-term life insurance coverage to both current and retirement employees. The City may terminate coverage under and discontinue participation in the SDBF by adopting an ordinance before November 1 of any year to be effective the following January 1.

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

Benefits

The death benefit for active employees provides a lump-sum payment approximately equal to the employee's annual salary (calculated based on the employee's actual earnings, for the 12-month period preceding the month of death). The death benefit for retirees is considered an other postemployment benefit (OPEB) and is a fixed amount of \$7,500.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At the December 31, 2018 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees of beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	7
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	5
Active employees	14
	26

OPEB Liability

The City's OPEB liability of \$53,641 was measured as of December 31, 2019 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

VII. Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The OPEB liability in the December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation 2.5% per year

Overall payroll growth 3.5% to 10.5% per year

Discount rate 2.75%

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

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the OPEB liability was 2.75%. The discount rate was based on an index of tax exempt 20-year municipal bond rates rated as AA or higher as of the valuation date.

Changes in the OPEB Liability

OPEB Liability

Balance at 12/31/2018	\$ 40,581
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	2,245
Interest	1,540
Changes in current period benefits	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	639
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	9,044
Benefit payments	(408)
Net changes	\$ 13,060
Balance at 12/31/2019	\$ 53,641

VII. Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions (continued)

Sensitivity of the OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the OPEB liability of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 2.75% as well as what the City's OPEB liability 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 (1.75%)	Current Discount Rate (2.75%)	1% Increase (3.75%)
City's OPEB liability	\$ 66,727	\$ 53,641	\$ 43,937

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

For the year ended September 30, 2020, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$6,389.

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

	Outfl	erred ows of urces	Defe Inflo Reso	ws of
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$	1,847	\$	-
Changes in actuarial assumptions		6,351		-
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings		-		-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		920		-
Total	\$	9,118	\$	-

\$920 was reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date and will be recognized as a reduction of the OPEB liability for the year ended September 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended December 3	31:	
2020	\$	2,604
2021		2,462
2022		1,961
2023		1,171
2024		-
Thereafter		-

VIII. Commitments and Contingencies

The City participates in grant programs which are governed by various rules and regulations of the grantor agencies. Costs charged to the respective grant programs are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor agencies; therefore, to the extent that the City has not complied with the rules and regulations governing the grants, refunds of any money received may be required and collectability of any related receivable may be impaired. In the opinion of the City, there were no significant contingent liabilities relating to compliance with the rules and regulations governing the respective grants; therefore, no provision has been recorded in the accompanying basic financial statement for such contingencies.

IX. Interfund Activity

The City reported transfers during the year ended September 30, 2020 as follows:

- The General Fund to the Water and Sewer Fund totaling \$329,470 for property taxes collected to service the bonds payable held in the Water and Sewer Fund.
- The EDC Fund to the General Fund totaling \$140,355 in support of the Community Center operations and \$12,500 for administrative overhead

X. Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City insures its buildings and contents, law enforcement liability, public officials' liability, general liability and auto liability under a renewable one year policy with the Texas Municipal League. The City insures its workers compensation risk by participating in the Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool which is a self-insurance policy mechanism for political subdivisions in Texas. Rates are set by the State Insurance Board. Each participant's contribution to the pool is adjusted based on its workers' compensation history. The City is responsible only to the extent of premiums paid and contributions made to Texas Municipal League and the Intergovernmental Risk Pool. There have been no significant changes in insurance coverage as compared to last year and settlements have not exceeded coverage in each of the past three fiscal years.

XI. Subsequent Events

The City has evaluated all events and transactions that occurred after September 30, 2020 through May 27, 2021, the date these financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

				Variance with Final Budget
	Dudanta	d Amounta		Positive
	Original	d Amounts Final	Actual	(Negative)
REVENUE	Original	Tillal	Actual	(Negative)
Taxes:				
Property	\$ 1,472,225	\$ 1,472,225	\$ 1,650,123	\$ 177,898
Sales	600,825	600,825	788,520	187,695
Franchise	290,000	290,000	357,188	67,188
Building permits	365,060	365,060	315,663	(49,397)
Court fines and fees	9,950	9,950	3,455	(6,495)
Construction fees	83,500	83,500	232,992	149,492
Grant revenue	-	-	45,155	45,155
Interest income	30,000	30,000	36,796	6,796
Event revenue	3,500	3,500	3,195	(305)
Rental revenue	25,000	25,000	21,958	(3,042)
Other revenue	23,445	23,445	55,634	32,189
Total revenues	2,903,505	2,903,505	3,510,679	607,174
Total Tevenues	2,505,505	2,505,505	3,310,073	007,171
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Administration	1,074,212	1,183,875	847,385	336,490
Public works	596,870	611,870	441,950	169,920
City streets	312,300	379,800	334,557	45,243
Municipal court	15,675	15,675	7,030	8,645
Parks and recreation	587,130	591,285	186,917	404,368
Community center	52,450	62,150	23,919	38,231
Capital outlay	425,000	357,500	34,554	322,946
Total Expenditures	3,063,637	3,202,155	1,876,312	1,325,843
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	(160,132)	(298,650)	1,634,367	1,933,017
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	234,432	266,182	140,355	(125,827)
Transfers out	(329,630)	(329,630)	(329,470)	160
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(95,198)	(63,448)	(189,115)	(125,667)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(255,330)	(362,098)	1,445,252	1,807,350
Fund Balances - Beginning	3,480,715	3,480,715	3,480,715	-
Fund Balances - Ending	\$ 3,225,385	\$ 3,118,617	\$ 4,925,967	\$ 1,807,350

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

Last 10 Years (will ultimately be displayed)

Total Pension Liability	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Service Cost Interest (on the Total Pension Liability) Changes of benefit terms Difference between expected and actual experience Change of assumptions Benefit payments, including refunds of employee	\$ 81,325 41,475 - (2,848)	\$ 94,624 48,603 - (20,254) 28,976	\$ 80,357 53,899 - 2,827	\$ 79,713 58,139 - (73,720)	\$ 85,182 57,391 - 9,151	\$ 115,975 80,477 221,271 (2,798) 18,061
contributions	(21,389)	(28,157)	(53,121)	(94,781)	(61,094)	(31,670)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	98,563	123,792	83,962	(30,649)	90,630	401,316
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	562,530	661,093	784,885	868,847	838,198	928,828
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	\$ 661,093	\$ 784,885	\$ 868,847	\$ 838,198	\$ 928,828	\$ 1,330,144
Plan Fiduciary Net Position						
Contributions - Employer Contributions - Employee Net Investment Income Benefit payments, including refunds of employee	\$ 25,860 45,597 30,860	\$ 47,067 49,028 915	\$ 40,876 40,702 45,883	\$ 43,965 40,376 104,418	\$ 47,317 42,140 (25,339)	\$ 50,738 47,614 131,269
contributions Administrative Expense Other	(21,389) (322) (26)	(28,157) (557) (28)	(53,121) (525) (28)	(94,781) (547) (28)	(61,094) (495) (26)	(31,670) (749) (23)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	80,580	68,268	73,787	93,403	2,503	197,179
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	539,267_	619,847	688,115_	761,902	855,305	857,808
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	\$ 619,847	\$ 688,115	\$ 761,902	\$ 855,305	\$ 857,808	\$ 1,054,987
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	\$ 41,246	\$ 96,770	\$ 106,945	\$ (17,107)	\$ 71,020	\$ 275,157
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability	93.76%	87.67%	87.69%	102.04%	92.35%	79.31%
Covered Employee Payroll	\$ 651,383	\$ 700,400	\$ 700,400	\$ 576,797	\$ 601,996	\$ 680,207
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	6.33%	13.82%	15.27%	-2.97%	11.80%	40.45%

Note: Only six years of data is presented in accordance with GASB 68, Paragraph 138. "The information for all periods for the 10-year schedules that are required to be presented as required supplementary information may not be available initially. In these cases, during the transition period, that information should be presented for as many years as are available. The schedules should not include information that is not measured in accordance with the requirements of this Statement."

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
Last 10 Fiscal Years (will ultimately be displayed)

	_	2015	_	2016	 2017	_	2018	_	2019	 2020
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$	40,776	\$	42,397	\$ 43,625	\$	46,999	\$	47,317	\$ 85,360
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	\$	41,784	\$	40,462	\$ 42,682	\$	44,152	\$	47,317	\$ 85,360
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	(1,008)	\$	1,935	\$ 943	\$	2,847	\$	-	\$ -
Covered employee payroll Contributions as a percentage of covered	\$	651,383	\$	700,400	\$ 700,400	\$	576,797	\$	601,996	\$ 680,207
employee payroll		6.41%		5.78%	6.09%		7.65%		7.86%	12.55%

Note: Only six years of data is presented in accordance with GASB 68, Paragraph 138. "The information for all periods for the 10-year schedules that are required to be presented as required supplementary information may not be available initially. In these cases, during the transition period, that information should be presented for as many years as are available. The schedules should not include information that is not measured in accordance with the requirements of this Statement."

CITY OF ALEDO, TEXAS NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLMENTARY INFORMATION SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Valuation Date

Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of December 31 and become effective in January 13 months later. GASB 68, Paragraph 81.2.b requires that the data in the Schedule of Contributions be presented as of the City's current fiscal year as opposed to the valuation/measurement date as provided in other schedules of these financial statements.

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Amortization Method Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed

Remaining Amortization Period 19 years

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

Inflation 2.50%

Salary Increases 3.50% to 11.5% including inflation

Investment Rate of Return 6.75%

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

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

period 2014 - 2018.

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

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

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

projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP.

Other Information

Notes 1) Adopted 50% repeating USC.

2) Adopted 70% repeating COLA.

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

Last 10 Years (will ultimately be displayed)

OPEB Liability	 2017 2018		2018	2019		
Service Cost	\$ 2,076	\$	2,468	\$	2,245	
Interest (on OPEB Liability)	1,234		1,296		1,540	
Changes of benefit terms	-		-		-	
Difference between expected and actual experience	-		2,316		639	
Change of assumptions	3,268		(3,307)		9,044	
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	 (288)		(241)		(408)	
Net Change in OPEB Liability	6,290		2,532		13,060	
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	 31,759		38,049		40,581	
Total OPEB Liability - Ending (a)	\$ 38,049	\$	40,581	\$	53,641	
Covered Employee Payroll	\$ 576,797	\$	601,996	\$	680,207	
OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	6.60%		6.74%		7.89%	

Notes:

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

Only three years of data is presented in accordance with GASB 75, Paragraph 245. "The information for all periods for the 10-year schedules that are required to be presented as required supplementary information may not be available initially. In these cases, during the transition period, that information should be presented for as many years as are available. The schedules should not include information that is not measured in accordance with the requirements of this Statement."