ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE CITY OF DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS

FOR

FISCAL YEAR ENDED

SEPTEMBER 30, 2022



CITY OF DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

City of Daingerfield, Texas City Council For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

Lou Irvin Mayor

John R Thorne Council member

Duane Grissett Council member

Jessie Ayers Council member

Martha Campbell Council member

Mike Carter Council member

Keith Whitfield City Manager

Mike Ward Accounting & Financial Consulting, PLLC

Mike Ward, CPA 266 RCR 1397 Point, Texas 75472 (903) 269-6211 mward@mikewardcpa.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Mayor and City Council City of Daingerfield, Texas 101 Coffey Street Daingerfield, Texas 75638

Members of the City Council:

Opinions

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Daingerfield, Texas as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Daingerfield, Texas' basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Daingerfield, Texas as of September 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis of Opinions

I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am required to be independent of the City of Daingerfield, Texas, and to meet my other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements related to my audit. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information be presented to supplement that basis financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of the financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. I 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 my inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge I obtained during my audit of the basic financial statements. I do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide me with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

My audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Daingerfield, Texas' basic financial statements. The individual component unit financial statements are presented for additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In my opinion, the individual component unit financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory section but does not include the basic financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. My opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and I do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

Respectfully Submitted,

After Want Accounting + Finement Counting, Test

Mike Ward Accounting & Financial Consulting, PLLC

Point, Texas July 5, 2023

CITY OF DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

As management of the City of Daingerfield ("City"), we offer the readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022. We encourage readers to read the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the City's financial statements, which follow this narrative:

Financial Highlights

- The assets exceeded liabilities of the City at the close of the fiscal year by \$11,118,021 (net position). This is an decrease of (\$349,114), or (3.38%), from the prior fiscal year's net position. Of this amount, \$725,338, or 7%, is restricted for debt service, court use, hotel use, public safety, parks, animal shelter, and business loans. The amount of \$7,293,757, or 66%, of total net position is invested in capital assets, and the \$3,098,926, or 28%, is unrestricted net position.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balance of \$1,725,777, a decrease of (\$170,216). Approximately 77.4% of this total amount, or \$1,335,695 is available for spending at the City's discretion, (unassigned).
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund is \$1,335,695, or 71%, of total general fund expenditures.
- The City's total debt increased by \$3,509,723 during the fiscal year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements consist of three components; 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. The basic financial statements present two different views of the City through the use of government-wide statements and fund financial statements. In addition to the basic financial statements, this report contains other supplemental information that will enhance the reader's understanding of the financial condition of the City of Daingerfield.

Basic Financial Statements

The first two statements (pages 16-19) in the basic financial statements are the **Government-wide Financial Statements**. They provide both short and long-term information about the City's financial status.

The next statements (pages 20-26) are **Fund Financial Statements**. These statements focus on the activities of the individual parts of the City's government. These statements provide more detail than the government-wide statements. There are two parts to the Fund Financial Statements: 1) the governmental funds statements; and 2) the proprietary fund statements.

The next section of the basic financial statements are the **notes** on pages 27-45. The notes to the financial statements explain in detail some of the data contained in those statements. After the notes, **required supplemental information** is provided to show details about the City's pension plan on pages 48-57.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide the reader with a broad overview of the City's finances, similar in format to a financial statement of a private-sector business. The government-wide statements provide short and long-term information about the City's financial status as a whole.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the City's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows 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 the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in these statements for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave). Both the statement of net position and the statement of activities are prepared utilizing the accrual basis of accounting.

The government-wide statements are divided into three categories: 1) governmental activities; 2) business-type activities; and 3) component unit. The governmental activities include most of the City's basic services such as public safety, parks and recreation, and general administration. Property and sales taxes finance most of these activities. The business-type activities are those that the City charges customers to provide. These include the utility services offered by the City. The final category is the component unit.

The government-wide financial statements are on pages 16-19 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide a more detailed look at the City's most significant activities. 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 all other governmental entities in Texas, uses fund accounting to ensure and reflect compliance (or non-compliance) with finance-related legal requirements, such as the General Statutes or the City's budget ordinance. 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 those functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Most of the City's basic services are accounted for in governmental funds. These funds focus on how assets can readily be converted into cash flow in and out, and what funds are left at year-end that will be available for spending in the next year. Governmental funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual accounting* which provides a short-term spending focus. As a result, the governmental fund financial statements give the reader a detailed short-term view that helps him or her determine if there are more or less financial resources available to finance the City's programs. The relationship between government activities (reported in the Statement of Net position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is described in a reconciliation that is a part of the fund financial statements.

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 government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City maintains twelve individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, Revolving Loan Fund, and Other Governmental Funds. The Governmental Fund financial statements can be found on pages 20-23 of this report.

The City adopts an annual budget for its General Fund, as required by the General Statutes. The budget is a legally adopted document that incorporates input from the citizens of the City, the management of the City, and the decisions of the council about which services to provide and how to pay for them. It also authorizes the City to obtain funds from identified sources to finance these current period activities. The budgetary statement provided for the General Fund demonstrates how well the City complied with the budget ordinance and whether or not the City succeeded in providing the services as planned when the budget was adopted. The budgetary comparison schedule uses the budgetary basis of accounting and is presented using the same format, language, and classifications as the legal budget document. The schedule shows four columns: 1) the original budget; 2) the final budget as amended by the council; 3) the actual resources, charges to appropriations, and ending balances in the General Fund; and 4) the difference or variance between the final budget and the actual resources and charges.

Proprietary Funds – The City has one type of proprietary fund which is the Water and Sewer Fund. The City charges customers for the services it provides, whether to outside customers or to other units within the City. These services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary Funds are reported in the same way that all activities are reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities.

Proprietary Funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 24-26 of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements – The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements are on pages 27-45 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information – In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report includes certain required supplementary information concerning the City's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits to its employees.

NET POSITION

		nmental vities		ss-Type /ities	Total			
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021		
Current and other assets	\$ 2,867,447	\$ 2,293,177	\$ 8,769,066	\$ 2,803,856	\$ 11,636,513	\$ 5,097,033		
Capital assets	4,076,763	4,297,019	3,869,501	3,318,030	7,946,264	7,615,049		
Total assets	6,944,210	6,590,196	12,638,567	6,121,886	19,582,777	12,712,082		
Deferred outflow of								
resources	89,252	107,618	37,564	48,993	126,816	156,611		
Current liabilities	594,447	49,524	3,693,963	433,025	4,288,410	482,549		
= =	50,245	158,404	4,002,114	567,114	4,052,359	725,518		
Long-term liabilities Total liabilities	644,692	207,928	7,696,077	1,000,139	8,340,769	1,208,067		
Deferred inflow of					050 000	402 507		
resources	176,513	132,972	74,290	60,535	250,803	193,507		
Net position:								
Net investment in			1					
capital assets	3,984,852	4,164,831	3,308,905	3,318,030	7,293,757	7,482,861		
Restricted	725,338	540,247	-	-	725,338	540,247		
Unrestricted	1,502,067	1,651,836	1,596,859	1,792,175	3,098,926	3,444,011		
Total net position	\$ 6,212,257	\$ 6,356,914	\$ 4,905,764	\$ 5,110,205	\$ 11,118,021	<u>\$ 11,467,119</u>		

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial condition. The assets of the City exceeded liabilities by \$11,118,021, for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022. Net position decreased by (\$349,114) for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.

Net investment in capital assets:

The largest portion of the City's net position, \$7,293,757, or 66%, reflects the City's investment in capital assets, (e.g. buildings, machinery and equipment) less any related debt still outstanding that was issued to acquire those items. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of the outstanding related debt, the resources needed to repay that debt must be provided by other sources; since the capital assets cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Restricted net position:

Restricted net position of \$725,338, or 7%, represents amounts that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used, or by enabling legislation. Restricted net position is comprised of state imposed or third party restrictions; namely, 6%, or \$46,964, for debt service; 10%, or \$73,801, for hotel tax; 6%, or \$44,853, for court use; .6%, or \$4,569, for state imposed PEG capital funds, and 1.1%, or \$35,374, for Animal Shelter funds, .01%, or \$1,294 for Parks, and 71%, or \$518,483, for unspendable funds for business incentive loans.

Unrestricted net position:

Unrestricted net position in the amount of \$3,098,926, or 28%, is available to fund City programs to citizens and creditors.

CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	Governmenta	al Activities	Business-ty	pe Activities	Totals		
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	
REVENUE							
Program Revenues							
Charge for Services	400,269	359,374	1,044,025	1,094,917	1,444,294	1,454,291	
Operational Grants and Contributions	117,180	14,140	-	-	117,180	14,140	
Capital Grants and Contributions	-	53,816	107,714	181,773	107,714	235,589	
General Revenues							
Property Tax	580,891	633,304	-	-	580,891	633,304	
Franchise Tax	178,634	175,915	-	-	178,634	175,915	
Sales Tax	597,822	535,754	_	-	597,822	535,754	
Investment Income	12,925	10,476	32,268	7,808	45,193	18,284	
Miscellaneous	67,665	42,302	28,171	21,822	95,836	64,124	
Total Revenues	1,955,386	1,825,081	1,212,178	1,306,320	3,167,564	3,131,401	
EXPENSES							
Program Expenses							
General Government	290,718	209,810	_	-	290,718	209,810	
Public Safety	660,211	584,415	-	-	660,211	584,415	
Public Works	474,777	436,631	_	-	474,777	436,631	
Public Services and Operations	217,594	161,994	_	-	217,594	161,994	
Parks and Cultural	98,097	93,038	_	-	98,097	93,038	
Sanitation	354,148	330,148	-	-	354,148	330,148	
Interest on Long-term Debt	4,314	5,657	=	-	4,314	5,657	
Water and Sewer	, <u>-</u>	· <u>-</u>	1,416,819	1,095,154	1,416,819	1,095,154	
Total Expenses	2,099,859	1,821,693	1,416,819	1,095,154	3,516,678	2,916,847	
Increase (decrease) in net position							
before transfers	(144,473)	3,388	(204,641)	211,166	(349,114)	214,554	
Transfers	(200)		200		-		
Increase (decrease) in net position	(144,673)	3,388	(204,441)	211,166	(349,114)	214,554	
Net Position - October 1	6,356,930	6,353,542	5,110,205	4,899,039	11,467,135	11,252,581	
Net Position - September 30	\$ 6,212,257	\$ 6,356,930	\$ 4,905,764	\$ 5,110,205	\$ 11,118,021	\$ 11,467,135	

Governmental activities decreased net position by (\$144,673). This is a (2.28%) decrease over the prior year.

Business-type activities decreased net position by (\$204,441). This is a (4.%) decrease over the prior year.

Financial Analysis of the City's Funds

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

Governmental Funds - The focus of the City's governmental funds are to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of usable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. Specifically, unassigned fund balance can be a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

At September 30, 2022, the governmental funds of the City reported a combined fund balance of \$1,725,775, a (9.%) decrease when compared to the prior year. The components of total fund balance are as follows:

- * Unspendable fund balance of \$183,226, or 11% of total fund balance is for business incentive loans.
- * Restricted fund balance of \$170,188, or 9.9% of total fund balance consists of \$46,965, or 27.6%, for debt service requirements; \$73,801, or 43.4%, for hotel tax; \$44,853, or 26% for court use, and \$4,569, or 3% for PEG capital funds use.
- * Assigned fund balance of \$36,668, or 2% of total fund balance consists of \$1,294, or 4%, for park improvements, and \$35,374, or 96%, for the animal shelter building.
- * Unassigned fund balance of \$1,335,695, or 77%, of total fund balance represesents residual fund balance that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance was \$1,335,695, compared to \$1,895,991 at the end of the prior fiscal year. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare the unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 71% of total expenditures.

As compared with the prior year, the net position of the other major governmental funds decreased by (\$150,165), at the end of the current fiscal year.

- * The restricted fund balance of the Revolving Loan Fund decreased net position by (\$161,249).
- The restricted fund balance of the Other Governmental Funds increased net position by \$11,084.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights: During the fiscal year, the City did not revise the original budget. Generally, budget amendments fall into one of three categories: (1) amendments made to adjust the estimates that are used to prepare the original budget ordinance once exact information is available; (2) amendments made to recognize new funding amounts from external sources, such as Federal and State grants; and (3) increases in appropriations that become necessary to maintain services.

Total revenues were more than the budgeted amounts mainly in the area of sales taxes Expenditures were less than budgeted amounts mainly in the Public Safety and Public Works functions.

Proprietary Funds - The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide statements but in more detail. The unrestricted net position of the Proprietary Fund at the end of the fiscal year amounted to \$1,596,859.

Capital assets - The City of Daingerfield's capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of September 30, 2021, totals, \$7,946,264, net of accumulated depreciation. The capital assets include buildings, roads and streets, machinery and equipment, and water and sewer infrastructure.

Major capital assets transactions during the fiscal year include the following additions (there were no significant demolitions or disposals.)

- * police vehicle and communication equipment
- * water meter installations

Capital Assets As of September 30, 2022 (net of accumulated depreciation)

	Governmen	ital Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	Total			
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021		
Land	\$ 148,750	\$ 148,750	\$ 35,030	\$ 35,030	\$ 183,780	\$ 183,780		
Infrastructure	2,507,597	2,640,957	3,641,139	2,845,174	6,148,736	5,486,131		
Buildings	1,079,741	1,136,007	29,378	34,623	1,109,119	1,170,630		
Machinery & Equipment	340,675	371,305	163,954	185,908	504,629	557,213		
Construction in Process	-	-	-	217,295	-	217,295		
Total	\$4,076,763	\$ 4,297,019	\$3,869,501	\$ 3,318,030	\$7,946,264	\$ 7,615,049		

More detailed information about the City's capital assets is presented in Note G to the financial statements.

Long-term Debt - As of September 30, 2022, the City had total long-term debt outstanding of \$730,515 which increased \$3,509,723 from the previous year.

Outstanding Long-term Debt As of September 30, 2022

	G	overnmer	ital A	Activities	Business-Type Activities					Total			
	2022			2021		2022		2021		2022		2021	
Notes payable	\$	-	\$	-	\$	598,387	\$	598,387	\$	598,387	\$	598,387	
Capital lease payable		91,911		132,188		-		-		91,911		132,188	
Certificates of obligation		-		-	;	3,550,000		-	;	3,550,000		34-	
Total	\$	91,911	\$	132,188	\$4	1,148,387	\$	598,387	\$	4,240,298	\$	730,575	

More detailed information about the City's long-term debt is presented in Notes H & I to the financial statements.

Requests for Information

This report is designed to provide an overview of the City's finances for those with an interest in the City's finances. Questions concerning the information found in this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to the City of Daingerfield, 101 Linda Drive Street, Daingerfield Texas 75638.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS STATEMENT OF NET POSITION SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Primary G	overnment		Component		
	Governmental	Business-type		Unit		
	Activities	Activities	Total	EDC		
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,226,519	\$ 1,747,900	\$ 2,974,419	\$ 7,866		
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectible)	240,470	90,081	330,551	-		
Note receivables	335,258	-	335,258	-		
Net pension asset	168,246	70,812	239,058	-		
Restricted assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	896,954	84,056	981,010	-		
Cash held in escrow	-	6,776,217	6,776,217	-		
Capital assets not being depreciated:						
Land	148,750	35,030	183,780	-		
Capital assets net of accumulated depreciation:						
Machinery and equipment	340,675	163,954	504,629	-		
Buildings and improvements	1,079,741	29,378	1,109,119	-		
Infrastructure	2,507,597	3,641,139	6,148,736			
Total assets	6,944,210	12,638,567	19,582,777	7,866		
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES						
Deferred outflow - pension	89,252	37,564	126,816			
LIADUITIES						
LIABILITIES Asserts reveals	6,632	33,259	39,891	_		
Accounts payable	15,108	4,054	19,162	_		
Accrued expenses Customer deposits	10,100	83,454	83,454	_		
Deferred grant income	504,825	3,424,027	3,928,852			
Noncurrent liabilities:	304,023	0,727,027	0,020,002			
Due within one year:						
Compensated absences	26,216	2,896	29,112	-		
Capital lease	41,666	_,555	41,666	_		
Notes payable	-1,000	31,273	31,273	-		
Bonds payable	_	115,000	115,000			
Due in more than one year:		1.0,000				
Capital lease	50,245	_	50,245	-		
Notes payable	-	567,114	567,114	-		
Bonds Payable	-	3,435,000	3,435,000	-		
Total liabilities	644,692	7,696,077	8,340,769			
. • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES						
Deferred inflow - pension	176,513	74,290	250,803			
	-					
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets	3,984,852	3,308,905	7,293,757	-		
Restricted for:			-10.100			
Nonexpendable	518,483	=	518,483	-		
Debt service	46,964	-	46,964	-		
Hotel tax	73,801	-	73,801	-		
Court use	44,853	-	44,853	-		
Parks	1,294	-	1,294	-		
Animal shelter	35,374	-	35,374 4 560	-		
PEG capital	4,569	1 500 050	4,569 3,098,926	7 966		
Unrestricted	1,502,067	1,596,859	\$11,118,021	7,866 \$ 7,866		
Total net position	\$ 6,21 <u>2,257</u>	\$ 4,905,764	φ 11,110,UZ1	\$ 7,866		



CITY OF DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

					Prog	ram Revenu	ıes	
	Expens es		Charges for Services		O _l Gr	perating ants and tributions	Gr	Capital ants and tributions
Function/Program Activities								
Primary Government								
Governmental activities:								
General government	\$	290,718	\$	7,552	\$	85,488	\$	-
Public safety		660,211		914		29,994		-
Public services and operations		217,594		28,785		1,479		-
Public works		474,777		15,875		-		-
Parks and cultural		98,097		130		219		-
Sanitation		354,148		347,013		-		-
Interest on long-term debt		4,314				-		<u> </u>
Total governmental activities		2,099,859		400,269		117,180		
Business-type activities:								
Water and Sewer		1,416,819		1,044,025		_		107,71 <u>4</u>
Total business-type activities		1,416,819		1,044,025		_		107,714
Total Primary Government		3,516,678		1,444,294		117,180		107,714
Component Unit:								
Economic Development Corporation		1,100		_		-		-
Total Component Unit		1,100		-		_		-
× * f r								

General revenues:
Property taxes
Sales taxes
Franchise taxes
Investment income
Miscellaneous
Transfers
Total general revenues
Change in net position
Net position - beginning
Net position - ending

Net (Expense) Revenues and	Changes	in Net Position
--------------	----------------	---------	-----------------

	P	rima	ry Governme	nt					
Go	vernmental		Business			Co	mponent		
	Activities		Activities		Total		Unit		
					-				
\$	(197,678)	\$	**	\$	(197,678)	\$	-		
	(629,303)				(629,303)		-		
	(187,330)		-		(187,330)		-		
	(458,902)		-		(458,902)		-		
	(97,748)		-		(97,748)		-		
	(7,135)		-		(7,135)		-		
	(4,314)		-		(4,314)		-		
	(1,582,410)		<u>-</u>		(1,582,410)				
			(265,080)		(265,080)		-		
			(265,080)		(265,080)		-		
	(1,582,410)		(265,080)		(1,847,490)		•		
					-		(1,100)		
					-		(1,100)		
\$	580,891	\$	_	\$	580,891	\$			
•	597,822	•	_	Ψ	597,822	Ψ	_		
	178,634		_		178,634		- -		
	12,925		32,268		45,193		47		
	67,665		28,171		95,836		7,		
	(200)		200		00,000		_		
	1,437,737		60,639		1,498,376		47		
	(144,673)		(204,441)		(349,114)		(1,053)		
	6,356,930		5,110,205		11,467,135		8,919		
\$	6,212,257	\$	4,905,764	\$	11,118,021	\$	7,866		
<u> </u>		Ė	,,.	Ť	,	<u> </u>			

CITY OF DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	General Fund		Debt Service		Revolving Loan Fund		Other Governmental			Total
ASSETS	•	4 000 540	œ		\$		\$	_	\$	1,226,519
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,226,519	\$	-	Ф	-	Ф	-	Ψ	1,220,319
Investments		240,470		_		172,431		_		412,901
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)		2,047		46.965		183,226		159 891		392,129
Restricted cash and cash equivalents Total assets		1,469,036		46,965		355,657	-	159 891	-	2,031,549
I Otal assets		1,469,030		+0,303		000,001		100,001		-100.10
LIABILITIES										0.000
Accounts payable		6,628		-		-		-		6,628
Accrued expenses		15,108								15,108
Total liabilities		21,736								21,736
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES										
Unavailable revenue-property taxes		111,605		-		_		-		111,605
Unavailable revenue-court fines		· <u>-</u>		-		-		-		-
Unavailable revenue-notes receivable		-				172,431				172,431
Total deferred inflows of resources		111,605				172,431				284,036
FUND BALANCE										
Nonspendable:										
Revolving loan funds		_		-		183,226		-		183,226
Restricted:										
Hotel tax		-		-		-		73,801		73,801
Court use		-		-		-		44,853		44,853
PEG capital		-		-		-		4,569		4,569
Debt service		-		46,965		-		-		46,965
Assigned:										
Parks and cultural		-		-		-		1,294		1,294
Animal shelter		-		-		-		35,374		35,374
Unassigned		1,335,695				-		-		1,335,695
Total fund balance		1,335,695_		46,965		183,226		159,891		1,725,777
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources										
and fund balance	\$	1,469,036	\$	46.965	\$	355,657	\$	159,891	\$	2,031,549

CITY OF DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Total fund balance - governmental funds balance sheet	\$ 1,725,777
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as assets in governmental funds.	8,276,756
Accumulated depreciation has not been included in governmental fund financial statements.	(4,199,992)
Deferred inflow/outflow of resources related to pensions are not reported in the fund financial statements.	(87,261)
Accrued liabilities for compensated absences have not been reflected in the fund financial statements.	(26,216)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and capital leases, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the fund financial statements.	(91,911)
Net pension liability is not available in the current period and, therefore, is not reported in the fund financial statements.	168,246
Revenues earned but not available within sixty days of the year end are not recognized as revenue on the fund financial statements.	446,858
Net position of governmental activities - statement of net position	\$ 6,212,257

CITY OF DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	General Fund		Debt Service		Revolving Loan Fund		Other Governmental		Total	
REVENUES					•				_	
Property taxes	\$	583,981	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	583,981
Franchise taxes		178,634		-		-		-		178,634
Sales tax		597,822		-		-		-		597,822
Hotel/motel taxes		-		-		-		7,552		7,552
Charge for services		3,800		-		35,174		-		38,974
Fines and forfeitures		24,568		-		-		1,461		26,029
Licenses and permits		15,875		-		-		-		15,875
Sanitation charges for services		347,013		-		-		-		347,013
Grants and contributions		29,994		-		-		-		29,994
Donations		219		-		-		1,479		1,698
Investment income		10,606		-		-		742		11,348
Interest received-notes receivable		· -		-		1,577		-		1,577
Miscellaneous		67,665		-		-		-		67,665
Total revenues		1,860,177		-		36,751		11,234		1,908,162
EXPENDITURES										
Current:										
General government		224,769		_		-		-		224,769
Public safety		578,390		-		-		-		578,390
Public services and operations		227,444		-		-		150		227,594
Public works		345,672		_		-		-		345,672
Parks and cultural		83,063		-		-		-		83,063
Sanitation		354,148		-		-		-		354,148
Capital outlays:		,								
Public safety		62,228		_		-		-		62,228
Debt service		,								•
Interest and fiscal agent fees		4,314		_		_		-		4,314
Total expenditures		1,880,028				<u> </u>		150		1,880,178
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over										
(under) expenditures		(19,851)		-		36,751		11,084		27,984
Other financing sources (uses)										
Transfers		(200)		-		-		-		(200)
Loan funds released		-		-		(198,000)		-		(198,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(200)				(198,000)			_	(198,200)
Net change in fund balance		(20,051)		-		(161,249)		11,084		(170,216)
Fund balance, beginning of year		1,355,744		46,965		344,475		48,807		1,895,991
Fund balance, end of year	\$	1,335,693	\$	46,965	\$	183,226	\$ 1	59,891	<u>\$</u>	1,725,775

CITY OF DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds	\$	(170,216)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over thei estimated useful lives and reports as depreciation expense.		62,228
Depreciation expense on capital assets is reported in the government-wide statement of activities and changes in net position but they do not require the use of current financial resources. Therefore, depreciation expense is not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	•	(282,483)
Current year long-term debt principal payments on contractual obligations and bonds payable are expenditures in the fund financial statements but are shown as reductions in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements.	•	40,277
Current year changes in pension expense do not require the use of curren resources; therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmenta funds.		45,785
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenue in the fund financial statements.	1	(3,090)
Payments received on notes receivable are revenues in the fund financia statements but are shown as reduction of long-term receivables in the government-wide financial statements.		(35,174)
Funding of notes receivable are expenses in the fund financial stataments bu are shown as an increase of long-term receivables in the government-wide financial statements.		198,000
Change in net position of governmental activities - statement of activities	\$	(144,673)

CITY OF DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Water/Sewer Fund	
ASSETS		
Current assets:	_	4 7 47 000
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,747,900
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectible)		90,081
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		84,056
Cash held in escrow		6,776,217
Total current assets		8,698,254
Noncurrent assets:		
Capital assets:		05.000
Land		35,030
Machinery & Equipment		780,076
Infrastructure		6,263,878
Less: accumulated depreciation		(3,209,483)
Total capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		3,869,501
Net pension asset		70,812
Total assets		12,638,567
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflow - pension		37,564
Deterred outflow - pension		37,004
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		00.050
Accounts payable		33,259
Other liabilities		4,054
Deferred grant income		3,424,027
Payable from restricted assets:		
Customer deposits		83,454
Bonds payable		04.070
Notes payable		31,273
Total current liabilities		3,576,067
Noncurrent Liabilities:		0.000
Compensated absences		2,896
Bonds payable		3,550,000
Notes payable		567,114
Total noncurrent liabilities		4,120,010
Total liabilities		7,696,077
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES		74.000
Deferred inflow - pension		74,290
NET POSITION		0.000.005
Net investment in capital assets		3,308,905
Unrestricted		1,596,859
Total net position	\$	4,905,764

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this financial statement.

CITY OF DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Water/Sewer Fund	
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Charges for services:		
Water fees	\$ 626,406	
Sewer fees	414,282	
Tap fees	3,337	
Intergovernmental revenues-state and local	107,714	
Miscellaneous	28,171	
Total operating revenues	1,179,910	
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Personnel costs	323,487	
Supplies and materials	106,945	
Maintenance and repair	286,776	
Contractual services	110,855	
Water purchases	196,874	
Depreciation	173,141	
Total operating expenses	1,198,078	
Operating income (loss)	(18,168)	
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):		
Debt issue costs	(218,741)	
Investment income	32,268	
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	(186,473)	
Income (loss) before capital contributions and transfers	(204,641)	
Change in net position	(204,441)	
Net position - beginning	5,110,205	
Net position - ending	\$ 4,905,764	

CITY OF DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Water/Sewer Fund	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Cash received from customers	\$ 1,056,313	
Other operating revenues	3,278,434	
Cash payments to employees for services	(319,433)	
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(701,450)	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	3,313,864	
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities	(10.000)	
Change in net pension liability	(18,060)	
Cash used in noncapital financing activities	(17,860)	
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Acquisition of capital assets	(724,613)	
Cash used in capital and related financing activities	2,606,646	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Investment earnings	32,268	
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	32,268	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5,934,918	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,673,255	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 8,608,173	
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities:		
Operating income (Loss)	\$ (18,168)	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation	173,141	
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in receivables	12,952	
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	13,387	
Increase (decrease) in deferred grant income	3,129,162	
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	(664)	
Total adjustments	3,332,032	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 3,313,864	

A. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Daingerfield ("City") was incorporated in 1913. The City operates under a Mayor-Council form of government. Some of the services provided are public safety (police and fire protection), water distribution and sewer treatment, and general administrative services.

The accounting and reporting policies of the City relating to the funds included in the accompanying basic financial statements conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") applicable to state and local governments. Generally accepted accounting principles for local governments include those principles prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"), the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants in the publication entitled State and Local Governments-Audit and Accounting Guide and by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, when applicable. The more significant accounting policies of the City are described below:

1. Reporting Entity

The City is a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and five-member council and has the authority to make decisions, appoint administrators and managers, and significantly influence operations. It also has the primary accountability for fiscal matters. Therefore, the City is a financial reporting entity as defined by GASB in its Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity", as amended by GASB Statement No. 39 "Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units". Under GASB Statement No. 14, component units are organizations for which the City is financially accountable and all other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the City are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Financial accountability exists if the City appoints a voting majority of an organization's governing board and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens, on the City. The City may be financially accountable for governmental organizations with a separately elected governing board, a governing board appointed by another government, or a jointly appointed board that is dependent on the City. The financial statements of the component unit may be discretely presented in a separate column from the primary government or blended with the financial statements of the primary government. GASB Statement No. 39 added clarification to GASB Statement No. 14 by including as component units entities which meet all three of the following requirements:

- 1. The economic resources received or held by the separate organization are entirely for the direct benefit of the primary government, its component units, or it constituents.
- 2. The primary government, or its component units, is entitled to, or has the ability to otherwise access, a majority of the economic resources received or held by the separate organization.
- 3. The economic resources received or held by an individual organization that the specific primary government, or its component units, is entitled to, or has the ability to access, and are significant to the primary government.

The financial statements of the following component unit has been "discretely presented" in the accompanying report because (i) their governing boards are not substantially the same as the governing body of the City, or (ii) the component unit provides services entirely or almost entirely to the citizenry, and not the City.

Discretely presented component unit. The City has one component unit, Daingerfield Economic Development Corporation ("DEDC"). The DEDC was incorporated on October 16, 2007 and is governed by a 7-member board appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the City Council. Thus, the DEDC is legally separate, but due to the City appointing the voting majority of the DEDC board, it is classified as a discretely presented component unit. The nature and significance of the relationship between the primary government and the DEDC is such that exclusion would cause the City's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

In addition, GASB Statement No. 61 considers an organization that does not meet the financial accountability criteria may be included as a component unit if management's professional judgment determines it to be necessary and misleading if omitted. This evaluation includes consideration of whether a financial benefit or burden exists in the relationship between the entities. Management has not identified any additional organizations that fit this criteria.

2. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting

The basic financial statements are prepared in conformity with GAAP which requires the government-wide financial statements to be prepared using the accrual basis of accounting and the economic resources measurement focus. Government-wide financial statements do not provide information by fund but distinguish between the City's governmental activities and business-type activities on the statement of net position and statement of activities. Significantly, the City's statement of net position includes both non-current assets and non-current liabilities. In addition, the government-wide statement of activities reflects depreciation expense on the City's capital assets, including infrastructure.

In addition to the government-wide financial statements, the City has prepared fund financial statements, which use the modified accrual basis of accounting and the current financial resource measurement focus for the governmental funds. The accrual basis of accounting is utilized by proprietary funds. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred.

Management's Discussion and Analysis provides an analytical overview of the City's financial activities. In addition, a budgetary comparison schedule is presented that compares the original adopted budget and final amended General Fund budget with actual results.

The City's basic financial statements include the accounts of all City operations. In evaluating how to define the government for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all entities for which the City is considered to be financially accountable. As required by GAAP, these financial statements present the City and its component unit, entities for which the City is considered to be financially accountable. The discretely presented component unit has been reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the City.

The basic financial statements include both government-wide (based on the City as a whole) and fund financial statements. The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component unit. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely on fees and charges for support.

The government-wide statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a functional category (Streets, Administrative Services, etc.) or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational requirements of a particular function or segment, and 3) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items properly excluded from program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

The net cost by function is normally covered by general revenues (property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, and interest income).

Separate fund financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual proprietary funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. The major governmental funds are the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, and Revolving Loan Fund. The major proprietary fund is the Water and Sewer Fund. GASB Statement No. 34 sets forth minimum criteria (percentage of assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of either fund category for the governmental and proprietary combined) for the determination of major funds.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to the general rule are franchise fees and other charges between the City's water and sewer function and various other functions of the City. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

2. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting (continued)

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

The government-wide focus is more on the sustainability of the City as an entity and the change in aggregate financial position resulting from the activities of the fiscal period. The focus of the fund financial statements is on the major individual funds of the governmental and proprietary categories. Each presentation provides valuable information that can be analyzed and compared to enhance the usefulness of the information.

3. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus refers to what is being measured; basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurement made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as is the proprietary fund. The economic resources measurement focus means all assets and liabilities (whether current or noncurrent) are included on the statement of net position and the operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total net position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned, including unbilled sewer services. Expenses are recognized at the time the liability is incurred.

Government fund level financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual, in other words, as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 30 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when the obligation has matured and is due and payable shortly after year-end as required by GASB Interpretation No. 6.

Ad valorem, franchise and sales tax revenues recorded in the General Fund are recognized under the susceptible to accrual concept. Charges for services, contributions, and miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenues when received in cash, as the resulting receivable is not measurable. Investment earnings are recorded as earned since they are measurable and available. In applying the susceptible to accrual concept to intergovernmental revenues, the legal and contractual requirements of the numerous individual programs are used as guidance. Intergovernmental grant revenues are recognized when all eligibility requirements have been met.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, and then unrestricted resources as needed.

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the City are financed. The acquisition, use, and balances of the City's expendable financial resources and the related liabilities (except those accounted for in proprietary funds) are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of changes in financial position rather than upon net income determination. The following is a description of the major governmental funds of the City:

3. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting (continued)

The *General Fund* is the operating fund of the City. This fund is used to account for all financial resources not accounted for 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 improvements costs that are not paid through other funds are paid from the General Fund.

The **Debt Service Fund** is used to account for the accumulation of financial resources for the payment of principal, interest and related costs on general long-term debt paid from taxes levied by the City.

The **Revolving Loan Fund** is used to account for grant funds awarded from U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development Division. These funds are then awarded by the City to new and existing businesses to create or retain jobs and then are repaid to the City.

Proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. The accounting objectives are a determination of net income, financial position, and changes in cash flows. All assets and liabilities associated with a proprietary fund's activities are included on its statement of net position.

Proprietary funds are financed and operated in a manner similar to a private business enterprise. The costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis are financed or recovered primarily through user charges. Periodic determination of revenue earned, expenses incurred, or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or purposes. The following is a description of the proprietary fund of the City.

The Water and Sewer Fund accounts for the operations of the water and sanitary sewer utilities which are self-supporting activities rendering services on a user-charge basis.

4. Financial Statement Amounts

a. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

The City may invest in certificates of deposits, authorized investment pools and funds, U.S. Government Securities, commercial paper, and repurchase agreements.

b. Receivable and Payable Balances

The City believes that sufficient detail of receivable and payable balances is provided in the financial statements to avoid the obscuring of significant components by aggregation.

Trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible.

c. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, laws of other governments, or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restricted assets in the governmental funds represent cash and cash equivalents and investments set aside for specific capital additions, and various bond covenants. Restricted assets in the proprietary funds represent cash and cash equivalents and investments set aside for repayment of deposits to utility customers and specific capital additions.

Customer deposits received for water and sewer service are, by law, to be considered restricted assets. These activities are included in the Water and Sewer Fund.

d. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, equipment, and improvements, purchased or donated, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund financial statements. The City defines a capital asset as an item with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost, or estimated historical cost, if historical cost is not available. Contributed assets are recorded at fair market value as of the date donated. Additions, improvements, and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Net interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. Construction in progress is not depreciated until the asset is placed in service. There was no interest capitalized in the current period.

Management elected not to retroactively report infrastructure assets within the scope of GASB 34.

Capital assets are being depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	Estimated
Asset Class	Useful Lives
Infrastructure	15 - 40 years
Buildings & Improvements	10 - 40 years
Vehicles and Machinery	5 - 10 years

e. 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. The City recognized deferred outflows of resources in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. This item is a consumption of net position by the City that is applicable to a future reporting period. This item is the outflow from changes in net pension liability.

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, it is not enough that revenue is earned; it must also be available to finance expenditures of the current period. Governmental funds will therefore include additional deferred inflows of resources for the amounts that have been earned but are not available to finance expenditures in the current period. The City has four items that are reportable in the governmental fund balance sheet: (1) property taxes earned but not available; (2) court fines that have been earned but not collected, and (3) loan principal and interest receivable on a note receivable, and deferred grant proceeds. The City recognizes in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements the deferred inflow of resources for the change in net pension liability.

f. Compensated Absence

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate a limited amount of earned, but unused, vacation and compensatory time. All vacation and compensatory time is accrued at the close of the fiscal year in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements.

g. Pensions

In government-wide financial statements, retirement plans (pension) are recognized and disclosed using the accrual basis of accounting regardless of the amount recognized as pension expenditures on the governmental fund statements, which use the modified accrual basis of accounting.

In general, the City recognizes a net pension liability, which represents the City's proportionate share of the excess of the total pension liability over the fiduciary net position of the pension reflected in the actuarial report provided by the Texas Municipal Retirement System ("TMRS"). The net pension liability is measured as of December 31, 2021. Changes in the net pension liability are recorded as pension expense or as deferred inflows of resources or deferred outflows of resources depending on the nature of the change. The changes in net pension liability that are recorded as deferred inflows of resources or deferred outflows of resources (that arise from changes in actuarial assumptions or other inputs and differences between expected or actual experience) will be amortized over the weighted average remaining service life of all participants and are recorded as a component of pension expense beginning with the period in which they are incurred. During the past two fiscal years, a Net Pension Asset existed rather than a Net Pension Liability based on an the Plan Fiduciary Net Position exceeding the Total Pension Liability.

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability/asset and deferred inflows/outflows of resources relating to pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the City's pension plan with TMRS and additions to/deductions from the plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TMRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Projected earnings on pension investments are recognized as a component of pension expense. Differences between projected and actual investment earnings are reported as deferred inflows of resources or deferred outflows of resources and will be amortized as a component of pension expense on a closed basis over a five-year period beginning with the period in which the difference occurred. Each subsequent year will incorporate an additional closed five-year period of recognition.

h. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and the proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts, if any, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method and netted with the long-term obligations in the liabilities. The City has compared this method to the effective interest method and found the difference between the two methods to be immaterial. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are expensed during the year they are incurred in accordance with GASB Statement No. 65.

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

i. Fund Balance Policies

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balances as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on how specific amounts can be spent.

- **.** Nonspendable fund balance amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not spendable in form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted fund balance amounts with constraints placed on their use that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

- Committed fund balance amounts that can only be used for specific purposes determined by a resolution of the City Council. Commitments may be changed or lifted only by a resolution of the City Council. The resolution must be approved before the end of the fiscal year in which the commitment will be reflected on the financial statements.
- Assigned fund balance amounts that are constrained by the City's intent to be used for specific purposes. The intent can be established by the City Council.
- Unassigned fund balance the residual classification for the City General Fund that includes amounts not contained in the
 other classifications. Unassigned amounts are available for any purpose. Negative residual amounts for all other governmental
 funds are reported in this classification.

The City Council establishes, modifies or rescinds fund balance commitments and assignments by passage of an ordinance or resolution. This is done through adoption of the budget and subsequent budget amendments that occur throughout the year. Committed funds will be used first, followed by assigned funds.

The City's goal is to achieve and maintain an unassigned fund balance in the General Fund equal to 16.67% of expenditures. The City considers a balance of less than 8.34% to be cause for concern, barring unusual or deliberate circumstances. In the event that the unassigned fund balance is calculated to be less than the policy stipulates, the City shall plan to adjust budget resources in subsequent fiscal years to restore the balance. The City is in compliance with its fund balance policy.

j. Net Position Flow Assumption

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

k. Fund Balance Flow Assumption

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

I. Federal and State Grants

Grants and shared revenues are generally accounted for within the fund financed. Federal grants from various federal agencies are accounted for in the governmental and proprietary funds.

m. Interfund Activity

Interfund activity results from loans, services provided, reimbursements, or transfers between funds. Loans are reported as interfund receivables and payables as appropriate and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Services provided, deemed to be at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures or expenses. Reimbursements occur when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund, and reduces its related cost as a reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers In and Transfers Out are netted and presented as a single "Transfers" line on the government-wide statement of activities. Similarly, interfund receivables and payables are netted and presented as a single "Internal Balances" line of the government-wide statement of net position.

n. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the use of management's estimates.

o. Program Revenues

Certain revenues such as charges for services are included in program revenues.

p. Program Expenses

Certain indirect costs, such as administrative costs, are included in the program expense reported for individual functional activities.

B. COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

1. Finance-Related Legal and Contractual Provisions

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 38, "Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures," violations of finance-related legal and contractual provisions, if any, are reported below, along with actions taken to address such violations:

Violation	Action Taken
None reported	Not applicable

2. Deficit Fund Balance or Fund Net Position of Individual Funds

The following fund having deficit fund balances or fund net position at year end, if any, are reported below, along with remarks which address such deficits:

	Deficit
Fund Name	Amount
None reported	Not applicable

3. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The City annually adopts budgets for the General Fund of the primary government. All appropriations are legally controlled at the department level. The City is required to present the adopted and final amended budget revenues and expenditures.

The following procedures are followed in establishing the budgetary data:

- * The City Manager submits to the City Council a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing October 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- * Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.
- * Prior to September 30, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance.
- * The level of control (the level at which expenditures may not exceed budget) at the department level.

Budgets for the General Fund are legally adopted on a modified accrual basis.

C. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The City's funds are required to be deposited and invested under the terms of a depository contract. The depository bank deposits for safekeeping and trust with the City's agent bank approved pledged securities in an amount sufficient to protect City funds on a day-to-day basis during the period of the contract. The pledge of approved securities is waived only to the extent of the depository bank's dollar amount of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance.

Cash Deposits

At September 30, 2022, the carrying amount of the City's deposits (cash, certificates of deposit, and interest-bearing savings accounts was \$10,731,646 and the bank balance was \$10,895,917. The City's cash deposits at September 30, 2022 and during the year ended September 30, 2022, were covered by FDIC insurance and pledged collateral. Cash and investments as of September 30, 2022 consist of and are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of Net Position:

Primary government:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,974,419
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		981,010
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,955,429
Government - Restricted cash		
Debt	\$	46,964
Animal shelter		35,375
Revolving loan funds		183,226
Hotel tax		73,800
Court use		44,853
Grant funds		506,119
Public safety-seizure funds		2,048
PEG capital		4,569
	_	896,954
Business-Type:		
Grant funds		6,776,819
Customer Deposits		83,454
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents		6,860,273
Total restricted cash	\$	7,757,227

Investments

The Public Funds Investment Act ("Act") requires an annual audit of investment practices. Audit procedures in this area conducted as a part of the audit of the general purpose financial statements disclosed that in the areas of investment practices, management and establishment of appropriate policies, the City adhered to the requirements of the Act. Additionally, investment practices of the City were in accordance with local policies.

Investment Accounting Policy

The City's general policy is to report money market investments and short-term participating interest-earning investment contracts at amortized cost and to report nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts using a cost-based measure. However, if the fair value of an investment is significantly affected by the impairment of the credit standing of the issuer or by other factors, it is reported at fair value. All other investments are reported at value unless a legal contract exists which guarantees a higher value. The term "short-term" refers to investments which have a remaining term of one year or less at time of purchase. The term "non-participating" means that the investments value does not vary with market interest rate changes. Non-negotiable certificates of deposits are examples of non-participating interest-earning investment contracts.

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 transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in possession of another party. The Public Funds 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 provisions 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 or local governmental units. 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.

Interest Rate Risk

As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates, the City manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio to less than one year from the time of purchase.

D. PROPERTY TAXES

Property tax is levied each October 1, on the assessment value listed as of the prior January 1 for all real and personal property located in the City. Assessed value represents the appraised value less applicable exemptions authorized by the City Council. The Appraisal Board of Review establishes appraised values at 100% for estimated market value. A tax lien attaches to the property on January 1 of each year to secure the payment of all taxes, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed for the year on that property, whether or not the taxes are imposed in the year the lien attaches.

Taxes are due October 1, immediately following the levy date, and are delinquent after the following January 31st. Revenues are recognized as the related ad valorem taxes are collected. Additional delinquent property taxes estimated to be collectible within 60 days following the close of the fiscal year have been recognized as a revenue at fund level.

In Texas, county-wide appraisal districts are required under the Property Tax Code to assess all property within the appraisal district on the basis of 100% of market value and are prohibited from applying any assessment ratios. The value of property within the appraisal district must be reviewed every five years; however, the City may, at its own expense, require annual reviews of appraised values. The City may challenge appraised values established by the appraisal district through various appeals, and, if necessary, take legal action. Under this legislation, the City continues to set tax rates on City property.

For the current fiscal year, the City had a tax rate of \$0.552917 per \$100 assessed valuation based upon the maximum rate described above.

E. RECEIVABLES

Receivables at September 30, 2022 for the City's individual major funds, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	<u>General</u>		Pr	<u>oprietary</u>	<u>Total</u>		
Receivables:							
Taxes	\$	235,597	\$	-	\$ 235,597		
Fees & Services		267,563		123,224	390,787		
Allowance for							
Uncollectible		(262,690)		(33,143)	(295,833)		
Net Receivables	\$	240,470	\$	90,081	\$ 330,551		

F. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the period ended September 30, 2022 was as follows:

	Beginning Balances	Additions	Decreases	Ending Balances
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated		_	•	e 449.750
Land	\$ 148,750	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 148,750
Construction in Progress	-			148,750
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	148,750		-	140,750
Capital assets, being depreciated:				4
Machinery & Equipment	1,472,994	62,228	-	1,535,222
Buildings & Improvements	2,574,279	-	-	2,574,279
Infrastructure	4,018,506			4,018,506
Total capital assets, being depreciated	8,065,779	62,228		8,128,007
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Machinery & Equipment	(1,101,688)	(92,858)	-	(1,194,546)
Buildings & Improvements	(1,438,272)	(56,266)	-	(1,494,538)
Infrastructure	(1,377,550)	(133,360)		(1,510,910)
Total accumulated depreciation	(3,917,510)	(282,484)		(4,199,994)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	4,148,269	(220,256)		3,928,013
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 4,297,019	\$ (220,256)	\$ -	\$ 4,076,763
	Beginning			Ending
	Balances	Additions	Decreases	<u>Balances</u>
Business-type Activities				
Business-type Activities Capital assets, not being depreciated Land	\$ 35,030	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,030
Capital assets, not being depreciated	\$ 35,030 217,296	\$ - -	\$ - (217,296)	<u>-</u>
Capital assets, not being depreciated Land		\$ - 	•	\$ 35,030 - 35,030
Capital assets, not being depreciated Land Construction in Progress	217,296	· <u>-</u>	(217,296)	<u>-</u>
Capital assets, not being depreciated Land Construction in Progress Total capital assets, not being depreciated Capital assets, being depreciated	217,296	· <u>-</u>	(217,296)	<u>-</u>
Capital assets, not being depreciated Land Construction in Progress Total capital assets, not being depreciated	217,296 252,326	· <u>-</u>	(217,296)	556,582 132,900
Capital assets, not being depreciated Land Construction in Progress Total capital assets, not being depreciated Capital assets, being depreciated Machinery & Equipment	217,296 252,326 556,582	· <u>-</u>	(217,296) (217,296)	556,582 132,900 6,354,473
Capital assets, not being depreciated Land Construction in Progress Total capital assets, not being depreciated Capital assets, being depreciated Machinery & Equipment Buildings & Improvements	217,296 252,326 556,582 132,900	· 	(217,296) (217,296)	35,030 556,582 132,900
Capital assets, not being depreciated Land Construction in Progress Total capital assets, not being depreciated Capital assets, being depreciated Machinery & Equipment Buildings & Improvements Infrastructure	217,296 252,326 556,582 132,900 5,412,565	724,612	(217,296) (217,296)	35,030 556,582 132,900 6,354,473 7,043,955
Capital assets, not being depreciated Land Construction in Progress Total capital assets, not being depreciated Capital assets, being depreciated Machinery & Equipment Buildings & Improvements Infrastructure Total assets, being depreciated	217,296 252,326 556,582 132,900 5,412,565	724,612 724,612	(217,296) (217,296)	35,030 556,582 132,900 6,354,473 7,043,955 (392,629)
Capital assets, not being depreciated Land Construction in Progress Total capital assets, not being depreciated Capital assets, being depreciated Machinery & Equipment Buildings & Improvements Infrastructure Total assets, being depreciated Less accumulated depreciation for:	217,296 252,326 556,582 132,900 5,412,565 6,102,047	724,612 724,612 (21,954)	(217,296) (217,296)	35,030 556,582 132,900 6,354,473 7,043,955 (392,629) (103,522)
Capital assets, not being depreciated Land Construction in Progress Total capital assets, not being depreciated Capital assets, being depreciated Machinery & Equipment Buildings & Improvements Infrastructure Total assets, being depreciated Less accumulated depreciation for: Machinery & Equipment	217,296 252,326 556,582 132,900 5,412,565 6,102,047	724,612 724,612 724,612 (21,954) (5,245) (145,942)	(217,296) (217,296)	35,030 556,582 132,900 6,354,473 7,043,955 (392,629) (103,522) (2,713,333)
Capital assets, not being depreciated Land Construction in Progress Total capital assets, not being depreciated Capital assets, being depreciated Machinery & Equipment Buildings & Improvements Infrastructure Total assets, being depreciated Less accumulated depreciation for: Machinery & Equipment Buildings & Improvements	217,296 252,326 556,582 132,900 5,412,565 6,102,047 (370,675) (98,277)	724,612 724,612 (21,954) (5,245) (145,942)	(217,296) (217,296)	35,030 556,582 132,900 6,354,473 7,043,955 (392,629) (103,522) (2,713,333) (3,209,484)
Capital assets, not being depreciated Land Construction in Progress Total capital assets, not being depreciated Capital assets, being depreciated Machinery & Equipment Buildings & Improvements Infrastructure Total assets, being depreciated Less accumulated depreciation for: Machinery & Equipment Buildings & Improvements Infrastructure	217,296 252,326 556,582 132,900 5,412,565 6,102,047 (370,675) (98,277) (2,567,391)	724,612 724,612 (21,954) (5,245) (145,942)	(217,296) (217,296)	35,030 556,582 132,900 6,354,473 7,043,955 (392,629) (103,522) (2,713,333)

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

Governmental activities:

General Government	\$ 26,246
Public Safety	112,098
Parks and Cultural	15,035
Public Works	129,105
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 282,484

Business-type activities:

Water and Sewer \$ 173,141

G. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Changes in Governmental Fund Debt

Description	Interest Rate Pavable	Amounts Original Issue	Amounts Outstanding September 30, 2021	Issued	Retired	Amounts Outstanding September 30, 2022	Due Within One Year
Capital lease payable	3.45%	371,786	132,188	-	(40,277)	91,911	41,666
Governmental activities long-term liabilities		\$ 371,786	\$ 132,188	\$ -	\$ (40,277)	\$ 91,911	\$ 41,666

Changes in Business-type Fund Debt

	Ou	mounts tstanding tember 30, 2021		Issued	Re	etired	Q	Amounts utstanding ptember 30, 2022	Due Within ne Year
Notes Payable	\$	598,387	\$	-	\$	-	\$	598,387	\$ 31,273
Certificates of obligation, Series 2022A		-		1,685,000		-		1,685,000	55,000
Certificates of obligation, Series 2022B		-		1,865,000		-		1,865,000	60,000
Business-type activities long-term liabilities	\$	598,387	<u>\$</u>	3,550,000	\$	_	\$	4,148,387	\$ 146,273

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	146,273	18,314	164,587
2024	148,600	15,987	164,587
2025	149,547	15,040	164,587
2026	150,521	14,066	164,587
2027	151,523	13,065	164,588
2028 to 2032	773,649	49,286	822,935
2033 to 2037	803,274	19,663	822,937
2038 to 2042	590,000	-	590,000
2043 to 2047	610,000	-	610,000
2048 to 2052	625,000	-	625,000
Total	4,148,387	145,421	4,293,808

H, CAPITAL LEASE

The City entered into a capital lease agreement with OshKosh in May 2014 for a fire truck. The lease is to be repaid over ten years with an interest rate of 3.45%. The lease matures in May 2024.

Governmental capital lease requirements are as follows:

V		Cantomber 2	Λ.
Year	Enaina	September 3	v.

Present value of lease payments	\$ 87,49 <u>9</u>
Less: amount representing interest	(4,412)
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 91,911
2024	 50,245
2023	41,666
1001 Tirenia cobrames	

I. NOTES PAYABLE

The City entered into a notes payable agreement with Government Capital Corporation to partially fund the purchase and installation of digital water meters within the utility fund. The note originated on September 10, 2021, and totaled \$598,387 to be paid back over fifteen years with an interest rate of 2.819%.

J. CERTIFICATES OF OBLIGATION

The City issues Certificates of Obligation, Series 2022A, totaling \$1,685,000, and Series 2022B, totaling \$1,865,000, on April 15, 2022. The proceeds of the Certificates of Obligation are to be used for both water snd sewer infrastructure improvements. The Certificates of Obligation have no interest provision and will mature in 2052.

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	Amounts Outstanding September 30,			Outstanding September 30,	Due Within	
	2021	Issued	Retired	2022	One Year	
Certificates of obligation, Series 2022A	-	1,685,000	-	1,685,000	55,000	
Certificates of obligation, Series 2022B	-	1,865,000	-	1,865,000	60,000	
Business-type activities long-term liabilities	\$ -	\$ 3,550,000	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 3,550,000	\$ 115,000	

Year	Principal	interest	Total
2023	115,000		115,000
2024	115,000	-	115,000
2025	115,000	-	115,000
2026	115,000	-	115,000
2027	115,000	-	115,000
2028 to 2032	575,000	-	575,000
2033 to 2037	575,000	_	575,000
2038 to 2042	590,000	-	590,000
2043 to 2047	610,000	-	610,000
2048 to 2052	625,000	-	625,000
Total	3,550,000	-	3,550,000

K. HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

The City offers health and dental insurance through Texas Municipal League Multistate I.B.P. All full-time employees are covered by this insurance plan. The City pays 100% of the premium which is approximately \$700 a month per employee. Dependent coverage is offered at cost to the employee. Eye care insurance is offered through Guardian. The City pays 100% of the monthly premium of \$15 a month per employee. Dependent coverage is offered at cost to the employee.

L. PENSION PLAN

1. Plan Description

The City participates as one of 866 plans in the non-traditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined 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 ("TMRS Act") as an agent multiple-employer retirement system for municipal employees in the State of Texas. The TMRS Act places the general administration and management of the System with a six-member Board of Trustees. Although the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Board, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State of Texas. TMRS's defined benefit pension plan is a tax-qualified plan under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. TMRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report ("CAFR") that can be obtained at www.tmrs.com.

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

2. Benefits Provided

TMRS provides retirement, disability, and death benefits. Benefit provisions are adopted by the City Council, 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:

	Plan	Year
	2020	2019
Deposit Rate	5%	5%
Matching ratio (city to employee)	1.5 to 1	1.5 to 1
Years required for vesting	5 years	5 years
Service retirement eligibility		
(expressed as age/years of service)	60/5, 0/20	60/5, 0/20
Updated service credit	0%	0%
Annuity increase (to retirees)	0% of CPI	0% of CPI

Employees covered by benefit terms

At December 31, 2021 the valuation and measurement date, the following number of employees were covered by the benefit terms:

	Plan	ear
	2021	2020
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	16	15
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	16	13
Active employees	19	19
	51	47

3. Contributions

The contribution rates for employees in TMRS are either 5%, 6%, or 7% of employee gross earnings, and the City's matching percentages are either 100%, 150%, or 200%, both as adopted by the City Council. 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 were required to contribute 5% of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City were 5.65% and 5.80% in calendar years 2021 and 2022, respectively. The City's contributions to TMRS for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022 were \$49,636 and were equal to the required contributions.

4. Net Pension Liability

The City's Net Pension Liability ("NPL") was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the Total Pension Liability ("TPL") used to calculate the NPL was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial assumptions

The TPL in the December 31, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.50%
Overall payroll growth	2.75%
Investment rate of return	6.75%

Salary increases were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members, retirees, and beneficiaries were based on the 2019 Gender-distinct Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements. Based on the size of the City, rates are multiplied by a factor of 100%. For disabled annuitants, the 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% minimum mortality rate will be applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled for males and females, respectively. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements subject to the floor.

The actuarial cost method being used is known as the Entry Age Normal Actuarial Cost Method. The Entry Age Normal Actuarial Cost Method develops the annual cost of the Plan in two parts: that attributable to benefits accruing in the current year, known as the normal cost, and that due to service earned prior to the current year, known as the amortization of the unfunded actuarial liability.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 6.75%. The pension plan's policy in regard to the allocation of invested assets is established and may be amended by the TMRS Board of Trustees. 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 weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

	Target	Long-term Expected Real
	Allocation	Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Global equity	35.0%	7.55%
Core fixed income	6.0%	2.00%
Non-core fixed income	20.0%	5.68%
Other public and private markets	12.0%	7.22%
Real estate	12.0%	6.85%
Hedge funds	5.0%	5.35%
Private equity	10.0%	10.00%
	100.0%	•

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the TLP 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 TPL.

Sensitivity of the net position 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:

	Current	
	Single Rate	
1% Decrease	Assumption	1% Increase
5.75%	6.75%	7.75%
\$ 134,435	\$ (239,058)	\$ (550,215)

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

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, the City recognized pension expense of (\$703).

At September 30, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflow of resources related to pension from the following sources:

	Οι	eferred Itflow of Sources	li	Deferred Inflow of Sesources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$	40,373	\$	316
Changes in actuarial assumptions		572		-
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings		50,230		250,487
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date of				
December 31, 2020		35,640		
	\$	126,815	\$	250,803

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

A total of \$35,640 was reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Net deferred outflows (inflows) of resources:

Total	\$	(159,628)
Thereafter		-
2026		-
2025		(37,837)
2024		(38,087)
2023		(70,609)
2022	\$	(13,095)
December 3	ъ,	

M. INSURANCE COVERAGE

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters for which the City carries commercial insurance and insurance with Texas Municipal League (TML), a public entity risk pool for municipalities. The City pays this in full each October in order to receive a discount on the cost. In the current fiscal year, the City received a 2% discount. As of September 30, 2021, the City did not have any liability for unpaid claims or adjustments under policies carried with TML. At the end of the current fiscal year, there was no reduction in insurance coverage from the prior year. There were no settlements in the prior three years which exceed insurance coverage carried by the City.

N. LITIGATION

Currently, management of the City of Daingerfield, Texas is unaware of significant pending or threatened litigation against the City as of July 5, 2023.

O. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The City has evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after September 30, 2022 up through July 5, 2023, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. During this period, management was unaware of subsequent events requiring disclosure.

P. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

The City has evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after September 30, 2022 up through July 5, 2023, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. During this period, management was unaware of and related events requiring disclosure.

Q. DAINGERFIELD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, the Financial Reporting Entity, as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, the Daingerfield Economic Development Corporation ("DEDC") is a discretely presented component unit on the combined financial statements. The DEDC was incorporated on October 16, 2007. The corporation is governed by a seven member board appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the City Council. The DEDC's purpose is to promote and develop commercial, industrial and manufacturing enterprises, and expansion of business enterprises, and to promote and encourage employment and public welfare.

1. Deposits and Investments

The DEDC's funds are required to be deposited and invested under the terms of a depository contract. The depository bank deposits for safekeeping and trust with the DEDC's agent bank approved pledged securities in an amount sufficient to protect DEDC funds on a day-to-day basis during the period of the contract. The pledge of approved securities is waived only to the extent of the depository bank's dollar amount of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance.

Cash Deposits

At September 30, 2022, the carrying amount of the DEDC's deposits (cash, certificates of deposit, and interest-bearing savings accounts included in temporary investments) was \$7,866 and the bank balance was \$7,866. The DEDC's cash deposits at September 30, 2022 and during the year ended September 30, 2022, were covered by FDIC insurance.

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 Public Funds Investment Act does not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments.

2. LITIGATION

Currently, management is unaware of significant pending litigation against the DEDC.

3. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The DEDC has evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after September 30, 2022 up through July 5, 2023, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. During this period, management was unaware of subsequent events requiring disclosure.



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-BUDGET TO ACTUAL-GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Budgeted	d Amounts		Final Budget Positive	
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)	
REVENUE	.				
Property taxes	\$ 559,335	\$ 559,335	\$ 583,981	\$ 24,646	
Franchise taxes	200,000	200,000	178,634	(21,366)	
Sales tax	505,105	505,105	597,822	92,717	
Charge for Services	400,912	400,912	391,256	(9,656)	
Donations	400	400	219	(181)	
Intergovernmental-local & state	12,210	12,210	12,210	-	
Interest income	7,500	7,500	10,606	3,106	
Grants		-	17,784	17,784	
Miscellaneous	25,225	25,225	67,665	42,440	
Total revenues	1,710,687	1,710,687	1,860,177	149,490	
EXPENDITURES					
General government	204,931	204,931	224,769	(19,838)	
Public safety	718, 9 52	718,952	578,390	140,562	
Public services and operations	227,260	227,260	227,444	(184)	
Public works	519,482	519,482	345,672	173,810	
Parks and cultural	85,627	85,627	83,063	2,564	
Sanitation	319,554	319,554	354,148	(34,594)	
Capital Outlay:					
Public safety	-	-	62,228	(62,228)	
Debt Service:	-	-			
Interest expense			4,314	(4,314)	
Total expenditures	2,075,806	2,075,806	1,880,028	195,778	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over					
(under) expenditures	(365,119)	(365,119)	(19,851)	345,268	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Sale of assets	15,000	-	-	-	
Transfers in(out)	250,000	250,000	(200)	(250,200)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	265,000	250,000	(200)	(250,200)	
Excess of revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and financing uses	(100,119)	(115,119)	(20,051)	95,068	
over fander) expenditures and initioning uses	(100,170)	, , ,		30,000	
Fund Balance/Equity, October 1	1,355,744	1,130,258	1,355,744		
Fund Balance/Equity, September 30	\$ 1,255,625	\$ 1,015,139	\$ 1,335,693		

Variance with

CITY OF DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS LAST NINE FISCAL YEARS (UNAUDITED)

	 2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 49,532	\$ 50,267	\$ 52,355	\$ 47,331	\$ 48,719
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	\$ 49,532	\$ 50,267	52,355	47,331	48,719
Contributions deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered employee payroll Contributions as a percentage of covered	\$ 748,222	\$ 759,323	\$ 758,761	\$ 736,095	\$ 750,674
employee payroll	6.62%	6.62%	6.90%	6.43%	6.49%
		2020	2021	2020	2019
Actuarially determined contribution Contributions in relation to the actuarially		\$ 49,636	\$ 48,275	\$ 47,514	\$ 47,137
determined contribution		\$ 49,636	\$ 48,275	\$ 47,514	\$ 47,137
Contributions deficiency (excess)		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered employee payroll Contributions as a percentage of covered		\$ 862,198	\$ 874,403	\$ 770,632	\$ 714,713
employee payroll		5.76%	5.52%	6.17%	6.60%

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Valuation Date:

Notes

Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of December 31 and

become effective in January, 13 months later.

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial Cost Method

Entry Age Normal

Amortization Method

Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed

Remaining Amortization Period 20 Years

Asset Valuation Method

10-year smoothed market; 12% soft corridor

i g

CITY OF DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS-TMRS

Total Donnigon 1 labilita.	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	12/31/2018	12/31/2017	12/31/2016	12/31/2015	12/31/2015 12/31/2014
odal Pension Liability Service cost	\$ 91,602	\$ 93,649	\$ 82,072	\$ 75,259	\$ 78,040	\$ 79,273	\$ 72,917	\$ 69,278
Interest (on the total pension liability Change in benefit terms	195,952	183,254	172,060	169,801	168,760	162,338	159,988	150,881
Difference between expected and actual experience	42,831	27,684	(4,264)	(97,171)	(105,843)	(49,328)	(45,057)	(9,378)
Change of assumptions	•	•	7,712		1	•	15,974	
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(127,013)	(103,875)	(91,187)	(144,453)	(103,857)	(89,178)	(85,903)	(79,089)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	203,372	200,712	166,393	3,436	37,100	103,105	117,919	131,692
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	2,920,704	2,719,992	2,553,599	2,550,163	2,513,063	2,409,958	2,292,039	2,160,347
Total Pension Liability - Ending	\$ 3,124,076	\$ 2,920,704	\$ 2,719,992	\$ 2,553,599	\$ 2,550,163	\$ 2,513,063	\$2,409,958	\$2,292,039
Plan Fiduciary Net Position								
Contributions - employer	\$ 48,189	\$ 48,966	\$ 47,317	\$ 49,387	\$ 54,021	\$ 50,267	\$ 52,392	\$ 47,331
Contributions - employee	42,645	43,720	38,532	35,736	37,411	37,966	37,938	36,805
Net investment income	392,289	213,168	377,038	(77,206)	315,462	144,247	3,141	114,972
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee								
contributions	(127,013)	(103,875)	(91,187)	(144,453)	(103,857)	(89,178)	(85,903)	(79,089)
Administrative expense	(1,815)	(1,379)	(2,130)	(1,492)	(1,634)	(1,629)	(1,913)	Ë
Other	13	(54)	(65)	(78)	(83)	(88)	(94)	(66)
Net Change in Fiduciary Net Position	354,308	200,546	369,505	(138,106)	301,320	141,585	5,560	118,720
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	3,008,826	2,808,280	2,438,775	2,576,882	2,275,562	2,133,977	2,128,417	2,009,697
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending	\$ 3,363,134	\$ 3,008,826	\$ 2,808,280	\$ 2,438,776	\$ 2,576,882	\$ 2,275,562	\$2,133,977	\$2,128,417
Net Pension Liability - Ending	\$ (239,058)	\$ (88,122)	\$ (88,288)	\$ 114,823	\$ (26,719)	\$ 237,501	\$ 275,981	\$ 163,622
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability	107.65%	103.02%	103.25%	95.50%	101.05%	90.55%	88.55%	92.86%
Covered Employee Payroll	\$ 852,908	\$ 874,403	\$ 770,632	\$ 714.713	\$ 748.222	\$ 759.323	\$ 758,761	\$ 736,095
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of						•		
Covered Employee Payroll	-28.03%	-10.08%	-11.46%	16.07%	-3.57%	31.28%	36.37%	22.23%

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS BALANCE SHEET - COMPONENT UNIT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	EDC Fund
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)	\$ 7,866 -
Total assets	7,866
FUND BALANCE	
Unassigned	7,866
Total fund balance	7,866
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$ 7,866

CITY OF DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Total fund balance - governmental funds balance sheet	\$ 7,866
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
No reconciling items.	-
Net position of governmental activities - statement of net position	\$ 7,866

CITY OF DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCE - COMPONENT UNIT
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

		EDC Fund	
REVENUES			
Investment income	_ <u>\$</u>	47	
Total revenues		47.00	
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Contract services		1,100	
Total expenditures		1,100	
Net change in fund balance		(1,053)	
Fund balance, beginning of year		8,919	
Fund balance, end of year	\$	7,866	

CITY OF DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds	\$ (1,053)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
No reconciling items.	\$ -
Change in net position of governmental activities - statement of activities	\$ (1,053)

73,801 44,853 4,569 1,294 35,374 159,891 159,891 159,891 Total Municipal Court 4 4 4 Juny Local Truancy Fund 2,862 2,862 2,862 86 906 8 8 8 TX Capital Grant Fund Library Donations Fund 4,569 4,569 4,569 4,569 PEG Access Fees 35,374 35,374 Donations 35,374 Animal Shelter 73,801 73,801 73,801 Motel Fund ă 11,643 11,643 11,643 Child Safety School Zone Court Technology Fund 8 197 8, 197 8,197 8, 197 22,107 22,107 Court Building 22,107 Security Fund 22,107 394 394 394 394 394 ∃ E Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balance Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles Restricted Cash and cash equivalents NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2022 Cash and cash equivalents Total fund balance Parks and cultural Total liabilities FUND BALANCE Accounts payable Animal shelter Total assets Court use PEG capital LIABILITIES Unassigned Motel tax Restricted: Assigned

CITY OF DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

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Truancy Fund 397 2,465 397 Local 8 Capital Grant Fund Library Donations Fund PEG Access ١-4,562 Fees Donations 1,479 33,745 1,629 1,629 Animal Shelter 8,012 8,012 \$ 7,552 460 65,789 Motel Fund Тах COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022 39 11,379 264 Child Safety School Zone 4 2 4 2 150 7,945 Technology 150 252 Court Fund 21,593 514 Court Building Security Fund 394 Grant Excess (deficiency) of revenues over Total other financing sources (uses) OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) CITY OF DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS Charges for current services Fund Balance - beginning (under) expenditures Fines and forfeitures Total expenditures Interest earnings **Fotal revenues** EXPENDITURES Miscellaneous Motel taxes Transfer in Donations REVENUES Current:

225 1,479 742

Total

Jury

Municipal Court 3 2 3 3 11,085

9

148,806 \$ 159,891

34

4

2,862

69

8

4,569

\$ 35,374

\$ 73,801

11,643

8,197

22,107

394

Fund balance - ending