CITY OF LAKE WORTH, TEXAS

Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2021

City of Lake Worth, Texas Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2021

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City of Lake Worth, Texas Principal Officials

2021 City Council

Walter Bowen, Mayor

Sue Wenger, Mayor Pro Tem

Jim Smith

Geoffrey White

Coy Pennington

Pat O. Hill

Gary Stuard

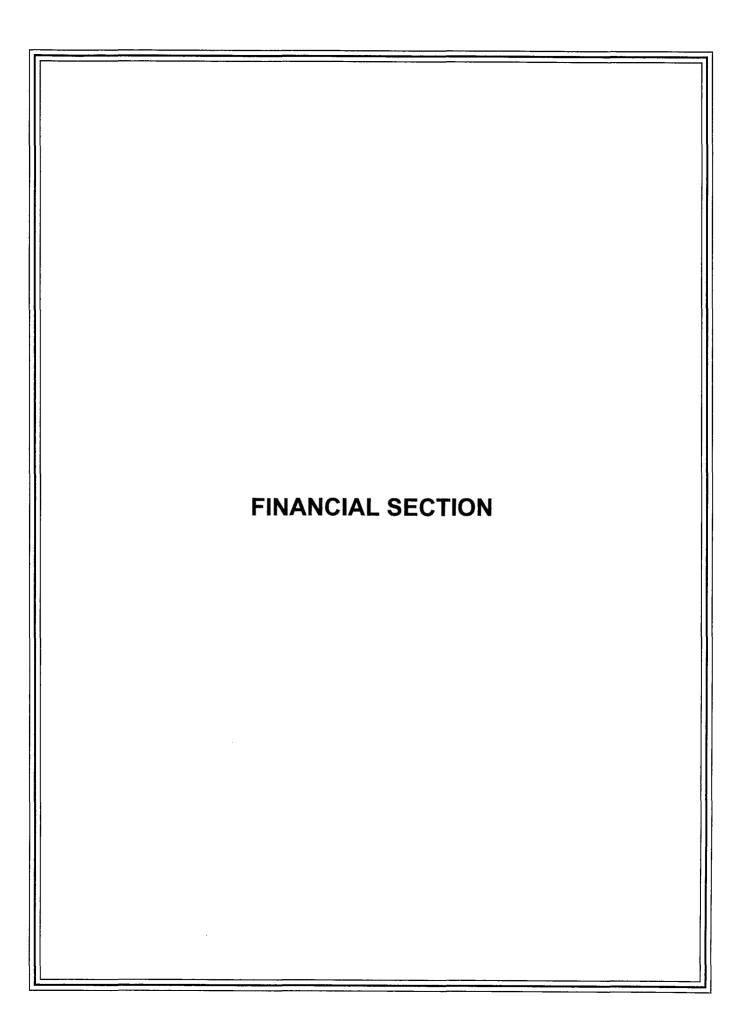
Clint Narmore

City Manager

Stacey Almond

Assistant City Manager

Debbie Whitley





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council City of Lake Worth, Texas

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Lake Worth, Texas, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Lake Worth, Texas, as of September 30, 2021, 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated March 10, 2022, on our consideration of the City of Lake Worth, Texas' internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Lake Worth, Texas' internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the City of Lake Worth, Texas' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Snow Yovrett Williams

Snow Garrett Williams March 10, 2022

The management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) of the City of Lake Worth (the City) provides an overview of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements and the notes to those financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City exceeded liabilities at the close of fiscal year 2021 by \$57,229,789 (net position). Of this amount, \$4,048,187 is restricted for specific purposes and \$9,247,511 represents unrestricted net position that may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. As required by GASB Statement No. 34, net position also reflects \$43,934,091 that is the net investment in capital assets.
- In contrast to the government-wide statements, the governmental fund statements report a fund balance at year-end of \$16,569,388, of which \$5,470,185 represents restricted fund balance, \$405,288 represents committed fund balance, \$822,577 represents assigned fund balance, \$45,324 represents non-spendable fund balance, and \$9,826,014 represents unassigned fund balance.
- The general fund unassigned fund balance of \$9,826,014 equals 98% of total general fund expenditures.
- The City's total long-term liabilities decreased by \$1,745,165 during the current fiscal year
 as a result of the scheduled annual debt service payments and a decrease in the net
 pension liability.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements include the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. These statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances in a manner similar to a private sector business. Both are prepared using the economic resource focus and the accrual basis of accounting, meaning that all the current year's revenues and expenses are included regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the City's assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, including capital assets and long-term obligations. The difference between the two is reported as net position. Over time, the increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

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

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities divide the primary government (the City) activities into two types:

Governmental activities – Most of the City's basic services are reported here, including mayor and council, general government, police, fire protection, streets, library, parks and recreation, maintenance, senior center, municipal court, animal control, emergency management, permits and inspections, and informational technology. General property taxes, sales taxes, and franchise fees provide the majority of the financing for these activities.

Business-Type activities – Activities for which the City charges a fee to customers to pay most or all of the costs of a service it provides are reported here. The City's business-type activities includes its water and sewer operations.

The government-wide financial statements can be found beginning on page 17 of this report.

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. These statements focus on the most significant funds and are used to report more detailed information about the City's most significant activities. All of the funds of the City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

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

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

The City maintains eight 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, Street Maintenance Fund, Debt Service Fund, and Capital Projects Fund, which are considered to be major funds. Data for the other four governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements in the supplementary information section of this report.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund, crime control district special revenue fund, street maintenance fund, and the debt service fund. A budgetary comparison statement (original versus final) has been provided in this report for the general fund and the street maintenance fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The governmental fund financial statements can be found beginning on page 19 of this report.

Proprietary funds. When the City charges customers for services it provides, the activities are generally reported in proprietary funds. The City maintains one type of proprietary fund: an enterprise fund. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses an enterprise fund to account for its water and sewer operations. These services are primarily provided to outside or non-governmental customers.

Proprietary fund financial statements provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide information for the Water and Sewer Fund, which is considered to be the major proprietary fund of the City.

The proprietary fund financial statements can be found beginning on page 22 of this report.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that for proprietary funds. The City's fiduciary fund, the Insurance Trust Fund, is used to report employer and employee contributions and investment income, if any, as well as benefits paid for health, dental, and vision insurance.

The fiduciary fund statements can be found beginning on page 25 of this report.

Notes to the basic financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found beginning on page 27 of this report.

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information including budgetary comparison information, information concerning pension and OPEB benefits, and the schedule for governments using the modified approach for infrastructure. The required supplementary information can be found beginning on page 61 of this report.

The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds is presented immediately following the required supplementary information. This other supplemental information can be found beginning on page 70 of this report.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$57,229,789 as of September 30, 2021.

City of Lake Worth's Net Position

	Governmer	ntal Activities	Business-Ty	ype Activities	Total					
	2021	2020	2021	2020_	2021	2020				
Current and other assets Capital assets,	\$ 18,074,328	\$ 18,343,982	\$ 3,529,049	\$ 2,717,052	\$ 21,603,377	\$ 21,061,034				
net of depreciation	41,410,388	41,111,518	15,039,810	14,730,567	56,450,198	55,842,085				
Total assets	59,484,716	59,455,500	18,568,859	17,447,619	76,903,119					
Deferred outflows of resources	384,175	268,920	9,751	2,035	393,926	270,955				
Long-term liabilities Other liabilities	18,869,661 1,512,966	20,562,447 987,238	408,273 426,812	460,652 423,153	19,277,934 1,939,778	21,023,099 1,410,391				
Total liabilities	20,382,627	21,549,685	835,085	883,805	21,217,712	22,433,490				
Deferred inflows of resources		153,138		11,800		164,938				
Net position: Net Investment in										
capital assets	29,029,281	29,737,529	14,904,810	14,580,567	43,934,091	44,318,096				
Restricted	4,048,187	3,652,211	-	-	4,048,187	3,652,211				
Unrestricted	6,408,796	4,631,857	2,838,715	1,973,482	9,247,511	6,605,339				
Total Net Position	\$ 39,486,264	\$ 38,021,597	\$ 17,743,525	\$ 16,554,049	\$ 57,229,789	\$ 54,575,646				

The City's net investment in capital assets (e.g., land, building, infrastructure, machinery and equipment) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding is \$43,934,091. The City uses those assets to provide services to the citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. An additional \$4,048,187 (or 7%) of the City's net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. All restricted net position of the City is being held for the purposes established by state and local laws, for future construction, and for debt service requirements on the City's outstanding debt. The remaining portion of the City's net position is \$9,247,511 and may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City is able to report positive balances in all categories of net position, both for the City as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities. The same situation held true for the prior fiscal year.

The City's total net position increased by \$2,654,143 during the current fiscal year. The City's governmental activities increased net position by \$1,464,667. The total cost of all governmental activities this year was \$13,380,104. The amount that taxpayers paid for these activities through property taxes was \$2,593,406, or 19%. The City's business-type activities increased net position by \$1,189,476. The total cost of all business-type activities for fiscal year 2021 was \$2,353,330.

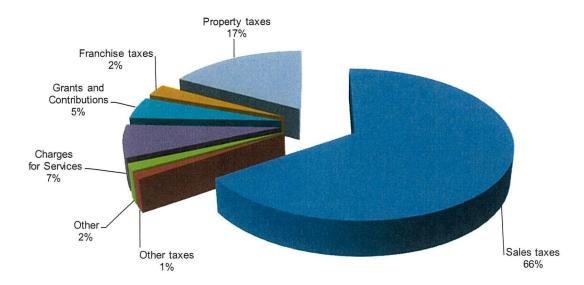
City of Lake Worth's Changes in Net Position

	Governmental activities				Business-ty	ре а	ctivities	Total			
	 2021		2020		2021		2020		2021		2020
Revenues:											
Program revenues:											
Charges for services	\$ 1,091,814	\$	883,480	\$	2,918,155	\$	2,620,889	\$	4,009,969	\$	3,504,369
Operating grants and contributions	734,233		811,084		-		_		734,233		811,084
Capital grants and contributions	_		-		108,806		175,840		108,806		175,840
General revenues:											
Property taxes	2,593,406		2,199,271		-		-		2,593,406		2,199,271
Retail sales tax	10,059,779		10,169,219		_		-		10,059,779		10,169,219
Franchise taxes	400,390		428,065		-		-		400,390		428,065
Other taxes	200,281		172,638		-		_		200,281		172,638
Other	247,628		453,867		83,760		81,023		331,388		534,890
Gain (loss) on sale of assets	 (58,680)		(141,105)		8,005		2,456		(50,675)		(138,649)
Total revenues	15,268,851		14,976,519		3,118,726		2,880,208		18,387,577		17,856,727
Expenses:											
Mayor and council	21,059		19,314		-		-		21,059		19,314
General government	2,802,803		1,703,838		-		-		2,802,803		1,703,838
Police	3,852,743		3,545,406		-		-		3,852,743		3,545,406
Fire protection	2,552,491		2,602,851		-		-		2,552,491		2,602,851
Streets	1,237,300		1,328,724		-		-		1,237,300		1,328,724
Library	289,146		314,633		-		-		289,146		314,633
Parks and recreation	589,452		560,945		-		-		589,452		560,945
Maintenance	70,004		72,261		-		-		70,004		72,261
Senior center	104,225		107,941		-		-		104,225		107,941
Municipal court	246,668		247,378		-		-		246,668		247,378
Animal control	197,837		187,420		-		-		197,837		187,420
Emergency management	16,381		10,367		-		-		16,381		10,367
Permits and inspections	449,399		397,749		-		_		449,399		397,749
Information technology	548,126		478,471		-		-		548,126		478,471
Interest and fiscal charges	402,470		286,791		-		-		402,470		286,791
Water and sewer	 	_	<u> </u>		2,353,330		2,560,514		2,353,330		2,560,514
Total expenses	13,380,104		11,864,089		2,353,330		2,560,514		15,733,434		14,424,603
Increase in net position before transfers	1,888,747		3,112,430		765,396		319,694		2,654,143		3,432,124
Transfers	 (424,080)		(2,944,569)		424,080		2,944,569				
Increase in net position	1,464,667		167,861		1,189,476		3,264,263		2,654,143		3,432,124
Net position, beginning of year	38,021,597		37,853,736		16,554,049		13,289,786		54,575,646		51,143,522
Net position, end of year	\$ 39,486,264	\$	38,021,597	\$	17,743,525	\$	16,554,049	\$	57,229,789	\$	54,575,646

Governmental activities. Governmental activities increased the City's net position by \$1,464,667. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

- Increase in general revenues due to an approximate 18% increase in property taxes; and
- Decrease of approximately 86% in transfers out due to a capital asset transfer from the General Fund to the Water and Sewer Fund in the prior year.

Revenues by Source - Governmental Activities



Business-type activities. Business-type activities increased the City's net position by \$1,189,476.

Operating revenue increased by \$297,266 from the prior year primarily due to an increase in water and sewer sales. Operating expenses decreased by \$207,184 from the prior year primarily due to an decrease in water purchases and sewer disposal charges. Transfers in from governmental activities decreased by \$2,520,489 from the prior year due to a capital asset transfer from the General Fund to the Water and Sewer Fund in the prior year.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$16,569,388, which is a decrease of \$810,700 in comparison with the prior year. \$9,826,014 or 59% of the fund balance represents unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the City's discretion. Assigned fund balance is \$822,577, committed fund balance is \$405,288 and non-spendable fund balance is \$45,324. The remainder of fund balance is restricted to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been set aside to pay debt service (\$52,450), and to fund capital projects (\$1,444,878), street maintenance (\$1,489,550), crime control (\$854,244), public educational government channel (\$104,136), parks and recreation (\$217,938), culture and tourism (\$1,137,531) and other City related expenditures (\$169,458).

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, the total fund balance of the general fund was \$12,598,869, of which \$9,826,014 represented unassigned fund balance, or 78% of the total general fund balance. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, we compare unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 98%, or approximately 357 days of total fund expenditures.

The fund balance of the City's general fund increased by \$1,739,698 during the current fiscal year. Key elements of the increase are as follows:

- Total revenues in the general fund decreased by \$44,980, or 0.4%. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in grant revenue of \$152,878 and a decrease in investment earnings of \$88,448, offset by increases in permits and fees of \$101,120 and in fines revenue of \$93,048.
- Total expenditures in the general fund decreased by \$792,949, or 7.3%. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in capital outlay.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Property tax revenue slightly exceeded the budgeted amount due to an actual collection rate for the year of 99.06%, while the budget assumed a 98% collection rate.

Sales tax revenue was approximately \$925,000 over budget. With continuing pandemic concerns, sales tax budget projections were extremely conservative. However, the city did not realize significant pandemic-related decreases in sales tax revenue. Fiscal year 2021 sales tax revenue was down less than 1% (about \$84,000) from fiscal year 2020.

Fees related to development totaled just over \$310,000, \$61,000 over budget. The excess revenues were related to new developments during the year, the largest of which were a Dollar General, an HTeaO, and a small strip shopping center.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets. The City's investment in total capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of September 30, 2021, amounts to \$56,450,198 (net of accumulated depreciation). Investments in capital assets related to governmental activities (\$41,410,388) include land, construction in progress, infrastructure, buildings and improvements, equipment and vehicles, and office furniture and fixtures. The City's investments in capital assets related to business-type activities (\$15,039,810) include land, the water and sewer system, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, and machinery and equipment.

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

Fire Department

- New Pierce Velocity 107-foot Ascendant Aerial ladder truck;
- Replaced hot water heater;
- Purchase of a forcible entry training door; and
- Replaced exercise equipment.

Police Department

• Two (2) new K-9 dogs.

Administration & Information Technology

- Fencing replaced at the administrative municipal complex;
- · Purchased virtual meeting system for City Council chambers; and
- Continuation of the City Hall, Conference Room, and Kitchen/Break Room remodels that started in February 2021.

Street Department

- Continuation of the Public Works facility remodel that started in February 2021;
- · Purchase of an asphalt roller;
- Purchase of a 61" deck mower;
- Purchase of an air-tow trailer: and
- Numerous concrete curb and gutter replacement projects.

Parks

- Lake Worth monument sign located on east bound Loop 820 was completed; and
- Purchase of a zero-turn mower.

Water Sewer Fund

- 12" water line (installed by developer) connecting City service lines on Boat Club Road to Lakeside Drive;
- Began Pueblo Trail water and sewer lines replacement project;
- · Continued Hiawatha Trail utilities project; and
- Caddo lift station sewer pump was replaced.

City of Lake Worth's Capital Assets (net of depreciation)

	Governmental Activities					Business-ty	pe A	Activities	Total					
		2021		2020		2021		2020		2021		2020		
Land	\$	1,729,334	\$	1,729,334	\$	46,240	\$	46,240	\$	1,775,574	\$	1,775,574		
Construction in progress		1,188,804		1,455,586		769,007		608,836		1,957,811		2,064,422		
Buildings and improvements		9,706,742		9,960,319		92,622		102,003		9,799,364		10,062,322		
Infrastructure		24,678,418		24,678,418		-		-		24,678,418		24,678,418		
Water and sewer system		-		-		13,546,381		13,311,146		13,546,381		13,311,146		
Equipment and vehicles		3,928,564		3,134,503		585,560		662,342		4,514,124		3,796,845		
Office furniture and fixtures		178,526		153,358				-		178,526		153,358		
Total	\$	41,410,388	\$	41,111,518	\$	15,039,810	<u>\$</u>	14,730,567	_\$_	56,450,198	\$	55,842,085		

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note G on pages 41 through 43 of this report.

Infrastructure. The City has elected to use the "Modified Approach," as defined by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34 for infrastructure reporting, for its roads. Under GASB Statement No. 34, eligible infrastructure capital assets are not required to be depreciated under the following conditions:

- The City uses an asset management system with the following characteristics: 1) an upto-date inventory; 2) performs condition assessments and summarizes the results using a measurement scale; and 3) estimates the annual amount to maintain and preserve the assets at an established condition assessment level.
- The City documents that the eligible infrastructure capital assets are being preserved approximately at the established and disclosed condition assessment level.

The City manages its road network using its pavement management system and accounts for roads using the modified approach. The City adopted a new road condition rating in fiscal year 2019. The road condition rating is a numerical scale ranging from 0 (New) to 5 (Failed). The City's goal is to maintain roads at or above a rating of 3 (OK - Average). The City is required to perform an examination of the roads and rate the status of their roads at least every three years. Conditions as of September 30th for the last time that the roads were rated are as follows:

Condition rating	<u> 2019</u>
At least 0-1	0.00%
At least 2-3	67.85%
At least 3-4	25.84%
At least 4	6.31%

The previously used road condition rating was a numerical scale ranging from 1 (Failed) to 10 (New). The City's goal under the old road condition rating was to maintain roads at or above a rating of 5 (Fair). Conditions as of September 30th for the last two times that the roads were rated are as follows:

Condition rating	<u>2017</u>	<u>2014</u>
At least 1	9.12%	3.29%
At least 2-4	19.33%	7.60%
At least 5-7	39.52%	41.24%
At least 8-10	32.03%	47.87%

For fiscal year 2021, the City estimated that \$1,199,298 was needed to meet this goal. The actual amount used for maintenance and preservation of the City's roads was \$1,175,347.

Additional information on road condition data is included in the schedule on pages 67 and 68 of this report.

Long-term debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the City had total debt outstanding of:

City of Lake Worth's Outstanding Debt

	Governmental Activities			iness-type \ctivities_	Total				
General obligation bonds Certificates of obligation Utility system revenue bonds Premium on debt issued Net pension liability Compensated absences Total OPEB liability	\$	8,165,000 5,325,000 - 547,946 4,080,170 420,444 331,101	\$	135,000 - 231,022 23,504 18,747	\$	8,165,000 5,325,000 135,000 547,946 4,311,192 443,948 349,848			
Total	\$	18,869,661	\$	408,273	\$	19,277,934			

The City's total long-term debt decreased by a net amount of \$1,745,165 during the current fiscal year primarily as a result of principal payments made on outstanding debt and decreases in net pension liability. The City's premium on debt issued, net pension liability, and compensated absences all decreased in the current fiscal year, while the City's Total OPEB liability increased. For governmental activities, the City made principal payments on bonded debt on its General Obligation Bonds and Certificates of Obligation. For business-type activities, the City made principal payments for revenue bond debt for the Utility System Revenue Bonds.

State statutes limit the total property tax rate to \$2.50 per \$100 assessed valuation. The City's total property tax rate for 2020-2021 was \$0.469212 per \$100 assessed valuation, of which \$0.202000 was for maintenance and operations and \$0.267212 was for debt service.

Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note H on pages 44 through 46 of this report.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The annual budget is developed to provide efficient, effective, and economic uses of the City's resources, as well as a means to accomplish the highest priority objectives. Through the budget, the City Council sets the direction of the City, allocates its resources, and establishes its priorities. In considering the City budget for fiscal year 2022, the City Council and administration considered the following factors:

Fortunately, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the City's financial performance has not been nearly as severe as anticipated, especially in the City's General Fund. In particular, sales tax revenue has performed unexpectedly well following initial declines at the onset of the shut-down in early 2020. The positive sales tax revenue stream is likely due to the retail demographic in Lake Worth, which is comprised of mid-level retail establishments. Their sales did not suffer as much as that of high-end retail establishments.

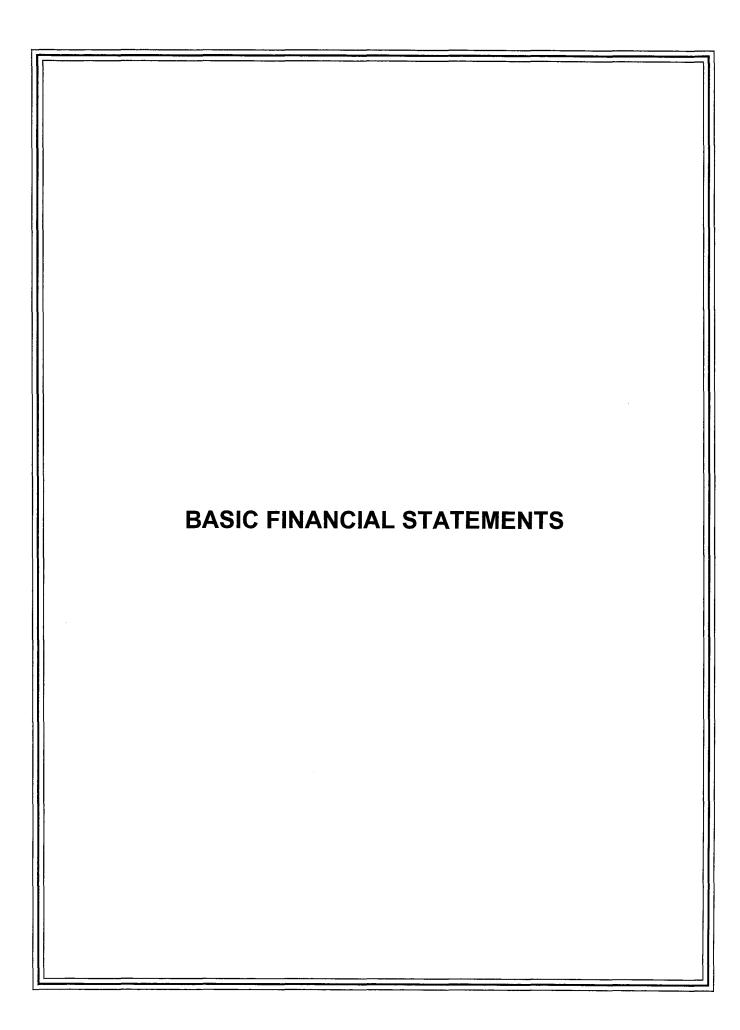
Property tax revenues are budgeted to increase by 3.4% in the General Fund due to increased property values. Total assessed property values for fiscal year 2022 were estimated at \$560,311,292 up \$19,444,272, or 3.6%, when compared to fiscal year 2021. The adopted property tax rate for fiscal year 2022 is \$0.458548 per \$100 valuation. This is a decrease of \$0.010664 per \$100 valuation, or 2.27%. The maintenance and operations portion of the tax rate increased 0.38%, from \$0.202000 to \$0.202760; the interest and sinking portion of the tax rate decreased 4.28%, from \$0.267212 to \$0.255788.

General Fund budgeted expenses for fiscal year 2022 total \$11,929,289, approximately 6% more than estimated totals for the previous budget year. This increase can be attributed to additional personnel and capital purchases included in the budget. Funding for three (3) new full-time positions, a Firefighter, a Detective, and a Code Compliance Officer, total \$276,000. Capital purchases included in the budget total \$672,579.

Compared to estimated totals for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021, the Water/Sewer Fund fiscal year 2022 budget reflects a 0.11% increase in revenues and a 1.35% decrease in expenses. Capital purchases included in the budget total \$82,271.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors with a general overview of the City of Lake Worth's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need any additional financial information, contact the Assistant City Manager at 3805 Adam Grubb, Lake Worth, Texas 76135.



City of Lake Worth, Texas Statement of Net Position September 30, 2021

	Primary Government								
		vernmental		siness-Type					
Anada		Activities		Activities		Total			
Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	293,666	\$	113,852	\$	407,518			
Investments		11,948,768		2,779,028		14,727,796			
Receivables (net of allowances for									
uncollectibles of \$38,392)									
Accounts		-		404,057		404,057			
Property taxes		40,175		-		40,175			
Other		78,500		3,105		81,605			
Due from other governments		1,742,867		<u>-</u>		1,742,867			
Internal balances		18,581		(18,581)		<u>-</u>			
Prepaid expenses		45,324		478		45,802			
Restricted investments		3,906,447		247,110		4,153,557			
Capital assets		04 670 440				04.070.440			
Infrastructure using modified approach		24,678,418		045 047		24,678,418			
Land and construction in progress		2,918,138		815,247		3,733,385			
Other capital assets, net of depreciation Total capital assets		13,813,832 41,410,388		14,224,563 15,039,810		28,038,395 56,450,198			
Total Capital assets		41,410,366	•	13,039,610		30,430,196			
Total assets		5 <u>9,484,716</u>		18,568,859		78,053,575			
Deferred outflows of resources									
Deferred loss on refunding		211,961		-		211,961			
Deferred outflows of resources - pension		106,830		6,049		112,879			
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB		65,384		3,702		69,086			
Total deferred outflows of resources		384,175		9,751		393,926			
Liabilities									
		700.004		000 005		4 004 000			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		793,664		208,225		1,001,889			
Interest payable		48,201		-		48,201			
Unearned grant revenue		606,603		-		606,603			
Payable from restricted funds: Customer deposits		383		216,301		216,684			
Due to other governments		64,115		2,286		66,401			
Long-term liabilities		04,110		2,200		00,401			
Due within one year		1,987,129		38,504		2,025,633			
Due in more than one year		16,882,532		369,769		17.252.301			
•									
Total liabilities		20,382,627		835,085		21,217,712			
Net position									
Net investment in capital assets		29,029,281		14,904,810		43,934,091			
Restricted for:									
Debt service		75,330		-		75,330			
Street maintenance		1,489,550		-		1,489,550			
Crime control		854,244		-		854,244			
Public educational government channel		104,136		-		104,136			
Parks and recreation		217,938		-		217,938			
Culture and tourism		1,137,531		-		1,137,531			
Other		169,458		-		169,458			
Unrestricted		6,408,796		2,838,715		9,247,511			
Total net position	\$	39,486,264	\$	17,743,525	\$	57,229,789			

City of Lake Worth, Texas Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2021

									Net (Expense) Revenue and				
					Prog	gram Revenues				Prim	ary Governmen	t	
Functions/Programs		Expenses		harges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and ontributions	Governmental Activities	В	usiness-type Activities		Total
Primary Government													
Governmental activities													
Mayor and council	\$	21,059	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$ (21,059)	\$	_	\$	(21,059)
General government	•	2,802,803	*	123,003	Ψ	108,488	Ψ.	_	(2,571,312		_	Ψ	(2,571,312)
Police		3,852,743		483,067		193,783			(3,175,893)				
				403,007				•			•		(3,175,893)
Fire protection		2,552,491		-		360,841		-	(2,191,650)		-		(2,191,650)
Streets		1,237,300		-		-		-	(1,237,300)		-		(1,237,300)
Library		289,146		1,861		975		-	(286,310)		-		(286,310)
Parks and recreation		589,452		16,145		14,096		-	(559,211)		-		(559,211)
Maintenance		70,004		205,259		-		_	135,255		-		135,255
Senior center		104,225		-		400		-	(103,825)		-		(103,825)
Municipal court		246,668		25,107				_	(221,561		-		(221,561)
Animal control		197,837		12,644		55,650		_	(129,543)		_		(129,543)
Emergency management		16,381		12,044		33,000			(16,381)				(16,381)
Permits and inspections				004 700		-		-			-		
		449,399		224,728		-		-	(224,671)		-		(224,671)
Informational technology		548,126		-		-		-	(548,126)		-		(548,126)
Interest and fiscal charges		402,470							(402,470)	<u> </u>			(402,470)
Total governmental activities		13,380,104		1,091,814		734,233		<u>-</u> ,	(11,554,057)	<u> </u>	- _		(11,554,057)
Business-type activities													
Water and sewer		2 252 220		2 010 155				100 000			672 624		672 624
		2,353,330		2,918,155				108,806			673,631		673,631
Total business-type activities		2,353,330		2,918,155		-		108,806			673,631		673,631
Total primary government	\$	15,733,434	\$	4,009,969	\$	734,233	\$	108,806	(11,554,057)		673,631		(10,880,426)
				ral revenues a	nd tra	ansfers:							
				Property					2,593,406		_		2,593,406
				Retail sales					10.059.779		_		10,059,779
				Franchise					400,390				400.390
				Hotel					170,655		-		
					_						-		170,655
				Mixed beverage	е				29,626				29,626
				erest					8,169		1,468		9,637
				in (loss) on sal	e of a	ssets			(58,680)		8,005		(50,675)
			Otl	пег					239,459		82,292		321,751
			Tra	ınsfers					(424,080)		424,080		
			Total	general revenu	ies ai	nd transfers			13,018,724		515,845		13,534,569
			Chan	ge in net positio	on				1,464,667		1,189,476		2,654,143
			Net p	osition, beginni	ng of	year			38,021,597		16,554,049		54,575,646
			Net p	osition, end of y	уеаг				\$ 39,486,264	\$	17,743,525	\$	57,229,789

City of Lake Worth, Texas Balance Sheet Governmental Funds September 30, 2021

	General Fund			Total Governmental Funds		
Assets		_		- •		
Cash and cash equivalents Investments Receivables	\$ 204,594 11,948,385	\$ - 1,489,200	\$ 11,51 40,03		\$ 77,555 753,004	\$ 293,666 15,855,215
Property taxes (net of allowances for						
uncollectibles of \$35,815)	17,295	-	22,88	0 -	-	40,175
Other	78,500 1,526,908	-		-	215,959	78,500 1,742,867
Due from other governments Due from other funds	18,370	2,000	90	4 -	213,535	21,485
Prepaid expenses	38,112		45		6,762	45,324
Total assets	\$ 13,832,164	\$ 1,491,200	\$ 75,78	1 \$ 1,624,596	\$ 1,053,491	\$ 18,077,232
Liabilities						\ \
Accounts payable	\$ 288,606	\$ 1,650	\$	1 \$ 179,718	\$ 39,794	\$ 509,769
Accrued liabilities	253,389	-			30,506	283,895
Unearned grant revenue	606,603 64,115	-		-	•	606,603 64,115
Due to other governments Due to other funds	2,904	•			-	2,904
Deposits	383			<u>-</u>		383
Total liabilities	1,216,000	1,650		1 179,718	70,300	1,467,669
Deferred inflows of resources						
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	17,295		22,88	-		40,175
Total deferred inflows of resources	17,295		22,88	-	_	40,175
Fund balances						
Non-spendable for: Prepaid expenses	38,112		45	:n	6,762	45,324
Restricted for:	30,112	•	*	-	0,702	45,524
Debt service	_	_	52,45	- 0	_	52,450
Capital projects		-	,	- 1,444,878	-	1,444,878
Street maintenance	-	1,489,550			•	1,489,550
Crime control	-	-			854,244	854,244
Public educational government channel	-	-		-	104,136	104,136
Parks and recreation Culture and tourism	217,938 1,137,531	-		-	-	217,938 1,137,531
Other	151,409	-			18,049	169,458
Committed for:	72.,122				1	
Fire protection / truck maintenance	53,844	-				53,844
Animal control equipment and facilities	3,395	-			-	3,395
Street improvements	348,049	-		•	-	348,049
Assigned for: Vehicle purchase	101,000					101,000
Building improvements	167,750	-			-	167,750
Utility project	164,959	-				164,959
Parks and recreation	161,220	-			-	161,220
Vehicle replacement	227,648	-		-	-	227,648
Unassigned	9,826,014			-		9,826,014
Total fund balances	12,598,869	1,489,550	52,90	1,444,878	983,191_	16,569,388
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$ 13,832,164	\$ 1,491,200	\$ 75,78	31 \$ 1,624,596	\$ 1,053,491	
·				γ γ,024,330	<u> </u>]
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the	statement of net posi	tion are different be	cause:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities ar	e not financial resour	ces and, therefore,	are not reported in	the funds.		41,410,388
Deferred outflows of resources are not financial	resources and, theref	ore, are not reporte	d in the funds.		-	384,175
Property taxes receivable, net of allowance, are	not available to pay fo	or current period exp	penditures and, th	erefore, are deferred i	n the funds.	40,175
Some liabilities, including general obligation bo						(10.047.000)
OPEB liability, and compensated absences are r		n me current period	and, therefore, ar	e not reported in the fu	nus.	(18,917,862)
Net position of governmental activities - statement of	T net position					\$ 39,486,264

City of Lake Worth, Texas Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds September 30, 2021

	General Fund		Street ntenance Fund		Debt Service Fund	Pr	apital ojects Fund	Go	Other overnmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Revenues												
Taxes	\$ 10,546,775	\$	-	\$	1,477,260	\$	-	\$	1,232,048	\$	13,256,083	
Fines	484,928		_		-		-		-		484,928	
Interlocal services	418,240		-		-		-		93,090		511,330	
Permits and fees	348,235		-		-		-		20,583		368,818	
Charges for services	221,404		-		-		-				221,404	
Grants	166,335		-		_		_		_		166,335	
Investment earnings	5,725		670		165		1,282		327		8,169	
Miscellaneous	291,754		60		-		131		20,746		312,691	
Total revenues	12,483,396		730_		1,477,425		1,413		1,366,794		15,329,758	
Expenditures												
Current												
Mayor and council	7,009		-		_		-		-		7,009	
General government	1,317,319		_		_		1,318,332		_		2,635,651	
Police	2,630,136		_		_		.,0.0,002		1,111,632	ŀ	3,741,768	
Fire protection	2,472,691		_		_		_		.,,		2,472,691	
Streets	958,060		217,287		_		-		_		1,175,347	
Library	288,219		,		-		_		_		288,219	
Parks and recreation	450,399		_		_		_		_	1	450,399	
Maintenance	69,116		_		_		_		_		69,116	
Senior center	96,332		_				_		_		96,332	
Municipal court	252,025		_		_		_		_		252,025	
Animal control	180,345		_		_		_		_	ŀ	180,345	
Emergency management	16,381				_				-	ļ	16,381	
Permits and inspections	458,495		_								458.495	
Informational technology	530,461				_				_		530,461	
Capital outlay	317,786				_		940.657		19.000		1,277,443	
Debt service	317,700						340,037		13,000		1,277,440	
Principal					1,580,000				_		1,580,000	
Interest			<u>-</u>		484,696				<u> </u>		484,696	
Total expenditures	10,044,774		217,287		2,064,696		2,258,989		1,130,632		15,716,378	
Fuence (deficiency) of revenues over										ĺ	-	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	2,438,622		(216,557)		(587,271)	(2,257,576)		236,162		(386,620)	
Other financing sources (uses)												
Transfers in	109,782		402,000		596,223		-		-		1,108,005	
Transfers out	(808,706)	L					(631,961)		(91,418)		(1,532,085)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	(698,924)	L	402,000	_	596,223		(631,961)		(91,418)	_	(424,080)	
Total changes in fund balances	1,739,698		185,443		8,952	(2,889,537)		144,744		(810,700)	
Fund balance, beginning of year	10,859,171		1,304,107		43,948		4,334,415		838,447		17,380,088	
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 12,598,869	\$	1,489,550		52,900	\$	1,444,878	_\$_	983,191	\$	16,569,388	

City of Lake Worth, Texas

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of the Governmental Funds to the Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2021

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	(810,700)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.		
Capital outlay \$ 1,277,443 Depreciation expense (919,892)		357,551
The loss on the sale of capital assets reported in the statement of activities is not reported in governmental funds. Loss on sale of assets	1	(58,680)
		(36,000)
The change in property tax receivable, net of allowance, is reported as revenue in the statement of activities; however, this change does not provide current financial resources and is, therefore, no reported as revenue in the funds.		(2,227)
		(, ,
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the funds.	d	
Compensated absences \$ (7,230)		
Accrued interest 18,827		
Amortization of premium on debt 90,458		
Amortization of deferred loss on refunding (27,057)		
Net pension liability 96,956		
Total OPEB liability (67,398)		104,556
Pension expense in the funds is recorded as contributions when made to the TMRS plan. Pension expense in governmental activities is recorded as the TMRS plan's pension expense for the		
measurement period. This is the effect of the difference between the two statements.		258,685
OPEB expense in the funds is recorded as contributions when made to the TMRS plan. OPEB expense in governmental activities is recorded as the TMRS plan's OPEB expense for the measurement period.		05.400
This is the effect of the difference between the two statements.		35,482
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. bonds payable, notes payable, and capital leases) provides currer financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has an effect on net position. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.	ot Y	
Bond principal repayments 1,580,000		1,580,000
Change in net position of governmental activities - statement of activities	\$	1,464,667

City of Lake Worth, Texas Statement of Net Position Enterprise Fund September 30, 2021

	Water and Sewer Fund
Assets	
Current assets	440.050
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 113,852
Investments	2,779,028
Receivables	
Accounts (net of allowances for	
uncollectible accounts of \$2,577)	404,057
Other	3,105
Prepaid expenses	478_
Total current assets	3,300,520
Noncurrent assets	
Restricted assets	
Investments	247,110
Capital assets	
Land	46,240
Construction in progress	769,007
Buildings and improvements	158,763
Water and sewer system	19,315,180
Machinery and equipment	1,728,254
Less accumulated depreciation	(6,977,634)
Total noncurrent assets	15,286,920
Total assets	18,587,440
Deferred outflows of resources	
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	6 040
	6,049
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	3,702
Total deferred outflows of resources	9,751
Liabilities	
Current liabilities	
Payable from current assets	
Accounts payable	193,036
Accrued liabilities	15,189
Due to other funds	18,581
Due to other governments	2,286
Compensated absences	23,504
Current portion of bonds payable	15,000
Total current liabilities	267,596
Noncurrent liabilities	
Payable from restricted assets	
Customer deposits	216,301
Net pension liability	224 022
	231,022
Total OPEB liability	18,747
Bonds payable	120,000
Total noncurrent liabilities	586,070
Total liabilities	853,666
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	14,904,810
Unrestricted	2,838,715
Total net position	
rotal fiet position	<u>\$ 17,743,525</u>

City of Lake Worth, Texas Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position Enterprise Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2021

	Water and Sewer Fund	
Operating revenues		
Water services	\$ 1,551,235	
Sewer services	1,358,191	
Other operating revenues	8,729	
Total operating revenues	2,918,155	
Operating expenses		
Personnel services	446,719	
Contractual services	155,562	
Water purchases	503,564	
Disposal charge - sewer	560,556	
Supplies and maintenance	178,442	
Other operating expenses	4,604	
Depreciation	503,883	
Total operating expenses	2,353,330	
Operating income	564,825	
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)		
Gain on disposal of assets	8,005	
Interest income	1,468	
Miscellaneous	82,292	
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	91,765	
Income before contributions and transfers	656,590	
Donated capital asset	108,806	
Transfers in	787,002	
Transfers out	(362,922)	
Total contributions and transfers	532,886	
Change in net position	1,189,476	
Net position, beginning of year	16,554,049	
Net position, end of year	\$ 17,743,525	

City of Lake Worth, Texas Statement of Cash Flows Enterprise Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2021

		ater and wer Fund
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from customers	\$	2,913,004
Cash paid to suppliers		(1,405,804)
Cash paid to employees		(508,788)
Net cash provided by operating activities		998,412
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Cash received from other funds		1,009,840
Cash paid to other funds		(345,887)
Miscellaneous receipts		82,292
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	·	746,245
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Acquisition of capital assets		(714,315)
Proceeds from disposal of capital assets		18,000
Principal payments on long-term debt		(15,000)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities		(711,315)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Change in investments		(1,009,918)
Interest income		1,468
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,008,450)
Net increase in cash		24,892
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		88,960
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	113,852
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash		
provided by operating activities:		
Operating income	\$	564,825
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net		
cash provided by operating activities:		500,000
Depreciation		503,883
(Increase) decrease in: Accounts receivable		(16,582)
Prepaid expenses		(478)
Deferred outflows of resources - pension		(17,849)
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB		(1,667)
Increase (decrease) in:		, , ,
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(7,772)
Compensated absences		1,846
Net pension liability		(41,191)
Total OPEB liability		1,966
Customer deposits		11,431
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	998,412
Non-cash Capital and Related Financing Activities:		
Acquisition of capital assets - donated	\$	108,806
Total non-cash capital and related financing activities	_\$	108,806

City of Lake Worth, Texas Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Fund September 30, 2021

	Insurance Trust Fund
Assets	
Total assets	\$ -
Liabilities	
Total liabilities	
Net position Held in Trust for employee insurance benefits	\$ -

City of Lake Worth, Texas Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2021

	Insurance Trust Fund	
Additions		
Contributions:		
Employer	\$ 677	,847
Employee	94	,058_
Total additions	771	,905
Deductions		
Insurance benefit payments	771	,905_
Total deductions	771	,905
Change in net position		-
Net position, beginning of year		_
Net position, end of year	\$	

Note A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the City of Lake Worth, Texas (the City) conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governments, except where specifically noted. The following are the most significant accounting policies.

Financial Reporting Entity

The financial statements of the City are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The City's reporting entity applies all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements.

As required by GAAP, these financial statements present the City and its component units, entities for which the City is considered to be financially accountable. The blended component unit, although a legally separate entity, is, in substance, part of the City's operations and so data from this unit is combined with the data of the primary government.

Blended Component Unit

Lake Worth Crime Control & Prevention District — The City created this entity to provide supplemental funding to the police department in order to provide funding for law enforcement. Funding for the Crime Control & Prevention District is generated from a 0.25% sales tax. The governing body is currently made up of eight directors appointed by the City Council. The entity was subject to a five-year sunset provision in November 2008, in which it could be reinstated for a maximum of an additional 20 years. In November 2008, the citizenry voted to extend the Crime Control & Prevention District and related tax for an additional 10 years. In November 2018, the citizenry voted again to extend the Crime Control & Prevention District and related tax for an additional 10 years. The Crime Control & Prevention District provides all of its services to the City and upon its dissolution all assets shall be distributed to the City. The expenditures of the additional sales tax can only be used to provide supplemental funding to the police department in order to provide funding for law enforcement. The blended component unit has a September 30th year-end.

Government-wide Statements

The two government-wide financial statements, the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the City. Governmental activities, which include those activities primarily supported by taxes or intergovernmental revenue, are reported separately from business-type activities, which generally rely on fees and charges for support. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

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

Note A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements

The City segregates transactions related to certain functions or activities in separate funds to aid financial management activities and to demonstrate legal compliance. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental activities and proprietary activities. These statements present each major fund as a separate column on the fund financial statements, while all nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Detailed statements for nonmajor funds are presented within the Supplementary Information section.

The City's fiduciary funds are presented in the fund financial statements. Since, by definition, these assets are being held for the benefit of a third party (health, dental, and vision plan participants) and cannot be used to address activities or obligations of the government, these funds are not incorporated into the government-wide statements.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The measurement focus of governmental funds is on the sources, uses, and balance of current financial resources while modified accrual is used for the basis of accounting. The City reports the following major governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u> is the main operating fund of the City. The fund is used to account for all the financial resources that are 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 improvement costs that are not paid through other funds are paid from the General Fund.

<u>Debt Service Fund</u> accounts for the accumulation of financial resources for the payment of principal, interest, and related costs on long-term obligations paid primarily from taxes levied by the City. The fund balance of the Debt Service Fund is reserved to signify the amounts that are restricted exclusively for debt service expenditures.

<u>Capital Projects Fund</u> accounts for the proceeds of certificates of obligation used for the acquisition or construction of major capital improvements as established in bond documents.

<u>Street Maintenance Fund</u> is utilized for street improvements or maintenance expenditures within the City.

In addition to the major funds listed above, the City reports the following nonmajor governmental funds: the Crime Control District Fund, the Public Educational Government Channel Fund, the Municipal Jury Fund, and the Local Truancy Prevention Fund.

Note A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds are accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The accounting objectives are determinations of net income, financial position, and cash flows. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources are included in the Statement of Net Position.

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 City's proprietary funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for the proprietary funds include the cost of sales and services, personnel and contractual services, supplies and maintenance, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

The City reports the following major proprietary fund:

<u>Water and Sewer Fund</u> accounts for the provision of regional water, wastewater, and reclaimed water services to residential, commercial, industrial, and irrigation customers. Activities of the fund include administration, engineering, water and wastewater treatment, billing and collection services, operations and maintenance of the system, and funding for capital improvements to ensure system reliability, comply with regulatory requirements, meet corporate priorities, and serve anticipated growth. Debt is issued for large capital projects. All costs are financed through charges and rates based on the amount of service used, which is billed to customers and collected on a monthly basis. Rates are reviewed regularly and adjusted as necessary to ensure the integrity of the system.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that for proprietary funds. The City reports the Insurance Trust Fund as a fiduciary fund. The Insurance Trust Fund is used to report employer and employee contributions, and investment income, if any, as well as benefits paid for health, dental, and vision insurance.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide financial statements, the proprietary fund, and the fiduciary fund are reported and accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these activities are included in the Statement of Net Position. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Revenue from grants is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

Note A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current fiscal period. Revenues from taxes are considered available if received within 60 days after the fiscal year-end. Revenue from contributions and other grants are recognized when applicable eligibility requirements, including time requirements, are met and are considered available if received within 60 days after the fiscal year-end. Program revenues such as fines, licenses and permits, and other charges for services are considered to be measurable and available when cash is received. Expenditures are recorded when the related liability is incurred and payment is due, except for principal and interest on long-term debt and certain estimated liabilities, such as compensated absences, net pension liabilities, and total other post-employment benefits, which are recorded only when the obligation has matured and is due and payable shortly after year-end as required by GAAP.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

- 1. On or before the first day of September of each year and at least thirty days prior to adoption of a tax rate for the current fiscal year, the City Manager submits to the City Council a balanced budget for the ensuing fiscal year.
- 2. The City Council holds one or more public hearings on the proposed budget prior to the final adoption.
- 3. The City Council adopts the proposed budget, with or without amendment, after public hearings and before the first day of the ensuing fiscal year.
- 4. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service Fund, and Enterprise Fund.
- 5. Annual budgets for the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service Fund, and Enterprise Fund are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP.
- 6. Unused appropriations of the above annually budgeted funds lapse at the end of each fiscal year.
- 7. The City Council may authorize additional appropriations during the year.
- 8. During the fiscal year, the Council authorizes and approves amendments to the budget which provides for and approves all expenditures and transfers.

Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the City considers all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Note A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g. streets, bridges, sidewalks, curbs, and drainage systems) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial individual cost of \$5,000 or more and an estimated useful life of at least two years following the acquisition date. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized. Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and improvements	10-15 years
Water and sewer system	10-65 years
Equipment and vehicles	3-10 years
Furniture and fixtures	3-10 years

The City has elected to use the modified approach for the reporting of infrastructure assets in the government-wide statements. General infrastructure assets acquired before September 30, 2003, consisting of the road network assets acquired or that received substantial improvements subsequent to October 1, 1980, are reported at estimated historical cost using the deflated replacement cost. Under the modified approach, the City does not record depreciation on this infrastructure. However, it must meet the following criteria: (1) keep a listing of all infrastructure assets, (2) establish and document the condition and levels at which the assets are being preserved, (3) make annual estimates necessary to maintain and preserve the eligible infrastructure at the conditions levels, (4) perform and summarize results of condition assessments for the eligible infrastructure every three years, (5) provide reasonable assurance that eligible infrastructure is being preserved approximately at or above the condition levels established. In addition to maintenance costs (expenditures which allow an asset to continue to be used during its originally established useful life), preservation costs (expenditures made to extend the original estimated useful life) are allowed under the modified approach to be expensed.

Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. On certificates of obligation and bonds payable, premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the debt. Certificates of obligation and bonds payable are reported net of the applicable premium or discount. Issuance costs are recognized in the current period.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize debt premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of the debt issued is reported as other financing sources net of the applicable premium or discount. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, and the debt repayment are reported as expenditures.

Note A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position and balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position and/or fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City currently has deferred outflows of resources related to the loss on refunding, the pension plan, and the other post-employment benefits (OPEB) plan reported in the Statement of Net Position. See additional information in Note K related to the pension plan and Note L related to the OPEB plan.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position and balance sheet include a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City currently has deferred inflows of resources related to unavailable revenue from property taxes reported in the governmental balance sheet.

Fund Balance

The City adopted a fund balance policy in accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions.

Governmental fund balances classified as restricted are balances with constraints placed on the use of resources by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments. Non-spendable fund balance includes amounts that are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Fund balances classified as committed can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by the City Council through a resolution. Assigned fund balances are constrained by an intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. Assignments are made by the City Council or the City Manager. Unassigned fund balance is the amounts in the general fund in excess of what can be classified in one of the other four categories of fund balance. Unassigned amounts are technically available for any purpose.

Except when expenditures are specifically budgeted and when multiple categories of fund balance are available for expenditure, the City will first spend the most restricted funds before moving down to the next most restrictive category with available funds but will have the option to spend budgeted funds first.

The City's goal is to achieve and maintain an unassigned fund balance in the general fund equal to 25% of expenditures.

Note A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Net Position

In the government-wide financial statements, net position is classified in the following categories:

Net investment in capital assets – This category consists of all capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances of debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of these assets.

Restricted net position – This category consists of external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, enabling legislation, and constitutional provisions.

Unrestricted net position – This category represents net position, not restricted for any project or other purpose.

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

Concentration of Credit Risk

The City has property taxes receivable from residents and businesses all of whom are located in the City. Also, the City has utility charges receivable from residents and businesses located in the City and surrounding areas.

Pensions

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

Other Post-Employment Benefits

The total OPEB liability has been determined using the economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting. This includes, for purposes of measuring the total OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other post-employment benefits; OPEB expense; and information about assets, liabilities, and additions to/deductions from these amounts.

Note A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. These risks are covered by the City's participation in the Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool (TMLIRP) for liability, property, and workers' compensation insurance. These are self-sustaining risk pools operated on a statewide basis for the benefit of several hundred Texas cities and other public entities. The City pays annual premiums to the TMLIRP, which retains risk of loss up to \$1,000,000 for property and liability insurance and up to \$1,500,000 for workers' compensation and obtains independent coverage for losses in excess of these amounts. The City retains no risk except for deductible amounts ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000.

There have been no significant reductions in coverage in the current fiscal year and there have been no settlements exceeding insurance coverage in the current year or the past three fiscal years.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Implementation of New Accounting Standard

During the year ended September 30, 2021, the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. The objective of this Statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes. There were no changes to the methods of recording or reporting the City activities as a result of this implementation.

<u>Reclassifications</u>

Certain reclassifications of amounts previously reported have been made to the accompanying financial statements to maintain consistency between periods presented. The reclassifications had no impact on previously reported net position.

Note B. Reconciliation of Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The following is an explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund Balance Sheet and the government-wide Statement of Net Position:

The governmental fund Balance Sheet includes a reconciliation between fund balance for total governmental funds and net position as reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. One element of that reconciliation explains "some liabilities, including general obligation bonds, accrued interest payable, certificates of obligation, premiums on debt, net pension liability, total OPEB liability, and compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds." The details of this difference are as follows:

Bonds payable Certificates of obligation	\$	8,165,000 5,325,000
Unamortized premium on debt		547,946
Accrued interest payable		48,201
Net pension liability		4,080,170
Total OPEB liability		331,101
Compensated absences		420,444
Net adjustment to reduce fund balance - total governmental	¢	19.017.960
funds to arrive at net position - governmental activities		18,917,862

Note C. Deposits, Securities, and Investments

Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code (the Public Funds Investment Act) authorizes the City to invest its funds under a written investment policy (the Investment Policy) that primarily emphasizes safety of principal, availability of liquidity to meet the City's obligations, and market rate of return. The Investment Policy defines what constitutes the legal list of investments allowed under the policy, which excludes certain investment instruments allowed under Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code.

The City's deposits and investments are invested pursuant to the Investment Policy. The Investment Policy includes a list of authorized investment instruments and a maximum allowable stated maturity of any individual investment. In addition, it includes an "Investment Strategy" that specifically addresses each fund's investment options and describes the priorities of suitability of investment type, preservation and safety of principal, liquidity, marketability, and public trust.

Note C. Deposits, Securities, and Investments (Continued)

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

- 1. Obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, excluding mortgage-backed securities;
- 2. Direct obligations of the State of Texas, or its agencies and instrumentalities;
- Other obligations, the principal of and interest on which are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by, or backed by the full faith and credit of, the State of Texas or the United States or their respective agencies and instrumentalities, excluding mortgage-backed securities;
- 4. Collateralized Certificates of Deposit issued by a depository institution that has its main office or a branch in the state of Texas that is guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or its successor or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund or its successor or as further described in the Investment Policy;
- 5. Eligible Local Government Investment Pools;
- 6. Regulated No-Load Money Market Mutual Funds; and
- 7. Repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, bankers' acceptances, and commercial paper that are described in more detail in the Investment Policy.

All investments held by the City at September 30, 2021 were in the following eligible local government investment pools: LOGIC, TexSTAR, Lone Star, and TexPool.

Public Funds Investment Pools

The Local Government Investment Cooperative (LOGIC) is a local government investment pool organized in conformity with the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code. LOGIC's governing body is a five-member board of trustees and is comprised of employees, officers, or elected officials of participant government entities or individuals who do not have a business relationship with LOGIC and are qualified to advise it. A maximum of two advisory board members represent the co-administrators of LOGIC. The co-administrators are Hilltop Securities Inc. and J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. LOGIC is rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's.

Texas Short Term Asset Reserve Program (TexSTAR) is a local government investment pool organized in conformity with the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code. TexSTAR's governing body is a five-member board of directors consisting of three representatives of participants and one member employed by each co-administrator or an affiliate. The co-administrators are Hilltop Securities Inc. and J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. TexSTAR maintains an advisory board composed of participants in TexSTAR and other persons who do not have a business relationship with TexSTAR. Members are appointed and serve at the will of the board of directors. TexSTAR is rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's.

Note C. Deposits, Securities, and Investments (Continued)

The Lone Star Investment Pool (Lone Star) is a public funds investment pool created pursuant to the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 791, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 2256. Lone Star is administered by First Public LLC. Mellon Investments Corporation and American Beacon Advisors manage the investment and reinvestment of Lone Star's assets. State Street Bank provides custody services to Lone Star. Lone Star's governing body is an eleven-member board of trustees consisting entirely of pool participants. Lone Star has established an advisory board composed of both pool members and non-members. Lone Star has three different funds: Government Overnight, Corporate Overnight, and Corporate Overnight Plus. The City holds investments in the Government Overnight Funds and those funds are rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's.

Texas Local Government Investment Pool (TexPool) is a local government investment pool organized in conformity with the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code. The Comptroller of Public Accounts is the sole officer, director, and shareholder of the Texas Treasury Safekeeping Trust Company, which is authorized to operate the TexPool portfolios. Administrative and investment services are provided by Federated Investors, Inc. TexPool has established an advisory board composed equally of participants and other persons who do not have a business relationship with TexPool who are qualified to advise TexPool. TexPool is rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's.

All external investment pools use amortized cost to value portfolio assets and follow the criteria established by GASB Statement No. 79, Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants. The stated objective of the pools is to maintain a stable average of \$1.00 per unit net asset value. There are no limitations or restrictions on withdrawals.

	Se	eptember 30, 2021	Weighted Average Maturity (in days)
Investments measured at amortized cost/NAV:			
LOGIC	\$	4,990,936	55
Lone Star	·	4,955,044	48
TexPool		4,397,872	34
TexSTAR		4,537,501	43
Total investments at amortized cost/NAV	\$	18,881,353	

Interest Rate Risk – Investments are exposed to interest rate risk if there are changes in market interest rates that will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in the market interest rates. One of the ways the City manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by investing in investment pools which purchase a combination of shorter-term investments with an average maturity of less than 60 days, thus reducing the interest rate risk. As of September 30, 2021, the City's investments included investment pools and therefore were not exposed to interest rate risk.

Note C. Deposits, Securities, and Investments (Continued)

The City monitors the interest rate risk inherent in its portfolio by measuring the weighted average maturity (WAM) of its portfolio. The City's policy is that the City's entire portfolio shall have a maximum WAM of 270 days.

<u>Credit Risk</u> – State statute requires that investments in Local Government Investment Pools be rated AAA or the equivalent by a nationally recognized credit rating agency. As of September 30, 2021, TexPool, TexSTAR, Lone Star, and LOGIC investment pools were rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's.

<u>Concentration of Credit Risk</u> – In accordance with the City's Investment Policy, the City limits their exposure of concentration of credit risk by restricting investments in the following investment instruments:

Maximum

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

As of September 30, 2021, 100% of the City's portfolio was invested in Local Government Investment Pools.

<u>Custodial Credit Risk</u> – Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance and the deposits are uncollateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the City's name. At September 30, 2021, the City's cash and cash equivalents were insured or collateralized with securities held by the City or by its agent in the City's name.

Note D. Local Tax Revenues and Receivables

Ad valorem taxes are levied each October 1 from valuations assessed as of the prior January 1 and are recognized as revenue when they become available beginning on the date of levy, October 1. Taxes are due on receipt of the tax bill and are delinquent if not paid before February 1 of the year following the year in which imposed. On January 1 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all taxes, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed. Available means collected within the current period or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay current liabilities. In the governmental fund financial statements, taxes not expected to be collected within sixty days of the fiscal year end are recorded as unearned revenues and are recognized when they become available. Taxes collected prior to the levy date to which they apply are recorded as deferred inflows of resources and recognized as revenue of the period to which they apply.

The City has estimated an allowance for uncollectible property taxes to be those receivable property taxes greater than five years outstanding.

Note E. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets are held for customer deposits, to repay principal and interest on bonds, and for bond reserve requirements in the Water and Sewer Fund.

Note F. Interfund Activity

During the course of the fiscal year, interfund payables and receivables arise. The following were outstanding as of September 30, 2021:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	<i></i>	Amount
General fund	Water and sewer fund	\$	18,370
Debt service fund	General fund		904
Crime control district fund	Water and sewer fund		211
Street maintenance fund	General fund		2,000
Total		\$	21,485

Interfund balances resulted from the timing difference between the dates that (1) reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made.

Note F. Interfund Activity (Continued)

Interfund transfers during the year were as follows:

Transfers Out		
General fund	\$	808,706
Capital projects fund		631,961
Crime control district fund		91,418
Water and sewer fund		362,922
	\$	1,895,007
Transfers in		
General fund	\$	109,782
Debt service fund		596,223
Street maintenance fund		402,000
Water and sewer fund		787,002
	\$	1,895,007

Transfers are generally used (1) to transfer funds from the Water and Sewer fund to the Debt Service funds to supplement debt payments, (2) to transfer funds from the various funds to the General fund to cover administrative costs, and (3) to transfer Water and Sewer fund construction in progress from the Capital Projects fund.

Note G. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2021 was as follows:

	Balance 10/1/2020	Transfers/ Additions	Transfers/ Deletions	Balance 9/30/2021		
Governmental activities						
Capital assets using modified approach Infrastructure	\$ 24,678,418	\$	\$	\$ 24,678,418		
Total capital assets using modified approach	24,678,418	-	-	24,678,418		
Capital assets not being depreciated Construction in progress Land	1,455,586 1,729,334	1,083,074	1,349,856	1,188,804 1,729,334		
Total capital assets not being depreciated	3,184,920	1,083,074	1,349,856	2,918,138		
Other capital assets Buildings and improvements Equipment and vehicles Office furniture and fixtures	13,599,313 6,640,711 691,495	85,456 1,387,393 71,375	6,988 496,893 69,382	13,677,781 7,531,211 693,488		
Total other capital assets	20,931,519	1,544,224	573,263	21,902,480		
Less accumulated depreciation for: Buildings and improvements Equipment and vehicles Office furniture and fixtures	3,638,994 3,506,208 538,137	334,846 542,149 42,897	2,801 445,710 66,072	3,971,039 3,602,647 514,962		
Total accumulated depreciation	7,683,339	919,892	514,583	8,088,648		
Other capital assets, net	13,248,180	624,332	58,680	13,813,832		
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 41,111,518	\$ 1,707,406	\$ 1,408,536	\$ 41,410,388		

Note G. Capital Assets (Continued)

	Balance 10/1/2020	Transfers/ Additions	Transfers/ Deletions	Balance 9/30/2021		
Business-type activities						
Capital assets not being depreciated Land Construction in progress	\$ 46,240 608,836	\$ - 679,211	\$ - 519,040	\$ 46,240 769,007		
Total capital assets not being depreciated	655,076	679,211	519,040	815,247		
Other capital assets Water and sewer system Buildings and improvements Machinery and equipment	18,673,145 165,751 2,317,930	642,035 - 20,916	6,988 610,592	19,315,180 158,763 1,728,254		
Total other capital assets	21,156,826	662,951	617,580	21,202,197		
Less accumulated depreciation for: Water and sewer system Buildings and improvements Machinery and equipment	5,361,999 63,748 1,655,588	406,800 5,194 91,889	2,801 604,783	5,768,799 66,141 1,142,694		
Total accumulated depreciation	7,081,335	503,883	607,584	6,977,634		
Other capital assets, net	14,075,491	159,068	9,996	14,224,563		
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 14,730,567	\$ 838,279	\$ 529,036	\$ 15,039,810		

Note G. Capital Assets (Continued)

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

Governmental activities:		
Mayor and council	\$	14,050
General government		205,353
Police		217,843
Fire		186,778
Streets		78,942
Library		9,880
Parks and recreation		149,518
Maintenance		3,552
Senior center		9,687
Municipal court		967
Animal control		22,924
Permits and inspections		6
Information technology		20,392
Total governmental activities	\$	919,892
Business-type activities:		
Water and sewer	_\$_	503,883
Total business-type activities	\$	503,883

Note H. Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term debt of the City consists of general obligation bonds, utility system revenue bonds, and certificates of obligation. Long-term debt at September 30, 2021 consists of the following:

Governmental activities

General Obligation Bonds

General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2011

- To refund the Combination Tax and Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2001.
- Original balance of \$2,675,000.
- Payable in annual installments of \$190,000 to \$305,000, maturing September 1, 2021.
- Interest payable March 1 and September 1 at 2.0% to 3.0%.
- The bond was fully repaid during fiscal year 2021.

General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2014

- To refund the Combination Tax and Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2005.
- Original balance of \$4,235,000.
- Payable in annual installments of \$65,000 to \$430,000, maturing August 15, 2025.
- Interest payable February 15 and August 15 at 2.39%.
- Outstanding balance of \$1,660,000 at September 30, 2021.

General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2017

- To refund the Combination Tax and Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2008.
- Original balance of \$8,455,000.
- Payable in annual installments of \$95,000 to \$1,185,000, maturing August 15, 2029.
- Interest payable February 15 and August 15 at 2.0% to 4.0%.
- Outstanding balance of \$6,505,000 at September 30, 2021.

Certificates of Obligation

Combination Tax and Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2020

- For the purchase of fire truck(s), and to finance street improvement projects and various remodels and additions to City facilities.
- Original balance of \$5,615,000.
- Payable in annual installments of \$160,000 to \$485,000, maturing August 15, 2040.
- Interest payable February 15 and August 15 at 2.0% to 3.0%.
- Outstanding balance of \$5,325,000 at September 30, 2021.

Note H. Long-Term Liabilities (Continued)

The annual requirements to amortize long-term debt as of September 30, 2021 are as follows:

Year	General Obli	n Bonds	Certificates of Obligation			ligation	
Ending	Principal		Interest Principal		Principal		Interest
2022	\$ 1,120,000	\$	262,750	\$	350,000	\$	122,868
2023	1,145,000		235,190		370,000		112,368
2024	1,175,000		207,015		375,000		101,268
2025	1,205,000		174,328		390,000		90,018
2026	1,100,000		140,800		400,000		78,318
2027-2031	2,420,000		151,800		1,835,000		268,790
2032-2036	-		-		850,000		134,790
2037-2041	 				755,000		<u>4</u> 2,300
Total	\$ 8,165,000	\$_	1,171,883	\$	5,325,000	\$	950,720

Business-type activities

Utility System Revenue Bonds

Utility System Revenue Bonds, Series 2009

- To finance the construction of a new sewer line along Telephone Road.
- Original issue of \$290,000.
- Payable in annual installments of \$14,000 to \$15,000, maturing February 1, 2030.
- Outstanding balance of \$135,000 at September 30, 2021, bearing 0% interest.

The annual requirements to amortize long-term debt as of September 30, 2021 are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Utility System				
Ending	Revenue Bonds Principal				
2022	\$	15,000			
2023	Ψ	15,000			
2024		15,000			
2025	15,000				
2026		15,000			
2027-2031		60,000			
Total	\$	135,000			

Note H. Long-Term Liabilities (Continued)

The following is a summary of the changes by type of long-term liabilities for the year ended September 30, 2021:

	_	Balance 0/1/2020	,	Additions	Retirements		Balance 9/30/2021		ue Within One Year
Governmental activities									
General obligation bonds	\$	9,455,000	\$	-	\$	1,290,000	\$	8,165,000	\$ 1,120,000
Certificates of obligation		5,615,000		-		290,000		5,325,000	350,000
Unamortized debt premium		638,404		-		90,458		547,946	96,685
Net pension liability		4,177,126		890,147		987,103		4,080,170	_
Compensated absences		413,214		7,230		-		420,444	420,444
Total OPEB liability		263,703		75,069		7,671		331,101	 -
Total governmental activities	2	20,562,447		972,446		2,665,232		18,869,661	1,987,129
Business-type activities									
Utility system revenue bonds		150,000		-		15,000		135,000	15,000
Net pension liability		272,213		48,489		89,680		231,022	-
Compensated absences		21,658		1,846		-		23,504	23,504
Total OPEB liability		16,781		4,151		2,185		18,747	
Total business-type activities		460,652		54,486		106,865		408,273	 38,504
Total	\$:	21,023,099	\$	1,026,932	_\$_	2,772,097	_\$_	19,277,934	\$ 2,025,633

Note I. Compensated Absences and Sick Leave

If an employee separates from the City, has completed a minimum of twenty years of continuous service with the City, and qualifies for retirement as defined by the Texas Municipal Retirement System, the employee will be eligible for pay for one-half of accumulated sick leave, or 240 hours, whichever is less. However, for the remaining employees, sick leave is recorded when paid and employees are not compensated for unused sick leave. Vacation is earned in varying amounts. Unused vacation leave is carried forward from one year to the next up to certain limits. All eligible employees are entitled to have their accrued vacation paid out when employment is terminated.

The City has accrued for the estimated liability for compensated absences in the governmental and business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements and in the proprietary fund financial statements. The City's aggregate liability for compensated absences as of September 30, 2021 was \$443,948.

Note J. Restricted Net Position / Restricted Fund Balance

The following have been classified as other restricted net position on the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position and as other restricted fund balances in the governmental funds balance sheet.

01.11 5.4	•	7.070
Child safety	\$	7,376
Court technology		12,647
Court security		93,713
Confiscated property		3,645
Police LEOSE		2,465
Fire LEOSE		108
Police department donations		24,868
Fire department donations		518
Library donations		1,402
Senior center donations		2,035
Animal control donations		2,632
Municipal jury		353
Local truancy prevention		17,696
		-

Total Other Restricted Net Position/
Other Restricted Fund Balance \$ 169,458

Child safety – Citations written for offenses in school zones and passing school buses are assessed a fee that is to be used for guards at school zones and other expenditures permitted by law.

Court technology – On all citations written after the Ordinance was adopted by the City, a fee is assessed that is to be used to purchase or enhance most court technological equipment, software, devices, apparatus, and any other expenditures legally permitted by law.

Court security – All citations are assessed a fee that is to be used for court security services, equipment, devices, and other expenditures legally permitted by law.

Confiscated property – Property that is confiscated during offenses is restricted until matters have been resolved in court or the appropriate official determines the property is not returnable.

Police and Fire LEOSE – This money has been restricted for police and fire training.

Police department donations – This money has been restricted to assist families in need during the holidays to purchase food and gifts.

Fire department donations – This money has been restricted to the benefit of the fire department.

Library donations – This money has been restricted to the benefit of the library.

Senior center donations – This money has been restricted to the benefit of the senior center.

Animal control donations – This money has been restricted to the benefit of animal control.

Municipal jury – This money has been restricted for juror reimbursements.

Local truancy prevention – This money has been restricted to fund a juvenile case manager.

Note K. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Plan Description

The City participates as one of 895 plans in the defined benefit pension cash-balance plan administered by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS). TMRS is a statewide public retirement plan created by the State of Texas and administered in accordance with the TMRS Act, Subtitle G, Title 8, Texas Government Code (the TMRS Act) as an agent multiple-employer retirement system for municipal employees of Texas participating cities. The TMRS Act places the general administration and management of TMRS with a six-member, Governor-appointed Board of Trustees; however, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State of Texas. TMRS issues a publicly available Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (Annual Report) that can be obtained at www.tmrs.com.

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

Benefits Provided

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

At retirement, the Member's benefit is calculated based on the sum of the Member's contributions, with interest, and the city-financed monetary credits with interest. The retiring Member may select one of seven payment options. Members may also choose to receive a portion of their benefit as a lump sum distribution in an amount equal to 12, 24, or 36 monthly payments, which cannot exceed 75% of the total Member contributions and interest.

Employee deposit rate	7%
Matching rate (city to employee)	2 to 1
Years required for vesting	5
Retirement eligibility (expressed age/years of service)	60/5, 0/20
Updated service credit	100% Repeating Transfers
Annuity increase (to retirees)	70% of CPI Repeating

Note K. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Employees covered by benefit terms.

At the December 31, 2020 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	52
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	71
Active employees	97
Total	220

Contributions

Member contribution rates in TMRS are either 5%, 6%, or 7% of the Member's total compensation, and the city matching percentages are either 100%, 150%, or 200%, both as adopted by the governing body of the City. Under the state law governing TMRS, the contribution rate for each city is determined annually by the actuary, using the Entry Age Normal (EAN) actuarial cost method. The City's contribution rate is based on the liabilities created from the benefit plan options selected by the City and any changes in benefits or actual experience over time.

Employees for the City were required to contribute 7% of their annual compensation during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City were 16.36% and 16.05% in calendar years 2021 and 2020, respectively. The City's contributions to TMRS for the year ended September 30, 2021 were \$1,036,633, and were equal to the required contributions.

Net Pension Liability

The City's Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2020, 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, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.5% per year
Overall payroll growth	2.75% per year, adjusted down for population declines, if any
Investment Rate of Return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Note K. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)</u>

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

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

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. In determining their best estimate of a recommended investment return assumption under the various alternative asset allocation portfolios, Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company, Consultant & Actuaries, focused on the area between (1) arithmetic mean (aggressive) without an adjustment for time (conservative) and (2) the geometric mean (conservative) with an adjustment for time (aggressive). The target allocation and best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class in fiscal year 2021 are summarized in the following table:

Note K. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)</u>

A (O)	Target	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Asset Class	Allocation	(Arithmetic)
Global Equity	30.00%	5.30%
Core Fixed Income	10.00%	1.25%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.00%	4.14%
Real Return	10.00%	3.85%
Real Estate	10.00%	4.00%
Absolute Return	10.00%	3.48%
Private Equity	10.00%	7.75%
Total	100.00%	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the Total Pension Liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that Member 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 Members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the Total Pension Liability.

Note K. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

	Increase (Decrease)							
		Total Pension		Plan Fiduciary		et Pension		
Changes in the NPL	_	Liability		Net Position		Liability		
		(a)		(b)		(a) - (b)		
Balance at 12/31/2019	\$	24,829,973	\$	20,380,634	\$	4,449,339		
Changes for the year:								
Service cost		1,018,561		_		1,018,561		
Interest		1,684,609		-		1,684,609		
Difference between expected and actual experience		33,886		~		33,886		
Contributions - employer		-		930,973		(930,973)		
Contributions - employee		-		406,032		(406,032)		
Net investment income		-		1,548,599		(1,548,599)		
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions		(764,179)		(764,179)		-		
Administrative expense		-		(10,010)		10,010		
Other changes				(391)		391		
Net changes	·	1,972,877		2,111,024		(138,147)		
Balance at 12/31/2020	\$_	26,802,850	\$_	22,491,658	_\$	4,311,192		

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to changes in the discount rate:

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

	1%	Decrease in		1%	Increase in
		count Rate (5.75%)	count Rate (6.75%)		count Rate 7.75%)
City's NPL	\$	8,871,127	\$ 4,311,192	\$	663,587

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position, by Participating City. That report may be obtained at www.tmrs.com.

Note K. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)</u>

<u>Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u>

For the year ended September 30, 2021, the City recognized pension expense of \$621,948.

At September 30, 2021, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Ou	eferred tflows of sources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$	-	\$	133,811
Changes in actuarial assumptions Difference between projected and actual investment earnings Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		44,028 - 774,340		571,678
Total	\$	818,368	\$	705,489

\$774,340 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability for the year ending September 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended December 31:	
2022	\$ (270,334)
2023	(74,499)
2024	(285,607)
2025	(31,021)
2026	
Total	\$ (661,461)

Note L. Other Postemployment Benefits

Plan Description

The City participates in a defined benefit group-term life insurance plan known as the Supplemental Death Benefits Fund (SDBF) administered by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS). The City has elected, by ordinance, to participate in this program and provide group-term life insurance coverage for both active and retired employees. As the SDBF covers both active and retiree participants, with no segregation of assets, the SDBF is considered to be a single-employer unfunded other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. Since only the retiree participants qualifies as an OPEB, the SDBF is administered through a non-qualifying trust per paragraph 4, item (b), of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions."

Benefits Provided

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

Employees covered by benefit terms.

At the December 31, 2020 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees currently receiving benefits	35
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	27
Active employees	97
Total	159
rotar	

Contributions

The City contributes to the SDBF at a contractually required rate as determined by an annual actuarial valuation. The rate is based on the mortality and service experience of all employees covered by the SDBF and the demographics specific to the workforce of the City. The funding policy for the SDBF program is to assure that adequate resources are available to meet all death benefit payments for the upcoming year. As such, contributions fund the covered active Member and retiree deaths on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The City's contributions to the TMRS SDBF for the year ended September 30, 2021 were \$5,223, which equaled the required contributions.

Total OPEB Liability

The City's Total OPEB Liability (TOL) was measured as of December 31, 2020 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Note L. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

Actuarial assumptions:

The TOL in the December 31, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation 2.50%
Salary increases 3.50% to 11.50% including inflation
Discount rate 2.00%

Retirees' share of benefit-related costs \$0

The discount rate was based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2020. All administrative expenses are paid through the Pension Trust and accounted for under reporting requirements of GASB Statement No. 68. Mortality rates for service retirees are based on 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP. Mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables with a 4 year set-forward for males and a 3 year set-forward for females. In addition, a 3.5% and 3% minimum mortality rate will be applied to reflect the 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 assumptions used in the December 31, 2020 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period December 31, 2014 through December 31, 2018.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

		al OPEB _iability
Balance at 12/31/2019 Changes for the year:	\$	280,484
Service cost		15,661
Interest on Total OPEB Liability		7,905
Changes of benefit terms including TMRS plan participation		-
Differences between expected and actual experience		(6,365)
Changes in assumptions or other inputs		53,903
Benefit payments	-	(1,740)
Net changes		69,364
Balance at 12/31/2020	\$	349,848

Note L. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to changes in the discount rate:

The following presents the Total OPEB Liability of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 2.00%, as well as what the City's Total OPEB Liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (1.00%) or 1-percentage-point higher (3.00%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease in				1% Increase in		
	Discount Rate Discount Rate		Discount Rate		Disc	count Rate	
	(1.00%)	(2.00%)		(3.00%)		
City's Total OPEB Liability	\$	443,164	\$	349,848	\$	280,383	

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

For the year ended September 30, 2021, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$37,439.

At September 30, 2021, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Ou	eferred tflows of sources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience Changes in actuarial assumptions or other inputs Difference between projected and actual investment earnings Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$	78,154 - 4,734	\$	13,802 - - -
Total	\$	82,888	\$	13,802

Note L. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

The City reported \$4,734 as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date that will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability for the year ending September 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended December 31:	
2022	\$ 13,873
2023	13,873
2024	13,315
2025	11,988
2026	10,067
Thereafter	1,236
Total	\$ 64,352

Note M. Operating Leases

The City of Lake Worth leases the following equipment:

- The City leases copiers with a \$24,192 annual lease payment for 5 years beginning July 8, 2019.
- The City leases vehicles from Enterprise Fleet Management with a \$19,322 monthly lease payment for 60 months beginning June 1, 2019, with variable beginning and ending dates based on the delivery of the vehicles to the City.
- They City leases software with a \$24,118 annual lease payment for 3 years beginning October 1, 2019.
- The City leases uniforms and miscellaneous items with a \$123 weekly payment for 4 years beginning August 14, 2020.

Net future minimum lease payments under the operating leases for the City of Lake Worth equipment as of September 30, 2021 are as follows:

Year Ended September 30,	 Amount
2022	\$ 286,595
2023	284,579
2024	210,187
2025	81,138
2026	 11,738
Total	\$ 874,237

Note N. Other Commitments and Contingencies

The City has the following commitments:

- The City contracted with Protection 1 for alarm and monitoring services with monthly payments of \$1,825, with variable beginning and ending dates.
- The City contracted with Spectrum Business for internet services for the library with monthly payments of \$1,031 for 3 years beginning in February 2020.
- The City contracted with QuickData for alarm monitoring services with annual payments of \$3,240 for 2 years beginning on February 1, 2020.
- The City contracted with SHI for software licenses with annual payments of \$25,703 for 3 years beginning on November 10, 2020.
- The City contracted with AT&T for secondary internet services with monthly payments of \$591 for 3 years beginning in December 2020.

The City of Lake Worth has the following additional commitments and contingencies at September 30, 2021:

- The City contracted with Progressive Waste Solutions for garbage disposal on April 1, 2016 for 60 months. The contract was renewed in March 2021 for an additional 60-month period. The City directly bills the residential customers a set monthly rate and pays Progressive Waste Solutions monthly. In addition, the City receives a 6% franchise fee from Progressive Waste Solutions. The franchise fee is based upon the amount Progressive Waste Solutions charges the City for residential customers plus the amount billed by Progressive Waste Solutions to commercial customers. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021, the City expensed \$200,282 for sanitation services.
- The City contracted with the City of Fort Worth, Texas, for the purchase of treated water and for sewage treatment. The contract for water, dated January 1, 2011 for a 20-year period, is used to supplement the water wells operated by the City. The contract for sewer is dated May 9, 2017 for a 20-year period. Charges are incurred when actual delivery occurs, and the rates are adjusted periodically. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021, the City's expenses in the Water and Sewer fund for water and sewer treatment were \$503,564 and \$560,556, respectively.

In addition, the City has been named as a defendant in several lawsuits, the outcomes of which are not determinable at this time. Therefore, the City has not recorded a liability related to these lawsuits.

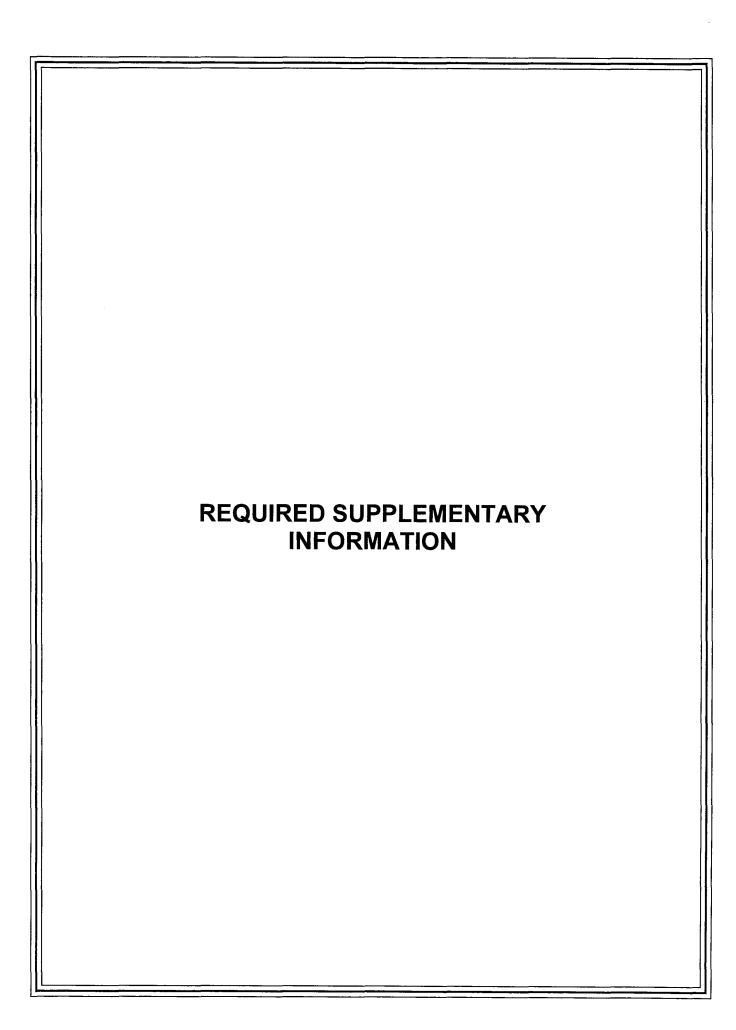
Note O. Economic Dependency

Since the City's largest revenue in the General and Crime Control District funds is sales tax, the City's revenue may vary according to the strength of the economy of the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area.

In the Water and Sewer fund, the City contracts with the City of Fort Worth, Texas for water purchases. This supplements the amounts produced from City wells and sanitary sewer treatment. During the current fiscal year, the City paid \$503,564 and \$560,556 for treated water and sewer treatment service, respectively, totaling \$1,064,120 which is 45% of the City's Water and Sewer fund total operating expenses.

Note P. Subsequent Events

The City evaluated subsequent events through March 10, 2022, the date the financial statements were available to be issued, noting no events requiring disclosure.



City of Lake Worth, Texas

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual -

General Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2021

	_		_				Fir	nal Budget
		igeted /	Amoi			Actual		avorable
	Original	<u> </u>		Final		Amounts	(01	rfavorable)
Revenues						Ĭ		
Taxes	\$ 8,614	,450	\$	9,523,671	\$	10,546,775	\$	1,023,104
Fines	376	,925		458,899		484,928		26,029
Interlocal services	418	,234		418,234	ł	418,240		6
Permits and fees		,800		271,962	l	348,235		76,273
Charges for services		,188		210,085	ĺ	221,404		11,319
Grants	,	-		133,488	1	166,335		32,847
Investment earnings	35	,500		5,613	ŀ	5,725		112
Miscellaneous		,630		166,978		291,754		124,776
Total revenues	9,990	,727		11,188,930		12,483,396		1,294,466
Expenditures					ļ			
Mayor and council	18	,178		17,678		7,009		10,669
General government	1,315	•		1,501,122		1,317,319		183,803
Police	2,733			2,692,467		2,630,136		62,331
Fire protection	2,492			2,501,519		2,472,691		28,828
Streets	•	,778		969,298		958,060		11,238
Library		,003		297,713	1	288,219		9,494
Parks and recreation		,297		481,165		450,399		30,766
Maintenance		,162		73,702	1	69,116		4,586
Senior center		,666		101,620		96,332		5,288
Municipal court		,736		255,158		252,025		3,133
Animal control		,212		186,335		180,345		5,990
Emergency management		,200		15,200	1	16,381		(1,181)
Permits and inspections		,520		493,724		458,495		35,229
Informational technology		,698		573,003		530,461		42,542
Capital outlay		,675_		424,288		317,786		106,502
Total expenditures	10,051	,673		10,583,992		10,044,774		539,218
Excess (deficiency) of revenues								
over (under) expenditures	(60	,946)		604,938		2,438,622		1,833,684
Other financing sources (uses)								
Transfers in	175	,667		109,782	1	109.782		_
Transfers out		,477)		(794,517)		(808,706)		(14,189)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(212	,810)		(684,735)		(698,924)		(14,189)
Change in fund balance	\$ (273	,756)	\$	(79,797)		1,739,698	\$	1,819,495
Fund balance, beginning of year					<u> </u>	10,859,171		
Fund balance, end of year					\$	12,598,869		

Variance with

City of Lake Worth, Texas Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

s, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual -

Street Maintenance Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2021

	Budgeted	Amoı	ınts	ļ	Actual	Final	nce with Budget orable
	Original		Final	Ar	nounts	(Unfa	vorable)
Revenues							
Investment earnings	\$ 5,000	\$	500	\$	670	\$	170
Miscellaneous	 50		50	<u> </u>	60		10_
Total revenues	 5,050		550		730		180
Expenditures							
Streets	 175,000		230,000		217,287		12,713
Total expenditures	 175,000		230,000		217,287		12,713
Deficiency of revenues							
under expenditures	(169,950)		(229,450)	ļ	(216,557)		12,893
	 ,						
Other financing sources					:		
Transfers in	 		402,000		402,000		
				1			
Change in fund balance	\$ (169,950)	\$	172,550		185,443	\$	12,893
Fund balance, beginning of year					1,304,107		
E. dhalana and from					4 400 550		
Fund balance, end of year				\$	1,489,550		

City of Lake Worth, Texas Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios Last Seven Fiscal Years**

Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS)

		Aus mullicipal	11611	ement System	7.141	··· <i>j</i>								
Measurement Date - December 31st*:		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
Total Pension Liability (a)														
Beginning Balance	\$	24,829,973	\$	22,755,954	\$	20,384,429	\$	18,667,322	\$	17,446,907	\$	16,274,524	\$	14,951,418
Service cost Interest		1,018,561 1,684,609		1,008,996 1,542,723		942,670 1,494,158		765,394 1,263,382		725,539 1,186,749		660,172 1,144,131		618,120 1,054,569
Change in benefit terms including substantively automatic status Difference between expected and actual experience Changes of assumptions		33,886		254,479 78,424		1,657,837 (967,282)		354,838		(235,459)		(36,943) (75,228)		40,840
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions End of Year Balance	•	(764,179) 26,802,850	\$	(810,603) 24,829,973		(755,858) 22,755,954	\$	(666,507) 20,384,429		(456,414) 18,667,322	\$	(519,749) 17,446,907		(390,423) 16,274,524
Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	 _	20,002,030	Ψ_	24,023,010	<u> </u>	22,100,904		20,004,423	<u> </u>	10,001,322	<u>Ψ</u>	17,440,507	Ψ.	10,214,324
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			_		_		_		_		_			
Beginning Balance	\$	20,380,634	\$	17,167,128	\$	17,395,684	\$	14,978,269	\$	13,590,899	\$	13,230,933	\$	12,109,051
Contributions - employer Contributions - employee Net investment income Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions Administrative expense Other changes		930,973 406,032 1,548,599 (764,179) (10,010) (391)		978,333 404,987 2,656,235 (810,603) (14,996) (450)		730,817 328,456 (521,374) (755,858) (10,071) (526)		697,051 321,577 2,076,598 (666,507) (10,758) (546)		632,864 303,290 918,562 (456,414) (10,373) (559)		589,336 283,336 19,522 (519,749) (11,891) (588)		546,093 281,189 692,850 (390,423) (7,232) (595)
End of Year Balance	\$	22,491,658	_\$_	20,380,634	\$	17,167,128	\$	17,395,684	\$	14,978,269	\$	13,590,899	\$	13,230,933
Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)														
Beginning Balance	\$	4,449,339	\$	5,588,826	\$	2,988,745	\$	3,689,053	\$	3,856,008	\$	3,043,591	\$	2,842,367
Service cost Interest Change in benefit terms including substantively automatic status Difference between expected and actual experience		1,018,561 1,684,609 - 33,886		1,008,996 1,542,723 - 254,479		942,670 1,494,158 1,657,837 (967,282)		765,394 1,263,382 354,838		725,539 1,186,749 - (235,459)		660,172 1,144,131 (36,943) (36,943)		618,120 1,054,569 40,840 40,840
Changes of assumptions Contributions - employer Contributions - employee Net investment income Administrative expense Other changes		(930,973) (406,032) (1,548,599) 10,010 391		78,424 (978,333) (404,987) (2,656,235) 14,996 450		(730,817) (328,456) 521,374 10,071 526		(697,051) (321,577) (2,076,598) 10,758 546		(632,864) (303,290) (918,562) 10,373 559		(75,228) (589,336) (283,336) (19,522) 11,891 588		(546,093) (281,189) (692,850) 7,232 595
End of Year Balance	\$	4,311,192	\$	4,449,339	\$	5,588,826	\$	2,988,745	\$	3,689,053	\$	3,819,065	\$	3,084,431
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		83.92%		82.08%		75.44%		85.34%		80.24%		77.90%		81.30%
Covered payroll	\$	5,800,460	\$	5,785,528	\$	5,474,274	\$		\$		\$		•	
	Þ	, ., .,	Ф		Ф		Ф	5,089,054	Ф	4,885,784	Ф	4,722,263	\$	4,675,481
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll		74.33%		76.90%		102.09%		58.73%		75.51%		80.87%		65.97%

^{*} The amounts presented above are as of the measurement date of the collective net pension asset (liability).

^{**} Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

City of Lake Worth, Texas Schedule of Employer Pension Contributions and Related Ratios Last Seven Fiscal Years**

Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS)

Year Ended September 30th*:	2021 2020 2019		2018 2017			2016			2015				
The City's actuarially determined contribution	\$	1,036,633	\$ 940,823	\$	916,965	\$	714,470	\$	664,926	\$	599,053	\$	587,081
The amount of contributions recognized by the plan in relation to the actuarially determined contribution		1,036,633	 940,823		916,965		714,470		664,926		599,053		587,081
The difference between the City's actuarially determined contribution and the amount of contributions recognized by the plan in relation to the City's actuarially determined contribution	\$		\$ 	_\$_		\$		\$		<u>\$</u>		<u>\$</u>	<u>-</u>
Covered payroll	\$	6,367,351	\$ 5,775,591	\$	5,762,133	\$	5,345,289	\$	5,052,716	\$	4,789,048	\$	4,794,736
The amount of contributions recognized by the plan in relation to the City's actuarially determined contribution as a percentage of covered payroll		16.28%	16.29%		15.91%		13.37%		13.16%		12.51%		12.24%

Notes to Schedule of Contributions

Valuation Date:

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

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial Cost Method

Entry Age Normal

Amortization Method

Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed

Remaining Amortization

25 Years

Period

Asset Valuation Method

10 Year smoothed market; 12% soft corridor

Inflation

2.50%

Salary Increases

3.50% to 11.50% including inflation

Investment Rate of Return

6.75%

Retirement Age

Post-retirements: PUB(10) mortality tables, with the Public Safety table used for males and the General Employee table used for females. The rates are projected on a fully generational

Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the City's plan of benefits. Last updated for the 2019 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period 2014-2018.

basis with scale UMP.

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

basis with scale UMP.

Other informaton:

Mortality

There were no benefit changes during the year.

^{*} The amounts presented above are as of the City's fiscal year-end.

^{**} Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

City of Lake Worth, Texas Schedule of Changes in the Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios Last Three Fiscal Years**

Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS)

Measurement Date - December 31st*:		2020	 2019	2018		
Total OPEB Liability - beginning of year	\$	280,484	\$ 213,747	\$	226,031	
Service cost Interest on total OPEB liability Changes in benefit terms including TMRS plan participation Difference between expected and actual experience Changes in assumptions or other inputs Benefit payments	<u></u>	15,661 7,905 - (6,365) 53,903 (1,740)	 11,571 8,102 - (1,662) 51,040 (2,314)		12,591 7,654 - (13,129) (17,210) (2,190)	
Net changes		69,364	 66,737		(12,284)	
End of Year Balance		349,848	\$ 280,484	\$	213,747	
Covered payroll	\$	5,800,460	\$ 5,785,528	\$	5,474,274	
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll		6.03%	4.85%		3.90%	

^{*} The amounts presented above are as of the measurement date of the collective total OPEB asset (liability).

^{**} Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

City of Lake Worth, Texas Schedule of OPEB Contributions and Related Ratios Last Three Fiscal Years**

Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS)

Year Ended September 30th*:	 2021	 2020	 2019
The City's actuarially determined contribution	\$ 5,223	\$ 1,894	\$ 2,305
The amount of contributions recognized by the plan in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	 5,223	 1,894	 2,305
The difference between the City's actuarially determined contribution and the amount of contributions recognized by the plan in relation to the City's actuarially determined contribution	\$ 	\$ _	\$
Covered payroll	\$ 6,367,351	\$ 5,775,591	\$ 5,762,133
The amount of contributions recognized by the plan in relation to the City's actuarially determined contribution as a percentage of covered payroll	0.08%	0.03%	0.04%
National Control of Co			

Notes to Schedule of Contributions

Valuation Date:

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

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Asset Valuation Method	For purposes of calculating the Total OPEB Liability, the plan is considered to be unfunded and therefore no assets are accumulated for

OPEB. 2.50%

\$0

Inflation

Salary Increases 3.50% to 11.50% including inflation 2.00%

Discount Rate***

Retirees' share of benefit-related costs

Administrative expenses All administrative expenses are paid through the Pension Trust and accounted for under reporting requirements under GASB

Statement No. 68.

Mortality rates - service retirees Mortality rates - disabled retirees

2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP.

2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables with a 4 year set-forward for males and a 3 year set-forward for females. In addition, a 3.5% and 3% minimum mortality rate will be applied to reflect the 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 amounts presented above are as of the City's fiscal year-end.

^{**} Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

^{***} The discount rate was based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2020.

City of Lake Worth, Texas Schedule for Governments Using Modified Approach for Infrastructure

Condition		Square Feet of Roadway					
Rating		August 31, 2019					
Percentage	Goal	Number	Percentage				
At least 0-1	10%	-	0.0000%				
At least 2-3	60%	3,691,085	67.8485%				
At least 3-4	30%	1,405,792	25.8409%				
At least 4	0%	343,312	6.3106%				

The City adopted a one-quarter sales tax effective July 1, 2005 to help keep their roads in compliance with their goals.

	Comparison of Estimated-to-Actual Maintenance/Preservation									
		2021		2020		2019		2018		2017
Estimated	\$	1,199,298	\$	1,701,537	\$	1,488,570	\$	1,166,615	\$	1,155,567
Actual		1,175,347		1,246,294		1,248,476		1,005,685		964,848

At least every three years the City will perform an examination of their roads and rate the status. The City did not rate the roads in the 2021, 2020, or 2018 fiscal years. In fiscal year 2019, the City adopted new criteria for rating the condition of roadways. See the previous two examinations using the old criteria on page 68. The status of the City's roads are rated according to the following new criteria:

Surface Rating	Visible Distress	General Condition Treatment Measures
0 Excellent	None	New Construction
1 Very Good	No longitudinal cracks except reflection of paving joints, occasional transverse cracks, widely spread (40' or greater).	Recent seal coat or new road mix. Little or no maintenance required.
2 Good	Very slight or no raveling, surface shows some traffic wear. Longitudinal cracks (open 1/4") due to reflection or paving joints. Transverse cracks (open 1/4") spaced 10 feet or more apart and little or slight cracking. No patching or very few patches in good to excellent condition.	First signs of aging maintain with routine crack filling. Seal coat may be needed to extend life.
3 OK	Slight raveling (loss of line) and traffic wear. Longitudinal cracks (open 1/4" - 1/2") due to reflection and paving joints. Transverse cracks (open 1/4" - 1/2") some spaced less than 10 feet. Slight to moderate flushing or polishing. Occasional patching in good condition.	Show signs of aging, sound structural condition could extend life with seal coat.
3 to 4 Average	Moderate to severe raveling (loss of lines and coarse aggregate). Longitudinal cracks (open 1/2") show some slight raveling and secondary cracks. First signs of longitudinal cracks near wheel path or edge. Transverse cracking and first signs of block cracking. Slight crack raveling (open 1/2"). Extensive to severe flushing or polishing. Some patching or edge wedging in good condition.	Surface aging, sound structural condition, needs seal coating or non-structural overlay.
4 Needs Improvement	Closely spaced longitudinal and transverse cracks often showing raveling and crack erosion. Block cracking over 50% of surface. Some alligator cracking (less than 25% of surface). Patches in fair to poor condition. Moderate rutting or distortion (1" or 2" deep). Occasional potholes.	Need patching and major overlay or complete recycling.
5 Bad	Alligator cracking (over 25% of surface). Severe distortions (over 2" deep). Extensive patching in poor condition and potholes. Severe distress with extensive loss of surface integrity.	Need patching and major overlay, complete recycling, or total reconstruction.

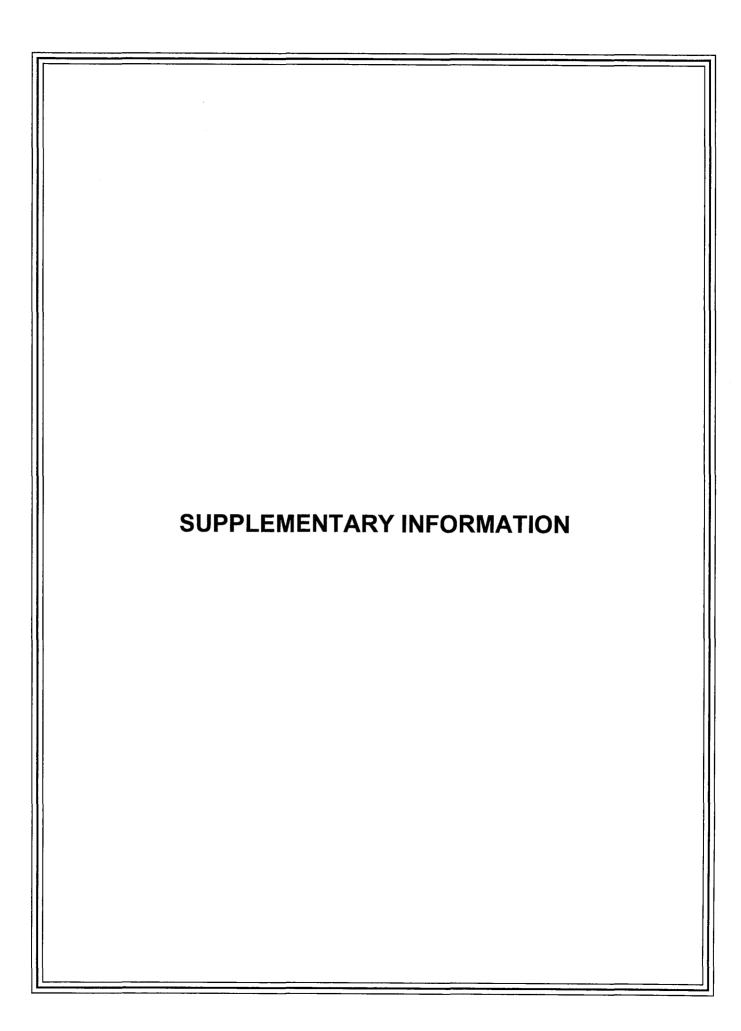
City of Lake Worth, Texas Schedule for Governments Using Modified Approach for Infrastructure

Condition		Square Feet of	of Roadway	Square Feet of Roadway					
Rating		February 2	8, 2017	September	30, 2014				
Percentage	Goal	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage				
At least 1	0%	562,945	9.1222%	200,527	3.2896%				
At least 2-4	30%	1,192,517	19.3241%	463,370	7.6014%				
At least 5-7	60%	2,438,939	39.5217%	2,514,021	41.2417%				
At least 8-10	10%	1,976,734	32.0319%	2,917,902	47.8673%				

The City adopted a one-quarter sales tax effective July 1, 2005 to help keep their roads in compliance with their goals.

The City adopted a new condition rating criteria in fiscal year 2019. See new rating criteria on page 67. The status of the City's roads were previously rated according to the following criteria:

Surface Rating	Visible Distress	General Condition Treatment Measures	Surface Rating	Visible Distress	General Condition Treatment Measures	
10 Excellent	None	New Construction	5 Fair	Moderate to severe raveling (loss of lines and coarse aggregate). Longitudinal cracks (open 1/2") show some slight raveling and secondary cracks. First signs of longitudinal cracks near wheel path or edge. Transverse cracking and first	Surface aging, sound structural condition, needs seal coating or non-structural overlay.	
9 Excellent	None	Recent overlay, like new	4 Fair	Severe surface raveling. Multiple longitudinal and transverse cracking with slight raveling. Block cracking (over 25-50% of surface). Patching in fair condition. Slight rutting or distortions (1" deep or less).	Significant aging and first signs of need for strengthening. Would benefit from recycling or overlay.	
8 Very Good	No longitudinal cracks except reflection of paving joints, occasional transverse cracks, widely spread (40' or greater).	Recent seal coat or new road mix. Little or no maintenance required.	3 Poor	Closely spaced longitudinal and transverse cracks often showing raveling and crack erosion. Block cracking over 50% of surface. Some alligator cracking	Need patching and major overlay or complete recycling.	
7 Good	Very slight or no raveling, surface shows some traffic wear. Longitudinal cracks (open 1/4") spaced due to reflection or paving joints. Transverse cracks (open 1/4") spaced 10 feet or more apart	First signs of aging maintain with routine crack filling	2 Very Poor	Alligator cracking (over 25% of surface). Severe distortions (over 2" deep). Extensive patching in poor condition and potholes.	Severe deterioration, need reconstruction with extensive base repair.	
6 Good	Slight raveling (loss of line) and traffic wear. Longitudinal cracks (open	Show signs of aging, sound structural condition could	1 Failed	Severe distress with extensive loss of surface integrity.	Failed, needs total reconstruction.	

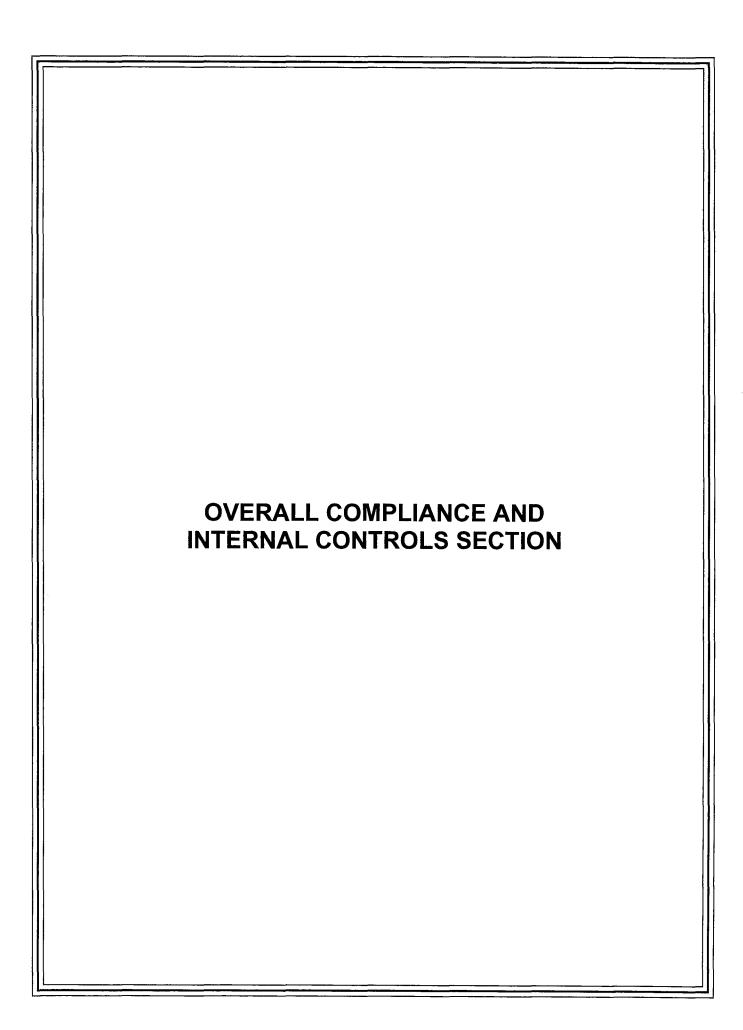


City of Lake Worth, Texas Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds September 30, 2021

Assets	Crime Control District Fund		Public Educational Government Channel Fund		Municipal Jury Fund		Local Truancy Prevention Fund		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	59,506	\$	-	\$	353	\$	17,696	\$	77,555
Investments		648,868		104,136		-		-		753,004
Due from other governments Due from other funds		215,959 211		-		-		-	1	215,959 211
Prepaid expenses		6,762		-		-		-		6,762
Frepaid expenses		0,702								0,702
Total assets		931,306	\$	104,136	\$	353	\$	17,696	\$	1,053,491
Liabilities and fund balances										
Liabilities:									ĺ	
Accounts payable	\$	39,794	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	39,794
Accrued liabilities		30,506						-		30,506
Total liabilities		70,300		-		-		-		70,300
Fund balances:									}	
Non-spendable for prepaid expenses Restricted for:		6,762		-		-		-		6,762
Crime control		854,244		_		_		_		854,244
Public educational government channel		-		104,136		_		-		104,136
Municipal jury				-		353		_	1	353
Truancy prevention								17,696		17,696
Total fund balances		861,006		104,136		353		17,696		983,191
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	931,306	\$	104,136	\$	353	\$	17,696	\$	1,053,491

City of Lake Worth, Texas Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2021

	Crime Control District Fund		Public Educational Government Channel Fund		Municipal Jury Fund		Local Truancy Prevention Fund		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
Revenues										
Sales tax	\$	1,232,048	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,232,048
Interlocal services		93,090				<u>-</u>		-		93,090
Permits and fees		-		7,740		251		12,592		20,583
Investment earnings		232		95		-		-		327
Miscellaneous		20,746						-	-	20,746
Total revenues		1,346,116		7,835		251		12,592		1,366,794
Expenditures										
Police		1,111,632				-		-		1,111,632
Capital outlay		19,000								19,000
Total expenditures		1,130,632		-						1,130,632
Excess of revenues over expenditures		215,484		7,835		251		12,592		236,162
Other financing sources (uses)										
Transfers out		(91,418)		-		_				(91,418)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(91,418)						-		(91,418)
Changes in fund balances		124,066		7,835		251		12,592		144,744
Fund balances, beginning of year		736,940		96,301	· ·	102		5,104		838,447
Fund balances, end of year	_\$_	861,006	\$	104,136	\$	353	\$	17,696	\$	983,191





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

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council City of Lake Worth, Texas

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Lake Worth, Texas, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Lake Worth, Texas' basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 10, 2022.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Snow Garrett Williams March 10, 2022

Snow Yarrett Williams