

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**

**ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**

**FOR YEAR ENDED  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**  
**FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

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**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**  
**FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

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**PART I**

**INTRODUCTORY SECTION**

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**PRINCIPAL CITY OFFICIALS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

Colin Locke	Mayor
Jeff Irvin	Council Member
Jamie Jimenez	Council Member
Jason Dodson	Council Member
Ralph Batenhorst	Council Member
Andy Trahan	Council Member
Durk Downs	City Manager
Stacie Miller	City Secretary

**PART II**  
**FINANCIAL SECTION**



To The Honorable City Mayor and  
Council Members Comprising the  
City Council of  
City of Stinnett, Texas

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

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

### **Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

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

### **Auditors' Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' 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, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Stinnett, Texas, as of September 30, 2020, 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 Budgetary Comparison Schedule, the Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios, the Schedule of Employer Contributions, and the Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios on pages 40 – 43 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.

The City has omitted the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. The MD&A, 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. The independent auditors' opinion is not affected by the omission of the MD&A.

*DOSHIER, PICKENS & FRANCIS, L.L.C.*

DOSHIER, PICKENS & FRANCIS, LLC

April 29, 2021

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## **BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Community Development Corporation
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 234,898	\$ 134,546	\$ 369,444	\$ 485,087
Investments	577,623	-	577,623	-
Restricted cash - customer deposits	1,655	107,374	109,029	-
Receivables, net	93,510	96,232	189,742	-
Internal balances	(935,964)	935,964	-	-
Due from component unit	11,119	-	11,119	-
Intergovernmental receivables	30,595	-	30,595	10,199
Prepaid items	22,708	-	22,708	-
Net pension asset	382,773	126,204	508,977	-
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	90,398	105,400	195,798	-
Capital assets				
Buildings	1,363,300	55,210	1,418,510	-
Furniture and equipment	1,899,438	599,348	2,498,786	-
Infrastructure	257,347	3,256,706	3,514,053	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2,754,415)	(3,044,665)	(5,799,080)	-
Total assets	1,274,985	2,372,319	3,647,304	495,286
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Pension economic/demographic losses	904	298	1,202	-
OPEB contributions	376	124	500	-
OPEB assumption changes	7,309	2,410	9,719	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	8,589	2,832	11,421	-

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

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Community Development Corporation
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts payable	\$ 42,370	\$ 8,963	\$ 51,333	\$ -
Accrued interest	5,538	-	5,538	-
Intergovernmental payable	3,763	1,278	5,041	-
Due to primary government	-	-	-	11,119
Customer deposits	1,655	107,374	109,029	-
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year	111,258	1,200	112,458	-
Due in more than one year	161,043	10,668	171,711	-
Other post-employment benefit liability	45,056	14,856	59,912	-
Total liabilities	<u>370,683</u>	<u>144,339</u>	<u>515,022</u>	<u>11,119</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Pension excess earnings	56,618	18,667	75,285	-
Pension economic/demographic gains	30,913	10,193	41,106	-
Pension assumption changes	10,884	3,589	14,473	-
OPEB economic gains	1,781	587	2,368	-
OPEB assumptions changes	1,570	517	2,087	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>101,766</u>	<u>33,553</u>	<u>135,319</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>				
Net investment in capital assets	608,596	971,999	1,580,595	-
Unrestricted	202,529	1,225,260	1,427,789	484,167
Total net position	<u>\$ 811,125</u>	<u>\$ 2,197,259</u>	<u>\$ 3,008,384</u>	<u>\$ 484,167</u>

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

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS  
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
<b>Primary Government:</b>				
Governmental activities:				
Administration	\$ 213,782	\$ -	\$ 19,316	\$ -
Sanitation	219,287	319,042	-	-
Cemetery	19,677	23,532	-	-
Ambulance	290,452	88,149	9,489	-
Animal control and code enforcement	1,084	1,232	-	-
Municipal court	27,457	34,533	-	-
Fire	80,459	-	33,000	-
Police	409,291	-	-	-
Streets	148,611	-	-	-
Public facilities	196,902	15,961	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	7,251	-	-	-
	<u>1,614,253</u>	<u>482,449</u>	<u>61,805</u>	<u>-</u>
Total governmental activities				
Business-Type Activities:				
Water and sewer fund	386,119	607,008	-	-
Gas utility	310,317	479,270	-	-
	<u>696,436</u>	<u>1,086,278</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total business-type activities				
Total primary government				
	<u>\$ 2,310,689</u>	<u>\$ 1,568,727</u>	<u>\$ 61,805</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<b>Component Unit:</b>				
Community Development	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

General revenues:  
Property taxes  
Property taxes, levied for debt service  
Sales and use taxes  
Franchise taxes  
Hotel/Motel taxes  
Unrestricted investment earnings  
Miscellaneous  
Transfers

Total general revenues

Change in net position

Net position - beginning

Net position - ending

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

Primary Government			Component Unit
Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Community Development Corporation
\$ (194,466)	\$ -	\$ (194,466)	\$ -
99,755	-	99,755	-
3,855	-	3,855	-
(192,814)	-	(192,814)	-
148	-	148	-
7,076	-	7,076	-
(47,459)	-	(47,459)	-
(409,291)	-	(409,291)	-
(148,611)	-	(148,611)	-
(180,941)	-	(180,941)	-
(7,251)	-	(7,251)	-
<u>(1,069,999)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,069,999)</u>	<u>-</u>
-	220,889	220,889	-
-	168,953	168,953	-
-	389,842	389,842	-
<u>(1,069,999)</u>	<u>389,842</u>	<u>(680,157)</u>	<u>-</u>
-	-	-	-
418,156	-	418,156	-
58,352	-	58,352	-
183,669	-	183,669	61,223
49,589	-	49,589	-
346	-	346	-
3,653	-	3,653	101
20,532	500	21,032	-
169,034	(169,034)	-	-
<u>903,331</u>	<u>(168,534)</u>	<u>734,797</u>	<u>61,324</u>
(166,668)	221,308	54,640	61,324
<u>977,793</u>	<u>1,975,951</u>	<u>2,953,744</u>	<u>422,843</u>
<u>\$ 811,125</u>	<u>\$ 2,197,259</u>	<u>\$ 3,008,384</u>	<u>\$ 484,167</u>

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

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS  
BALANCE SHEET  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

	<b>General</b>	<b>Debt Service</b>	<b>Total Governmental Funds</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 159,001	\$ 75,897	\$ 234,898
Investments	577,623	-	577,623
Restricted cash - customer deposits	1,655	-	1,655
Accounts receivables, net	76,264	-	76,264
Taxes receivable, net	14,938	2,308	17,246
Due from other governments	30,595	-	30,595
Due from component unit	11,119	-	11,119
Prepaid expenses	22,708	-	22,708
	<b>\$ 893,903</b>	<b>\$ 78,205</b>	<b>\$ 972,108</b>
Total assets	<b>\$ 893,903</b>	<b>\$ 78,205</b>	<b>\$ 972,108</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts payable	\$ 42,370	\$ -	\$ 42,370
Due to other funds	935,964	-	935,964
Customer deposits	1,655	-	1,655
Payable to other governments	3,763	-	3,763
	<b>983,752</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>983,752</b>
Total liabilities	<b>983,752</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>983,752</b>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	12,198	1,919	14,117
Unavailable revenue - other receivables	7,881	-	7,881
	<b>20,079</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>21,998</b>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<b>20,079</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>21,998</b>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>			
Nonspendable:			
Prepaid expenses	22,708	-	22,708
Restricted:			
Debt service	-	76,286	76,286
Unassigned (deficit)	(132,636)	-	(132,636)
	<b>(109,928)</b>	<b>76,286</b>	<b>(33,642)</b>
Total fund balances	<b>(109,928)</b>	<b>76,286</b>	<b>(33,642)</b>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	<b>\$ 893,903</b>	<b>\$ 78,205</b>	<b>\$ 972,108</b>

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



**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL**  
**FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Total fund balance (deficit) - governmental funds	\$	(33,642)
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in this fund financial statement, but are reported in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position.		856,068
Certain accounts receivable are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are shown as unavailable revenues in the fund financial statements		21,998
The net pension asset is not a current financial resources and therefore, is not reported in the fund financial statement, but is reported in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position.		382,773
Pension and OPEB losses, deficient earnings, and assumption changes are shown as deferred outflows of resources in the government-wide financial statements.		
Pension economic/demographic losses		904
OPEB assumption changes		7,309
Pension and OPEB contributions paid after the measurement date, December 31, 2019, and before September 30, 2020 are expensed in the governmental funds and shown as deferred outflows of resources in the government-wide financial statements.		
OPEB contributions		376
Pension gains and excess earnings are shown as deferred inflows of resources in the government-wide financial statements.		
Pension economic/demographic gains		(30,913)
Pension excess earnings		(56,618)
Pension assumption changes		(10,884)
OPEB economic gains		(1,781)
OPEB assumption changes		(1,570)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore, are not reported in the funds:		
Bonds, capital lease, and note payable		(247,472)
Accrued interest payable		(5,538)
Compensated absences		(24,829)
Total OPEB liability		(45,056)
Net position - governmental activities	\$	<u>811,125</u>

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

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**  
**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

	<u>General</u>	<u>Debt Service</u>	<u>Total Governmental</u>
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Taxes:			
Property	\$ 415,058	\$ 58,211	\$ 473,269
Sales	183,669	-	183,669
Franchise	49,589	-	49,589
Hotel/Motel	346	-	346
Fines and forfeitures	30,031	-	30,031
Intergovernmental	61,805	-	61,805
Charges for services	447,916	-	447,916
Investment earnings	3,532	121	3,653
Miscellaneous	19,156	1,375	20,531
	<u>1,211,102</u>	<u>59,707</u>	<u>1,270,809</u>
Total revenues			
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current:			
Administration	211,094	-	211,094
Sanitation	185,828	-	185,828
Cemetery	19,677	-	19,677
Ambulance	271,107	-	271,107
Animal control and code enforcement	23	-	23
Municipal court	27,457	-	27,457
Public facilities	144,187	-	144,187
Fire	64,020	-	64,020
Police	384,919	-	384,919
Streets	128,542	-	128,542
Debt Service:			
Principal	46,509	58,000	104,509
Interest and other charges	6,711	1,917	8,628
Capital Outlay	41,497	-	41,497
	<u>1,531,571</u>	<u>59,917</u>	<u>1,591,488</u>
Total expenditures			
<b>EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>(320,469)</u>	<u>(210)</u>	<u>(320,679)</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>			
Transfers in	<u>169,034</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>169,034</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>169,034</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>169,034</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</b>	(151,435)	(210)	(151,645)
<b>FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING</b>	<u>41,507</u>	<u>76,496</u>	<u>118,003</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES - ENDING, (DEFICIT)</b>	<u>\$ (109,928)</u>	<u>\$ 76,286</u>	<u>\$ (33,642)</u>

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

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

Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (151,645)
<p>Governmental funds report outlays for capital assets as expenditures because such outlays use current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities reports only a portion of the outlay as expense. The outlay is allocated over the assets' estimated useful lives as depreciation expense for the period.</p> <p>This is the amount by which capital outlays, \$41,497 were exceeded by depreciation, \$162,225 in the current period.</p>	
	(120,728)
<p>Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are fully deferred in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. This amount represents the change in unavailable revenue.</p>	
	7,742
<p>In the Statement of Net Position, incurring debt increases long-term liabilities and does not affect the Statement of Activities. Similarly, repayments of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but reduces the liability in the Statement of Net Position.</p>	
Principal repayments	104,509
Accrued interest payable, net change	1,377
<p>Changes in pension and OPEB related liabilities, outflows, and inflows reported in the government-wide Statement of Activities are not reported in the governmental funds as revenues or expenditures.</p>	
	(4,855)
<p>Accrued compensated absences are not reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds. This is the change in the accrual amounts for the year reported in the government-wide Statement of Activities.</p>	
	<u>(3,068)</u>
Change in net position - governmental activities	<u><u>\$ (166,668)</u></u>

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

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**  
**PROPRIETARY FUNDS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

	Water and Sewer Fund	Gas Utility	Total Enterprise Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 123,694	\$ 10,852	\$ 134,546
Restricted cash - customer deposits	46,260	61,114	107,374
Receivables, net	68,296	27,936	96,232
Due from other funds	500,000	435,964	935,964
	<u>738,250</u>	<u>535,866</u>	<u>1,274,116</u>
Total current assets			
Noncurrent assets:			
Net pension asset	78,311	47,893	126,204
Capital assets:			
Land	105,400	-	105,400
Buildings	28,988	26,222	55,210
Furniture and equipment	405,012	194,336	599,348
Infrastructure	2,960,901	295,805	3,256,706
Less accumulated depreciation	(2,570,492)	(474,173)	(3,044,665)
	<u>1,008,120</u>	<u>90,083</u>	<u>1,098,203</u>
Total noncurrent assets			
	<u>1,746,370</u>	<u>625,949</u>	<u>2,372,319</u>
Total assets			
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Pension economic/demographic losses	185	113	298
OPEB contributions	77	47	124
OPEB assumption changes	1,495	915	2,410
	<u>1,757</u>	<u>1,075</u>	<u>2,832</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources			

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

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**  
**PROPRIETARY FUNDS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

	Water and Sewer Fund	Gas Utility	Total Enterprise Funds
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 1,844	\$ 7,119	\$ 8,963
Due to other governments	-	1,278	1,278
Customer deposits	46,260	61,114	107,374
Compensated absences - current	900	300	1,200
	<u>49,004</u>	<u>69,811</u>	<u>118,815</u>
Total current liabilities			
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Accrued compensated absences	7,915	2,753	10,668
Total OPEB liability	9,218	5,638	14,856
	<u>17,133</u>	<u>8,391</u>	<u>25,524</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities			
	<u>66,137</u>	<u>78,202</u>	<u>144,339</u>
Total liabilities			
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Pension economic/demographic gains	6,325	3,868	10,193
Pension excess earnings	11,583	7,084	18,667
Pension assumption changes	2,227	1,362	3,589
OPEB economic gains	364	223	587
OPEB assumption changes	321	196	517
	<u>20,820</u>	<u>12,733</u>	<u>33,553</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources			
<b>NET POSITION</b>			
Net investment in capital assets	929,809	42,190	971,999
Unrestricted	731,361	493,899	1,225,260
	<u>1,661,170</u>	<u>536,089</u>	<u>2,197,259</u>
Total net position			

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

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION**  
**PROPRIETARY FUNDS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

	Water and Sewer Fund	Gas Utility	Total Enterprise Funds
<b>OPERATING REVENUES:</b>			
Charges for Sales and Services:			
Charges for services	\$ 607,008	\$ 479,270	\$ 1,086,278
Lease and other income	-	500	500
	<u>607,008</u>	<u>479,770</u>	<u>1,086,778</u>
Total operating revenues			
	<u>607,008</u>	<u>479,770</u>	<u>1,086,778</u>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES:</b>			
Personnel costs	162,140	119,705	281,845
Departmental operations	133,360	41,986	175,346
Depreciation	90,619	17,253	107,872
Gas purchase for re-sale	-	131,373	131,373
	<u>386,119</u>	<u>310,317</u>	<u>696,436</u>
Total operating expenses			
	<u>386,119</u>	<u>310,317</u>	<u>696,436</u>
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>	220,889	169,453	390,342
<b>TRANSFERS, net</b>	<u>(166,023)</u>	<u>(3,011)</u>	<u>(169,034)</u>
<b>CHANGE IN NET POSTION</b>	54,866	166,442	221,308
<b>NET POSITION - BEGINNING</b>	<u>1,606,304</u>	<u>369,647</u>	<u>1,975,951</u>
<b>NET POSITION - ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 1,661,170</u>	<u>\$ 536,089</u>	<u>\$ 2,197,259</u>

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

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**PROPRIETARY FUNDS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

	Water and Sewer Fund	Gas Utility	Total Enterprise Funds
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Receipts from customers	\$ 608,963	\$ 476,123	\$ 1,085,086
Payments to employees for salaries and benefits	(169,740)	(121,125)	(290,865)
Payments to suppliers and service providers	<u>(142,142)</u>	<u>(171,150)</u>	<u>(313,292)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>297,081</u>	<u>183,848</u>	<u>480,929</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Transfers to other funds	(166,023)	(3,011)	(169,034)
Changes in interfund receivables/payables	<u>(200,000)</u>	<u>(229,332)</u>	<u>(429,332)</u>
Net cash used by noncapital financing activities	<u>(366,023)</u>	<u>(232,343)</u>	<u>(598,366)</u>
<b>NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH</b>	(68,942)	(48,495)	(117,437)
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING (including restricted amounts)</b>	<u>238,896</u>	<u>120,461</u>	<u>359,357</u>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, ENDING, (including restricted amounts)</b>	<u>\$ 169,954</u>	<u>\$ 71,966</u>	<u>\$ 241,920</u>
<b>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Operating income	\$ 220,889	\$ 169,453	\$ 390,342
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash flows from operating activities:			
Depreciation	90,619	17,253	107,872
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(199)	(5,787)	(5,986)
(Increase) decrease in net pension asset	(40,527)	(22,044)	(62,571)
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of pension and OPEB	15,155	10,494	25,649
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(8,782)	2,209	(6,573)
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	961	808	1,769
Increase (decrease) in total OPEB liability	2,890	1,309	4,199
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	2,154	2,140	4,294
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of pension and OPEB	<u>13,921</u>	<u>8,013</u>	<u>21,934</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 297,081</u>	<u>\$ 183,848</u>	<u>\$ 480,929</u>

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

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The financial statements of the City of Stinnett, Texas (City) are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (generally accepted accounting principles) (GAAP) for local governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The most significant accounting and reporting policies of the City are described in the following notes to the financial statements.

**A. Financial Reporting Entity**

The City was incorporated in 1927. The City Council, which is made up of five Council Members and the Mayor, is the general governing body of the City. The City provides the following services as authorized by the statutes of the State of Texas: administrative (e.g., tax collection), sanitation, cemetery, ambulance, animal control, municipal court, fire, police, streets, and public facilities. In addition, the City maintains a water/sewer and gas utility fund.

The Council is elected by the public and it has the authority to make decisions, appoint administrators and management, and significantly influence operations. It also has the primary accountability for fiscal matters. Therefore, the City is a financial reporting entity as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) in its Statement No. 61. *“The Financial Reporting Entity – Omnibus – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 14 and No. 34.”*

Discretely Presented Component Unit: The Stinnett Community Development Corporation (CDC) is a component unit due to the fact that the Commission appoints the CDC board and also approves the annual budget. Additional information about the CDC may be obtained by contacting City personnel at City Hall.

**B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements**

Government-Wide Statements

The **government-wide financial statements** include the statement of net position and the statement of activities. Government-wide statements report information on all of the activities of the City. The effect of inter-fund transfers has been removed from the government-wide statements but continues to be reflected on the fund statements. Governmental activities are supported mainly by taxes and inter-governmental revenues, and are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

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 other items not properly included in program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Fund-Level Statements

Separate **fund financial statements** are provided for governmental fund, and proprietary funds. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as non-major funds.

Continued



**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation**

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

The **government-wide financial statements** are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*, as is the proprietary fund. 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. Major revenue types which have been accrued are intergovernmental revenue and charges for services. Grants are recognized as revenue when all applicable eligibility requirements imposed by the provider are met.

Revenues are classified as *program revenues* and *general revenues*. Program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions. General revenues include all taxes, investment earnings, and other miscellaneous revenues.

The effect of inter-fund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Fiduciary funds are excluded in the government-wide presentation of the financial statements.

**Governmental fund level financial statements** are reported using current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Measurable and available revenues include revenues expected to be received within 60 days after the fiscal year ends. Receivables which are measurable but not collectible within 60 days after the end of the fiscal period are reported as unavailable revenue.

Revenues susceptible to accrual include property taxes, fines, forfeitures, licenses, interest income, and charges for service and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the City.

Inter-fund eliminations have not been made in the fund financial statements.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a fund liability is incurred; however, expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when the liability has matured and payment is due.

The City reports the following major governmental fund:

The **General Fund** is the general operating fund of the City. The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Major revenue sources include property, sales, and franchise taxes, intergovernmental revenues and investment of idle funds. Primary expenditures are for administrative, sanitation, cemetery, ambulance, animal control, municipal court, fire, police, streets, and public facilities.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

The **Water/Sewer Fund** accounts for the operations of the water and sewer utilities furnished by the City to its residents.

The **Gas Utility** accounts for the gas supply, distribution, billing, and maintenance activities of the City.

Continued

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation**

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

Additionally, the City reports the following non-major fund type:

The **Debt Service Fund** accounts for the accumulation and disbursement of resources associated with the City’s debt obligations. Property taxes and interest income provide the resources necessary to pay the annual principal and interest payments.

**D. Use of Estimates**

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

**E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity**

**1. Deposits and Investments**

The City’s cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and deposits within public fund investment pools as well as investments in certificates of deposits with an original maturity of 90 days or less. Statutes authorize the City to keep funds in demand deposits, time deposits, or securities of the United States. The City’s custodial banks are required to pledge for the purpose of securing City funds, securities of the following kind, in an amount equal to the amount of such City funds: bonds and notes of the United States, securities of indebtedness of the United States, bonds of the State of Texas, or of any county, city, or independent school district, and various other bonds as described in Texas Statutes.

All investments, except nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are reported at fair value, which is determined using selected bases. Short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Securities and/or money market accounts traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. The unrealized gain or loss in investments is reflected in investment earnings. Nonnegotiable certificates of deposit with redemption terms that do not consider market rates are reported at cost.

The City is required by Government Code Chapter 2256, the Public Funds Investment Act (“Act”), to adopt, and publicize an investment policy. That policy must be written, primarily emphasize safety of principal and liquidity, address investment diversification, yield, and maturity and the quality and capability of investment management, and include a list of the types of authorized investments in which the investing entity’s funds may be invested, and the maximum allowable stated maturity of any individual investment owned by the entity.

The Act requires an annual audit of investment policies. Audit procedures in this area, conducted as a part of the audit of the basic financial statements, disclosed that in area of investment practices, management has established and reports appropriate policies. The City adheres to the requirements of the Act. Additionally, investment practices of the City are in accordance with local policies.

Continued

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation**

**E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity – Continuation**

**2. Receivables and Payables**

Activities between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either “due to/from other funds” (i.e., the current portion of inter-fund loans) or “advances to/from other funds” (i.e., the noncurrent portion of inter-fund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as “due to/from other funds.”

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

Accounts receivable from other governments include amounts due from grantors for approved grants for specific programs and reimbursements for services performed by the City. Program grants are recorded as receivables revenues at the time all eligibility requirements established by the provider have been met.

All accounts receivable for the Utility and Ambulance billings are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts. The allowance is comprised of balances in excess of 90 days in addition to specifically identified accounts that will probably be uncollectible. As of September 30, 2020, the allowance for uncollectible accounts was \$241,691.

Payables consist of vendor obligations for goods and services as well as funds payable to others when the criteria for their release have been met.

**3. Property Tax Calendar and Revenues**

Property taxes are based on taxable value at January 1 and become due October 1 and past due after January 31 of the following year. Tax collections after February 1 are treated as late payments and are subject to penalty and interest. Uncollected taxes from the current tax roll become delinquent on July 1 and are subject to additional penalties and interest. Accordingly, receivables and revenues for property taxes are reflected on the government-wide statement based on the full accrual method of accounting. Property tax receivables for prior years’ levies are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$52,353.

**4. Capital Assets**

Capital assets, which include land, buildings and improvements, infrastructure, and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Infrastructure (e.g. water/wastewater transmission lines, streets, and facilities) and equipment are reported in the Water and Sewer Fund and in the business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. According to the City’s capitalization policy, capital assets are defined as individual assets (or systems of assets) having a cost of \$5,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

When capital assets are purchased, they are capitalized and depreciated in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are recorded as expenditures of the current period in the governmental fund financial statements.

Continued

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation**

**E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity – Continuation**

**4. Capital Assets – Continuation**

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

Buildings and improvements	30 years
Infrastructure	10 - 20 years
Equipment	5 - 10 years

**5. Compensated Absences**

A liability for unused vacation time for all full-time employees is calculated and reported in the government-wide financial statements. For financial reporting, the following criteria must be met to be considered as compensated absences:

- leave or compensation is attributable to services already rendered
- leave or compensation is not contingent on a specific event (such as illness).

Per GASB Interpretation No. 6, liabilities for compensated absences are recognized in the fund statements to the extent the liabilities have matured (i.e. are due for payment).

Regular full-time employees are entitled to vacation of two to five weeks per year depending on longevity. Vacation time earned, but not taken, is paid at termination, but cannot be accumulated beyond one calendar year. The City has accrued a liability for unpaid vacation and comp time in the Proprietary Fund and Government-wide Statements of Net Position.

**6. Long-term Obligations**

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position.

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

**7. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources**

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City has several items that qualify for reporting in this category. They are the contributions and other items related to the City's pension and OPEB plans reported in the government-wide and proprietary statements of net position.

Continued

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation**

**E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity – Continuation**

**7. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources – Continuation**

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. The 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 has multiple items that qualify for reporting in this category. One item, *unavailable revenue*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The City reports unavailable revenues from property taxes and municipal court receivables. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The other items are related to the City's pension and other postemployment benefit plans reported in the government-wide statement of net position.

**8. Pensions and Other Post-Employment Benefits**

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

For purposes of measuring the other post-employment benefit (OPEB) asset or liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the City's Texas Municipal Retirement System Supplemental Death Plan and the Texas Municipal League Health Benefits Plan, and additions to/deductions from the Plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plans. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

**9. Fund Balances**

As prescribed by GASB Statement No. 54, governmental funds report fund balance in classifications based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the funds can be spent. Fund balance for governmental funds can consist of the following:

**Non-spendable Fund Balance** – includes amounts that are (a) not in spendable forms, or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The “not in spendable form” criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash, for example: inventories, prepaid amounts, and long-term notes receivable.

**Restricted Fund Balance** – includes amounts that are restricted for specific purposes stipulated by external resource providers, constitutionally or through enabling legislation. Restrictions may effectively be changed or lifted only with the consent of the resource providers.

Continued

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation**

**E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity – Continuation**

**9. Fund Balances – Continuation**

**Committed Fund Balance** – includes amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the City’s highest level of decision-making authority, the City Council. Commitments may be changed or lifted only by the City taking the same formal action that imposed the constraint originally (for example: resolution or ordinance).

**Assigned Fund Balance** – includes amounts intended to be used by the City for specific purposes that are neither restricted nor committed. Intent is expressed by (a) City Council or (b) a body (budget, finance committee, or City Official) to which the assigned amounts are to be used for specific purposes. Assigned amounts also include all residual amounts in governmental funds (except negative amounts) that are not classified as non-spendable, restricted or committed.

**Unassigned Fund Balance** – this classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund.

**10. Net Position**

In the government-wide financial statements, equity is classified as net position and displayed in three categories.

**Net Investment in Capital Assets** – This amount consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvements of those assets, and adding back unspent proceeds.

**Restricted Net Position** – This amount is restricted by external creditors, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments, enabling legislation, or constitutional provisions.

**Unrestricted Net Position** – This amount includes all net position amounts that do not meet the definition of “net investment in capital assets” or “restricted net position.”

**11. Fund Balance Policies**

When the City incurs an expenditure for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the City considers restricted funds to have been spent first, then unrestricted funds. When expenditures are incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the City considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds.

Committed fund balance amounts may be used for other purposes with appropriate action by the City Council to either modify or rescind a fund balance commitment. Commitments are typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget.

The City’s highest level of decision-making authority is the City Council. The Council has not yet delegated the authority to assign fund balance amounts to a specific individual nor does it have a policy to authorize the assignment of fund balances outside the Council.

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

**A. Budgetary Information**

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

1. In February, at the regularly scheduled City Council meeting the City Secretary presents a budget based on the previous year's figures as well as a copy of said budget to discuss and prepare a proposed budget for the new fiscal year that begins in April.
2. The City Council provides for a public hearing before the next scheduled council meeting. If there are no complaints or adjustments to be made, the budget is legally adopted by order of the City Council for the following funds: the General and Utility Funds.
3. The budget is prepared by fund and department during the Budget Workshop. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed account or object class budgets within the departments. Emergency expenditures to meet unusual and unforeseen conditions which could not, by reasonable diligent thought and attention, have been included in the original budget, whereby total expenditures of a department have been increased must be authorized by the Council as emergency amendments to the original budget. Management may not amend the budget at any level without approval of the City Council. The Council has the authority to make such changes in the budget based on its judgment of facts, if the law warrants a change, and the interest of the taxpayers demand, provided the amounts budgeted for the current expenditures from the various funds for the City do not exceed appropriations, including fund balances from the prior fiscal periods. Amounts shown in the financial statements represent the original budget amounts and all supplemental appropriations. Supplemental appropriations to the original adopted budget are in the Final Budget Amounts column of the Budgetary Comparison Schedule for all city accounts.
4. Budgets for City funds are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP on the modified accrual basis of accounting for the governmental funds and on the accrual basis of accounting for the utility funds on an annual basis
5. Formal budgetary integration on an annual basis is employed as a management control device during the year for the General and Utility Funds.
6. All appropriations lapse at the end of the City's fiscal year and may be re-budgeted the next year.

**B. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations**

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

Violation:  
Expenditures exceeded the budget in various functional areas in the General Fund

Action Taken:  
A combination of underspending in other functional categories, and excess revenues over budget, have covered such overspendings.

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

Following is a reconciliation of the City’s cash and deposit balances as of September 30, 2020:

Cash and deposit balances consist of:

Petty cash funds	\$	400
Bank deposits		796,668
Temporary investments - Texpool		153,232
Temporary investments - Lonestar		13,260
		963,560
Total	\$	963,560

Cash and deposit balances are reported in the basic financial statements as follows:

Government-wide Statement of Net Position:

Unrestricted	\$	369,444
Restricted for customer deposits		109,029
Component unit - unrestricted		485,087
		963,560
Total	\$	963,560

<b>Investment Type</b>	<b>Fair Value</b>
FNC Brokerage account	
Cash, money funds	\$ 577,623
Total fair value	\$ 577,623

**Custodial credit risk – deposits.** As of September 30, 2020, the carrying amount of the City's deposits with financial institutions was \$796,668 and the bank's balance was \$830,578. Of the bank balance, \$250,000 was insured through the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and the remaining \$580,578 was collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution in the City’s name.

**Interest rate risk** is the risk that adverse changes in interest rates will result in an adverse effect on the fair value of an investment. The City manages its exposure to interest rate risk by maintaining its cash in interest-bearing demand accounts, or in certificates of deposit with weighted average maturities of one year or less.

**Credit risk** is the risk that an insurer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The City is authorized by statute and by depository contract to invest in obligations of the United States of America, direct obligations of the State of Texas, obligations of state agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state having been rated not less than “A” or its equivalent, certificates of deposit issued by state and national banks that are guaranteed insured or secured by obligations described above having a market value of not less than 110% of the principal amount of the certificates, money market mutual funds regulated by the SEC with a dollar weighted average portfolio maturity of 90 days or less and eligible investment pools organized and operating in compliance with the Public Funds Investment Act that have been approved by the City Council.

Continued



**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS – Continuation**

As of September 30, 2020 the City had \$153,232 and \$13,260 invested with the Texas Treasury Safekeeping Trust Company (TexPool) and the Lone Star Investment Pool, respectively. The Interlocal Cooperation Act, chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code, provide for the creation of public funds investment pools, such as TexPool and Lone Star, through which political subdivisions and other entities may invest public funds.

The State Comptroller of Public Accounts exercises oversight responsibility over TexPool. Oversight includes the ability to significantly influence operations, designation of management and accountability for fiscal matters. Additionally, the State Comptroller has established an advisory board composed of both participants in TexPool and other persons who do not have a business relationship with TexPool. The advisory board members review the investment policy and management fee structure.

The Lone Star Investment Pool is distributed by First Public, LLC, a subsidiary of the Texas Association of School Boards. Lone Star is an investment pool focusing on safety, liquidity, convenience, and competitive yields. Since 1991, Lone Star has provided Texas public entities a safe and competitive investment alternative. The pool is governed by a board of trustees, elected annually by its participants.

Both investment pools use amortized cost to value portfolio assets and follows the criteria for GASB Statement No. 79 for use of amortized cost. TexPool and Lone Star do not place any limitations or restrictions such as notice periods or maximum transaction amounts, on withdrawals. Both pools have a credit rating of AAA from Standard & Poor's Financial Services. Local government investment pools in this rating category meet the highest standards for credit quality, conservative investment policies, and safety of principle. TexPool and Lone Star each invest in a quality portfolio of debt securities investments that are legally permissible for local governments in the state.

*Concentration of credit risk* is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single insurer. As of September 30, 2020, 83% of the City's carrying value of cash was deposited with the City's primary depository bank.

**NOTE 4 – PROPERTY TAX**

The State of Texas Constitutional tax rate limit for operations is \$1.50 on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The tax rate on the 2019 tax roll was \$.792324 per \$100, which means that the City has a tax margin of \$.707676 per \$100 and could raise up to \$437,028 additional revenue from the 2019 assessed valuation of \$61,755,320 before the limit is reached.

Real and personal property values are assessed for the period January 1 to December 31, as of January 1 at which date property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property. Taxes are levied by October 1 of the current year and are collected from October 1 to June 30 of the following year. Payments received after February 1 are considered late and are subject to penalty and interest. Taxes become delinquent on July 1 of the following year.

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 5 – CAPITAL ASSETS**

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

<u>Governmental activities:</u>	<u>Beginning Balances</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balances</u>
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 56,627	\$ 33,771	\$ -	\$ 90,398
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>56,627</u>	<u>33,771</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>90,398</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	1,363,300	-	-	1,363,300
Infrastructure	257,347	-	-	257,347
Equipment	<u>1,891,712</u>	<u>7,726</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,899,438</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>3,512,359</u>	<u>7,726</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,520,085</u>
Less accumulated depreciating for:				
Buildings and improvements	(921,260)	(48,513)	-	(969,773)
Infrastructure	(232,172)	(4,465)	-	(236,637)
Equipment	<u>(1,438,758)</u>	<u>(109,247)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,548,005)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,592,190)</u>	<u>(162,225)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,754,415)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>920,169</u>	<u>(154,499)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>765,670</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 976,796</u>	<u>\$ (120,728)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 856,068</u>

Continued

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 5 – CAPITAL ASSETS – Continuation**

Depreciation expense for the year ended September 30, 2020 was charged to the functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities:

Administration	\$ 687
Fire	16,439
Streets	17,975
Police	26,452
Sanitation	32,633
Parks	51,708
Ambulance	15,270
Code enforcement	<u>1,061</u>
 Total depreciation expense-governmental activities	 <u><u>\$ 162,225</u></u>

Continued

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 5 – CAPITAL ASSETS – Continuation**

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
<u>Business-type activities:</u>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 105,400	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 105,400
Total capital assets not being depreciated	105,400	-	-	105,400
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	55,210	-	-	55,210
Infrastructure	3,256,706	-	-	3,256,706
Equipment	599,348	-	-	599,348
Total capital assets being depreciated	3,911,264	-	-	3,911,264
Less accumulated depreciating for:				
Buildings and improvements	(53,128)	(588)	-	(53,716)
Infrastructure	(2,346,234)	(85,217)	-	(2,431,451)
Equipment	(537,431)	(22,067)	-	(559,498)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,936,793)	(107,872)	-	(3,044,665)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	974,471	(107,872)	-	866,599
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 1,079,871	\$ (107,872)	\$ -	\$ 971,999

Depreciation expense for the year ended September 30, 2020 was charged to the functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Business-type activities:	
Water and sewer fund	\$ 90,619
Gas utility	17,253
Total depreciation expense-business-type activities	\$ 107,872

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 6 – RETIREMENT PLAN**

*Plan Description:*

The City provides pension benefits for all of its full-time employees, other than firemen, through a nontraditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined benefit plan in the state-wide Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS), an agent multiple-employer public employee retirement system. The plan provisions that have been adopted by the City are within the options available in the governing state statutes of TMRS.

TMRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information (RSI) for TMRS; the report also provides detailed explanations for of the contributions, benefits, and actuarial methods and assumptions used by the System. This report may be obtained from TMRS' website at [www.TMRS.com](http://www.TMRS.com).

*Benefits Provided:*

The plan provisions are adopted by the governing body of the City (employer), within the options available in the Texas state statutes governing TMRS. Members can retire at ages 60 and above with 5 or more years of service (10 years in some cities) or with 20-25 years of service regardless of age (depending on the city's plan chosen). Members are vested after 5 years of service (10 years for some cities).

Benefit amounts are determined by the sum of the employee's contributions to the plan, with interest, and employer-financed monetary credits. The level of these monetary credits is adopted by the governing body of the City within the actuarial constraints imposed by TMRS so that the resulting benefits can be expected to be adequately financed by the employer's commitment to contribute. At retirement, death, or disability, the benefit is calculated by converting the sum of the employee's accumulated contributions and the employer-financed monetary credits to a monthly annuity using annuity purchase rates prescribed by TMRS.

*Employees Covered by Benefit Terms:*

At December 31, 2019, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	9
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	15
Active employees	17

Continued

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 6 – RETIREMENT PLAN – Continuation**

*Contributions:*

Under the state law governing TMRS, the contribution rate for each city is determined annually by the actuary, using the Entry Age Normal (EAN) cost method (EAN was first used in the December 31, 2014 valuation; previously, the Projected Unit Credit actuarial cost method had been used). This rate consists of the normal cost contribution rate and the prior service cost contribution rate, which is calculated to be a level percent of payroll from year to year. The normal cost contribution rate for an employee is the contribution rate which, if applied to a member’s compensation throughout their period of anticipated covered service with the municipality, would be sufficient to meet all benefits payable on their behalf. The salary-weighted average of the individual rates is the total normal cost rate. The prior service contribution rate amortizes the unfunded (overfunded) actuarial liability (asset) over the applicable period for that city. Both the normal cost and prior service contribution rates include recognition of the projected impact of annually repeating benefits, such as Updated Service Credits and Annuity Increases.

The City contributes to TMRS Plan at an actuarially determined rate. Both the employees and the City make contributions monthly. Since the City needs to know its contribution rate in advance for budgetary purposes, there is a one-year delay between the actuarial valuation that serves as the basis for the rate and the calendar year when the rate goes into effect (i.e., the December 31, 2018 valuation will determine the contribution rate beginning January 1, 2020).

The City contributed using the actuarially determined rate of 0.00% for the months of the accounting year in 2019 and 0.00% for the months of the accounting year in 2020. The contribution rate payable by the employee members is 5.0% for fiscal year 2020 as adopted by the governing body of the City. The employee contribution rate and the employer contribution rate may be changed by the governing body of the City.

*Net Pension Liability:*

The City’s net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability or asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

*Actuarial Assumptions:*

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3.5% to 11.5% including inflation
Investment rate of return	6.75%
Cost-of-living adjustments	None

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% and projected on a fully generational basis with scale BB.

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Continued

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 6 – RETIREMENT PLAN – Continuation**

Actuarial calculations are based on the benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan in effect at the time of each valuation, and reflect a long-term perspective. Consistent with that perspective, actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets.

The actuarial assumptions that determined the total pension liability as of December 31, 2019 were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2010 – December 31, 2014, except where required to be different by GASB 68.

*Discount Rate:*

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.75%. The discount rate is the single rate of return that, when applied to all projected benefit payments results in an actuarial present value of projected benefit payments equal to the total of the following:

1. The actuarial present value of benefit payments projected to be made in future periods in which (a) the amount of the pension plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be greater than the benefit payments that are projected to be made in that period and (b) pension plan assets up to that point are expected to be invested using a strategy to achieve the long-term rate of return, calculated using the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments.
2. The actuarial present value of projected benefit payments not included in (1), calculated using the municipal bond rate.

Therefore, if plan investments in a given future year are greater than projected benefit payments in that year and are invested such that they are expected to earn the long-term rate of return, the discount rate applied to projected benefit payments in that year should be the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments. If future years exist where this is not the case, then an index rate reflecting the yield on a 20-year, tax-exempt municipal bond should be used to discount the projected benefit payments for those years.

The determination of a future date when plan investments are not sufficient to pay projected benefit payments is often referred to as a depletion date projection. A depletion date projection compares projections of the pension plan's fiduciary net position to projected benefit payments and aims to determine a future date, if one exists, when the fiduciary net position is projected to be less than projected benefit payments. If an evaluation of the sufficiency of the projected fiduciary net position compared to projected benefit payments can be made with sufficient reliability without performing a depletion date projection, alternatives methods to determine sufficiency may be applied.

In order to determine the discount rate to be used by the employer we have used an alternative method to determine the sufficiency of the fiduciary net position in all future years. Our alternative method reflects the funding requirements under the employer's funding policy and the legal requirements under TMRS.

1. TMRS has a funding policy where the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) shall be amortized as a level percent of pay over 20-year closed layered periods.
2. Under TMRS, the employer is legally required to make the contribution specified in the funding policy.
3. The employer's assets are projected to exceed its accrued liabilities in 20 years or less. When this point is reached, the employer is still required to contribute at least the normal cost.
4. Any increased cost due to the adoption of a COLA is required to be funded over a period of 15 years, if applicable.

Continued

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 6 – RETIREMENT PLAN – Continuation**

Based on the above, the projected fiduciary net position is determined to be sufficient compared to projected benefit payments. Based on the expected level of cash flows and investment returns to the system, the fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability is projected to increase from its current level in future years.

Since the projected fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay projected benefit payments in all future years, the discount rate for purposes of calculating the total pension liability and net pension liability of the employer is equal to the long-term assumed rate of return on investments. This long-term assumed rate of return should be net of investment expenses, but gross of administrative expenses for GASB 68 purposes. Therefore, we have used a discount rate of 7.00%.

*Changes in the Net Pension Liability / (Asset):*

	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability / (Asset) (a) - (b)
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
Balances as of December 31, 2018	\$ 1,886,838	\$ 2,177,710	\$ (290,872)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	57,689	-	57,689
Interest on total pension liability	126,634	-	126,634
Difference between expected and actual experience	(10,046)	-	(10,046)
Changes of assumptions	(19,463)	-	(19,463)
Benefit payments/refunds of employee contributions	(79,248)	(79,248)	-
Contributions - employer	-	(2)	2
Contributions - employee	-	38,770	(38,770)
Net investment income	-	336,111	(336,111)
Administrative expenses	-	(1,902)	1,902
Other	-	(58)	58
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
Balances as of December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 1,962,404</u>	<u>\$ 2,471,381</u>	<u>\$ (508,977)</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability:			125.94%
Covered employee payroll:			\$ 775,395
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll:			-65.64%

Continued



**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 6 – RETIREMENT PLAN – Continuation**

The following presents the net pension liability/(asset) of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the City’s net pension liability / (asset) 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 5.75%	Current Single Rate Assumption 6.75%	1% Increase 7.75%
Net pension liability / (asset)	\$ (287,830)	\$ (508,977)	\$ (694,763)

*Pension Expense / (Income):*

	January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019
Total service cost	\$ 57,689
Interest on total pension liability	126,634
Employee contributions (reduction of expenses)	(38,770)
Projected earnings on plan investments (reduction of expenses)	(146,995)
Administrative expenses	1,902
Other changes in fiduciary net position	58
Recognition of current year deferred (inflows)/outflows of resources - liabilities	(7,567)
Recognition of current year deferred (inflows)/outflows of resources - assets	(37,823)
Amortization of prior year deferred (inflows)/outflows of resources - liabilities	(8,576)
Amortization of prior year deferred (inflows)/outflows of resources - assets	43,611
Total pension expense (income)	\$ (9,837)

*Deferred Inflows / Outflows of Resources:*

As of September 30, 2020, the deferred inflows and outflows of resources are as follows:

	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 41,106	\$ 1,202
Changes of assumptions	14,473	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings	75,285	-
Contributions made subsequent to measurement date	N/A	-

Continued

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 6 – RETIREMENT PLAN – Continuation**

Amounts currently reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, excluding contributions made subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended December 31:		
2020	\$	(43,685)
2021		(44,711)
2022		(3,442)
2023		(37,824)
2024		-

**NOTE 7 – OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) OBLIGATIONS**

*Plan Description*

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

*Plan Benefits*

The death benefit for active employees provides a lump-sum payment approximately equal to the employee’s annual salary (calculated based on the employee’s actual earnings, for the 12-month period preceding the month of death). The death benefit for retirees is considered an other postemployment benefit (“OPEB”) and is a fixed amount of \$7,500. As the SDBF covers both active and retiree participants, with no segregation of assets, the SDBF is considered to be an unfunded OPEB plan (i.e. no assets are accumulated). The member city contributes to the SDBF at a contractually required rate as determined by an annual actuarial valuation. The rate is equal to the cost of providing one-year term life insurance. The funding policy for the SDBF program is to assure that adequate resources are available to meet all death benefit payments for the upcoming year. The intent is not to pre-fund retiree term life insurance during employees’ entire careers.

*Employees Covered by Benefit Terms*

At December 31, 2019, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	8
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	2
Active employees	17

Continued

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 7 – OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) OBLIGATIONS** – Continuation

*Total OPEB Liability*

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

*Actuarial Assumptions:*

The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement.

All actuarial assumptions that determined the total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2019 were developed primarily from the actuarial investigation of the experience of TMRS over the four year period from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2014. They were adopted in 2015 and first used in the December 31, 2015 actuarial valuation. The post-retirement mortality assumption for healthy annuitants and Annuity Purchase Rate (APRs) are based on the Mortality Experience Investigation Study covering 2009 through 2011 and dated December 31, 2013.

For calculating the OPEB liability and the OPEB contribution rates, the Gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment are used with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103%. Based on the size of the city, rates are multiplied by an additional factor of 100.0%. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements.

*Discount Rate*

The SDBF covers both active and retiree benefits with no segregation of assets, and therefore doesn't meet the definition of a trust under GASB No. 75, paragraph 4b, (i.e., no assets are accumulated for OPEB). As such the SDBF is considered to be a single-employer unfunded OPEB plan (and not a cost sharing plan) with benefit payments treated as being equal to employer's yearly contributions for retirees. In accordance with paragraph 155, the applicable discount rate for an unfunded OPEB is based on an index of tax exempt 20-year municipal bond rates rated AA or higher. As of December 31, 2019, the discount rate used in development of the Total OPEB Liability was 2.75% compared to 3.71% as of December 31, 2018.

Continued

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 7 – OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) OBLIGATIONS** – Continuation

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability:

	Changes in Total OPEB Liability
Balance as of December 31, 2018	\$ 48,717
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	1,551
Interest on total OPEB liability	1,825
Changes of benefit terms	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(977)
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	9,416
Benefit payments	(620)
Other	-
	-
Balance as of December 31, 2019	\$ 59,912

*Sensitivity of the net pension liability / (asset) to changes in the discount rate*

The following presents the Total OPEB Liability of the employer, calculated using the discount rate of 2.75%, as well as the what the Total OPEB Liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (1.75%) or 1 percentage point higher (3.75%) than the current rate. Note that the healthcare cost trend rate does not affect the Total OPEB Liability, so sensitivity to the healthcare cost trend rate is not shown.

	1% Decrease 1.75%	Current Single Rate Assumption 2.75%	1% Increase 3.75%
Net pension liability / (asset)	\$ 70,973	\$ 59,912	\$ 51,239

Continued

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 7 – OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) OBLIGATIONS – Continuation**

*OPEB Expense / (Income)*

	January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019
Service cost	\$ 1,551
Interest on total OPEB liability	1,825
Recognition of deferred inflows/outflows of resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	(544)
Changes in assumptions or other inputs (1)	1,715
Recognition of investment gains or losses	-
Other	-
	\$ 4,547

(1) Generally, this will only be the annual change in the municipal bond index rate. However, for this valuation, the changes in assumption also include the changes in the actuarial assumptions adopted in 2019.

*Deferred Inflows / Outflows of Resources:*

As of September 30, 2020, the deferred inflows and outflows of resources are as follows:

	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 2,368	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	2,087	9,719
Contributions made subsequent to measurement date	N/A	500

Amounts currently reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, excluding contributions made subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended December 31:	
2020	\$ 1,171
2021	1,171
2022	1,171
2023	640
2024	1,111

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 8 – INTER-FUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS**

**Individual Fund Inter-fund Receivables and Payables**

Fund	Inter-fund Receivables	Inter-fund Payables
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 935,964
Proprietary Funds:		
Water / Sewer Utility	500,000	-
Gas Utility	435,964	-
	<u>\$ 935,964</u>	<u>\$ 935,964</u>

The primary purpose of inter-fund receivables and payables is 1) the recording of sales tax receipts received by the General Fund on behalf of the Stinnett CDC, and 2) the Proprietary Funds supplementing cash balances in the General Fund.

**Individual Inter-fund Transfers**

Fund	Inter-fund Transfers In	Inter-fund Transfers Out
General Fund	\$ 169,034	\$ -
Proprietary Funds:		
Water and Sewer Fund	-	166,023
Gas Utility	-	3,011
	<u>\$ 169,034</u>	<u>\$ 169,034</u>

The primary purpose of inter-fund transfers is the supplementing of General Fund operations with excess revenues earned in the Utility Fund.

**NOTE 9 – RISK MANAGEMENT**

The City’s major areas of risk management are: public officials’, automobile liability, general comprehensive liability and property damage, workers’ compensation, and employee health insurance. The City has obtained insurance with an insurance company and a public entity risk pool in which all risk is transferred to those entities for all the above areas. The City pays a deductible per incident except on the employee health insurance in which the deductible is the responsibility of the employee. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year and settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage for the current year or the previous three years.

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 10 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES**

On September 28, 2017, the City executed a note payable to First National Bank for the purchase of a 2019 Mack trash truck in the amount of \$183,853 at 3.65% interest. The note payable constitutes a direct obligation of the City and is payable in five annual installments (including principal and interest) of \$40,937. The note payable is secured by a lien on the purchased equipment.

**Advanced Refunding**

The City issued \$400,000 in General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2014 with a fixed interest rate of 2.13%. The proceeds were used to advance refund \$380,000 of outstanding General Obligation Bonds, Series 2001. The net proceeds of the refunding bonds were deposited into an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide funds for the future debt service payments of the refunded bonds. As a result, the General Obligations Bonds, Series 2001 are considered defeased and the liability for those notes has been removed from the statement of net position. The Refunding Bonds will be repaid through ad valorem taxes, within the limits prescribed by law. The 2014 Obligations are due and payable between February 15, 2015 and February 15, 2021.

The City advanced refunded the General Obligation Bonds, Series 2001 to reduce its total debt service payments over 3 years by \$38,155 and to obtain an economic gain (difference between the present value of the debt service payments of the old and new debt) of \$35,868.

Changes in long-term liabilities:

<b>Governmental Activities:</b>	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
2014 General Obligation Refunding Bonds	\$ 119,000	\$ -	\$ (58,000)	\$ 61,000	\$ 61,000
Note Payable - trash truck	183,853	-	(34,227)	149,626	35,476
Capital Lease - LifePak	49,128	-	(12,282)	36,846	12,282
Compensated Absences	21,761	64,530	(61,462)	24,829	2,500
<b>Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities</b>	<u>\$ 373,742</u>	<u>\$ 64,530</u>	<u>\$ (165,971)</u>	<u>\$ 272,301</u>	<u>\$ 111,258</u>
	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>					
Compensated Absences	\$ 10,099	\$ 11,486	\$ (9,717)	\$ 11,868	\$ 1,200
<b>Total Business-Type Activities Long-Term Liabilities</b>	<u>\$ 10,099</u>	<u>\$ 11,486</u>	<u>\$ (9,717)</u>	<u>\$ 11,868</u>	<u>\$ 1,200</u>

The City paid interest expense in the amount of \$8,628 during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020.

Continued

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 10 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES**

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

Years Ending September 30	Total	Note Payable - Trash Truck		Capital Lease - LifePak	
		Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2021	\$ 114,869	\$ 35,476	\$ 5,461	\$ 12,282	\$ -
2022	53,219	36,771	4,166	12,282	-
2023	53,219	38,113	2,824	12,282	-
2024	40,699	39,266	1,433	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 262,006</u>	<u>\$ 149,626</u>	<u>\$ 13,884</u>	<u>\$ 36,846</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

  

General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2014	
Principal	Interest
\$ 61,000	\$ 650
-	-
-	-
-	-
<u>\$ 61,000</u>	<u>\$ 650</u>

**NOTE 11 – LEASES**

**Capital Leases**

During the year ended September 30, 2018, the City executed a capital lease payable to Stryker Flex Financial for the purchase of two LifePak 15 Defibrillator/Monitors in the amount of \$67,314 at 0% interest. The capital lease payable constitutes a direct obligation of the City and is payable in five annual installments of \$12,282 and an initial upfront payment of \$5,904. The capital lease payable is secured by a lien on the purchased equipment. The future minimum lease payments under capital lease and the net present value of the future minimum least payments are as follows:

Continued



**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

**NOTE 11 – LEASES – Continuation**

**Capital Leases** – Continuation

Year Ending September 30,	Governmental Activities
2021	\$ 12,282
2022	12,282
2023	12,282
Total	36,846
Less amounts representing interest	-
	\$ 36,846
The following summarizes the assets acquired under capital lease:	
Equipment	\$ 79,314
Accumulated Depreciation	(33,992)
Net Leased Equipment	\$ 45,322

Amortization of leased equipment under capital assets is included with depreciation expense.

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**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION  
(UNAUDITED)**

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**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS  
GENERAL FUND  
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND  
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Taxes:				
Property taxes	\$ 429,385	\$ 429,385	\$ 415,058	\$ (14,327)
Sales	160,900	160,900	183,669	22,769
Franchise	50,000	50,000	49,589	(411)
Hotel/Motel	1,500	1,500	346	(1,154)
Fines and forfeitures	25,700	25,700	30,031	4,331
Intergovernmental	42,800	42,800	61,805	19,005
Charges for services	438,300	438,300	447,916	9,616
Interest earnings	3,000	3,000	3,532	532
Miscellaneous	11,070	11,070	19,156	8,086
	<u>1,162,655</u>	<u>1,162,655</u>	<u>1,211,102</u>	<u>48,447</u>
Total revenues				
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current:				
Administration	184,121	184,121	211,094	(26,973)
Sanitation	202,235	202,235	185,828	16,407
Cemetery	25,756	25,756	19,677	6,079
Ambulance	251,458	257,758	271,107	(13,349)
Animal control and code enforcement	-	-	23	(23)
Municipal court	29,839	29,839	27,457	2,382
Public facilities	183,625	183,625	144,187	39,438
Fire	79,904	79,904	64,020	15,884
Police	330,850	334,587	384,919	(50,332)
Streets	112,798	112,798	128,542	(15,744)
Debt Service:				
Principal	52,310	52,310	46,509	5,801
Interest and other charges	2,795	3,794	6,711	(2,917)
Capital outlay	66,000	66,000	41,497	24,503
	<u>1,521,691</u>	<u>1,532,727</u>	<u>1,531,571</u>	<u>1,156</u>
Total expenditures				
<b>EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>(359,036)</u>	<u>(370,072)</u>	<u>(320,469)</u>	<u>49,603</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES</b>				
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	200	200	-	(200)
Transfers in	160,000	160,000	169,034	9,034
	<u>160,200</u>	<u>160,200</u>	<u>169,034</u>	<u>8,834</u>
Total other financing sources				
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE</b>	(198,836)	(209,872)	(151,435)	58,437
<b>FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING</b>	<u>41,507</u>	<u>41,507</u>	<u>41,507</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES - ENDING</b>	<u>\$ (157,329)</u>	<u>\$ (168,365)</u>	<u>\$ (109,928)</u>	<u>\$ 58,437</u>

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM**  
**SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS**  
**Last 10 Years (will ultimately be displayed as available)**

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2019	2018	2017	2016
<b>Total Pension Liability:</b>				
Service cost	\$ 57,689	\$ 53,705	\$ 53,695	\$ 53,166
Interest on total pension liability	126,634	124,560	118,611	111,800
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(10,046)	(63,534)	4,541	24,505
Changes of assumptions	(19,463)	-	-	-
Benefit payments/refunds of contributions	(79,248)	(92,741)	(84,704)	(92,953)
Net change in total pension liability	75,566	21,990	92,143	96,518
Total pension liability, beginning	1,886,838	1,864,848	1,772,705	1,676,187
Total pension liability, ending (a)	<u>\$ 1,962,404</u>	<u>\$ 1,886,838</u>	<u>\$ 1,864,848</u>	<u>\$ 1,772,705</u>
<b>Fiduciary Net Position:</b>				
Employer contributions	\$ (2)	\$ -	\$ 13	\$ (14)
Employee contributions	38,770	34,828	34,027	33,950
Net investment income	336,111	(68,980)	286,757	134,814
Benefit payments/refunds of contributions	(79,248)	(92,741)	(84,704)	(92,953)
Administrative expenses	(1,902)	(1,335)	(1,488)	(1,524)
Other	(58)	(69)	(75)	(82)
Net change in fiduciary net position	293,671	(128,297)	234,530	74,191
Fiduciary net position, beginning	2,177,710	2,306,007	2,071,477	1,997,286
Fiduciary net position, ending (b)	<u>\$ 2,471,381</u>	<u>\$ 2,177,710</u>	<u>\$ 2,306,007</u>	<u>\$ 2,071,477</u>
Net pension liability / (asset), ending = (a) - (b)	<u>\$ (508,977)</u>	<u>\$ (290,872)</u>	<u>\$ (441,159)</u>	<u>\$ (298,772)</u>
Fiduciary net position as a % of total pension liability	125.94%	115.42%	123.66%	116.85%
Pensionable covered payroll	\$ 775,395	\$ 696,557	\$ 680,549	\$ 679,005
Net pension liability as a % of covered payroll	-65.64%	-41.76%	-64.82%	-44.00%

Year Ended December 31,

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
\$ 47,118	\$ 28,631	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
112,099	106,021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(54,117)	14,701	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
34,731	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(83,005)	(60,525)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
56,826	88,828	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1,619,361	1,530,533	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>\$ 1,676,187</u>	<u>\$ 1,619,361</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>
\$ -	\$ (8)	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
31,081	26,262	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3,022	112,741	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(83,005)	(60,525)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1,841)	(1,177)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(91)	(97)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(50,834)	77,196	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2,048,120	1,970,924	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>\$ 1,997,286</u>	<u>\$ 2,048,120</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>
<u>\$ (321,099)</u>	<u>\$ (428,759)</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>
119.16%	126.48%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$ 621,615	\$ 525,243	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
-51.66%	-81.63%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM**  
**SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS**  
**Last 10 Fiscal Years (will ultimately be displayed)**

Year Ending September 30:	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Actual Employer Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Pensionable Covered Payroll	Actual Contribution as a % of Covered Payroll
2015	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 598,644	0.0%
2016	-	-	-	671,951	0.0%
2017	-	-	-	677,318	0.0%
2018	-	-	-	688,139	0.0%
2019	-	-	-	787,424	0.0%
2020	-	-	-	808,677	0.0%

**NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS**

**Valuation Date:**

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

**Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:**

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed
Remaining Amortization Period	N/A
Asset Valuation Method	10 Year smoothed market; 12% soft corridor
Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3.50% - 11.50% including inflation
Investment rate of return	6.75%
Retirement age	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the City's plan of benefits. Last updated for the 2019 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period 2014 - 2018.
Mortality	Post-retirement: 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP. Pre-retirement: PUB(10) mortality tables, with the Public Safety table used for males and the General Employee table used for females. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP.

**Other Information:**

Notes There were no benefit changes during the year.



**CITY OF STINNETT, TEXAS**  
**TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM**  
**SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS**  
**Last 10 Years (will ultimately be displayed as available)**

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2019	2018	2017	2016
<b>Total OPEB Liability:</b>				
Service cost	\$ 1,551	\$ 1,811	\$ 1,565	\$ N/A
Interest on total OPEB liability	1,825	1,712	1,701	N/A
Effect of plan changes	-	-	-	N/A
Effect of assumption changes or inputs	9,416	(3,099)	3,746	N/A
Effect of economic/demographic (gains) or losses	(977)	(2,312)	-	N/A
Benefit payments	(620)	(418)	(408)	N/A
Net change in total OPEB liability	11,195	(2,306)	6,604	N/A
Total OPEB liability, beginning	48,717	51,023	44,419	N/A
Total OPEB liability, ending	<u>\$ 59,912</u>	<u>\$ 48,717</u>	<u>\$ 51,023</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>
Covered employee payroll	\$ 775,395	\$ 696,557	\$ 680,549	\$ N/A
Total OPEB liability as a % of covered employee payroll	7.73%	6.99%	7.50%	N/A

**Notes to Schedule:**

Valuation Timing	Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated on a calendar year basis as of December 31, two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which the contributions are reported.
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Straight-Line amortization over Expected Working Life
Asset Valuation Method	Does not apply
Inflation	Does not apply
Salary increases	Does not apply
Investment rate of return	2.75% (20 Year Municipal GO AA Index published by the Fidelity Index as of December 31, 2019)