

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

CITY MANAGER Marc Maxwell

Prepared By:

Lesa Smith Assistant City Manager – Finance Director

> Oscar Aguayo Accounting Specialist

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION



March 5, 2025

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of the Governing Council, and Citizens of the City of Sulphur Springs, Texas

State law requires that every general-purpose local government publish and file in the office of the municipal secretary, within 180 days of the close of each fiscal year, a complete set of audited financial statements. This report is published to fulfill that requirement for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024.

Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report, based upon a comprehensive framework of internal control that it has established for this purpose. Because the cost of internal control should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements.

Vail & Park, P.C., has issued an unmodified ("clean") opinion on the City of Sulphur Springs, Texas financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2024. The independent auditor's report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

Profile of the Government

The City of Sulphur Springs, Texas, incorporated in 1859, is located in the northeastern part of the state. It currently occupies almost 32 square miles and serves a population of 16,564. The City of Sulphur Springs, Texas is empowered to levy a property tax on both real and personal property located within its boundaries. It also is empowered by state statute to extend its corporate limits by annexation, although recent legislation has greatly reduced this ability.

The City of Sulphur Springs, Texas has operated under the council-manager form of government since 1947. Policy-making and legislative authority are vested in a governing council (Council) consisting of the mayor and six other members, all elected on a non-partisan basis. The Council appoints the government's manager, who in turn appoints the heads of the various departments. Council members serve three-year terms. The mayor is appointed each year by vote of the City Council. The mayor and council members are elected at large.

The City of Sulphur Springs, Texas provides a full range of services, including police and fire protection; the construction and maintenance of streets and other infrastructure; and recreational and cultural activities. The City of Sulphur Springs, Texas also is financially accountable for a legally separate economic development corporation which is reported separately within the City of Sulphur Springs, Texas financial statements. Additional information on this legally separate entity can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Each year, on or before September 30, the City Council adopts the annual operating budget for the ensuing fiscal year. Financial activities of the general, debt service, water and sewer, capital project funds, internal service, and special revenue funds such as hotel/motel tax and airport are included in the City's annual appropriated budget which serves as the foundation for financial planning and control. Capital project funds are budgeted for project length. The Debt Service and Capital Project Funds do not have formal budgets since all are controlled by contractual obligations approved at inception or as part of the General Fund on an annual basis. The legal level of control for each budgeted expenditures for that fund. Department heads may transfer resources within a department as they see fit. The City Manager is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within and among departments within any fund. The City Council must approve any budget amendment that increases appropriations by fund. The budget is prepared by fund, and department (e.g., police).

Local Economy

The economic outlook for Sulphur Springs and Hopkins County continues to remain positive. In the past, the economy of Sulphur Springs included a rich history of dairy farming and major contributors to our economy now includes 3 major food processing industries and over 20 manufacturing businesses. The combined efforts of the SS/Hop Co EDC and local governments continues to attract more industries.

With the City's acquisition of the Thermo Mine property in November 2019, the City and EDC are receiving a lot of interest from major industrial businesses. Listed below are two development agreements the City has entered into:

- In November 2022, the City signed a tax abatement agreement with Ashoka Steel for the construction of a new 345,000 sq. ft. steel factory with an initial investment of \$245,000,000. The facility must be completed by June 1, 2026. As part of the abatement, they must maintain a minimum of 315 jobs. The City will abate taxes 70% each year for the first 5 years and 50% for the next five years. As of the date of this letter, Ashoka has not begun construction.
- In November 2023, The City signed a tax abatement with Signature Solar for improvements to a previously vacant facility with a minimum investment of \$5,000,000 and creation of 500 jobs over a period of 5 years.

In 2024, 10 commercial permits were issued with a valuation of \$18.24 million. In addition to business growth, the City has experienced residential growth as well. In 2024, 63 residential permits were issued with a valuation of \$10,663,540. To address the single-family home shortage, in addition to filling in vacant lots within the City, the City Council established the Housing Infill Program in 2020. This program provides incentives to builders that construct a new single-family home in certain areas of town. To date, the program has resulted in 53 new homes with an increase in assessed valuation of \$10.9 million. With the combination of our vibrant downtown, parks, schools, new jobs, and expansion along the I-30 corridor, and within the former mining property, the City expects to see our local economy flourish in the coming years.

At the end of 2024, the unemployment rate was 3.3% which is the same as 2023's rate. Local sales tax collection growth slowed down in FY 2024 to 2.55% which is the slowest level of growth we have seen in several years. In 2023, sales tax increased 5.69%. Other historical sales tax growth rates are as follows: 11.73% in 2022, 8.74% in 2021, 4.62% in 2020, and 7.17% in 2019. As of February 2025, sales tax is up year over year by 7.10%.

Long-Term Financial Planning

In 1998, the City of Sulphur Springs started budgeting significant resources for its Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). The annual CIP was part of a long-term planning document which had been finalized in 1997. Funding was designed to be ongoing year by year. Significant progress was made from 2008-2016 on capital projects but has been scaled back in recent years due to budgetary constraints and an increase in the cost of materials over time. In 2018, a new CIP was adopted that includes the reconstruction of 10 streets, and associated utilities and drainage. Along with the 10 streets being reconstructed in the plan, 24 streets are a part of the Street Improvement Plan (SIP) in which they will receive maintenance and overlays. The CIP and SIP are budgeted in conjunction with the annual adopted operating budget and carry over as needed from year-to-year. In the past, the City has used debt to fund a significant portion of the capital projects. The 5-year plan adopted in 2018 does not include the issuance of any new debt for these projects. The 5-year CIP was supposed to wrap up in Fiscal Year 2023, but project delays have carried the projects into Fiscal Year 2025 and likely into FY 2026. A committee composed of City staff is currently working on compiling the next 5-year CIP.

To pay for the water and sewer projects in the CIP, the City completes an analysis of water and sewer cost of service annually to determine whether rate increases are necessary. The City's utility system continues to be financially sound due to the City's commitment to increasing rates as necessary to provide for adequate upkeep and expansion of the utility system.

In December 2018, the City Council approved a Street Maintenance Fee (SMF). A Street Maintenance Fee (SMF) is a fee collected from benefitted properties within the city limits for the purpose of maintaining the street system. The collected fees go into a separate fund named a Street Improvement Fund. Monies collected are separate from the General Fund and can only be applied to activities related to maintaining the street system. January 2019 marked the first month of collection of the SMF. The City initially planned to spend roughly \$560,000 annually over the next five years which would allow us to maintain about 2 miles of street network a year. The additional \$500,000 annually has allowed the City to essentially double our efforts for street maintenance. With the increase in the SMF in 2021, the City is now closer to fully funding our street maintenance efforts.

During FY 2008, the City of Sulphur Springs created a Tax Increment Financing Reinvestment Zone to redevelop its downtown core. The Project and Financial Plan was adopted in 2009 and financially guided that work through its completion. Work on the downtown started in the latter part of 2009 and continued through 2012. Work was completed in 2013. At this point the City is diligently working to increase commercial activity in its downtown district. Since 2007, taxable values of properties located in the TIFRZ have increased 137%.

Major Initiatives

In 2010, the State completed construction on a new section of highway linking Hwy 154 with Hwy 19 by extending Hwy 11, essentially completing a long anticipated southern section of a loop around Sulphur Springs. The section continues a road upon which both Walmart and Lowes have frontage, creating the opportunity for additional commercial development. Seven years ago, the school district opened a new Middle School on that highway. In 2012, two new apartment complexes were started on that highway and completed as of 2014. Development in that area had been largely stalled because of a Pro Rata agreement that the school district had for the water and sewer lines that they paid for. The agreement ended on February 1, 2019 and since then a storage unit business was constructed that also contains office space and a new funeral home was completed in 2022. In 2024, a new bank opened for business on Wildcat Way, along with a new coffee business.

In October 2018, the City signed a development agreement with Luminant Mining Company in which Luminant agreed to deed 4,858 acres located just outside of the City limits to the City. On November 22, 2019, the transfer of the land was complete. City Council annexed the City's land into the city limits on March 3, 2020. The donation of this land provides the City and its citizens with significant possibilities in the near future such as industrial parks, residential and retail development and recreational uses. In FY 2024, the City of Sulphur Springs created Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone #2. This zone consists of 4,333 acres that the City owns. The base value is estimated at \$6.7 million. To date, there are no increases in the value of the zone but the City is working diligently to bring development to this area. The City, Hospital District, and Hopkins County are each participating at 75% of the increment. The creation of the zone will catalyze the growth of that property. A new 2-mile road paid in part by a grant from the Economic Development Administration is nearing completion.

Awards & Acknowledgments

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Sulphur Springs, Texas for its annual comprehensive financial report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020. This was the 31st consecutive year that the government has received this prestigious award. Due to timing issues created in part by the pandemic, the City did not submit the 2021 report for review and potential award. The 2022 and 2023 reports were submitted for review, but we did not receive the award. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, the government had to publish an easily readable and efficiently organized annual report that satisfied both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. With the recommended updates to the report, we believe that our current annual report will meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

The preparation of this report would not have been possible without the efficient and dedicated service of the entire staff of the Finance Department. We wish to express our appreciation to all members of the department who assisted and contributed to the preparation of this report. Credit also must be given to the Mayor and the governing council for their unfailing support for maintaining the highest standards of professionalism in the management of the City of Sulphur Springs, Texas finances.

Respectfully submitted,

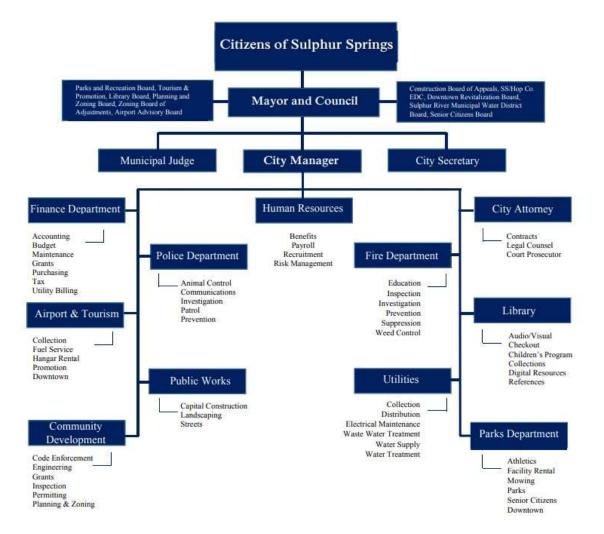
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Marc Maxwell City Manager

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CITY OF SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEXAS

Organizational Chart September 30, 2024



CITY OF SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEXAS List of Principal Officials September 30, 2024

Title	Name
Mayor	Harold Nash
Mayor Pro-Tem	Oscar Aguilar
Councilman	Jay Julian
Councilman	John Sellers
Councilman	Tommy Harrison
Councilman	Gary Spraggins
Councilman	Tyler Law
City Manager	Marc Maxwell
City Secretary	Natalie Burling
City Attorney	Nate Smith
ACM/ Finance Director	Lesa Smith
ACM/ Community Development Director	Tory Niewiadomski
ACM/ Director of Human Resources	Gordon Frazier
Library Director	Hope Cain
Parks and Recreation Director	Jerry Maynard
Director of Airport and Tourism	Joey Baker
Police Chief	Jason Ricketson
Fire Chief	David James
Utilities Director	James Jordan
Public Works Director	Bryan Craig
Accounting Specialist	Oscar Aguayo

FINANCIAL SECTION

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Michael G. Vail, CPA Charlie S. Park, CPA Matt P. Chen, CPA Tung V. Pham, CPA Charles T. Gregg, CPA Don E. Graves, CPA Susan K. LaFollett, CPA Steven R. Huber, CPA Leslie L. Henson, CPA Memberships: American Institute of CPAs (AICPA) AICPA Governmental Audit Quality Center (GAQC) AICPA Employee Benefit Plan Audit Quality Center (EBPAQC) AICPA Private Companies Practice Section (PCPS) Texas Society of CPAs (TXCPA) Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB)

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

City of Sulphur Springs, Texas

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Sulphur Springs (the "City") as of and for the year ended September 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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, discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City as of September 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matters

A restatement was necessary to correct the opening balance in the statement of the net position of the Economic Development Corporation. This resulted in a decrease in the net position by \$8,770,478, and a corresponding net decrease in capital assets by the same amount. See "Correction of an Error in Previously Issued Financial Statements" footnote.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios, Schedule of Pension Contributions, and Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios on pages 4 - 10, 59 - 60, and 61 - 66, respectively be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of 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 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City basic financial statements. The accompanying combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was

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

Other Information

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

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 19, 2025, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Vail + Park, P.C.

Frisco, Texas March 19, 2025

As management of the City of Sulphur Springs, we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, which can be found on pages i - iv of this report. All amounts, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in actual dollars.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$90,264,588 (net position). Of this amount, \$26,395,862, (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The government's total net position increased by \$9,738,369. This increase can be attributed to the increases in property tax revenue, sales tax revenue, charges for services, interest revenue, and grant revenue. The increase in property tax revenue was mainly due to the increase in property appraisals. The increase in interest revenue was due to the City allocating more funds in interest bearing accounts and an increase in interest rates. The increase in grant revenue was due to the City recognizing ARPA grant in the current year. The increase in sales tax revenue is due to an increase in population of approximately 1% and an increase in costs of goods.
- As of the close of the most recent fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$12,471,348, an increase of \$95,690 in comparison with the prior year. The increase of governmental fund balance is largely attributed to the increases in grant revenues, sales tax, revenue, and property tax revenue, as noted above.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$7,847,125 or approximately 57 percent of total general fund expenditures.
- The City's noncurrent liabilities increased by \$8,788,760 during the current fiscal year. This is mainly due to an issuance of 2024 bond of approximately \$11,795,000.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the City include general government, public safety, highways and streets, culture and recreation. The business-type activities of the City include the water treatment

plant and distribution system, wastewater treatment plant and collection system, as well as sanitation collection and disposal.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the City itself (known as the primary government), but also a legally separate economic development corporation (the "Corporation"). Financial information for this *component unit* is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government itself. The economic development corporation issues separate financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 11 - 13 of this report.

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

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

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

The City maintains eleven governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, special revenue fund, and capital projects fund, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the eight other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form at *combining statements* elsewhere in this report.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund and the airport fund. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided for these funds to demonstrate compliance with the budgets.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 14 – 19 of this report.

Proprietary Funds. The City maintains two different types of proprietary funds. *Enterprise funds* are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its Water, Sewer and Sanitation operations. *Internal Services Funds* are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City' various functions. The City uses internal services funds to account for its various type of insurance program including its' partially self-funded employee health plan.

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

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 20 – 24 of this report.

Pension Trust Funds. Pension Trust funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government in a trustee capacity for a defined contribution pension plan. Pension Trust funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for Pension Trust funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

The basic Pension Trust funds financial statements can be found on pages 25 – 26 of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 27 – 58 of this report.

Other Information: The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds are presented immediately following the required supplementary information. The individual fund schedule provides a budgetary comparison schedule for the enterprise fund. Combining and individual fund statements and schedules can be found on pages 67 - 75 of this report.

Government–Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City, assets exceed liabilities by \$90,264,588 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

A portion of the City's net position (approximately 67 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, building, machinery, and equipment) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

		Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		tal
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current & Other Assets	\$ 15,195,640	\$ 17,981,190	\$ 19,556,339	\$ 10,262,305	\$ 34,751,979	\$ 28,243,495
Capital Assets	57,276,296	50,454,212	46,926,329	43,368,149	104,202,625	93,822,361
Total Assets	72,471,936	68,435,402	66,482,668	53,630,454	138,954,604	122,065,856
Deferred Outflows	1,380,516	2,664,808	456,254	891,610	1,836,770	3,556,418
Total Assets & Deferred Outflows	73,852,452	71,100,210	66,938,922	54,522,064	140,791,374	125,622,274
Noncurrent Liabilities	17,244,174	16,469,819	30,407,692	22,393,287	47,651,866	38,863,106
Other Liabilities	1,274,200	4,556,025	1,295,355	1,083,603	2,569,555	5,639,628
Total Liabilities	18,518,374	21,025,844	31,703,047	23,476,890	50,221,421	44,502,734
Deferred Inflows	228,318	444,573	75,459	148,748	303,777	593,321
Total Liabilities & Deferred Inflows	18,746,692	21,470,417	31,778,506	23,625,638	50,525,198	45,096,055
Net Position						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	42,820,508	38,040,737	17,696,107	22,444,804	60,516,615	60,485,541
Restricted	2,147,111	3,100,430	1,205,000	453,782	3,352,111	3,554,212
Unrestricted	10,138,141	8,488,626	16,259,309	7,997,840	26,397,450	16,486,466
Total Net Position	\$ 55,105,760	\$ 49,629,793	\$ 35,160,416	\$ 30,896,426	\$ 90,266,176	\$ 80,526,219

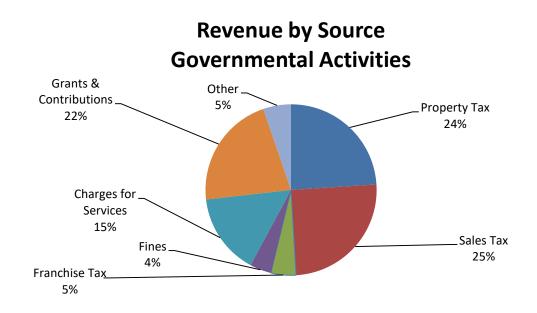
CITY OF SULPHUR SPRINGS – Net Position

An additional portion of the City's net position (approximately 4 percent) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of *unrestricted net position* \$26,395,588 is available to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position for the government as a whole.

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities (after transfers) increased the City's net position by \$5,474,379. This increase is lower from prior fiscal year due to mainly attributed to the increases in grant revenues due to recognition of ARPA grant in the current year with increases in expenses and a net transfer out instead of a net transfer in.



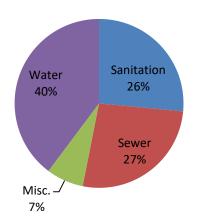
	Government	al Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	Tc	otal
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 4,866,377	\$ 3,048,184	\$ 17,424,393	\$ 16,314,499	\$ 22,290,770	\$ 19,362,683
Operating Grants &						
Contributions	3,615,365	719,323	-	-	3,615,365	719,323
Capital Grants &						
Contributions	1,893,464	2,742,949	-	-	1,893,464	2,742,949
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	6,021,070	5,684,615	-	-	6,021,070	5,684,615
Other Taxes	7,540,338	7,420,951	-	-	7,540,338	7,420,951
Interest	780,162	684,339	582,421	428,351	1,362,583	1,112,690
Other	380,541	381,623	175,791	178,762	556,332	560,385
Total Revenues	25,097,317	20,681,984	18,182,605	16,921,612	43,279,922	37,603,596
Expenses:						
General Government	3,273,634	3,609,086	-	-	3,273,634	3,609,086
Public Safety	9,225,293	6,757,173	-	-	9,225,293	6,757,173
Transportation	3,343,503	3,275,050	-	-	3,343,503	3,275,050
Sanitation	-	-	4,222,006	3,792,010	4,222,006	3,792,010
Culture & Recreation	2,614,273	2,171,221	-	-	2,614,273	2,171,221
Interest on Long-Term Debt	437,164	377,487	-	-	437,164	377,487
Water & Sewer	-	-	10,424,092	9,393,684	10,424,092	9,393,684
Total Expenses	18,893,867	16,190,017	14,646,098	13,185,694	33,539,965	29,375,711
Increase/(Decrease) in Net						
Position Before Transfers	6,203,450	4,491,967	3,536,507	3,735,918	9,739,957	8,227,885
Transfers	(727,483)	2,190,718	727,483	(2,190,718)	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Net Position	5,475,967	6,682,685	4,263,990	1,545,200	9,739,957	8,227,885
Net Position - Beginning	49,629,793	42,947,108	30,896,426	29,351,226	80,526,219	72,298,334
Net Position - Ending	\$ 55,105,760	\$ 49,629,793	\$ 35,160,416	\$ 30,896,426	\$ 90,266,176	\$ 80,526,219

CITY OF SULPHUR SPRINGS – Changes in Net Position

Business-Type Activities

Business-Type Activities (after transfers) increased the City's net position by \$4,263,990. This can be attributed to increases in charges for services due to increase utility consumption and a transfer in of ARPA funding for the construction project.

Program Revenue Business Type Activities



Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

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

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balance of \$12,471,348, a slight increase of \$95,690 from the prior year. Of the current combined ending fund balance, a total of \$2,125,924 is restricted for capital projects, \$21,187 is restricted for debt service, \$80,300 is restricted for special revenue, \$612,188 is classified as nonspendable, \$1,784,624 is assigned, and the remaining \$7,847,125 is unassigned in the General Fund.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund increased \$701,669 from the prior year. The increase in fund balance can be attributed to increases in property tax revenue, sales tax revenue, and interest revenue. The increase in property tax revenue was mainly due to the increase in property appraisals. The increase in interest revenue was due to the City allocating more funds in interest bearing accounts and an increase in interest rates. The increase in sales tax revenue is due to an increase in population of approximately 1% and an increase in costs of goods. Total unassigned fund balance represents 57% of total general fund expenditures.

The Capital Project Funds have a total fund balance of \$2,001,775, of which all is restricted for construction. The decrease in fund balance of \$50,022 is due is due to the net of grant revenue, debt proceeds, and capital outlay during the year

The American Rescue Plan Fund has a fund balance of \$32,322, which decreased by \$158,561. The decrease is due to amount being spent in the current year.

Proprietary Funds. The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net position of the Enterprise Fund at the end of the year amounted to \$16,259,309. The total increase in net position of the Enterprise Fund was \$4,263,990. The factors concerning the finances of this fund have already been addressed in the discussion of the City' business-type activities.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the year, revenues were \$8,276 less than budgetary estimates and expenditures were \$704,783 less than budgetary estimates. The budget had called for a \$1,028,144 decrease in fund balance (prior to transfers), while actual results display an increase in fund balance of \$504,857 (prior to transfers).

Capital Asset & Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business type activities as of September 30, 2024 amounts to \$104,202,622 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land and right-of-way, lakes and dams, buildings, systems, improvements, equipment, right-to-use leased assets, and Subscription-Based Information Technology Agreements (SBITA) assets.

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

Governmental activities

- Construction Projects Street improvements, Senior Center, Airport Improvement, and Pacific Park
- Capitalization of right-to-use leased assets and SBITA assets.

Business-Type activities

• Construction Projects - College Street, Ramsey Street, Water Treatment Plant

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in the notes to the financial statements on pages 41 - 43 of this report.

Long-Term Debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the City had bonded debt outstanding of approximately \$40,670,000. Of this amount, \$4,715,000 comprises General Obligation Bonds, and the remaining amount represents Combination Tax and Revenue Bonds.

Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements on pages 46 – 49 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget & Rates

- Sales tax revenue will normally increase by at least the amount of inflation. In 2009, 2010 and in 2011 Sulphur Springs saw a contraction though modest of total sales tax revenue. The last half of FY 2012 and all of FY 2013 (increase of 10.7%) finally brought on a recovery. FY 2014 FY 2016 continued to grow but more modestly at 3.4%, 4.3% and 5.1% respectively. Sales Tax Revenue regressed to no change in FY 2017. Sales tax increased 10.17% in 2018, 7.17% in 2019, 4.62% in 2020, 8.74% in 2021, 11.73% in 2022, 5.69% in 2023 and 2.55% in 2024.
- Typically, the City of Sulphur Springs only budgets for the next year what it receives in Sales Tax Revenue for the preceding year, saving any good news for the next year as well as to better protect against contraction. That will continue to be true going into FY 2025.
- The FY 2025 budget uses \$2,224,661 of general fund balance which is being used for transfers to the Capital Fund, and equipment and vehicle purchases, including a new fire engine rolled forward from the previous year along with the purchase of another fire engine expected to be paid for in or around FY 2028. The property tax rate decreased to \$0.43573 per \$100. The volumetric rates for Water and Sewer increased by around 3.5%. Hand-collect residential and commercial sanitation increased in February 2025 by 2.58%. Employees were given a 3.0% COLA. In addition to the COLA, significant changes in the step plan for the fire department were made to remain competitive in the market.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Office of the Finance Director, 125 S. Davis, City of Sulphur Springs, Texas 75482.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Statement of Net Position September 30, 2024

	Governmental			Component Unit Economic	
	Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total		evelopment Corporation
ASSETS					•
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 11,160,292	\$ 14,761,479	\$ 25,921,771	\$	7,404,400
Investments	914,251	1,372,016	2,286,267		-
Restricted Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	2,035,168	2,035,168		-
Receivables (Net of Allowance for					
Uncollectibles):					
Utility Bills	-	1,197,382	1,197,382		-
Delinquent Property Taxes	195,862	-	195,862		-
Sales Tax	1,014,868	12,664	1,027,532		503,520
Other Taxes	279,939	-	279,939		-
Other	1,018,240	-	1,018,240		51,149
Notes Receivable	-	-	-		2,179,658
Leases Receivable	-	-	-		2,286,415
Inventory	80,381	177,630	258,011		-
Prepaid Items	531,807	-	531,807		32,251
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated/Amortized					
Land & Right of Way	10,073,224	1,452,758	11,525,982		1,092,594
Lakes	-	401,408	401,408		-
Dams/Spillways/Appurtenances	-	2,629,410	2,629,410		-
Construction in Progress	2,219,389	1,220,322	3,439,711		2,047,977
Capital Assets (Net of					
Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization):					
Right-to-use Lease Equipment	598,616	395,264	993,880		-
Subscription-Based Information Technology Agreements Assets	46,336	146,729	193,065		-
Building, Systems & Improvements	21,319,178	39,726,933	61,046,111		10,366,470
Furniture & Equipment	1,140,287	953,505	2,093,792		-
Infrastructure	21,879,266	-	 21,879,266		-
Total Assets	72,471,936	66,482,668	 138,954,604		25,964,434
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES					
Deferred Outflows - TMRS Pension	1,355,966	448,140	1,804,106		
Deferred Outflows - TMRS PEISION	24,550	8,114	32,664		_
Total Deferred Outflow of Resources	1,380,516	456,254	 1,836,770		
Total Deferred Outliow of Resources	1,500,510		 1,050,770		
Total Assets & Deferred Outflows	\$ 73,852,452	\$ 66,938,922	\$ 140,791,374	\$	25,964,434
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,143,142	\$ 510,798	\$ 1,653,940	\$	182,962
Unearned revenue	82,430	-	82,430		53,273
Accrued Interest Payable	48,628	104,177	152,805		-
Deposits	-	680,380	680,380		122,289
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Due Within One Year	1,769,688	1,480,645	3,250,333		233,904
Due in More than One Year	12,342,242	27,891,856	40,234,098		800,997
Net Pension Liability Due in More Than One Year	2,709,433	895,454	3,604,887		-
Net OPEB Liability Due in More Than One Year	422,811	139,737	562,548		-
Total Liabilities	18,518,374	31,703,047	 50,221,421		1,393,425
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred Inflows - TMRS Pension	133,607	44,157	177,764		-
Deferred Inflows - TMRS PEISION Deferred Inflows - TMRS OPEB	94,711	31,302	126,013		-
Deferred Inflows - Leases Related	54,711	51,502	120,015		- 2,286,415
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	228,318	75,459	 303,777		2,286,415
Total Deletted Thilows of Resources	220,310	/5,459	 303,777		2,200,415
Total Liabilities & Deferred Inflows	18,746,692	31,778,506	 50,525,198		3,679,840
NET POSITION					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	42,820,508	17,696,107	60,516,615		12,472,140
Restricted for:					
	21 107	1,205,000	1,226,187		-
Debt Service	21,187	1,205,000			
Debt Service Capital Projects		-			-
	21,187 2,125,924 10,138,141	- 16,259,309	2,125,924 26,397,450		- 9,812,454

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

		Program Revenues					
Functions/Programs	 Expenses			Capital Grants and Contributions			
Primary Government: Governmental Activities:							
General Government	\$ 3,273,634	\$	287,943	\$	3,428,337	\$	-
Public Safety	9,225,293		2,790,217		157,013		-
Transportation	3,343,503		1,750,426		-		1,893,464
Culture & Recreation	2,614,273		37,791		30,015		-
Interest & Fiscal Charges	 437,164		-		-		-
Total Governmental Activities	 18,893,867		4,866,377		3,615,365		1,893,464
Business-Type Activities:							
Water & Sewer	10,424,092		12,603,216		-		-
Sanitation	 4,222,006		4,821,177		-		-
Total Business-Type Activities	 14,646,098		17,424,393		-		-
Total Primary Government	\$ 33,539,965	\$	22,290,770	\$	3,615,365	\$	1,893,464
Component Unit:							
Economic Development Corporation	\$ 2,298,734	\$	490,651	\$	-	\$	-
Total Component Unit	\$ 2,298,734	\$	490,651	\$	-	\$	-

General Revenues: Property Taxes Sales Taxes Franchise Taxes Alcoholic Beverage Taxes Unrestricted Investment Earnings Rent Income Gain on Sale of Assets Miscellaneous Revenue Transfers Total General Revenues & Transfers Change in Net Position Net Position - Beginning - Restated Net Position - Ending

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position							
	Primary Governmen	t	Component Unit				
Governmental Activities	<i>,</i> ,		Economic Development Corporation				
\$ 442,646 (6,278,063) 300,387 (2,546,467) (437,164) (8,518,661)		\$ 442,646 (6,278,063) 300,387 (2,546,467) (437,164) (8,518,661)					
(8,518,661)	\$ 2,179,124 599,171 2,778,295 2,778,295	2,179,124 599,171 2,778,295 (5,740,366)					
			\$ (1,808,083) (1,808,083)				
6,021,070 6,294,415 1,188,306 57,617 780,162	- - - 582,421 -	6,021,070 6,294,415 1,188,306 57,617 1,362,583	- 3,016,983 - - 316,447 552,395				
- 380,541 (727,483) 13,994,628	- 175,791 <u>727,483</u> 1,485,695	- 556,332 - 15,480,323	1,945,269 15,087 - 5,846,181				
5,475,967	4,263,990	9,739,957	4,038,098				
49,629,793	30,896,426	80,526,219	18,246,496				
\$ 55,105,760	\$ 35,160,416	\$ 90,266,176	\$ 22,284,594				

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds September 30, 2024

		General
100570		Fund
ASSETS	<i>*</i>	6 256 127
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$	6,356,127
Investments		519,822
Receivables (Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles):		105.000
Delinquent Property Taxes		195,862
Sales Tax		1,014,868
Other Taxes		279,939
Other		86,578
Inventory		-
Prepaid Items		-
Total Assets	_\$	8,453,196
LIABILITIES		
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$	310,469
Unearned Revenue		-
Total Liabilities		310,469
		· · · ·
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES		
Unavailable Revenue Property Taxes		207,908
Unavailable Revenue Municipal Court		87,694
Total Deferred Inflow of Resources		295,602
		/
FUND BALANCES:		
Nonspendable:		
Inventory		-
Prepaid Items		-
Restricted:		
Debt Service		-
Capital Projects		-
Special Revenue		_
Assigned:		_
Tourism		
Police Contingency		-
		-
Revolving Loan Fund		-
Airport Contingency		-
Unassigned		7,847,125
Total Fund Balances		7,847,125
Tatal Linkittian Defermed Inflame 0. Fund Delaware	<i>•</i>	0 452 106
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, & Fund Balances	3	8,453,196

Capital Projects Fund	rojects Plan Act		Total Governmental Funds		
\$ 1,860,982 152,196	\$ 104,542 10,210	\$ 1,675,230 136,876	\$ 9,996,881 819,104		
- - -	- - -	- -	195,862 1,014,868 279,939		
728,077		203,585 80,381 531,807	1,018,240 80,381 531,807		
\$ 2,741,255	<u>\$ 114,752</u>	<u>\$ 2,627,879</u>	<u>\$ 13,937,082</u>		
\$ 739,480 739,480	\$- 82,430 82,430	\$ 11,269 	\$ 1,061,218 82,430 1,143,648		
- - -	- - -	24,896 	232,804 87,694 320,498		
-	-	80,381 531,807	80,381 531,807		
- 2,001,775 -	- - 32,322	21,187 124,149 47,978	21,187 2,125,924 80,300		
- - -		614,919 782,459 135,483 253,351	614,919 782,459 135,483 253,351		
2,001,775	32,322	- 2,591,714	7,847,125		
\$ 2,741,255	\$ 114,752	\$ 2,627,879	\$ 13,937,082		

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position September 30, 2024

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 12,472,936
The government uses internal service funds to charge the cost of certain activities, such as self- insurance, to appropriate functions in other funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position. The net effect of this consideration is to increase net position.	1,176,634
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore, are not reported in governmental funds. At the beginning of the year, the cost of these assets was \$78,590,093 and the accumulated depreciation was \$(28,135,880). In addition, long-term liabilities, including bonds payable of \$(11,672,291), are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the funds. The net effect of including the beginning balances for capital assets (net of depreciation) and long-term debt in the governmental activities is to increase net position.	38,781,922
Current year capital outlays of \$9,779,877 and long-term debt principal payments of \$1,483,719 are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but they should be shown as increases in capital assets and reductions in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of including the current year capital outlays and debt principal payments is to increase net position.	11,263,596
Interest is accrued on outstanding debt in the government-wide financial statements, whereas in the fund financial statements, interest expenditures are reported when due. The net effect of including accrued interest is to decrease net position.	(48,628)
The current year depreciation and amortization expense increases accumulated depreciation and amortization. The net effect of the current year's depreciation and amortization is to decrease net position.	(2,944,786)
Included in the noncurrent liabilities is the recognition of the City's net pension asset (liability) required by GASB 68 in the amount of \$(2,709,433), a deferred resource inflow in the amount of \$(133,607), and a deferred resource outflow in the amount of \$1,355,966. The net effect of the GASB 68 adjustment is to decrease net position.	(1,487,074)
Included in the noncurrent liabilities is the recognition of the City's net OPEB liability required by GASB 75 in the amount of \$(422,811), and a deferred resource inflow in the amount of \$(94,711), and a deferred outflows of resources in the amount of \$24,550. The net effect of the GASB 75 adjustment is to decrease net position.	(492,972)
Various other reclassifications and eliminations are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to accrual basis of accounting. These include recognizing unavailable revenue as revenue, recognizing the liabilities associated with compensated absences, reclassifying the proceeds of bond sales as an increase in bonds payable, and recognizing the gain or loss on disposal of capital assets. The net effect of these reclassifications is to decrease not position	
reclassifications is to decrease net position.	 (3,615,868)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 55,105,760

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Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

	General Fund	
REVENUES		
Taxes:		
Property	\$	4,916,270
Sales		6,048,654
Franchise		1,188,306
Alcoholic Beverage		57,617
Licenses & Permits		287,943
Intergovernmental		30,015
Charges for Services		37,791
Fines & Forfeitures		954,606
Interest		417,058
Grants & Contributions		-
Miscellaneous		282,086
Total Revenues		14,220,346
EXPENDITURES		
Current:		
General Government		3,133,222
Public Safety		7,188,125
Transportation		698,167
Culture & Recreation		1,712,516
Capital Outlay		696,864
Debt Service:		
Principal		286,595
Interest & Fiscal Charges		-
Total Expenditures		13,715,489
Excess/(Deficiency) of Revenues		
Over/(Under) Expenditures		504,857
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		
Transfers In		2,569,135
Transfers Out		(2,814,424)
Other Financing Sources - Debt Proceeds		442,101
Other Financing Source - Bond Premium		-
Other Financing Uses - Cost of Issuance		-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		196,812
Net Change in Fund Balances		701,669
Fund Balances - Beginning		7,145,456
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	7,847,125

	American				
Capital	Rescue	Nonmajor	Total		
Projects	Plan Act	Governmental	Governmental		
Fund	(ARPA)	Funds	Funds		
\$-	\$-	\$ 1,174,494	\$ 6,090,764		
φ - -	φ - -	245,761	\$ 0,090,704 6,294,415		
-	-	-	1,188,306		
-	-	-	57,617		
-	-	-	287,943		
-	-	-	30,015		
-	-	1,750,426	1,788,217		
-	-	60,341	1,014,947		
47,317	143,274	158,207	765,856		
1,168,608	3,327,537	982,669	5,478,814		
-	-	56,025	338,111		
1,215,925	3,470,811	4,427,923	23,335,005		
-	-	-	3,133,222		
-	-	107,067	7,295,192		
-	-	761,812	1,459,979		
126,896	-	276,080	2,115,492		
6,600,973	-	2,482,040	9,779,877		
-	-	1,197,124	1,483,719		
-	-	341,864	341,864		
6,727,869		5,165,987	25,609,345		
(5,511,944)	3,470,811	(738,064)	(2,274,340)		
2,658,978	_	524,048	5,752,161		
(197,056)	(3,629,372)	(181,792)	(6,822,644)		
2,865,000	-	-	3,307,101		
221,558	-	-	221,558		
(86,558)	-	-	(86,558)		
5,461,922	(3,629,372)	342,256	2,371,618		
		<u> </u>	, <u>, , </u>		
(50,022)	(158,561)	(395,808)	97,278		
2,051,797	190,883	2,987,522	12,375,658		
\$ 2,001,775	\$ 32,322	<u>\$ 2,591,714</u>	<u>\$ 12,472,936</u>		

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$	97,278
The government uses internal service funds to charge the cost of certain activities, such as self- insurance, to appropriate functions in other funds. The net loss of the internal service funds are reported with governmental activities. The net effect of this consolidation is to increase net position.		475 100
		475,132
Current year capital outlays of \$9,779,877 and long-term debt principal payments of \$1,483,719 are expenditures and sources in the fund financial statements, but they should be shown as increases in capital assets and reductions in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of including the current year capital outlays and debt principal payments is to increase net position.		1 262 506
	1	1,263,596
Interest is accrued on outstanding debt in the government-wide financial statements, whereas in the fund financial statements, interest expenditures are reported when due. The net effect of including accrued interest is to increase net position.		
		(9,665)
Depreciation and amortization are not recognized as an expense in governmental funds since it does not require the use of current resources. The net effect of the current year's depreciation and amortization is to decrease net position.	,	2 044 796)
	(2,944,786)
GASB 68 requires that certain expenditures be de-expended and recorded as deferred resource outflows. These contributions made after the measurement date of 12/31/23 caused the change in the ending net position to increase. Contributions made before the measurement date but after the previous measurement date were reversed from deferred resource outflows and recorded as a current year expense. This caused a decrease in the change in net position. The City's reported TMRS net pension expense had to be recorded. The net effect of the GASB 68 adjustment is to increase and position by \$175,200.		
increase net position by \$175,309.		175,309
GASB 75 requires that certain expenditures be de-expended and recorded as deferred resource outflows. These contributions made after the measurement date of 12/31/23 caused the change in the ending net position to increase. Contributions made before the measurement date but after the previous measurement date were reversed from deferred resource outflows and recorded as a current year expense. This caused a decrease in the change in net position. The City's reported TMRS net OPEB expense had to be recorded. The net effect of the GASB 75 adjustment is to		
increase net position by 1,942.		1,942
Various other reclassifications and eliminations are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to accrual basis of accounting. These include recognizing deferred revenue, recognizing the liabilities associated with compensated absences and changes in unfunded pension		
obligation. The net effect of these reclassifications is to decrease net position.	(3,582,840)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	5,475,966

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Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds September 30, 2024

ASSETS	Busine	ess-Type Activities Enterprise Fund	 vernmental Activities Internal Service Fund
Current Assets:			
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$	14,761,479	\$ 1,163,411
Investments		1,372,016	95,147
Restricted Cash & Cash Equivalents		2,035,168	, _
Receivables (Net of Allowance of Uncollectibles)		, ,	
Utility Bills		1,197,382	-
Sales Taxes		12,664	-
Inventory		177,630	-
Prepaid Items			-
Total Current Assets		19,556,339	 1,258,558
Noncurrent Assets:			
Capital Assets:			
Land & Right-of-Way		1,452,758	-
Lakes		401,408	-
Dams/Spillways/Appurtenances		2,629,410	-
Buildings & Systems		73,715,500	-
SBITA Assets		197,942	-
Right-to-use Equipment		569,212	-
Equipment		2,733,129	-
Construction in Progress		1,220,322	-
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(35,993,352)	-
Total Capital Assets (Net of Accumulated		(
Depreciation)		46,926,329	-
Net Pension Assets		-	-
Total Noncurrent Assets		46,926,329	 -
	-	, , ,	
Total Assets		66,482,668	1,258,558
			 ,,
Deferred Outflow of Resources:			
Deferred Outflows - TMRS Pension		448,140	-
Deferred Outflows - TMRS OPEB		8,114	-
Total Deferred Outflow of Resources		456,254	 -
		· · · ·	
Total Assets & Deferred Outflows	\$	66,938,922	\$ 1,258,558
		· · ·	

Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds September 30, 2024 *continued*

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Fund		Governmental Activities Internal Service Fund		
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	\$	510,798	\$	81,924	
Accrued Interest	'	104,177		, _	
Deposits		680,380		-	
Compensated Absences Payable		142,279		-	
Current Portion of Revenue Certificates of		,			
Obligation Payable		900,611		-	
Current Portion of General Obligation Enterprise		500,011			
Bonds Payable		350,000		_	
Current Portion of SBITA Payable		36,096			
Current Portion of Operating Leases Payable		51,659		_	
Total Current Liabilities		2,776,000		81,924	
		2,770,000		01,521	
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Revenue Certificates of Obligation Payable		25,556,500		-	
General Obligation Bonds Enterprise Payable		1,935,000		-	
SBITA Payable		76,254			
Operating Leases Payable		324,102		_	
Net Pension Liability		895,454		_	
Net OPEB Liability		139,737		_	
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		28,927,047			
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		20,927,047			
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred Inflows - TMRS Pension		44,157		-	
Deferred Inflows - TMRS OPEB		31,302		-	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		75,459		-	
		, 67 100			
Total Liabilities & Deferred Inflows		31,778,506		81,924	
NET POSITION					
		17 606 107		_	
Net Investment in Capital Assets Restricted for:		17,696,107		-	
Revenue Bond Current Debt Service		1 205 000			
		1,205,000		-	
Unrestricted Total Net Position	<u>۴</u>	16,259,309	<u>_</u>	1,176,634	
TULAT NEL PUSILIUTI	\$	35,160,416	\$	1,176,634	

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

	Business-Type Activities	Governmental Activities
	Entormaion	Internal
	Enterprise Fund	Service Fund
OPERATING REVENUES		
Charges for Sales & Services	\$-	\$ 1,772,046
Water Sales	7,228,671	-
Sewer Charges	4,836,414	-
Sanitation Charges	4,821,177	-
Service Charges	216,561	-
Water & Sewer Connections	321,570	-
Miscellaneous Revenues	175,791	2,268
Total Operating Revenues	17,600,184	1,774,314
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Cost of Sales & Services	-	1,265,832
Administration	999,761	430,817
Personnel Services	3,177,878	-
Supplies	1,806,369	-
Contractual Services	5,114,201	-
Repairs and Maintenance	293,839	-
Depreciation and Amortization	2,216,378	-
Other Operating Expenses	409,738	-
Total Operating Expenses	14,018,164	1,696,649
Operating Income (Loss)	3,582,020	77,665
NONOPERATING REVENUES/(EXPENSES)		
Interest Revenue	582,421	14,306
Interest Expense & Fiscal Charges	(362,847)	-
Debt Issuance Cost	(265,087)	-
Insurance Proceeds	-	94,231
Insurance Claim Expenses	-	(54,070)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(45,513)	54,467
Net Income/(Loss) Before Transfers	3,536,507	132,132
Transfers In	3,214,372	343,000
Transfers Out	(2,486,889)	<u> </u>
Change in Net Position	4,263,990	475,132
Net Position - Beginning,	30,896,426	701,502
Net Position - Ending	\$ 35,160,416	\$ 1,176,634

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Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Fiscsal Year Ended September 30, 2024

	Business-Type Activities			Governmental Activities		
	Enterprise Fund		Internal Service Fund			
Cash Flows from Operating Activities: Cash Received from Customers & Users	\$	17,027,933	\$	1,774,314		
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods & Services Cash Payments to Employees for Services		(8,676,420) (3,246,903)		(1,653,946) -		
Net Cash Provided by/(Used in) Operating Activities		5,104,610	120,368			
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities: Transfers to Other Funds Transfers from Other Funds Insurance Proceeds, Net		(2,486,889) 3,214,372 -		- 343,000 40,161		
Net Cash Provided by/(Used in) Noncapital Financing Activities		727,483	383,161			
Cash Flows from Capital & Related Financing Activities: Acquisition & Construction of Capital Assets Principal Paid on Bonds Proceeds from Sale of Bonds Interest Paid on Debt Net Cash Provided by/(Used in) Capital & Related Financing Activities		(5,314,516) (1,151,875) 9,000,000 (365,927) 2,167,682		- - - -		
Cash Flows from Investing Activities: Purchases of Investments Interest on Deposits & Investments Net Cash Provided by/(Used in) Investing		(1,367,284) 582,421		(95,147) 14,306		
Activities		(784,863)		(80,841)		
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Restricted Cash		7,214,912		422,688		
Cash, Cash Equivalents, & Restricted Cash - Beginning		9,594,397		740,723		
Cash, Cash Equivalents, & Restricted Cash - Ending	\$	16,809,309	\$	1,163,411		

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Fiscsal Year Ended September 30, 2024 *continued*

			Gov	ernmental	
	Busines	s-Type Activities	A	ctivities	
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to			Internal		
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	Enterprise		Service		
		Fund		Fund	
Operating Income/(Loss)	\$	3,582,020	\$	77,665	

Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income/(Loss) to Net Cash Provided by/(Used in) Operating Activities

Depreciation and Amortization Expense	2,216,378	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Right to Use Asset	(266,835)	
(Increase)/Decrease in Accounts Receivable	(640,729)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventory	(66,375)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Deferred Outflows	435,356	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable	110,982	42,703
Increase/(Decrease) in Customer Deposits	68,478	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Compensated Absences	(1,618)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in SBITA Liability	(85,592)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Operating Lease Liability	255,308	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Net Pension Liability/Asset	(432,884)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Net OPEB Liability	3,410	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Deferred Inflows	(73,289)	-
Total Adjustments	 1,522,590	 42,703
Net Cash Provided by/(Used in) Operating Activities	\$ 5,104,610	\$ 120,368

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Pension Trust Funds September 30, 2024

ASSETS Cash & Cash Equivalents Investments Total Assets	\$ 202,509 13,992 216,501
LIABILITIES Accounts Payable Total Liabilities	 15,031 15,031
NET POSITION Net Position Restricted for Pensions	\$ 201,470

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Pension Trust Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

ADDITIONS		
Contributions	\$	313,990
Interest Income		6,757
Total Additions		320,747
DEDUCTIONS		220 202
General Government		230,787
Total Deductions		230,787
Change in Net Position		89,960
Net Position, Beginning		111,510
Net Position, Ending	_\$	201,470

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the government's accounting policies are described below.

Reporting Entity

The government is a municipal corporation governed by an elected seven-member council. As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these financial statements present the government and its component units, entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. Each discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize it is legally separate from the government. Each discretely presented component unit as a September 30 year end.

Discretely Presented Component Unit. The Sulphur Springs Hopkins County Economic Development Corporation (the "Corporation") serves all citizens of the government and is governed by a board appointed by the government's elected council. The government can impose its will on the Corporation and affect the day-to-day operations of the Corporation by removing appointed board members at will. The scope of public service of the Corporation benefits the government and its citizens and is operated primarily within the geographic boundaries of the government. The Corporation is presented as a governmental fund type.

Complete financial statements for the individual component unit may be obtained at the entity's administration offices:

Sulphur Springs Hopkins County Economic Development Corporation 1200 Enterprise Lane Sulphur Springs, Texas 75482

Government–Wide & Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities,* which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities,* which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the *primary government* is reported separately from certain legally separate *component units* for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment 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 among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting & Financial Statement Presentation

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

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

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

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

- The *general fund* is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- The *capital projects funds* account for the acquisition of capital assets or construction of major capital projects not being financed by proprietary or nonexpendable trust funds.
- The *American rescue plan act fund* accounts for grant funds received and spent from the American Rescue Plan. It transfers the grant money to reimburse other funds spending money related to the plan. The money is restricted only to that specific purpose.

The government reports the following proprietary funds:

- The *enterprise fund* is used to account for those operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business or where the council has decided that the determination of revenues earned, costs incurred and/or net income is necessary for management accountability. The government's enterprise fund is for water and sewer operations.
- The *internal service fund* accounts for operations that provide services to other departments or agencies of the government, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. The government's internal service fund is for self-insurance.

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting & Financial Statement Presentation *(continued)*

Additionally, the government reports the following pension trust funds:

- The *volunteer firemen pension fund* is used to account for dues and contributions that are received pursuant to a trust agreement that restricts the use of those dues and contributions to providing payments to volunteer firemen. This was a volunteer single-employer defined contribution plan for volunteer fire fighters before the City established a fire department. No contributions are being made into the plan and once assets are depleted the plan will be closed.
- The *deferred compensation plan fund* is used to account for employee contributions and employers match to an employee supplemental retirement plan. This is a volunteer single-employer define contribution plan established under section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. The 457 plan is a 67% match with the maximum city participation at \$335 per month. Total City contributions were \$223,096.

As a general rule the effect of inter-fund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments-in-lieu of taxes and other charges between the government's water and sewer function and various other functions of the government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Amounts reported as *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, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Upcoming and Newly Implemented Accounting Pronouncements

The GASB has issued the following statements:

GASB issued Statement No. 100, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections-Amendment of GASB Statement No. 62," which prescribes the accounting and financial reporting for each type of accounting change and error corrections. This Statement requires that (a) changes in accounting principles and error corrections be reported retroactively by restating the prior period, (b) changes to or within the financial reporting entity be reported by adjusting beginning balances of the current period, and (c) changes in accounting estimates be reported prospectively by recognizing the change in the current period. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2023. The City has evaluated the impact the implementation of this Statement will have on its financial statements, and no impact on the City's Primary Government. The Corporation has implemented this standard in fiscal year 2024 in relation to the correction of an error in beginning balance of the Corporation's capital assets. See Note "Correction of an Error in Previously Issued Financial Statements".

GASB issued Statement No. 101, "Compensated Absences," that clarifies the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. This Statement requires that liabilities for compensated absences be recognized for (1) leave that has not been used and (2) leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023. The City is evaluating the impact that adoption of this Statement will have on its financial statements.

GASB issued Statement No. 102, "Certain Risk Disclosures," that clarifies the definitions & disclosure guidance for risks due to concentration or constraint. The Statement defines a concentration as a lack of diversity related to an aspect of a significant inflow or outflow of resources and a constraint as a limitation imposed by an external party or formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. The Statement requires the government to assess wither a concentration or constraint makes the primary reporting unit or other reporting units that report a liability for revenue debt vulnerable to the risk of substantial impact, and whether an event associated with a concentration or constraint that could cause the substantial impact have occurred, have begun to occur, or are more likely than not to begin within the 12 months after the date the financial statements are issued. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2024. The City is evaluating the impact that adoption of this Statement will have on its financial statements.

GASB issued Statement No. 103, "Financial Reporting Model Improvements," that attempts to improve key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability. This Statement expands requirements for the management discussion & analysis, presentation of proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses & changes in fund net position, and information related to major component units & budgetary comparisons. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2025. The City is evaluating the impact that adoption of this Statement will have on its financial statements.

GASB issued Statement No. 104, "Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets," to clarify the disclosure requirements related to capital assets. This Statement requires separate disclosure of capital assets arising from leases, public-private & public-public partnerships & availability payment arrangements, and subscription-based information technology arrangements, and additional disclosures for capital assets held for sale. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2025. The City is evaluating the impact that adoption of this Statement will have on its financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Deposits & Investments

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the government. Other short-term investments are included in investments.

Short – Term Inter-Fund Receivables/Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" on the balance sheet. Short-term inter-fund loans are classified as "inter-fund receivables/pay-ables." There were no inter-fund balances as of September 30, 2024.

Inventories & Prepaid Items

All inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

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

Restricted Assets

Certain resources set aside for the repayment of bonds are classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet because their use is limited by applicable bond covenants. When the government incurs an expense for which it may use either restricted or unrestricted assets, it uses the restricted assets first.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, lease assets, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$20,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated works of art and similar items, and capital assets received in a service concession arrangement are reported at acquisition value.

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.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest is capitalized on proprietary fund assets acquired with tax-exempt debt. The amount of interest to be capitalized is calculated by offsetting interest expense incurred from the date of the borrowing until completion of the project with interest earned on invested proceeds over the same period.

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government, as well as the component unit, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	30-40
Building improvements	20-30
Street infrastructure	10-30
System infrastructure	15-25
Equipment	5-10
Vehicles	5-7

Compensated Absences

It is the government's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since the government does not have a policy to pay any amounts when employees separate from service with the government. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

Long–Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

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.

Leases

The City is a lessee for noncancellable leases of property and equipment. The City recognizes a lease liability, reported with noncurrent liabilities, and a right-to-use (RTU) asset, reported with other capital assets, in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements.

The City recognizes lease liabilities with an initial individual value of \$5,000 or more for a lease term greater than one year. At the commencement of the lease, the City measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made.

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA)

The City has noncancellable contracts with SBITA vendors for the right to use information technology software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets. The City recognizes a subscription liability, reported with noncurrent liabilities, and a right to use subscription asset, reported with other capital assets, in the government-wide financial statements.

The City recognizes subscription liabilities with subscription term greater than one year and no variable payments. At the commencement of SBITA, the City initially measurers the subscription liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the subscription term. Subsequently, the subscription liability is reduced by the principal portion of SBITA payments made.

Fund Balance

<u>Fund Balance Classification</u>: The governmental fund financial statements present fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy that is based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints for which amounts in the respective governmental funds can be spent. The classifications used in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

- <u>Non-spendable</u>: This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- <u>Restricted</u>: This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- <u>Committed</u>: This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City Council. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. The City did not have any committed resources as of September 30, 2024.
- <u>Assigned</u>: This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the City's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the City Manager to which the City Council delegates this authority. This delegation of authority was granted by ordinance.
- <u>Unassigned</u>: This classification includes amounts that have not been assigned to other funds or restricted, committed or assigned to a specific purpose within the governmental funds.

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

It is the desire of the City to maintain adequate General Fund balance to maintain liquidity and in anticipation of economic downturns or natural disasters. City Council has adopted a financial standard to maintain a General Fund minimum unassigned fund balance of 60 days working capital.

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fund Balance (continued)

As of September 30, 2024, fund balances are composed of the following:

				pital	F	American Rescue Nonmajor				Total	
	Ger	neral		jects		lan Act	Governmental		Gov	ernmental	
	Fι	Ind	Ft	und	(ARPA)	Funds			Funds	
Nonspendable:											
Inventory	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	80,381	\$	80,381	
Prepaid Items		-		-		-		531,807		531,807	
Restricted:											
Debt Service		-		-		-		21,187		21,187	
Capital Projects		-	2,00	01,775		-		124,149	2	2,125,924	
Special Revenue		-		-		32,322		47,978		80,300	
Assigned:											
Tourism		-		-		-		614,919		614,919	
Police Contingency		-		-		-		782,459		782,459	
Revolving Loan Fund		-		-		-		135,483		135,483	
Airport		-		-		-		253,351		253,351	
Unassigned	7,84	17,125		-		-		-		7,847,125	
Total Fund Balances	\$7,84	17,125	\$2,0	01,775	\$	32,322	\$2	2,591,714	\$12	2,472,936	

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the Fiduciary Net Position of the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and additions to/deductions from TMRS's Fiduciary Net Position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TMRS.

For this purpose, plan contributions are recognized in the period that compensation is reported for the employee, which is when contributions are legally due. Benefit payments and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE & FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet & the Government–Wide Statement of Net position

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between *fund balance - total governmental funds* and *net position – governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains that "various other reclassifications and eliminations are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to the full accrual basis of accounting." The details of these adjustments are as follows:

Long-Territ Debt.	
Proceeds from Long-term Debt	\$ (3,307,101)
Bond Premium	(220,635)
Compensated Absences Payable	(395,622)
Unavailable Revenue:	
To Remove the Uncollected Tax Levy from Unavailable Revenue	232,804
To Remove the Uncollected Municipal Court Revenue from Unavailable Revenue	e 87,694
Capital Assets	
Disposal of Capital Assets	(13,008)
Net Adjustment to Decrease Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds	
to Arrive at Net Position - Governmental Activities	\$ (3,615,868)

I ong-Term Debt

Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances & the Government–Wide Statement of Activities

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance includes a reconciliation between *net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds* and *changes in net position of governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. One element of that reconciliation explains that "various other reclassifications are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to the full accrual basis of accounting." The details of these adjustments are as follows:

Long-Term Debt:	
Proceeds from Long-term Debt	\$ (3,307,101)
Bond Premium	(220,635)
Changes in Compensated Absences Payable	24,374
Taxes:	
To Move the Unavailable Revenues to Revenues	320,498
To Remove the Prior Year Collections from Current Year Revenue	(386,968)
	(66,470)
Capital Assets:	
Disposal of Capital Assets	(13,008)
Net Adjustment to Decrease Net Changes in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds to Arrive at Changes in Net Assets of	
Governmental Activities	\$ (3,582,840)

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE & ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Annual appropriated budgets are legally adopted for the general fund and water and sewer fund with the exception for special revenue fund (airport fund). All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. Project-length financial plans are adopted for all capital projects funds. Annual budgets are not adopted for other non-major special revenue funds or the debt service fund.

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

- 1. Prior to September 1, the City Manager and staff meet with the City Council in a series of workshops to work on the budget for the fiscal year commencing the following October 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.
- 3. On the first Tuesday in September, the City Manager officially presents the budget to the City Council for consideration. A second Council meeting and second reading of the budget ordinance is scheduled before October 1 to finalize the adoption of the new budget.
- 4. The City Manager is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within any fund; however, any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the City Council.
- 5. Formal budgetary integration, using the modified accrual basis, is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and Special Revenue Fund. No supplemental appropriations were made during the fiscal year for the General Fund or Special Revenue Fund.
- 6. The budget approved for the Water and Sewer Fund follows similar approval procedures but departs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America by not including depreciation in the approved budget. These amounts are reported at year end as part of the "actual" column. No supplemental appropriations were made during the fiscal year.
- 7. The Debt Service and Capital Project Funds do not have formal budgets since all are controlled by contractual obligations approved at inception or as part of the General Fund on an annual basis. The non-major governmental funds are not budgeted.

Encumbrances for goods or purchased services are documented by purchase orders or contracts. Encumbered amounts lapse at year end. At year end, encumbrances are canceled or re-appropriated as part of the following year budget.

Budget/GAAP Reconciliation

The following schedule reconciles the amounts on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position – Budget and Actual to the amounts on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position – Enterprise Fund:

	Water & Sewer Fund	
Net Position (Budget)	\$ 28,132,190	
Depreciation	(2,216,378))
Net Position (GAAP)	\$ 25,915,812	_

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

DEPOSITS & INVESTMENTS

Deposits – State statutes require that all deposits in financial institutions be fully collateralized by U.S. government obligations or obligations of Texas and its agencies that have a market value of not less than the principal amount of the deposits. The City's deposits were insured up to \$250,000 or collateralized as required by State statutes at September 30, 2024. At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's demand deposits was a balance of \$27,955,351– bank balance of \$28,420,208 The bank balance and certificates of deposits for the primary government were covered by FDIC insurance and collateral held in the City's name by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the government's name.

As of September 30, 2024, the Corporation's carrying amount of deposits was \$7,361,889 and the bank balance of the Corporation's deposits was \$7,807,942. Of the bank balance, \$500,000 was secured by federal depository insurance, and \$5,557,343 was collateral held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the Corporation's name. The Corporation did not have enough collateral to cover the remaining bank balances of \$1,750,599.

Investments – State statutes, city policies, and city resolutions authorize the City's investments. The Director of Financial Services and the Assistant Director of Financial Services are authorized by the City Council to invest all available funds consistent with the investment policy. The City is authorized to invest in United States obligations or its agencies and instrumentalities, direct obligations of the State of Texas or its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations of states of Texas or the United States or their respective agencies and instrumentalities, obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any State having an investment rating of not less than "A" or its equivalent, fully collateralized repurchase agreements, certificates of deposit issued by a depository institution that has its main office or branch office in the State of Texas, money market mutual funds regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission with a dollar weighted average portfolio maturity of 90 days or less, and local government investment pools organized and operating in compliance with the Inter-local Cooperation Act.

Investment Pools

During the year, the City invested in one public fund investment pool, including TexPool. The pools governing body is comprised of individuals who are employees, officers, or elected officials of participants in the funds or who do not have a business relationship with the fund and are qualified to advise. Investment objective to preserve principal, liquidity, and yield of capital investment consistent with the Texas Public Funds Investment Act (TPFIA). Invests conservatively in U.S. government securities, repurchase agreements, AAA-rated money market mutual funds, commercial paper, and certificates of deposit to provide a safe, efficient, and liquid investment option. Pools offer same day access to investment funds. The City can liquidate funds daily without penalty and there is no unfunded commitment.

Federated Investors is the full-service provider for the TexPool program. As the provider, the responsibilities include managing the assets, providing participant services, and arranging for all custody and other functions in support of the operations under a contract with the State Comptroller of Public Accounts

Following the criteria for GASB Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*, TexPool uses amortized cost. As is legally permissible for municipalities and school districts in the state, TexPool invests in a high-quality portfolio of short-term investments. Investments in the pools are considered to be cash equivalents when preparing the basic financial statements. As of September 30, 2024, the City had \$27,304,727 invested in TexPool, which are included as cash and cash equivalents on the basic financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

DEPOSITS & INVESTMENTS (continued)

In compliance with the Public Funds Investment Act, the government has adopted a deposit and investment policy. That policy addresses the following risks:

<u>Credit Risk</u> is the risk that a security issuer may default on an interest or principal payment. It is the government's policy to limit its investments to those investments rated at least AAAm. The credit quality rating for TexPool at year end was AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

<u>Custodial Credit Risk</u> is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution or counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover its deposits, value of its investments, or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The PFIA, the government's investment policy, and Government Code Chapter 2257 "Collateral for Public Funds" contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits and investments. The government's funds are deposited and invested under terms of a depository contract with amounts greater than the FDIC insurance coverage protected by approved pledged securities held on behalf of the government. Public funds investment pools created to function as money market mutual funds must mark their portfolios to market daily, and, to the extent reasonably possible, stabilize at a \$1 net asset value. The government to be held in a Safekeeping account in the government's name. The policy also requires that security transactions be conducted on a delivery-versus-payment basis.

<u>Concentration of Credit Risk</u> is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the government's investment in a single issuer (i.e., lack of diversification). Concentration risk is defined as positions of 5 percent or more in the securities of a single issuer. It is the government's policy to not allow for a concentration of credit risk. Investments issued by the U. S. Government and investments in investment pools are excluded from the 5 percent disclosure requirement. The government is not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

<u>Interest Rate Risk</u> is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. In accordance with its investment policy, the government manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio to less than one year from the time of purchase. The weighted average maturity for the government's investment in external investment pools is less than 60 days.

<u>Foreign Currency Risk</u> is the potential for loss due to fluctuations in exchange rates. The government's policy does not allow for any direct foreign investments, and therefore the government is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

DEPOSITS & INVESTMENTS (continued)

Fair Value of Investments

The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application* provides a framework for measuring fair value which establishes a three-level fair value hierarchy that describes the inputs that are used to measure assets and liabilities.

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that a government can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs-other than quoted prices included within Level 1-that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs. If a price for an identical asset or liability is not observable, a government should measure fair value using another valuation technique that maximizes the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs. If the fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using inputs from more than one level of the fair value hierarchy, the measurement is considered to be based on the lowest priority level input that is significant to the entire measurement. Investments that are measured using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient and amortized cost have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy. Additionally, certificates of deposits are excluded from the fair value hierarchy as their carrying amounts approximate fair value.

The City has recurring fair value measurements as presented in the table below. Investment balances of such investments are as follows:

		Fair Value Measurements using				
		Quoted Prices				
		in Active	Significant			
		Markets for	Other	Significant		
		Identical	Observable	Unobservable		
Primary Government		Assets	Inputs	Inputs		
	September 30,					
	2024	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)		
Cash & Cash Equivalents:						
Bank Deposits	\$ 652,212	\$-	\$-	\$-		
Texpool	27,304,727	-	-	-		
Total Cash & Cash Equivalents	27,956,939	-	-	-		
Investments managered at						
Investments measured at						
Amortized Costs:	2 206 267					
Certificates of Deposit	2,286,267	-		-		
Total Investments	2,286,267					
Total Cash & Investments	\$30,243,206	\$ -	<u>\$</u> -	<u> </u>		

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

RECEIVABLES

Receivables at September 30, 2024 consist of the following:

			Nonmajor		
		Capital	Governmental		
	General	Projects	Funds	Enterprise	Total
Receivables:					
Utility Bills	\$-	\$ -	\$-	\$1,893,368	\$1,893,368
Delinquent Taxes	207,908	-	-	-	207,908
Sales Taxes	1,014,891	-	-	12,664	1,027,555
Alcoholic Beverage Taxes	7,894	-	-	-	7,894
Franchise Taxes	272,022	-	-	-	272,022
Municipal Court	2,261,982	-	-	-	2,261,982
Grant	-	728,077	-	-	728,077
Other			203,585		203,585
Gross Receivables	3,764,697	728,077	203,585	1,906,032	6,602,391
Less: Allowance for					
Uncollectibles	(2,187,450)			(695,986)	(2,883,436)
Net Total Receivables	\$1,577,247	\$ 728,077	\$ 203,585	\$1,210,046	\$3,718,955

Taxes are levied on October 1 and are payable until February 1 without penalty. Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of February 1. No discounts are allowed for early payment. Penalty is calculated after February 1 up to the date collected by the government at the rate of 6% for the first month and increased 1% per month up to a total of 12%. Interest is calculated after February 1 up to the date collected by the government at the rate of 6% for the first month collected by the government at the rate of 1% per month. Under state law, property taxes on real property constitute a lien on the property and cannot be forgiven without specific approval of the State Legislature. The lien expires at the end of twenty years. Taxes applicable to personal property may be deemed uncollectible by the government. The government's current policy is to write-off uncollectible personal property taxes after four years.

As of September 30, 2024, the Corporation had sales taxes receivable of \$503,520. No allowance for uncollectibles has been made.

Notes Receivable – Economic Development Corporation

On December 7, 2016, the Corporation sold certain real property (a lot at the municipal airport) for \$280,000 and financed the purchase. The loan is collateralized by the real property. The note is to be repaid in interest free annual payments beginning December 30, 2016 and continuing until December 30, 2027.

On November 1, 2017, the Corporation sold certain real property to Plant Process Fabricators for \$3,000,000 and financed the purchase. The loan is collateralized by the real property. The note is to be repaid in monthly payments of \$25,000, including 4.0% interest, beginning December 1, 2017. The note was refinanced on June 1, 2021, with the same payment term and interest rate, and continuing until March 1, 2032.

The Corporation has made loans to small and emerging enterprises in the local areas. The loans are being repaid in monthly installments, including interest compute at 2 percent, and are secured by specific equipment.

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

<u>RECEIVABLES</u> (continued)

The following summarizes changes in the Corporation's notes receivable for the fiscal year.

	Beginning			Ending	
	Balance	Additions	Retirements	Balance	
Notes Receivable	\$ 2,326,685	\$ -	\$ (147,027)	\$ 2,179,658	

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2024 was as follows:

	Primary Government					
	Beginning			Ending		
	Balance	Additions	Retirements	Balance		
Governmental Activities:						
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated/Amortized:						
Land	\$ 9,962,696	\$ 110,528	\$-	\$ 10,073,224		
Construction in Progress	5,774,727	6,281,100	(9,836,438)	2,219,389		
Total Capital Assets Not Being						
Depreciated/Amortized	15,737,423	6,391,628	(9,836,438)	12,292,613		
Capital Assets Being Depreciated/Amortized:						
Right-to-use Lease Equipment	827,762	416,085	(116,419)	1,127,428		
SBITA Assets	-	62,508	-	62,508		
Buildings & Improvements	25,251,500	7,564,817	(12,755)	32,803,562		
Furniture & Equipment	5,260,227	324,273	(674,621)	4,909,879		
Infrastructure	31,513,181	4,857,004		36,370,185		
Total Capital Assets Being						
Depreciated/Amortized	62,852,670	13,224,687	(803,795)	75,273,562		
Less: Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization for:						
Right-to-use Lease Equipment	(367,948)	(264,275)	103,411	(528,812)		
SBITA Assets	-	(16,172)	-	(16,172)		
Buildings & Improvements	(10,449,076)	(1,048,063)	12,755	(11,484,384)		
Furniture & Equipment	(4,203,868)	(240,345)	674,621	(3,769,592)		
Infrastructure	(13,114,988)	(1,375,931)	-	(14,490,919)		
Total Accumulated						
Depreciation and Amortization	(28,135,880)	(2,944,786)	790,787	(30,289,879)		
Total Capital Assets Being						
Depreciated/Amortized, Net	34,716,790	10,279,901	(13,008)	44,983,683		
Governmental Activities						
Capital Assets, net	\$ 50,454,213	\$ 16,671,529	\$ (9,849,446)	\$ 57,276,296		

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

	Primary Government						
	Beginning			Ending			
	Balance	Additions	Retirements	Balance			
Business-Type Activities:							
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated/Amortized:							
Land	\$ 1,452,760	\$-	\$ (2)	\$ 1,452,758			
Lakes	401,408	-	-	401,408			
Dam/Spillway	2,629,410	-	-	2,629,410			
Construction in Progress	3,141,483	5,208,496	(7,129,657)	1,220,322			
Total Capital Assets Not Being							
Depreciated/Amortized	7,625,061	5,208,496	(7,129,659)	5,703,898			
Capital Assets Being Depreciated/Amortized:							
Right-to-use Lease Equipment	213,998	355,214	-	569,212			
SBITA Assets	-	197,942	-	197,942			
Buildings & Plant	66,585,844	7,129,656	-	73,715,500			
Equipment	2,790,016	106,021	(162,908)	2,733,129			
Total Capital Assets Being							
Depreciated/Amortized	69,589,858	7,788,833	(162,908)	77,215,783			
Less: Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization for:							
Right-to-use Lease Equipment	(85,569)	(88,379)	-	(173,948)			
SBITA Assets	-	(51,213)	-	(51,213)			
Buildings & Plant	(31,988,118)	(2,000,449)	-	(33,988,567)			
Equipment	(1,773,083)	(164,716)	158,175	(1,779,624)			
Total Accumulated							
Depreciation and Amortization	(33,846,770)	(2,304,757)	158,175	(35,993,352)			
Total Capital Assets Being							
Depreciated, Net	35,743,088	5,484,076	(4,733)	41,222,431			
Business-Type Activities							
Capital Assets, net	\$ 43,368,149	\$ 10,692,572	\$ (7,134,392)	\$ 46,926,329			

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

Governmental Activities:	
General Government	\$ 185,253
Public Safety	344,419
Transportation	1,903,525
Culture & Recreation	511,589
Total Depreciation and Amortization Expense -	
Governmental Activities	_\$ 2,944,786_
Business-Type Activities: Water & Sewer	\$ 2,304,757
Total Depreciation and Amortization Expense -	
Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ 2,304,757</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

Capital asset activity for the Corporation for the year ended September 30, 2024 was as follows:

	Beginning ce, As Restated	Additions	Re	tirements	Ending Balance
Component Unit:					
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:					
Land	\$ 1,135,094	\$ -	\$	(42,500)	\$ 1,092,594
Constrution in Progress	 61,664	1,986,313		-	2,047,977
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	 1,196,758	1,986,313		(42,500)	3,140,571
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:					
Land Improvements	215,610	-		-	215,610
Buildings	11,774,590	101,971		-	11,876,561
Office Equipment	 29,285			-	29,285
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	 12,019,485	101,971		-	12,121,456
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:					
Land Improvements	(43,122)	(10,781)		-	(53,903)
Buildings	(1,332,119)	(339,679)		-	(1,671,798)
Office Equipment	 (29,285)			-	(29,285)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(1,404,526)	(350,460)		-	(1,754,986)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	10,614,959	(248,489)		-	10,366,470
Component Unit					
Capital Assets, net	\$ 11,811,717	\$ 1,737,824	\$	(42,500)	\$13,507,041

LEASES

Effective October 1, 2021, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 87, Leases, which required the recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract.

Lessee

The City recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use (lease asset) in the government-wide and proprietary funds financial statements.

At implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 and the commencement of leases beginning after October 1, 2021, the City initially measured the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the remaining lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset was initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the City determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term and (3) lease payments.

- The City uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the City generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the City is reasonably certain to exercise.

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

LEASES (continued)

The City monitors changes in circumstances that would require a re-measurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the Statement of Net Position.

The lease rate, term and ending lease liability are as follows:

	Weighted Avergae Interest Rate	Weighted Remaing Lease Term in Years	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities: Equipment Operating Leases Total Governmental activities Business-type Activities:	2.45%	2.54 Years	\$ 571,194 \$ 571,194
Equipment Operating Leases Total Business-type activities	2.64%	4.02 Years	\$ 375,760 \$ 375,760

The annual requirements to amortize leases payable outstanding as of September 30, 2024 are as follows:

	(Governn	nenta	al Activities		Business	type	Activities
	Interest		Principal		Ι	nterest		Principal
2025	\$	11,302	\$	274,189	\$	8,729	\$	110,458
2026		5,955		175,128		6,166		93,083
2027		2,227		77,026		3,867		71,881
2028		731		34,067		1,894		59,959
2029		112		10,784		721		25,961
Thereafter		-		-		166		14,418
	\$	20,327	\$	571,194	\$	21,543	\$	375,760

Lessor – Economic Development Corporation

At implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 and the commencement of leases beginning after October 1, 2021, the Corporation initially measured the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date, and subsequently, recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term.

Subsequently, the deferred inflow of resources is recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term. Key estimates and judgments include how the Corporation determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease receipts to present value, (2) lease term and (3) lease receipts.

- The Corporation uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the non-cancellable period of the lease. Lease receipts included in the measurement of the lease receivable is composed of fixed payments from the lessee. The Corporation monitors changes in circumstances that would require a re-measurement of its lease, and will remeasure the lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable.

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

LEASES (continued)

The lease rate, term and ending lease receivables are as follows:

InterestWeighted RemaingRateLease Term in YearsEnding BalanceBuilding Leases6%7.06 Years\$ 2,286,415

SUBSCRIPTION-BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS

GASB has issued GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements* (GASB 96). GASB 96 provides guidance on financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITA) for government end users. SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset and related liability. The City has implemented this statement for the 2023 fiscal year.

The City has entered into a SBITA that allows the right to use the SBITA vendor's data storage over the subscription term. The City is required to make annual payments for the SBITA. As of September 30, 2024, SBITA assets, net of accumulated amortization, and SBITA liabilities were \$147,829.

The following table presents future lease payments that is related to SBITA as of September 30, 2024. Imputed interest represents the difference between undiscounted cash flows and discounted cash flows.

	Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities				
	SBIT	A Liability	Impute	ed Interest	SBIT	A Liability	Impu	ted Interest
2025	\$	12,623	\$	1,224	\$	39,973	\$	3,877
2026		24,692		612		78,192		1,938
Total		37,315	\$	1,836		118,165	\$	5,815
Imputed Interest		(1,836)				(5,815)		
SBITA Liability	\$	35,479			\$	112,350		

The following table presents SBITA costs for fiscal year 2024:

	Governmental A	ctivities	Business	type Activities
SBITA Cost	\$	27,029	\$	85,592
Short-Term SBITA Costs		53,945		104,284
Amortization of SBITA Assets	\$	16,172	\$	51,213

The following table presents statistical information related to the City's SBITA:

SBITA Liability Weighted-Average Remaining Liability 2.00 Uscount Rate 5.00%

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

INTER-FUND TRANSFERS

	Transfers Out:											
			6			Тах		nerican		iter &		
		eneral		pital		rement		escue		ewer	-	
	F	und	Pro	jects	FIL	ancing	PI	an Act	F	und		otal
Transfers In:												
General Fund	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	415,000	\$2,1	54,135	\$2,56	59,135
Airport Fund		20,000		15,000		-		-		10,000	2	15,000
Debt Service Fund		-	1	82,056		181,792		-		-	36	53,848
Capital Projects	2,	,508,978		-		-		-	1	50,000	2,65	58,978
Tourism		115,200		-		-		-		-	11	15,200
Internal Services Fund		170,246		-		-		-	1	72,754	34	13,000
Water & Sewer Fund		-		-		-	3,	214,372		-	3,21	14,372
Total	\$2,	,814,424	\$ 1	97,056	\$	181,792	\$3,	629,372	\$2,4	86,889	\$9,30)9,533

Inter-fund transfer activity for the year ended September 30, 2024, was as follows:

Purpose of Transfers

Each transfer represents a specific budgetary policy decision by the City Council. Starting with Fiscal Year 2005, the City Council assessed the three city utilities, Water, Sewer and Sanitation, all part of the Enterprise Fund, a franchise fee of 4% which is similar to franchise fees assessed on the other utilities such as electric, gas and communications. Thus, the Enterprise Fund sent the General Fund \$2,154,135, which includes its percentage of Administration, Finance, Planning, and Engineering. The General Fund transferred \$2,508,978 to the Capital Fund to pay for street and drainage projects. The Airport Fund received \$20,000 from the General Fund, \$15,000 from the Capital Fund, and \$10,000 from the Enterprise Fund to assist with operations as well as match grants for capital work. The transfers from the Capital and Tax Increment Financing Funds to the Debt Service Fund made specific debt service payments. The General Fund and Enterprise Fund transferred \$170,246 and \$172,754 respectively to the Internal Services Fund to pay for Property and Liability Insurance.

LONG-TERM DEBT

The government issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities and equipment. General obligation bonds have been issued for both governmental and business-type activities. The government also issues revenue bonds where the government pledges income derived from the acquired or constructed assets to pay debt service.

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

LONG-TERM DEBT(continued)

Long-term liability activity for the year ended September 30, 2024 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Bonds Payable	\$11,088,124	\$ 2,865,000	\$ (1,168,124)	\$12,785,000	\$ 1,280,000
Leases Payable	451,167	379,593	(259,566)	571,194	110,458
SBITA Payable	-	62,508	(27,029)	35,479	11,399
Note Payable	133,000		(29,000)	104,000	34,000
	11,672,291	3,307,101	(1,483,719)	13,495,673	1,435,857
Bond Premium	-	221,558	(923)	220,635	11,078
Compensated Absences	419,996		(24,374)	395,622	322,753
Totals	\$12,092,287	\$ 3,528,659	\$(1,509,016)	\$14,111,930	\$ 1,769,688

The bonds will be repaid by the debt service fund, while the note will be repaid by the general fund. Compensated absences will be liquidated by the general fund.

Bonds payable at September 30, 2024 are comprised of the following issues for the debt service fund:

<u>Combination Tax and Revenue Certificates of Obligation</u> A bond issue of \$7,440,000 dated July 1, 2012 maturing serially September 1, 2013 to September 1, 2042. Interest rates range from 1.25% to 3.75%, payable March 1 and September 1 to September 1, 2042.	\$ 3,585,000
Combination Tax & Limited Surplus Revenue Certificates of Obligation A bond issue of \$5,350,000 (93.37% Debt Service Fund portion) dated December 4, 2014 maturing serially July 1, 2016 to July 1, 2035. Interest rates range from 1.5% to 3.5%, payable January 1 and July 1 to July 1, 2035.	1,590,000
<u>Combination Tax & Limited Surplus Revenue Certificates of Obligation</u> A bond issue of \$5,230,000 (20.92% Debt Service Fund portion) dated August 17, 2017 maturing serially September 1, 2018 to September 1, 2037. Interest rates range from 2.0% to 4.0%, payable March 1 and September 1 to September 1,	-
<u>General Obligation Refunding Bonds</u> A bond issue of \$3,505,000 dated June 6, 2019 maturing serially September 1, 2020 to September 1, 2039. Interest rates range from 3.00% to 4.00%, payable March 1 and September 1 to September 1, 2039.	2,430,000
<u>Combination Tax and Revenue Certificates of Obligation</u> A bond issue of \$7,440,000 dated July 1, 2012 maturing serially September 1, 2013 to September 1, 2042. Interest rates range from 1.25% to 3.75%, payable March 1 and September 1 to September 1, 2042.	2,315,000
Combination Tax and Revenue Certificates of Obligation A bond issue of \$2,865,000 dated July 15, 2024 maturing serially September 1, 2025 to September 1, 2044. Interest rates range from 4.00% to 5.00%, payable March 1 and September 1, 2025 to September 1, 2044. Combined Debt	2,865,000 \$12,785,000

On December 7, 2016, the City bought certain real property (a lot at the municipal airport) for \$280,000 and financed the purchase. The loan is collateralized by the real property. The note is to be paid in interest free annual payments beginning December 30, 2016 and continuing until December 30, 2027. Outstanding balance of the note is \$104,000.

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

The annual requirements to amortize the long-term debt (includes Bonds and Notes Payable) outstanding for the governmental funds as of September 30, 2024 are as follows:

Year Ending	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	\$ 1,314,000	\$ 469,802	\$ 1,783,802
2026	1,040,000	412,863	1,452,863
2027	1,080,000	378,413	1,458,413
2028	755,000	342,613	1,097,613
2029	785,000	315,188	1,100,188
2030-2034	3,075,000	1,238,888	4,313,888
2035-2039	3,405,000	785,275	4,190,275
2040-2044	1,435,000	154,125	1,589,125
Totals	\$ 12,889,000	\$ 4,097,167	\$16,986,167

During the year ended September 30, 2024, the following changes occurred in liabilities reported in the Water and Sewer Fund.

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Business-Type Activities:					
Bonds Payable	\$ 20,106,875	\$ 8,930,000	\$ (1,151,875)	\$ 27,885,000	\$ 1,205,000
Leases Payable	120,453	333,811	(78,503)	375,761	51,659
SBITA Payable	-	197,942	(85,592)	112,350	36,096
Compensated Absences	143,897	-	(1,618)	142,279	115,115
	20,371,225	9,461,753	(1,317,588)	28,515,390	1,407,870
Bond Premium	557,397	335,087	(35,372)	857,112	45,611
	\$ 20,928,622	\$ 9,796,840	\$ (1,352,960)	\$ 29,372,502	\$ 1,453,481

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

Bonds payable at September 30, 2024 are comprised of the following issues for the Water and Sewer fund:

<u>Combination Tax & Revenue Certificates of Obligation</u> A bond issue of \$18,200,000 dated October 4, 2016 maturing serially September 1, 2017 to September 1, 2046. Interest rates range from 0.01% to 1.45%, payable March 1 and September 1 to September 1, 2046. <u>General Obligation Refunding Bonds</u>	\$ 14,115,000
A bond issue \$1,555,000 dated August 17, 2017 maturing serially July 1, 2018 to July 1, 2027. Interest is 2.20%, payable January 1 and July 1 to July 1, 2027. These bonds were issued to redeem \$1,515,000 of Combination Tax and Revenue Refunding Bonds dated July 1, 2007.	500,000
<u>Combination Tax & Limited Surplus Revenue Certificates of Obligation</u> A bond issue of \$5,230,000 (79.08% Debt Service Fund portion) dated August 17, 2017 maturing serially September 1, 2018 to September 1, 2037. Interest rates range from 2.0% to 4.0%, payable March 1 and September 1 to September 1, 2037.	2,555,000
<u>General Obligation Refunding Bonds</u> A bond issue of \$2,120,000 dated November 1, 2021 maturing serially September 1, 2023 to September 1, 2032. Interest rates range from 2.00% to 5.00%, payable March 1 and September 1, 2023 to September 1, 2039.	1,785,000
Combination Tax and Revenue Certificates of Obligation A bond issue of \$8,930,000 dated July 15, 2024 maturing serially September 1, 2025 to September 1, 2054. Interest rates range from 4.00% to 5.00%, payable March 1 and September 1, 2025 to September 1, 2054. Combined Debt	8,930,000 \$ 27,885,000

These bonds will be repaid by the Water and Sewer Fund.

The annual requirements to amortize all bonded debt outstanding for the Water and Sewer Fund as of September 30, 2024 are as follows:

Year Ending	 Principal	 Interest	 Total
2025	\$ 1,205,000	\$ 369,270	\$ 1,574,270
2026	1,250,000	791,968	2,041,968
2027	1,275,000	712,048	1,987,048
2028	1,140,000	686,220	1,826,220
2029	1,175,000	653,058	1,828,058
2030-2034	5,810,000	2,641,551	8,451,551
2035-2039	5,185,000	1,955,697	7,140,697
2040-2044	5,065,000	1,351,747	6,416,747
2045-2049	3,405,000	777,519	4,182,519
2050-2054	 2,375,000	 309,631	2,684,631
Totals	\$ 27,885,000	\$ 10,248,709	\$ 38,133,709

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

Notes Payable – Economic Development Corporation

During the year ended September 30, 2024, the following changes occurred in liabilities reported for the Corporation:

	Beginning					En	ding	Du	e Within
	Balance	Additio	ns	Retire	ements	Bal	ance	0	ne Year
Notes payable	\$ 1,261,787	\$	-	\$ (2	26,886)	\$ 1,0)34,901	\$	233,904
	\$ 1,261,787	\$	-	\$ (2	26,886)	\$ 1,0)34,901	\$	233,904

On May 18, 2017, the Corporation borrowed \$2,236,847 from Southside Bank. The loan is being repaid in 113 monthly payments of \$21,051 (beginning June 1, 2017) and 24 monthly payments of \$8,611 (beginning November 1, 2026), including interest computed at 3.05 percent. The note will be paid in full after the final payment on January 1, 2029.

RESTRICTED ASSETS & LIABILITIES

The balances of the restricted asset and liabilities accounts in the enterprise funds are as follows:

Customer Deposits	\$ 680,380
Accrued Interest Payable	104,177
Current Revenue CO's Payable	900,611
Current GO Bonds Payable	 350,000
Total Restricted Assets	\$ 2,035,168

RISK MANAGEMENT

The government is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The government is a participant in the Texas Municipal League Workers' Compensation Joint Insurance Fund (WC Fund) and the Texas Municipal League Joint Self-Insurance Fund (Property-Liability Fund), a public entity risk pool operated by the Texas Municipal League Board for the benefit of individual governmental units located with Texas. The government pays an annual premium to the Funds for its workers' compensation and property and liability insurance coverage. The WC Fund and Property-Liability Fund are considered self-sustaining risk pools that provide coverage for its members for up to \$2,000,000 per insured event. There was no significant reduction in insurance coverage from the previous year. Settled claims for risks have not exceeded insurance coverage for the past three years.

The government has chosen to establish a risk financing fund for risks associated with the employee's health insurance plan. The risk financing fund is accounted for as an internal service fund where assets are set aside for claim settlements. A premium is charged to each fund that accounts for full-time employees. The total charge allocated to each of the funds (the allocation is based upon number of employees in each fund) is calculated using trends in actual claims experience. Provisions are also made for unexpected and unusual claims. Stop-loss coverage is \$80,000 per employee and \$1,602,341 in the aggregate.

Liabilities of the fund are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). Claim liabilities are calculated considering the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends including frequency and amount of pay-outs and other economic and social factors.

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Changes in the medical claims liability amounts in fiscal year 2024 were as follows:

	 2024
Unpaid Claims, Beginning of Year	\$ 28,720
Incurred Claims (Including IBNR)	878,359
Claim Payments	 (866,316)
Unpaid Claims, End of Year	\$ 40,763

UNEARNED REVENUE

In 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act was signed into law and established the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund and the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund, which together make up the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) program. As September 30, 2024, the governmental funds recognized \$82,430 of unearned revenue from unspent grant proceeds.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM – PENSION PLAN

Plan Description - The City participates as one of 934 plans in the defined benefit cash-balance plan administered by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS). TMRS is a statewide public retirement plan created by the State of Texas and administered in accordance with the TMRS Act, Subtitle G, Title 8, Texas Government Code (the TMRS Act) as an agent multiple-employer retirement system for employees of Texas participating cities. The TMRS Act places the general administration and management of TMRS with a six-member, Governor-appointed Board of Trustees; however, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State of Texas. TMRS issues a publicly available Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (Annual Report) that can be obtained at tmrs.com.

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

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

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

The plan provisions are adopted by the governing body of the City, within the options available in the state statutes governing TMRS. Plan provisions for the city were as follows:

	Plan Year 2023	Plan Year 2022
Employee deposit rate	6%	6%
Matching ratio (city to employee)	2 to 1	2 to 1
Years required for vesting	5	5
Service retirement eligibility		
(expressed as age/years of service)	60/5, 0/20	60/5, 0/20
Updated Service Credit	100%, Transfers	100%, Transfers
Annuity increase (to retirees)	0% of CPI	0% of CPI

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

<u>RETIREMENT SYSTEM – PENSION PLAN</u> (continued)

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms - At the December 31, 2023 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive Employees or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits	131
Inactive Employees Entitled to but Not Yet Receiving Benefits	98
Active Employees	147
	376

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

Employees for the City were required to contribute 6.00% of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City were 7.11% and 7.65% in calendar year 2023 and 2024, respectively. The City's contributions to TMRS for the year ended September 30, 2024 were \$767,638 and were equal to required contributions.

Net Pension Liability - The City's Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2023, and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions – The Total Pension Liability in the December 31, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

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

Salary increases are based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members are based on the PUB(10) mortality tables with 110% of the Public Safety table used for males and 100% of the General Employee table used for females. Mortality rates for healthy retirees and beneficiaries are based on the Gender-distinct 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas mortality tables. Male rates are multiplied by 103% and female rates are multiplied by 105%. The rates for actives, healthy retirees and beneficiaries are projected on a fully generational basis by the most recent Scale MP-2021 to account for future mortality improvements. For disabled annuitants, the same mortality tables for healthy retirees are used with a 4-year set-forward for males and a 3-year set-forward for females. In addition, a 3.5% and 3.0% minimum mortality rate is applied, for males and females respectively, to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by the most recent Scale MP-2021 to account for future mortality improvements subject to the 3% floor.

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

<u>RETIREMENT SYSTEM – PENSION PLAN</u> – Net Pension Liability (continued)

The actuarial assumptions were developed primarily from the actuarial investigation of the experience of TMRS over the four-year period from December 31, 2018 to December 31, 2022. The assumptions were adopted in 2023 and first used in the December 31, 2023, actuarial valuation. The post-retirement mortality assumption for Annuity Purchase Rates (APRs) is based on the Mortality Experience Investigation Study covering 2009 through 2011 and dated December 31, 2013. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with an emphasis on both capital appreciation as well as the production of income to satisfy the short-term and long-term funding needs of TMRS.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined by best estimate ranges of expected returns for each major asset class. The long-term expected rate of return is determined by weighting the expected return for each major asset class by the respective target asset allocation percentage. The target allocation and best estimates of the expected return for each major asset class in fiscal year 2024 are summarized in the following table:

		Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Asset Class	Target Allocation	(Arithmetic)
Global Public Equity	35.00%	6.70%
Core Fixed Income	6.00%	4.70%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.00%	8.00%
Other Public and Private Markets	12.00%	8.00%
Real Estate	12.00%	7.60%
Hedge Funds	5.00%	6.40%
Private Equity	10.00%	11.60%
	100.00%	

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

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

<u>RETIREMENT SYSTEM – PENSION PLAN</u> – Net Pension Liability (continued)

Changes in the Net Pension Liability

	Increase/(Decrease)					
	Total Pension		Plan Fiduciary		Net Pension	
		Liability	Ν	let Position		Liability
		(a)		(b)		(a) - (b)
Balance at 12/31/2022	\$	49,081,895	\$	43,783,475	\$	5,298,420
Changes for the Year:						
Service Cost		1,336,054		-		1,336,054
Interest		3,278,137		-		3,278,137
Change of Benefit Terms		-		-		-
Diff. Between Expected/Actual Experience		280,796		-		280,796
Changes of Assumptions		(236,821)		-		(236,821)
Contributions - Employer		-		719,647		(719,647)
Contributions - Employee		-		607,297		(607,297)
Net Investment Income		-		5,057,217		(5,057,217)
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds						
of Employee Contributions		(2,369,862)		(2,369,862)		-
Administrative Expenses		-		(32,238)		32,238
Other Changes		-		(224)		224
Net Changes		2,288,304		3,981,837		(1,693,533)
Balance at 12/31/2023	\$	51,370,199	\$	47,765,312	\$	3,604,887

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

	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	5.75%	6.75%	7.75%
City's Net Pension Liability	\$ 9,818,582	\$ 3,604,887	\$ (1,606,716)

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

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources - For the year ended September 30, 2024, the City recognized pension gain in the amount of \$240,049. At September 30, 2024, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences Between Expected & Actual Economic				
Experience (net of current year amortization)	\$	-	\$	3,101
Changes in Actuarial Assumptions		-		174,663
Differences Between Projected & Actual Investment				
Earnings (net of current year amortization)		1,222,998		-
Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date		581,108		-
Total	\$	1,804,106	\$	177,764

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

RETIREMENT SYSTEM – PENSION PLAN -

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources (continued)

\$581,108 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability for the year ending September 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended	
December 31,	
2024	\$ 125,370
2025	395,661
2026	944,568
2027	(420,365)
2028	-
Thereafter	-
	\$ 1,045,234

RETIREMENT SYSTEM – OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Plan Description - The City participates in a defined benefit group-term life insurance plan known as the Supplemental Death Benefits Fund (SDBF). SDBF is an unfunded multiple-employer, cost-sharing defined Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) plan that has a special funding situation. The plan is administered through a trust by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS).

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Detailed information about the TMRS SDBF's fiduciary net position is available in a separately issued Annual Comprehensive Financial Report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. This report may be obtained at www.tmrs.com.

Benefits Provided – SDBF is a voluntary program in which participating member cities may elect, by ordinance, to provide group-term life insurance coverage for their active members, including retirees. 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 another postemployment benefit and is a fixed amount of \$7,500.

Contributions – City contribution rates for the SDBF are established 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 for the City were not required to contribute to the SDBF. The contribution rates for the City were 0.44% and 0.43% in calendar year 2023 and 2024, respectively. The City's contributions to TMRS for the year ended September 30, 2024 were \$44,207 and were equal to required contributions.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms - At the December 31, 2023 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive Employees or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits	92
Inactive Employees Entitled to but Not Yet Receiving Benefits	19
Active Employees	147
	258

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

<u>RETIREMENT SYSTEM – OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS</u> (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.60% to 11.85% including inflation
Discount Rate*	3.77%
Retirees' share of benefit related costs	\$0
Administrative Expenses	All administrative expenses are paid through the Pension Trust and accounted for under reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 68.
Mortality Rates - service retirees	2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables. Male rates are multiplied by 103% and female rates are multiplied by 105%. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by the most recent Scale MP-2021 (with immediate convergence).
Mortality Rates - disabled retirees	2019 Municipal Retirees of TexasMortality Tables with a 4 year setforward for males and a 3 year set-forward for females. In addition, a 3.5% and 3% minimum mortality rate will be applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled for males and females, respectively. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by the most recent Scale MP-2021 (with immediate convergence) to account for future mortality improvements subject to the floor.

*The discount rate was based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2023. Note: The actuarial assumption used in the December 31, 2023 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period ending December 31, 2022.

Total OPEB Liability - The City's Total OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2023.

	Increas	se/(Decrease)
	Тс	otal OPEB
		Liability
Balance at 12/31/2022	\$	543,777
Changes for the Year:		
Service Cost		17,207
Interest		21,941
Change of Benefit Terms		-
Diff. Between Expected/Actual Experience		(25,504)
Changes of Assumptions		26,382
Contributions - Employer		-
Contributions - Employee		-
Net Investment Income		-
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds		
of Employee Contributions		(21,255)
Administrative Expenses		-
Other Changes		-
Net Changes		18,771
Balance at 12/31/2023	\$	562,548

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

<u>RETIREMENT SYSTEM – OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS</u> (continued)

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis - The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 3.77%, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would have been if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (2.77%) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.77%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
		2.77%		3.77%		4.77%
City's total OPEB Liability	\$	659,370	\$	562,548	\$	484,922

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources - For the year ended September 30, 2024, the City recognized OPEB gain in the amount of \$4,609. At September 30, 2024, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEBs from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		rred Inflows Resources
Differences Between Expected & Actual Economic			
Experience (net of current year amortization)	\$	-	\$ 40,974
Changes in Actuarial Assumptions		-	85,039
Differences Between Projected & Actual Investment			
Earnings (net of current year amortization)		-	-
Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date		32,664	 -
Total	\$	32,664	\$ 126,013

\$32,664 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEBs resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability for the year ending September 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEBs will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended	
December 31,	
2024	\$ (19,771)
2025	(35,398)
2026	(41,325)
2027	(29,597)
2028	78
Thereafter	
	\$ (126,013)

TAX ABATEMENTS

The City enters into economic development agreements authorized under Chapter 380 of the Texas Local Government Code. These agreements are planning tools designed to stimulate economic activity, redevelopment, community improvement, and provide a return on investment for the community. These programs abate or rebate property taxes and may include other incentive payments such as fee reductions or construction cost reimbursements. Economic Development agreements are considered on a case by case basis by the City Council and generally contain recapture provisions, which may require repayment or termination if recipients do not meet the required provisions of the economic incentives. A summary of the tax abatements for the 2024 and 2023 tax years follows:

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2024

TAX ABATEMENTS (continued)

Abatements					
Company	2024 Tax Year	2023 Tax Year	Begins	Ends	
Saputo Dairy Foods	\$ 40,849,483	\$ 42,748,155	2018	2027	
Backstory Beverages	-	597,470	2019	2023	
Backstory Beverages		302,530	2019	2023	
Total	\$ 40,849,483	\$ 43,648,155			

CORRECTION OF AN ERROR IN PREVIOUSLY ISSUED FINANCIALS STATEMENTS

Economic Development Corporation – Correction of Prior Year Error in Capital Assets

During fiscal year 2024, the Corporation identified that certain capital assets, which had been previously sold or donated, were incorrectly included in the beginning balance of capital assets. As a result, the net value of capital assets was overstated by \$8,770,478 as of September 30, 2023. Additionally, the depreciation expense for fiscal year 2023 was overstated by \$249,316.

During fiscal year 2024, the change due to an error correction resulted in a restatement of beginning net position, as follows:

Net Position Restatement	Corporation
Net Position - As Originally Reported	\$ 27,016,974
Decrease in Land	(316,490)
Decrease in Buildings and Infrastructure	(8,494,970)
Increase in Land Improvements	40,982
Net Position as of September 30, 2023 - Restated	\$ 18,246,496

EVALUATION OF SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The City has evaluated subsequent events through March 19, 2025, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued. There are no matters to report with the evaluation.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Unaudited)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual General Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024 (Unaudited)

	Original Budgeted Amounts	Final Budgeted Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUES				
Taxes:	+ = 062,000	+ = 0.00 000	+ 4016070	+ (146,620)
Property	\$ 5,062,908	\$ 5,062,908	\$ 4,916,270	\$ (146,638)
Sales	5,805,500	5,955,500	6,048,654	93,154
Franchise	1,248,000	1,248,000	1,188,306	(59,694)
Alcoholic Beverages	55,000	55,000	57,617	2,617
License & Permits	305,850	305,850	287,943	(17,907)
Intergovernmental	32,500	32,500	30,015	(2,485)
Charges for Services	30,650	30,650	37,791	7,141
Fines & Forfeitures	1,013,500	1,013,500	954,606	(58,894)
Interest	-	-	417,058	417,058
Miscellaneous	249,715	249,715	282,086	32,371
Total Revenues	13,803,623	13,953,623	14,220,346	266,723
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General Government				
Administration	829,733	829,733	888,565	(58,832)
Finance & Tax	488,983	488,983	483,417	5,566
Municipal Court	643,046	643,046	569,323	73,723
Community Development	1,334,974	1,334,974	760,159	574,815
Maintenance	354,258	354,258	357,921	(3,663)
Department Capital	119,500	119,500	173,160	(53,660)
Contingency	60,000	170,000	19,342	150,658
Economic Development Agreements	97,700	97,700	81,524	16,176
Total General Government	3,928,194	4,038,194	3,333,411	704,783
Dublic Cofety				
Public Safety: Police	1 650 701	1 650 701	4 027 902	620 402
	4,658,284	4,658,284	4,027,802	630,482
Lease Related - Police	-	-	639,159	(639,159)
Fire	2,787,840	2,861,840	2,780,730	81,110
Department Capital	1,033,500	1,033,500	523,704	509,796
Total Public Safety	8,479,624	8,553,624	7,971,395	582,229
Transportation:				
Street	799,069	799,069	698,167	100,902
Department Capital	85,000	85,000	-	85,000
Total Transportation	884,069	884,069	698,167	185,902
Culture & Recreation:				
Library	401,084	401,084	391,040	10,044
Parks & Recreation	1,220,546	1,220,546	1,321,476	(100,930)
			1,521,770	• • •
Department Capital Total Culture & Recreation	<u> </u>	159,250	1 712 516	<u> </u>
	1,700,000	1,780,880	1,712,516	
Total Expenditures	15,072,767	15,256,767	13,715,489	1,541,278
Excess/(Deficiency) of Revenues Over/(Under)				
Expenditures	(1,269,144)	(1,303,144)	504,857	1,808,001
	(1,200,111)	(1,000,111)		

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual General Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024 (Unaudited) (*continued*)

	Original Budgeted Amounts	Final Budgeted Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Budget Positive (Negative)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfer In	2,154,135	2,569,135	2,569,135	-
Transfer Out	(2,049,424)	(2,814,424)	(2,814,424)	-
Other Financing Sources - Debt Proceeds			442,101	442,101
Total Other Financing Sources (uses)	104,711	(245,289)	196,812	442,101
Net Change in Fund Balances	(1,164,433)	(1,548,433)	701,669	2,250,102
Fund Balances - Beginning	7,145,456	7,145,456	7,145,456	
Fund Balances - Ending	\$ 5,981,023	\$ 5,597,023	\$ 7,847,125	\$ 2,250,102

Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios Texas Municipal Retirement System

Last Ten Measured Years

(Unaudited)

	Plan Year Ended December 31,								
	2023	2022	2021	2020					
Total Pension Liability									
Service Cost	\$ 1,336,054	\$ 1,220,089	\$1,150,609	\$ 1,118,869					
Interest (on the Total Pension Liability)	3,278,137	3,137,215	3,053,413	2,939,171					
Changes of Benefit Terms	-	-	-	-					
Difference Between Expected &									
Actual Experience	280,796	(11,304)	(812,402)	(82,940)					
Change of Assumptions	(236,821)	-	-	-					
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of									
Employee Contributions	(2,369,862)	(2,262,637)	(2,107,075)	(2,489,908)					
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	2,288,304	2,083,363	1,284,545	1,485,192					
	,,	, ,	, - ,	, , -					
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	49,081,895	46,998,532	45,713,987	44,228,795					
	i	<u>.</u>	· · ·	· · ·					
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	\$ 51,370,199	\$ 49,081,895	\$ 46,998,532	\$ 45,713,987					
Plan Fiduciary Net Position									
Contributions - Employer	\$ 719,647	\$ 726,369	\$ 680,016	\$ 693,360					
Contributions - Employee	607,297	553,747	521,818	508,577					
Net Investment Income	5,057,217	(3,519,096)	5,670,749	3,161,767					
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of	- / /	(-///		-,,					
Employee Contributions	(2,369,862)	(2,262,637)	(2,107,075)	(2,489,908)					
Administrative Expense	(32,238)	(30,496)	(26,263)	(20,476)					
Other	(224)	36,391	180	(799)					
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	3,981,837	(4,495,722)	4,739,425	1,852,521					
Net change in that the dealy net toolion	3,301,037	(1,155,722)	1,, 33, 123	1,002,021					
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	43,783,474	48,279,196	43,539,771	41,687,250					
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	\$ 47,765,311	\$ 43,783,474	\$ 48,279,196	\$ 43,539,771					
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	\$ 3,604,888	\$ 5,298,421	\$ (1,280,664)	\$ 2,174,216					
, _ , , ,									
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as Percentage									
of Total Pension Liability	92.98%	89.20%	102.72%	95.24%					
Covered Payroll	\$ 9,953,348	\$ 8,951,665	\$ 8,304,687	\$ 8,476,280					
	φ 3,333,370	Ψ 0,001,000	φ 0,001,007	φ 0, 17 0,200					
Net Pension Liability as Percentage									
of Covered Payroll	36.22%	59.19%	-15.42%	25.65%					

Note: GASB Codification, Vol. 2, P20.183 requires that the information on this schedule be data from the period corresponding with the periods covered as of the measurement dates. For example: as of December 31, 2023 for fiscal year 2024. This schedule shows only the years for which this information is available. Additional information will be added until 10 years of data are available and reported.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
¢ 1 124 769	¢ 1 009 733	¢ 1.067.527	¢ 1071212	¢ 074.459	¢ 991.020
\$ 1,134,768	\$ 1,098,723	\$ 1,067,537	\$ 1,071,312	\$ 974,458	\$ 881,939 2 280 011
2,837,419	2,705,236	2,605,150	2,487,880	2,409,813	2,280,911
-	-	-	-	-	-
(142,855)	278,872	(235,957)	(97,651)	(205,165)	119,290
88,307	-	-	(07,002)	638,184	
00,00,				000/201	
(2,314,585)	(1,970,603)	(1,968,528)	(1,476,121)	(1,392,134)	(1,581,767)
1,603,054	2,112,228	1,468,202	1,985,420	2,425,156	1,700,373
42,625,741	40,513,513	39,045,311	37,059,891	34,634,735	32,934,362
\$ 44,228,795	\$ 42,625,741	\$ 40,513,513	\$ 39,045,311	\$ 37,059,891	\$ 34,634,735
+	+	+ 574,000	+ 450.050	+ 474.200	+ 101 500
\$ 636,073	\$ 606,304	\$ 574,089	\$ 458,959	\$ 471,266	\$ 481,593
508,864	491,599	479,074	478,977	456,065	429,994
5,740,055	(1,174,423)	4,888,366	2,268,525	50,194	1,877,990
(2,314,585)	(1,970,603)	(1,968,528)	(1,476,121)	(1,392,134)	(1,581,767)
(32,453)	(22,706)	(25,337)	(25,624)	(30,574)	(19,609)
(975)	(1,186)	(1,286)	(1,381)	(1,510)	(1,612)
4,536,979	(2,071,015)	3,946,378	1,703,335	(446,693)	1,186,589
37,150,271	39,221,286	35,274,908	33,571,573	34,018,266	32,831,677
\$ 41,687,250	\$ 37,150,271	\$ 39,221,286	\$ 35,274,908	\$ 33,571,573	\$ 34,018,266
\$ 2,541,545	\$ 5,475,470	\$ 1,292,227	\$ 3,770,403	\$ 3,488,318	\$ 616,469
94.25%	87.15%	96.81%	90.34%	90.59%	98.22%
£ 0.401.072	£ 0 102 21 4			f 7 601 000	
\$ 8,481,073	\$ 8,193,314	\$ 7,984,569	\$ 7,982,952	\$ 7,601,080	\$ 7,166,568
29.97%	66.83%	16.18%	47.23%	45.89%	8.60%
23.3770	00.0070	10.1070	т/.2370	75.0570	0.00%

Schedule of Pension Contributions Texas Municipal Retirement System Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

	Fiscal Year Ended September 30,							
	2024			2023		2022		2021
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$	767,638	\$	723,023	\$	675,030	\$	657,023
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution Contribution Deficiency/(Excess)	\$	(767,638)	\$	(723,023)	\$	(675,030)	\$	(657,023) -
Covered Payroll	\$ 1	10,219,664	\$	9,894,911	\$	8,591,266	\$	8,304,687
Contributions as Percentage of Covered Payroll		7.51%		7.31%		7.86%		7.91%

Note: GASB Codification, Vol. 2, P50.238 states that the information on this schedule should be determined as of the measurement date. Therefore the amounts reported for FY 2024 are for the measurement date of December 31, 2023. This schedulde shows only the years for which this information is available. Additional information will be added until 10 years of data are available and reported.

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

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

Methods & Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed
Remaining Amortization Period	20 Years (longest amortization ladder)
Asset Valuation Method	10 year smoothed market; 12% soft corridor
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.50% to 11.50% including inflation
Investment Rate of Return	6.75%
Retirement Age	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the City's plan of benefits. Last updated for the 2023 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period 2022.
Mortality	Post-retirement: 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables. Male rates are multiplied by 103% and female rates are multiplied by 105%. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by the most recent Scale MP-2021 (with immediate convergence). Pre-retirement: PUB(10) mortality tables, with the 110% of the Public Safety table used for males and the 100% of the General Employee table used for females. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by the most recent Scale MP-2021 (with immediate convergence).
Other Information:	Granted 100% ad hoc USC with transfer.

 2020	 2019	 2018	2017		 2016	 2015
\$ 628,565	\$ 611,309	\$ 576,057	\$	544,079	\$ 464,398	\$ 471,266
\$ (628,565) -	\$ (611,309) 	\$ (576,057) -	\$	(544,079) -	\$ (464,398) -	\$ (471,266) _
\$ 8,189,590	\$ 8,178,552	\$ 7,841,080	\$	7,745,406	\$ 7,662,705	\$ 7,601,080
7.68%	7.47%	7.35%		7.02%	6.06%	6.20%

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios Texas Municipal Retirement System Last Ten Measured Years (Unaudited)

	Plan Year Ended December 31,						
		2023		2022		2021	
Total OPEB Liability							
Service Cost	\$	17,207	\$	31,379		\$27,830	
Interest (on the Total OPEB Liability)		21,941		13,822		14,778	
Changes of Benefit Terms		-		-		-	
Difference Between Expected & Actual Experience		(25,504)		7,521		(34,932)	
Change of Assumptions		26,382		(235,663)		19,849	
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Employee Contributions		(21,255)		(17,535)		(16,524)	
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability		18,771		(200,476)		11,001	
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning		543,777		744,253		733,252	
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	\$	562,548	\$	543,777	_\$	744,253	
Covered Payroll	\$	9,953,348	\$	8,951,665	\$	8,304,687	
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		5.65%		6.07%		8.96%	

Note: The information in this scheduled has been determined as of the measurement date (December 31) of the City's total OPEB liability and is intended to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10- year trend is compiled in accordance with the provisions of GASB 75, only periods for which such information is available are presented.

There are no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria of GASB codification P22.101 or P52.1010 to pay related benefits for the OPEB plan.

 2020		2010		2010	2017			
 2020		2019		2018		2017		
\$ 22,038 17,754	\$ 16,962 19,538				\$	15,171 17,543		
-		-		-		-		
(25,540)		(8,906)		(2,024)		-		
86,944		93,941		(34,756)		38,688		
(5,086)		(5,089)		(4,097)		(3,992)		
96,110		116,446		(5,214)		67,410		
 637,142		520,696		525,910		458,500		
\$ 733,252	\$	637,142	\$	520,696	\$	525,910		
\$ 8,476,280	\$	8,481,073	\$	8,193,314	\$	7,984,569		
8.65%		7.51%		6.36%		6.59%		

COMBINING & INDIVIDUAL FUND STATEMENTS & SCHEDULES (Unaudited)

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Capital Projects

Street Improvement Fund – The capital projects funds account for the acquisition of capital assets or construction of major capital projects not being financed by proprietary or nonexpendable trust funds. This fund is used to account for construction of street projects.

Debt Service

Debt Service Fund – This fund accounts for resources used to make payments for the principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt of governmental funds.

Special Revenue Funds

Special revenue funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditure for particular purposes.

Tax Increment Financing Fund - This fund is used to account for the government's local option property tax revenues in the downtown area that are restricted to pay bonded debt used to revitalize the downtown area.

Tourism Fund - This fund is used to account for hotel/motel taxes that are used to promote tourism within the City.

Police Fund - This fund is used to account for grants and donations received for police department purposes.

Revolving Loan Fund – This fund is used to account for revolving loan funds that are used to make direct loans to local businesses for development and expansion.

Opioid Settlement Fund – This fund is used to account for opioid settlements for a purpose provided within the settlements.

Airport Fund – This fund is used to account for activity related to the City airport.

Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds For the Year Ended September 30, 2024 (Unaudited)

	Incr	ax ement incing	1	ourism	 Police Fund
ASSETS Cash & Cash Equivalents Investment	\$	-	\$	573,819 46,928	\$ 702,639 57,334
Sales Tax Receivable		_		-	-
Other Receivables		-		-	22,486
Inventory		-		-	
Prepaid Items		-		-	-
Total Assets	\$	-	\$	620,747	\$ 782,459
LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	\$	-	_\$	5,828	\$ -
Total Liabilities		-		5,828	 -
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES					
Unavailable Revenue Property Taxes		-		-	 -
Total Deferred Inflow of Resources		-		-	 -
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable:					
Inventory		-		-	-
Prepaid Items		-		-	-
Restricted:					
Debt Service		-		-	-
Capital Projects		-		-	-
Special Revenue		-		-	-
Assigned:					
Tourism		-		614,919	-
Other Purposes		-		-	 782,459
Total Fund Balances		-		614,919	 782,459
Total Liabilities, Derred Inflows, & Fund Balances	\$	-	\$	620,747	\$ 782,459

R	evolving Loan Fund	Imp	Street provement Fund		Airport Fund		Debt Service Fund		Opioid ttlement Fund		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
\$	115,007 9,406	\$	109,347 8,943	\$	110,483 9,036	\$	19,584 1,602	\$	44,351 3,627	\$	1,675,230 136,876	
	-		-		-		-		-		-	
	11,070		6,739		138,393		24,897		-		203,585	
	-		-		80,381		-		-		80,381	
	-		-		531,807		-	<u> </u>	- 47.079		531,807	
\$	135,483	\$	125,029	\$	870,100	\$	46,083	\$	47,978	\$	2,627,879	
.		•	000	.	4 5 6 1	•		•		÷	11 200	
\$	-	\$	880	\$	4,561	\$	-	\$	-	\$	11,269	
			- 880		4,561						- 11,269	
					1,501						11,205	
	-		-		-		24,896		-		24,896	
	-		-		-		24,896		-		24,896	
					80,381						80,381	
	-		-		531,807		-		-		531,807	
					551,007						551,007	
	-		-		-		21,187		-		21,187	
	-		124,149		-		-		-		124,149	
	-		-		-		-		47,978		47,978	
	-		-		-		-		-		614,919	
	135,483		-		253,351		-		-		1,171,293	
	135,483		124,149		865,539		21,187		47,978		2,591,714	
\$	135,483	\$	125,029	\$	870,100	\$	46,083	\$	47,978	\$	2,627,879	

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Governmental Funds For the Year Ended September 30, 2024 (Unaudited)

REVENUES		Tax crement nancing	 Tourism	Police Fund			
Property Taxes	\$	80,992	\$	_			
Sales Taxes	φ	- 00,992	\$ 245,761	φ			
Intergovernmental		_	243,701		_		
Charges for Services		-	_		-		
Fines & Forfeitures		-	-		60,341		
Interest		-	27,767		14,752		
Grants & Contributions		100,800			157,013		
Miscellaneous			-		28,310		
Total Revenues		181,792	 273,528		260,416		
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
Public Safety		-	-		107,067		
Transportation		-	-		-		
Culture & Recreation		-	276,080		-		
Capital Outlay		-	-		216,652		
Debt Service:							
Principal		-	-		-		
Interest & Fiscal Charges		-	 276,080		323,719		
Total Expenditures			 276,080		323,719		
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures		181,792	(2,552)		(63,303)		
		101,752	 (2,332)		(03,303)		
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES/(USES)							
Transfers In		-	115,200		-		
Transfers Out		(181,792)	 -		-		
Total Other Financing Sources/(Uses)		(181,792)	 115,200		-		
Net Change in Fund Balances		-	112,648		(63,303)		
Fund Balance - Beginning		-	 502,271		845,762		
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	-	\$ 614,919	\$	782,459		

R	evolving Loan Fund	Improv	eet /ement nd	Airport Fund			Debt Service Fund	Set	Dpioid tlement Fund	Total Nonmajor vernmental Funds
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,093,502	\$	-	\$ 1,174,494
	-		-		-		-		-	245,761
	_	99	95,924		754,502		-		-	1,750,426
	-		-		-		-		-	60,341
	1,411	(60,716		21,180		31,127		1,254	158,207
	-		-		,724,856		-		-	982,669
	-		-		20,106		-		7,609	 56,025
	1,411	1,0	56,640	1	,520,644		1,124,629		8,863	4,427,923
	-		-		-		-		-	107,067
	-		-		761,812		-		-	761,812
	-		-		-		-		-	276,080
	-	1,93	39,303		326,085		-		-	2,482,040
	-		-		-		-		-	-
	-		-		29,000		1,168,124		-	1,197,124
	-		-		-		341,864		-	 341,864
	-	1,9	39,303	1	,116,897		1,509,988		-	 5,165,987
_	1,411	(88	82,663)		403,747	_	(385,359)		8,863	 (738,064)
	_		_		45,000		363,848		_	524,048
	_		_		-		-		-	(181,792)
	-		-		45,000		363,848		-	 342,256
	1,411	(88	82,663)		448,747		(21,511)		8,863	 (395,808)
	134,072	1,00	06,812		416,792		42,698		39,115	 2,987,522
\$	135,483	\$ 12	24,149	\$	865,539	\$	21,187	\$	47,978	\$ 2,591,714

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual Enterprise Fund For the Year Ended September 30, 2024 (Unaudited)

	Original Budgeted Amounts	Final Budgeted Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance With Budget Positive (Negative)
	¢ 7 561 007	¢ 7 561 007	¢ 7 7 7 9 6 7 1	¢ (222.226)
Water Sales	\$ 7,561,907	\$ 7,561,907	\$ 7,228,671	\$ (333,236)
Sewer Charges	4,653,441	4,653,441	4,836,414	182,973
Sanitation Charges	3,870,450	3,870,450	4,821,177	950,727
Service Charges	180,000	180,000	216,561	36,561
Water & Sewer Connections	231,000	231,000	321,570	90,570
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Revenues	343,659	343,659	175,791	(167,868)
Total Operating Revenues	16,840,457	16,840,457	17,600,184	759,727
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Administration	157,500	315,500	999,761	(684,261)
Personnel Services	3,219,906	3,320,121	3,177,878	142,243
Supplies	3,488,200	3,623,200	1,806,369	1,816,831
Contractual Services	4,916,170	4,916,170	5,114,201	(198,031)
Repairs and Maintenance	378,250	378,250	293,839	84,411
Depreciation and Amortization	-	-	2,216,378	(2,216,378)
Other Operating Expenses	6,773,848	6,773,848	409,738	6,364,110
Total Operating Expenses	18,933,874	19,327,089	14,018,164	5,308,925
Operating Income/(Loss)	(2,093,417)	(2,486,632)	3,582,020	6,068,652
NONOPERATING REVENUES/(EXPENSES)				
Interest Revenue	325,000	525,000	582,421	57,421
Debt Issuance Cost	-	-	(265,087)	(265,087)
Interest Expense & Fiscal Charges	(1,522,018)	(1,522,018)	(362,847)	1,159,171
Total Nonoperating Revenues/(Expenses)	(1,197,018)	(997,018)	(45,513)	951,505
Income Before Transfers	(3,290,435)	(3,483,650)	3,536,507	7,020,157
Transfers In	3,206,303	3,206,303	3,214,372	8,069
Transfers Out	(2,486,889)	(2,486,889)	(2,486,889)	-
	(2,100,005)	(2,100,000)	(2,100,005)	
Change in Net Position	(2,571,021)	(2,764,236)	4,263,990	7,028,226
Net Position - Beginning	30,896,426	30,896,426	30,896,426	
Net Position - Ending	\$ 28,325,405	\$ 28,132,190	\$ 35,160,416	\$ 7,028,226

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Pension Trust Funds For the Year Ended September 30, 2024 (Unaudited)

	F	olunteer ireman ension Plan	Sup	mployee pplemental etirement Plan	Total ate Purpose ust Funds
ASSETS Cash & Cash Equivalents Investments Total Assets	\$	31,423 - 31,423	\$	171,086 13,992 185,078	\$ 202,509 13,992 216,501
LIABILITIES Accounts Payable Total Liabilities				15,031 15,031	 15,031 15,031
NET POSITION Net Position Restricted for Pensions	\$	31,423	\$	170,047	\$ 201,470

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Pension Trust Funds For the Year Ended September 30, 2024 (Unaudited)

	Fi Pe	lunteer reman ension Plan	Sup	mployee plemental etirement Plan	Total ate Purpose ust Funds
ADDITIONS					
Contributions	\$	1,560	\$	312,430	\$ 313,990
Interest Income		234		6,523	 6,757
Total Additions		1,794		318,953	 320,747
DEDUCTIONS					
General Government		1,200		229,587	230,787
Total Deductions		1,200		229,587	 230,787
Change in Net Position		594		89,366	89,960
Net Position, Beginning		30,829		80,681	 111,510
Net Position, Ending	\$	31,423	\$	170,047	\$ 201,470

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual Airport Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024 (Unaudited)

	E	Driginal & Final Budgeted Amounts	 Actual Amounts	Variance With Budget Positive Negative)
REVENUES		067.050	754 500	
Charges for Services	\$	967,050	\$ 754,502	\$ (212,548)
Grants & Contributions		462,200	724,856	262,656
Interest Miscellaneous		6,500	21,180	14,680
Total Revenues		6,000	 20,106	 14,106
Total Revenues		1,441,750	 1,520,644	 78,894
EXPENDITURES				
Transportation		1,059,987	761,812	298,175
Capital Outlay		458,000	326,085	131,915
Debt Service:		-	-	-
Principal		29,000	 29,000	 -
Total Expenditures		1,546,987	 1,116,897	 430,090
Excess/(Deficiency) of Revenues Over/(Under)				
Expenditures		(105,237)	403,747	508,984
		(103/237)	 103/7 17	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfer in		45,000	45,000	-
Transfer Out		-	 -	 -
Total Other Financing Sources/(Uses)		45,000	 45,000	 -
Net Change in Fund Balances		(60,237)	448,747	508,984
Fund Balances - Beginning		416,792	 416,792	 -
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	356,555	\$ 865,539	\$ 508,984

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STATISTICAL SECTION (Unaudited)

This part of the City' annual comprehensive financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the government's overall financial health.

Contents

Financial Trends
These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the government's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.
Revenue Capacity
These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the government's most significant local revenue sources, the property tax and water & sewer revenues.
Debt Capacity
These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the government's current levels of outstanding debt and the government's ability to issue additional debt in the future.
Demographic and Economic Information101
These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the government's financial activities take place.
Operating Information
These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the government's financial report relates to the services the government provides and the activities it performs.

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the annual comprehensive financial reports for the relevant year.

Net Position by Component Last Ten Fiscal Years (Accrual Basis of Accounting) (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) (Unaudited)

		2015	2016		2017		2018		2019
overnmental Activities									
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$	18,084	\$	17,204	\$	18,597	\$	20,508	\$ 20,362
Restricted		35		49		8		11	24
Unrestricted		4,284		5,680		3,988		3,047	2,739
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	\$	22,403	\$	22,933	\$	22,593	\$	23,566	\$ 23,125
Business-Type Activities									
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$	13,044	\$	15,899	\$	2,573	\$	7,908	\$ 16,919
Restricted		618		591		532		498	435
Unrestricted		6,347		3,878		17,643		13,308	6,405
Total Business-Type Activities Net Position	\$	20,009	\$	20,368	\$	20,748	\$	21,714	\$ 23,759
Primary Government									
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$	31,128	\$	33,103	\$	21,170	\$	28,416	\$ 37,281
Restricted		653		640		540		509	459
Unrestricted		10,631		9,558		21,631		16,355	9,144
Total Primary Government Net Position	\$	42,412	\$	43,301	\$	43,341	\$	45,280	\$ 46,884

 2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
\$ 27,907	\$ 29,667	\$ 34,269	\$ 38,782	\$ 42,821
24	18	2,408	3,100	2,147
 5,696	7,257	6,270	7,747	10,138
\$ 33,627	\$ 36,942	\$ 42,947	\$ 49,629	\$ 55,106
\$ 18,515	\$ 19,675	\$ 21,259	\$ 22,583	\$ 17,696
416	396	384	454	1,205
5,916	6,539	7,708	7,859	16,259
\$ 24,847	\$ 26,610	\$ 29,351	\$ 30,896	\$ 35,160
\$ 46,422	\$ 49,342	\$ 55,528	\$ 61,365	\$ 60,517
440	414	2,792	3,554	3,352
11,612	13,796	13,978	15,606	26,397
\$ 58,474	\$ 63,552	\$ 72,298	\$ 80,525	\$ 90,266

Changes in Net Position Last Ten Fiscal Years (Accrual Basis of Accounting) (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) (Unaudited)

	 2015	2016		2017		2018		2019
EXPENSES	 2010		2010		201/		2010	
Governmental Activities:								
General Government	\$ 2,942	\$	2,691	\$	2,977	\$	2,713	\$ 2,824
Public Safety	5,112		5,343		6,070		5,716	6,261
Transportation	3,562		1,989		2,022		1,433	2,664
Culture & Recreation	1,720		2,475		1,875		2,856	2,688
Interest on Long-Term Debt	 695		611		512		538	260
Total Governmental Activities	 14,031		13,109		13,456		13,256	14,697
Business-Type Activities:								
Water & Sewer	6,130		7,047		7,727		7,406	7,663
Sanitation	 2,370		2,652		2,545		2,632	2,775
Total Business-Type Activities	 8,500		9,699		10,272		10,038	10,438
Total Primary Government Expenses	 22,531		22,808		23,728		23,294	25,135
PROGRAM REVENUES								
Governmental Activities:								
Charges for Services:								
General Government	152		92		133		196	139
Public Safety	873		904		1,070		596	586
Transportation	359		275		380		495	949
Culture & Recreation	-		3		2		10	4
Operating Grants & Contributions	318		447		365		378	636
Capital Grants & Contributions Total Governmental Activities	 119		444		22		520	204
Program Revenues	1,821		2,165		1,972		2,195	2,518
-	 1,021		2,105		1,572		2,155	2,510
Business-Type Activities:								
Charges for Services: Water & Sewer	0 176		0 220		0.254		0.041	0.022
Sanitation	9,176 2,826		9,228 3,036		9,254 3,099		9,841 3,200	9,933 3,449
Capital Grants & Contributions	2,020				-		- 5,200	- -
Total Business-Type Activities								
Program Revenues	12,002		12,264		12,353		13,041	13,382
Total Primary Government								
Program Revenues	13,823		14,429		14,325		15,236	15,900
	 10/020		1 1/ 125		1 1/525		10/200	13,500
Net (Expense)/Revenue								
Governmental Activities	(12,210)		(10,944)		(11,484)		(11,061)	(12,179)
Business-Type Activities	 3,502		2,565		2,081		3,003	2,944
Total Primary Government Net Asset	\$ (8,708)	\$	(8,379)	\$	(9,403)	\$	(8,058)	\$ (9,235)

	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024
	2020		2021		2022		2025		2024
\$	2,806	\$	2,325	\$	2,795	\$	3,609	\$	3,274
	6,088		5,975		5,892		6,757		9,225
	2,801		3,766		3,103		3,275		3,344
	1,974		1,981		2,087		2,171		2,614
	402		605		387		377		437
	14,071		14,652		14,264		16,189		18,894
	7,302		7,154		7,686		9,394		10,424
	3,073		3,009		3,459		3,792		4,222
	10,375		10,163		11,145		13,186		14,646
	24,446		24,815		25,409		29,375		33,540
			,						
	142		175		245		287		288
	708		903		576		834		2,790
	942		1,109		1,787		1,879		1,750
	5		4		23		48		38
	928		2,415		259		719		3,615
	202		76		2,471		2,743		1,893
	2,927		4,682		5,361		6,510		10,374
	2,527		7,002		5,501		0,510		10,374
	0.004		0.020		11 505		11.000		12 602
	9,984		9,938		11,505		11,980		12,603
	3,818		3,754		4,106		4,334		4,821
	-		-		-		-		-
	13,802		13,692		15,611		16,314		17,424
	10,002		10,052						
	10 700		10 274		20.072		22.024		27 700
	16,729		18,374		20,972		22,824		27,798
	(11,144)		(9,970)		(8,903)		(9,679)		(8,520)
	3,427		3,529		4,466		3,128		2,778
\$	(7,717)	\$	(6,441)	\$	(4,437)	\$		\$	(5,742)
<u> </u>	<u>, , = , j</u>	Ť	<u></u>	T	(,	T	(-,)	T	<u>,-,</u> /

Changes in Net Position Last Ten Fiscal Years (Accrual Basis of Accounting) (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) (Unaudited) *(continued)*

	 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
GENERAL REVENUES & OTHER CHANGES IN NET POSITION Governmental Activities:					
Taxes					
Property Taxes	\$ 3,914	\$ 3,954	\$ 3,998	\$ 4,089	\$ 4,134
Sales Taxes	3,682	3,884	3,875	4,287	4,618
Franchise Taxes	1,396	1,131	1,149	1,116	1,139
Alcoholic Beverage Taxes	30	31	37	42	47
Investment Earnings	7	23	40	118	174
Miscellaneous	201	424	182	487	344
Transfers	 1,651	2,254	1,862	2,231	1,283
Total Governmental Activities	 10,881	11,701	11,143	12,370	11,739
Business-Type Activities: Investment Earnings Miscellaneous	6 44	18 52	92 69	226 78	239 145
Transfers	 (1,651)	(2,254)	(1,862)	(2,231)	(1,283)
Total Business-Type Activities	 (1,601)	(2,184)	(1,701)	(1,927)	(899)
Total Primary Government	 9,280	 9,517	 9,442	 10,443	 10,840
CHANGE IN NET POSITION					
Governmental Activities	(1,329)	757	(341)	1,309	(440)
Business-Type Activities	 1,901	381	380	1,076	2,045
Total Primary Government	\$ 572	\$ 1,138	\$ 39	\$ 2,385	\$ 1,605

2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
\$	4,361	\$	4,719	\$ 5,209	\$	5,685	\$	6,021	
	4,556		5,421	5,941		6,140		6,294	
	1,108		1,133	1,199		1,222		1,188	
	40		50	49		60		58	
	64		32	102		684		780	
	9,150		829 2,023	385		382 2,191		381 (727)	
	1,966 21,245		14,207	 2,022 14,907		16,364		<u>(727)</u> 13,995	
	21,213		11,207	 11,507		10,501		15,555	
	99		23	69		428		582	
	158		234	227		179		176	
	(1,966)		(2,023)	(2,022)		(2,191)		727	
	(1,709)		(1,766)	(1,726)		(1,584)		1,485	
	19,536		12,441	13,181		14,780		15,480	
	10,101		4,237	6,004		6,684		5,475	
	1,718		1,763	2,740		1,544		4,263	
	-,, -0		1,, 00	, .0		1,0 . 1		.,205	
\$	11,819	\$	6,000	\$ 8,744	\$	8,228	\$	9,738	

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Governmental Activities Tax Revenues by Source Last Ten Fiscal Years (Accrual Basis of Accounting) (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) (Unaudited)

Fiscal Year	Property Tax	Sales Tax	Franchise Tax	Alcoholic Beverage Tax	Total	
2015	\$ 3,914	\$ 3,682	\$ 1,396	\$ 30	\$ 9,022	
2016	3,954	3,884	1,131	31	9,000	
2017	3,998	3,875	1,149	37	9,059	
2018	4,089	4,287	1,116	42	9,534	
2019	4,134	4,618	1,139	47	9,938	
2020	4,361	4,556	1,108	40	10,065	
2021	4,719	5,421	1,133	50	11,323	
2022	5,209	5,941	1,199	49	12,398	
2023	5,685	6,140	1,222	60	13,107	
2024	6,021	6,294	1,188	58	13,561	

Fund Balances of Governmental Funds Last Ten Fiscal Years (Accrual Basis of Accounting) (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) (Unaudited)

	Fiscal Year					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
General Fund						
Unassigned	\$ 2,862	\$ 2,231	\$ 2,823	\$ 3,076	\$ 3,493	
Total General Fund	<u>\$ 2,862</u>	\$ 2,231	\$ 2,823	\$ 3,076	\$ 3,493	
All Other Governmental Funds						
Nonspendable	\$ 39	\$ 22	\$ 47	\$ 32	\$ 17	
Restricted	3,742	2,412	262	397	464	
Assigned	527	472	512	645	861	
Total All Other Governmental Funds	\$ 4,308	\$ 2,906	\$ 821	\$ 1,074	\$ 1,342	

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
\$ 4,054	\$ 6,904	\$ 6,200	\$ 7,145	\$ 7,847
<u>\$ 4,054</u>	\$ 6,904	\$ 6,200	\$ 7,145	\$ 7,847
\$ 107 3,090	\$ 102 2,626	\$ 75 2,423	\$ 87 3,100	\$ 612 2,147
1,208	1,370	1,473	1,813	1,786
<u>\$ 4,405</u>	<u>\$ 4,098</u>	<u>\$ 3,971</u>	<u>\$ 5,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,546</u>

Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds Last Ten Fiscal Years (Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting) (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) (Unaudited)

	 2015	015 2016		2017		2018	2019
REVENUES	 			 			
Taxes	\$ 8,972	\$	9,035	\$ 9,075	\$	9,540	\$ 9,968
Licenses & Permits	151		92	133		196	139
Intergovernmental	320		814	273		779	738
Charges for Services	359		278	382		505	954
Fines	1,045		925	978		965	987
Investments Earnings	7		22	34		99	156
Contributions	117		77	114		119	101
Miscellaneous	 201		306	 317		454	348
Total Revenues	 11,172		11,549	 11,306		12,657	13,391
EXPENDITURES							
General Government	2,499		2,489	2,432		2,509	2,469
Public Safety	4,889		5,187	5,318		5,293	5,436
Transportation	2,271		2,473	3,894		1,152	1,896
Culture & Recrecation	1,401		1,512	1,422		1,393	1,729
Capital Outlay	1,457		1,706	919		2,148	1,612
Debt Service:							
Principal	1,013		1,536	1,080		1,171	1,212
Interest	 680		607	 563		544	515
Total Expenditures	 14,210		15,510	 15,628		14,210	14,869
Excess of Revenues Over/(Under)							
Expenditures	 (3,038)		(3,961)	 (4,322)		(1,553)	(1,478)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Transfers In	4,799		5,518	5,148		4,767	5,003
Transfers Out	(3,320)		(3,436)	(3,458)		(2,708)	(3,916)
Bonds Issued	4,995		-	1,140		-	4,953
Premium on Bonds Issued	-		-	-		-	-
Other Uses - Bond Issuance	 -		-	 -		-	(3,877)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 6,474		2,082	 2,830		2,059	2,163
Net Change in Fund Balances	\$ 3,436	\$	(1,879)	\$ (1,492)	\$	506	\$ 685
Debt Service as a Percentage of							
Noncapital Expenditures	13.3%		15.5%	11.2%		14.2%	13.0%

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
+ 10 100	+ 44 005	+ 40 047	+ 40.00-	+ 40.001
\$ 10,122	\$ 11,325	\$ 12,347	\$ 13,027	\$ 13,631
142	175	245	287	288
368	170	138	129	30
947	1,114	1,810	1,927	1,788
1,136	1,081	1,029	1,018	1,015
60	9	101	678	766
762	2,428	2,592	3,333	5,479
9,152	342	384	349	338
22,689	16,644	18,646	20,748	23,335
2,191	2,736	2,708	3,019	3,133
5,673	5,894	6,289	6,459	7,295
1,775	1,542	1,678	1,494	1,460
1,603	2,451	1,871	1,852	2,115
10,629	1,338	5,145	5,784	9,780
1,486	1,521	1,564	1,524	1,484
469	436	393	382	342
23,826	15,918	19,648	20,514	25,609
(1,137)	726	(1,002)	234	(2,274)
4,673	4,587	4,322	5,562	5,752
(2,911)	(2,769)	(2,620)	(3,721)	(6,823)
3,096	-	-	133	3,307
-	-	-	-	222
(96)				(87)
4,762	1,818	1,702	1,974	2,371
\$ 3,625	\$ 2,544	<u>\$ 700</u>	\$ 2,208	<u>\$97</u>
14.8%	13.4%	13.5%	12.9%	11.5%

General Government Tax Revenues by Source Last Ten Fiscal Years (Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting) (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) (Unaudited)

Fiscal Year	Property Tax	Sales Tax	Franchise Tax	Alcoholic Beverage Tax	Total
2015	3,864	3,682	1,396	30	8,972
2016	3,989	3,884	1,131	31	9,035
2017	4,014	3,875	1,149	37	9,075
2018	4,094	4,287	1,116	43	9,540
2019	4,164	4,618	1,139	47	9,968
2020	4,418	4,556	1,108	40	10,122
2021	4,720	5,421	1,133	51	11,325
2022	5,158	5,941	1,199	49	12,347
2023	5,605	6,140	1,222	60	13,027
2024	6,091	6,294	1,188	58	13,631

Assed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property Last Ten Fiscal Years (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) (Unaudited)

Fiscal Year Ended Sep. 30	Real Property Residential Commercial Property Property		Less: Tax Exempt Real Property	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate	Estimated Actual Taxable Value	Assessed Value as a Percentage of Actual Value
2015	396,756	544,528	86,806	854,478	0.44000	941,284	90.78%
2016	397,129	566,595	80,619	883,105	0.44000	963,724	91.63%
2017	404,027	573,621	84,789	892,859	0.44000	977,648	91.33%
2018	411,280	591,195	87,029	915,446	0.44000	1,002,475	91.32%
2019	418,000	600,620	91,475	927,145	0.44000	1,018,620	91.02%
2020	451,931	608,934	84,389	976,476	0.44000	1,060,865	92.05%
2021	464,015	692,205	119,409	1,036,811	0.44000	1,156,220	89.67%
2022	538,840	825,324	136,253	1,227,911	0.42692	1,364,164	90.01%
2023	651,264	1,017,014	412,020	1,256,258	0.44000	1,668,278	75.30%
2024	690,874	1,068,630	408,803	1,350,701	0.44000	1,759,504	76.77%
Courses	Llaulina Caurd	- Control Annu	siaal Diatwiat				

Source: Hopkins County Central Appraisal District

Property Tax Rates -Direct and Overlapping Governments (Per \$100 of Assessed Value) Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

	City	of Sulphur Sprin Debt	gs	Sulphur Springs Independent		Hopkins County	
Fiscal	General	Service		School	Hopkins	Hospital	
Year	Fund	Funds	Total	District	County	District	Total
2015	0.37882	0.06118	0.44000	1.35048	0.61208	0.25000	2.65256
2016	0.37730	0.06270	0.44000	1.35048	0.62739	0.25000	2.66787
2017	0.37940	0.06060	0.44000	1.35048	0.62739	0.25000	2.66787
2018	0.38320	0.05680	0.44000	1.35048	0.62489	0.25000	2.66537
2019	0.38260	0.05740	0.44000	1.35048	0.62489	0.25000	2.66537
2020	0.37240	0.06760	0.44000	1.28048	0.62489	0.25000	2.59537
2021	0.36713	0.07287	0.44000	1.25138	0.62489	0.25000	2.56627
2022	0.36241	0.06451	0.42692	1.18248	0.58404	0.22000	2.41344
2023	0.36547	0.07453	0.44000	1.16510	0.52390	0.19246	2.32146
2024	0.35988	0.08012	0.44000	0.99140	0.49587	0.17389	2.10116

Source: Applicable Taxing Entities

Principal Property Taxpayers September 30, 2024 (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) (Unaudited)

		2024				2015	
	Taxable Assessed		Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed		Faxable ssessed		Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed
<u>Taxpayer</u>	 Value	Rank	Value		Value	Rank	Value
BEF Foods, Inc	\$ 52,102	1	3.86%	\$	54,939	2	6.22%
Saputo Dairy Foods, Inc.	51,494	2	3.81%		29,394	3	3.33%
Ocean Spray Cranberries In	28,633	3	2.11%		18,834	6	2.13%
Flowserve US, Inc.	22,616	4	1.67%		25,859	4	2.93%
Wal-Mart Stores Inc.	16,529	5	1.22%		15,882	7	1.80%
Jeld-Wen Inc	15,750	6	1.17%		19,167	5	2.17%
Load Trail LLC	14,312	7	1.06%				
D6 Inc	14,236	8	1.05%				
CMH Manufaturing	14,109	9	1.04%		7,412	10	0.84%
GSC Enterprises Inc	12,542	10	0.93%		13,384	8	1.52%
Oncor Electric Delivery Co.					9,175	9	1.04%
PCI Manufacturing					55,464	1	6.28%
Totals	\$ 242,323		17.92%	\$	249,510		28.26%

Source: Hopkins County Central Appraisal District

Property Tax Levies and Collections (1) Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

		Collected Within the		Collections			
Fiscal Year	Total Tax	Fiscal Year o	,	in .	Total Collection	ons to Date	
Ended	Levy for		Percent	Subesequent		Percent	
September 30	Fiscal Year	Amount	of Levy	Years	Amount	of Levy	
2015	3,817,852	3,723,964	97.54%	89,928	3,813,892	99.90%	
2016	3,872,322	3,805,387	98.27%	60,915	3,866,302	99.84%	
2017	3,931,302	3,856,896	98.11%	68,811	3,925,707	99.86%	
2018	4,033,699	3,963,234	98.25%	62,759	4,025,993	99.81%	
2019	4,077,495	4,017,684	98.53%	58,806	4,076,490	99.98%	
2020	4,304,124	4,254,150	98.84%	40,041	4,294,191	99.77%	
2021	4,628,126	4,560,342	98.54%	54,328	4,614,670	99.71%	
2022	5,081,083	4,991,161	98.23%	64,950	5,056,111	99.51%	
2023	5,524,379	5,403,731	97.82%	65,503	5,469,234	99.00%	
2024	5,943,083	5,829,223	98.08%	-	5,829,223	98.08%	

Notes: (1) Includes general and debt service funds.

Water and Sewer Revenues Last Ten Fiscal Years (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) (Unaudited)

Fiscal Year	Water	Sewer	Total
2015	5,173	3,853	9,026
2016	5,308	3,744	9,052
2017	5,307	3,947	9,254
2018	5,478	4,198	9,676
2019	5,223	4,220	9,443
2020	5,541	4,190	9,731
2021	5,525	4,207	9,732
2022	6,441	4,334	10,775
2023	6,793	4,664	11,457
2024	7,229	4,836	12,065

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type Last Ten Fiscal Years (Amounts Expressed in Thousands, Except per Capital Amount) (Unaudited)

	Governmental Activities						Business-Type Activities				
Fiscal	Revenue	General Obligation		SBITA	Operating	Revenue	General Obligation	Bond	SBITA	Operating	Total Primary
Year	Bonds	Bonds	<u>Notes</u>	Liabilities	Leases	Bonds	Bonds	Premium	Liabilities	Leases	Government
2015	\$-	\$ 17,490	\$ -	\$-	\$-	\$ -	\$ 10,430	\$-	\$ -	\$-	\$ 27,920
2016	-	15,954	-	-	-	-	9,426	-	-	-	25,380
2017	-	15,968	-	-	-	25,941	4,291	313	-	-	46,513
2018	-	14,797	-	-	-	24,934	3,499	297	-	-	43,527
2019	-	14,411	-	-	-	24,180	2,055	281	-	-	40,927
2020	-	15,256	-	-	-	23,115	1,925	266	-	-	40,562
2021	10,643	2,965	185	-	-	21,787	1,380	250	-	-	37,210
2022	9,553	2,665	160	-	686	18,297	2,935	592	-	264	35,152
2023	8,538	2,550	133	-	451	17,492	2,615	577	-	120	32,476
2024	10,355	2,430	104	35	571	25,600	2,285	857	112	376	42,725

Note:

Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

(1) See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics on page 109 for personal income and population data.

Percentage of Personal <u>Income (1)</u>	Per <u>pita (1)</u>	
8.91%	\$ 1,760	
7.60%	1,577	
13.79%	2,878	
12.91%	2,693	
12.48%	2,537	
11.56%	2,499	
9.95%	2,271	
8.64%	2,198	
8.14%	1,979	
8.78%	2,579	
Note:	-	ling the City's outstanding debt can be found o the financial statements.

(1) See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics on page 109 for personal income and population data.

Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding Last Ten Fiscal Years (Amounts Expressed in Thousands, Except per Capital Amount) (Unaudited)

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	Less: Amounts Available in Debt Service Fund	Total	Percentage of Estimated Actual Taxable Value ⁽¹⁾ of Property	Per Capita ⁽²⁾
				<u>.</u>	
2015	27,920	34	27,886	2.96%	1,757
2016	46,200	49	46,151	4.79%	2,867
2017	43,230	8	43,222	4.42%	2,674
2018	40,646	11	40,635	4.05%	2,514
2019	40,296	24	40,272	3.95%	2,496
2020	36,960	24	36,936	3.48%	2,275
2021	33,610	18	33,592	2.91%	2,050
2022	34,992	17	34,975	2.56%	2,187
2023	31,752	43	31,709	1.90%	1,933
2024	41,748	21	41,727	2.37%	2,519

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

(1) See the Schedule of Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property on page 97 for property value data.

⁽²⁾ Population data can be found in the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics on page 109.

Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt As of September 30, 2024 (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) (Unaudited)

Governmental Unit	Debt Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable ¹	Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt
Debt Repaid with Property Taxes			
Sulphur Springs I.S.D.	\$ 90,685	70.70%	\$ 64,114
Hopkins County	12,709	42.15%	5,357
Hopkins County Hospital District	-	38.69%	
Total Overlapping Debt			69,471
City of Sulphur Springs Direct Debt			13,496
Total Direct & Overlapping Debt			\$ 82,967

- Sources: Assessed value data used to estimate applicable percentages provided by the Hopkins County Central Appraisal District. Debt outstanding data provided by the governmental units.
- Note: Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with the geographic boundaries of the City. This schedule estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the residents and businesses of the City of Sulphur Springs. This process recognizes that, when considering the government's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden borne by the residents and businesses should be taken into account. However, this does not imply that every taxpayer is a resident, and therefore responsible for repaying the debt, of each overlapping government.

¹ The percentage of overlapping debt applicable is estimated using taxable assessed property values. Applicable percentages were estimated by determining the portion of the governmental unit's taxable assessed value that is within the governmental's boundaries and dividing it by the governmental unit's total taxable assessed value.

Legal Debt Margin Information Last Ten Fiscal Years (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) (Unaudited)

	2015		2016		2017		 2018
Debt Limit	\$	68,567	\$	97,765	\$	100,248	\$ 101,862
Total Net Debt Applicable to Limit		23,185		25,331		46,192	 43,219
Legal Debt Margin	\$	45,382	\$	72,434	\$	54,056	\$ 58,643
Total Net Debt Applicable to the Limit as a Percentage of Debt Limit		33.81%		25.91%		46.08%	42.43%

Note: Under state finance law, the City of Sulphur Springs' outstanding general obligation debt should not exceed 10 percent of total assessed property value. By law, the general obligation debt subject to the limitation may be offset by amounts set aside for repaying general obligation bonds.

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
\$ 106,087	\$ 106,087	\$ 115,622	\$ 136,416	\$ 166,828	\$ 175,950
40,622	40,272	33,432	34,975	31,710	41,727
<u>\$ 65,465</u>	<u> </u>	<u>\$ 82,190</u>	<u>\$ 101,441</u>	<u>\$ 135,118</u>	<u>\$ 134,223</u>
38.29%	37.96%	28.91%	25.64%	19.01%	23.72%

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2024

Assessed Value	\$ 1,350,701
Add Back: Exempt Real Property	408,803
Total Assessed Value	1,759,504
Debt Limit (10% of Total Assessed Value)	175,950
Debt Applicable to Limit:	
General Obligation Bonds	41,748
Less Amount Set Aside for Repayment of	
General Obligation Debt	(21)
Total Net Debt Applicable to Limit	41,727
Legal Debt Margin	\$ 134,223

Pledged-Revenue Coverage Last Ten Fiscal Years (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) (Unaudited)

	Water & Sewer Revenue Bonds								
		Less:	Net						
Fiscal	Charges	Operating	Available	Debt S	ervice				
<u>Year</u>	<u>& Other</u>	Expenses	<u>Revenue</u>	Principal	Interest	<u>Coverage</u>			
2015	12,051	8,248	3,803	2,178	252	1.57			
2016	12,334	9,406	2,928	1,003	294	2.26			
2017	12,514	9,302	3,212	3,085	970	0.79			
2018	13,344	9,496	3,848	1,799	542	1.64			
2019	13,764	9,924	3,840	2,479	514	1.28			
2020	14,059	9,900	4,159	1,810	474	1.82			
2021	13,949	10,163	3,786	1,623	441	1.83			
2022	15,727	10,663	5,064	1,158	380	3.29			
2023	16,452	12,739	3,713	1,196	380	2.36			
2024	17,600	14,018	3,582	1,314	349	2.15			

Note: Details regarding the government's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements. Charges and other includes investment earnings and intergovernmental. Operating expenses do not include depreciation.

Demographic and Economic Statistics Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

		Personal	(1) Per		(2) Education Level in		
Fiscal	(1)	Income	Capita Personal	(1) Median	Years of Formal	(3) School	(2)
<u>Year</u>	(1) <u>Population</u>	(Amts. Expressed in Thousands)	Income	Age	Schooling	Enrollment	Unemployment <u>Rate</u>
<u>1601</u>	<u>r opulation</u>	<u>III IIIousalius</u>	meome	Age	Schooling		<u>Nace</u>
2015	15,868	334,148	21,058	38	13.5	4,356	3.9%
	,	,	,			,	
2016	16,098	337,188	20,946	38	13.5	4,415	3.7%
2017	16,162	337,188	21,886	35	13.5	4,334	3.7%
2018	16,162	327,846	21,886	35	13.5	4,393	3.5%
2010	10,102	527,040	21,000	55	15.5	т,595	5.570
2019	16,134	350,898	21,749	36	13.5	4,350	3.1%
		,	,				
2020	16,234	373,999	23,038	36	13.5	4,350	4.6%
2024	46,202		24.020		40 F	4 9 45	4.40/
2021	16,383	406,757	24,828	37	13.5	4,345	4.1%
2022	15,995	399,027	24,947	37	13.5	4,350	3.1%
2022	13,555	333,027	21,517	57	15.5	1,550	5.170
2023	16,408	422,276	25,736	37	13.5	4,365	3.3%
2024	16,564	486,518	29,372	39	13.5	4,088	3.3%

Date Sources

- (1) Bureau of the Census
- (2) Texas Workforce Commission
- (3) Sulphur Springs I.S.D.

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Principal Employers Current Year and Ten Years Ago (Unaudited)

		2024			2015	
			Percentage			Percentage
Employer	Employees	<u>Rank</u>	of Total City <u>Employment</u>	Employees	Rank	of Total City <u>Employment</u>
	<u>Linployees</u>	Nalik	<u>Linployment</u>	<u>LIIIpioyees</u>	Nain	<u>Employment</u>
Sulphur Springs ISD	663	1	6.06%	648	1	5.16%
Grocery Supply Company	540	2	4.94%	430	4	3.42%
Saputo Foods, Inc.	540	3	4.94%	325	5	2.59%
Hopkins County Hospital	463	4	4.23%	536	2	4.27%
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.	375	5	3.43%	435	3	3.46%
CMH Manufacturing	293	6	2.68%	260	7	2.07%
Signature Solar	257	7	2.35%			
Hopkins County	252	8	2.30%	180	9	1.43%
M&F Western Products	198	9	1.81%			
City of Sulphur Springs	183	10	1.67%	170	10	1.35%
Flowserve Inc.				213	8	1.70%
Owen Sausage				262	6	2.09%
Total	3,764		34.41%	3,459		27.54%

Source: Texas Workforce Commission

Full-Time Equivalent City Government Employees by Function Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Unaudited)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
FUNCTION					
General Government	21	20	21	21	20
Public Safety: Police:					
Officers	29	29	28	28	28
Civilians	9	9	9	12	11
Fire	22	22	21	21	22
Highways and Streets	25	24	18	19	17
Culture & Recreation:					
Parks and Recreation	6	7	8	8	8
Libraries	5	4	4	4	6
Water	21	21	22	22	24
Sewer	9	9	9	8	8
Total	147	145	140	143	144

Source: Finance Department

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
16	18	17	16	17
28	28	29	29	29
13	10	10	10	11
22	22	22	22	22
18	12	17	17	17
10		-,	-,	
12	12	10	11	8
6	4	4	4	4
0	т	Т	Т	Т
24	26	25	24	26
24	20	25	24	20
8	9	9	9	8
147	141	143	142	142

Operating Indicators by Function Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

	Fiscal Year				
-	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
FUNCTION					
Police					
Physical Arrests	944	893	743	912	952
Accidents	357	468	438	436	451
Citations	7,633	6,568	6,773	6,691	6,309
Fire					
Number of Calls Answered	1,455	1,505	1,561	2,204	2,305
Inspections	661	752	632	745	581
Highways & Streets					
Street Reconstruction (miles)	0.84	0.82	1.97	0.14	2.30
Street Resurfacing (miles)	-	3.44	0.86	1.60	1.52
Sanitation					
Refuse Collected (yd3/year)	118,966	118,487	124,287	118,827	132,695
Water					
New Connections	20	53	39	42	46
Water Main Breaks	220	135	127	133	121
Average Daily Consumption (thousands of gallons)	4,136	3,822	6,059	3,980	4,235
Miles of Water Lines Replaced	3.13	1.21	0.98	0.98	0.71
Wastewater					
Average Daily Consumption (thousands of gallons)	2,900	2,840	2,910	2,790	3,520
Miles of Sewer Lines Replaced	0.49	1.03	1.31	1.05	0.97

Sources: Various Government Departments

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
639	508	536	563	557
454	462	427	347	322
5,664	6,063	6,370	6,015	6,102
2,168	2,855	2,923	3,066	2,684
222	245	275	269	313
1.66	2.39	2.46	1.07	2.57
4.25	1.91	2.40	0.91	3.16
1.25	1.91	2.21	0.91	5.10
144 (22)	140 461	162 764	166 404	160 600
144,632	140,461	162,764	166,494	168,602
46	41	73	43	50
117	113	189	146	175
4,713	4,457	4,700	4,483	4,310
0.71	0.32	0.37	0.83	0.87
3,400	3,320	3,820	3,350	3,360
5,100	5,520	5,020	5,550	5,500
0.67	1.02	0.36	0.83	0.38

Capital Asset Statistics by Function Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

	Fiscal Year					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
FUNCTION						
Public Safety						
Police:						
Stations	1	1	1	1	1	
Patrol Units	10	10	9	7	8	
Fire Stations	2	2	2	2	2	
Highway & Streets						
Streets (miles)	85	85	92	92	92	
Culture & Recreation						
Parks Acreage	89	89	89	89	89	
Parks	3	3	3	3	3	
Swimming Pools	-	-	-	-	-	
Tennis Courts	2	2	2	2	2	
Water						
Water Mains (miles)	145	145	148	148	149	
Fire Hydrants	875	875	943	943	943	
Maximum Daily Capacity (thousands of gallons)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
Sewer						
Sanitary Sewers (miles)	136	136	136	143	144	
Maximum Daily Treatment Capacity (thousands of gallons)	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	

Sources: Various City Departments

Note: No capital asset indicators are available for the general government function

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	1 9	1	1	1
9 2	2	9 2	9 2	9 2
2	Z	Z	Z	Z
92	92	92	97	97
89	89	89	89	89
3	3	3	3	3
-	-	-	-	-
2	2	2	2	7
149	149	149	155	158
943	943	943	943	1,017
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
144	144	145	144	145
5,490	5,490	5,490	5,490	5,490