CITY OF RIESEL, TEXAS BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Riesel, Texas

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, I express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinions.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of September 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows thereof, for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3-8, the budgetary comparison information on page 42, and the pension and OPEB schedules on pages 44 -47, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. I have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to my inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge I obtained during my audit of the basic financial statements. I do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide me with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, I have also issued my report dated April 10, 2021, on my consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on my tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of my testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

William A. Grimsley, CPA Gatesville, Texas

April 10, 2021

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Our discussion and analysis of the City of Riesel's (the City) financial performance provides an overview and analysis of the City's financial activities for the year ended September 30, 2020. Please read it in conjunction with the Independent Auditors' Report on pages 1-2, and the accompanying basic financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets of the City exceeded its liabilities at the close of the year by \$8,361,944 net position). Of this amount \$4,664,369 is unrestricted and may be used to meet the City's future obligations.
- During the year, the City had total expenses of \$1,593,968 compared to revenues of \$1,720,380, resulting in an increase in its net position by \$126,412.
- The City's investment in capital assets totaled \$4,290,222 net of accumulated depreciation of \$2,610,175.
- Bonds payable of \$1,056,000 were reduced by principal payments of \$41,000 during the year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will result in cash flows in future periods. This may include uncollected taxes and other revenue or expenses that are appropriate for the current year even though cash is not received or expended until the following year.

The government-wide financial statements distinguish between functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (government activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their cost through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities include general government, judicial, law enforcement, and public works. The business-type activities include water, sewer, and sanitation.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 9-10 of this report.

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

Governmental Funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported 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 on 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 governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate the comparison between government funds and governmental activities.

The City maintains one governmental fund, the General Fund. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 11-14 of this report.

Proprietary Funds. The only type of proprietary fund of the City is the Enterprise Fund. This fund is used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The City uses the enterprise fund to account for the separate detail of its water and sewer funds.

The proprietary financial statements can be found on pages 15-17 of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements. The notes provide narrative explanations or additional data needed for full disclosure in the government-wide statements and the fund financial statements. These can be found starting on page 18.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net Position. The City's assets exceed liabilities by \$8,361,944 as of September 30, 2020. A large portion (39%) of the City's net position reflects its investment in capital assets less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to its 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. (See Table I).

Table I NET POSITION

								Total					
	Governmental				Business-type				Primary				
		Activ	vitie	S		Activities				Government			
		2020		2019		2020		2019	2020			2019	
Current and other assets	\$	4,328,528	\$	4,213,653	\$	2,214,339	\$	2,138,503	\$	6,542,867	\$	6,352,156	
Capital assets, net		683,239		662,888		3,606,983		3,692,198		4,290,222		4,355,086	
Total assets		5,011,767		4,876,541		5,821,322		5,830,701		10,833,089		10,707,242	
Deferred outflows of resources		37,207		28,155		6,681		5,258		43,888		33,413	
Total deferred outflows of resources		37,207		28,155		6,681		5,258		43,888		33,413	
Current liabilities		48,718		94,905		1,214,161		1,166,586		1,262,879		1,261,491	
Noncurrent liabilities		136,539		159,506		1,080,520	1,084,125		1,217,059		1,243,63		
Total liabilities		185,257		254,411		2,294,681		2,250,711		2,479,938		2,505,122	
Deferred inflows of resources		29,753		-		5,342		-		35,095			
Total deferred outflows of resources		29,753		-		5,342		-		35,095		-	
Net position:													
Net investment in capital assets		683,239		662,888		2,550,983		2,595,198		3,234,222		3,258,086	
Restricted for:													
Court funds		299,752		291,648		-		-		299,752		291,648	
Public safety		4,435		4,435		-		-		4,435		4,435	
Debt service		3,334		29,126		155,832		151,375		159,166		180,501	
Unrestricted		3,843,204		3,662,188		821,165		838,675		4,664,369		4,500,863	
Total net position	\$	4,833,964	\$	4,650,285	\$	3,527,980	\$	3,585,248	\$	8,361,944	\$	8,235,533	

A portion of the City's net position represents resources that are subject to external and internal restrictions and on how they may be used. The remaining balance of the unrestricted net position may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to its citizens.

Changes in Net Position. Revenues totaled \$1,720,380 for the year, a decrease of \$625,317 from the prior year. The legal settlement proceeds in the prior year and a decrease in fines were the primary cause of the decrease. Expenses totaled \$1,593,968 for the year, a decrease of \$218,769. This decrease was primarily the result of legal expenses related to the settlement, referred to previously, in the prior year. (See Table II)

Table II CHANGES IN NET POSITION

									To	tal	
	Governmental			Business-type				Prir	nary		
		Activities			Activities				Government		
		2020		2019	2020		2019		2020		2019
Revenues											
Program Revenues:											
Charges for services	\$	557,241	\$	784,572	\$ 623,544	\$	583,321	\$	1,180,785	\$	1,367,893
General Revenues:											
Property tax		213,143		213,084	-		-		213,143		213,084
Sales tax		124,377		105,469	-		-		124,377		105,469
Franchise and other taxes		55,208		56,135	-		-		55,208		56,135
Payment in lieu of taxes		125,000		125,000	-		-		125,000		125,000
Other income		13,116		465,309	8,751		12,807		21,867		478,116
Total revenues		1,088,085		1,749,569	632,295		596,128		1,720,380		2,345,697
Expenses:											
General government		228,674		382,811	-		-		228,674		382,811
Public safety		465,425		560,851	-		-		465,425		560,851
Public works		210,306		231,906	-		-		210,306		231,906
Interest		-		-	42,176		46,144		42,176		46,144
Transfers		-		-	-		-		-		-
Water and Sewer		-		-	647,387		591,025		647,387		591,025
Total Expenses		904,405		1,175,568	689,563		637,169		1,593,968		1,812,737
Change in position		183,680		574,001	(57,268)		(41,041)		126,412		532,960
Net position - beginning		4,650,284		4,076,284	3,585,248		3,626,289		8,235,532		7,702,573
Net position – ending	\$	4,833,964	\$	4,650,285	\$ 3,527,980	\$	3,585,248	\$	8,361,944	\$	8,235,533

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

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

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 54 requires fund balances to be classified as follows:

Nonspendable – Amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in a spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – Amounts with restrictions that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed – Amounts that can only be used for specific purposes and imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. In the case of the City it is the City Council and the formal action would be an ordinance to modify or rescind the commitment.

Assigned – Amounts constrained by City management's intent to be used for specific purposes but are not formally restricted by external resources or committed by City Council.

Unassigned – Amount of the remaining fund balance not in any of the other classifications.

As the City completed the year, its general fund (as presented in the balance sheet on page 11) reported a total fund balance of \$4,250,319 (an increase from prior year of \$150,756). This increase was due to the excess revenues over expenses.

General Fund Budget Highlights. Actual revenues were \$157,676 lower than the budget primarily from lower fines. Actual expenditures, net of appropriations were \$308,432 lower than the budget, reflecting a favorable variance of \$150,756 in excess revenues over expenditures. The budget is presented in the required supplemental information section on page 42.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At September 30, 2020, the City had invested \$4,290,222 in capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation of \$2,610,175). Major additions were ongoing utility system improvements, public safety and general government equipment and street improvements.

More detailed information about the City's capital assets is presented in the Notes to the Financial Statements starting on page 27.

Debt

At year-end, the City had \$1,056,000 in total bonds payable. This represents a decrease of \$41,000 from principal payments made during the year. More detailed information about the City's long-term debt is presented in the Notes to the Financial Statements starting on page 28.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND RATES

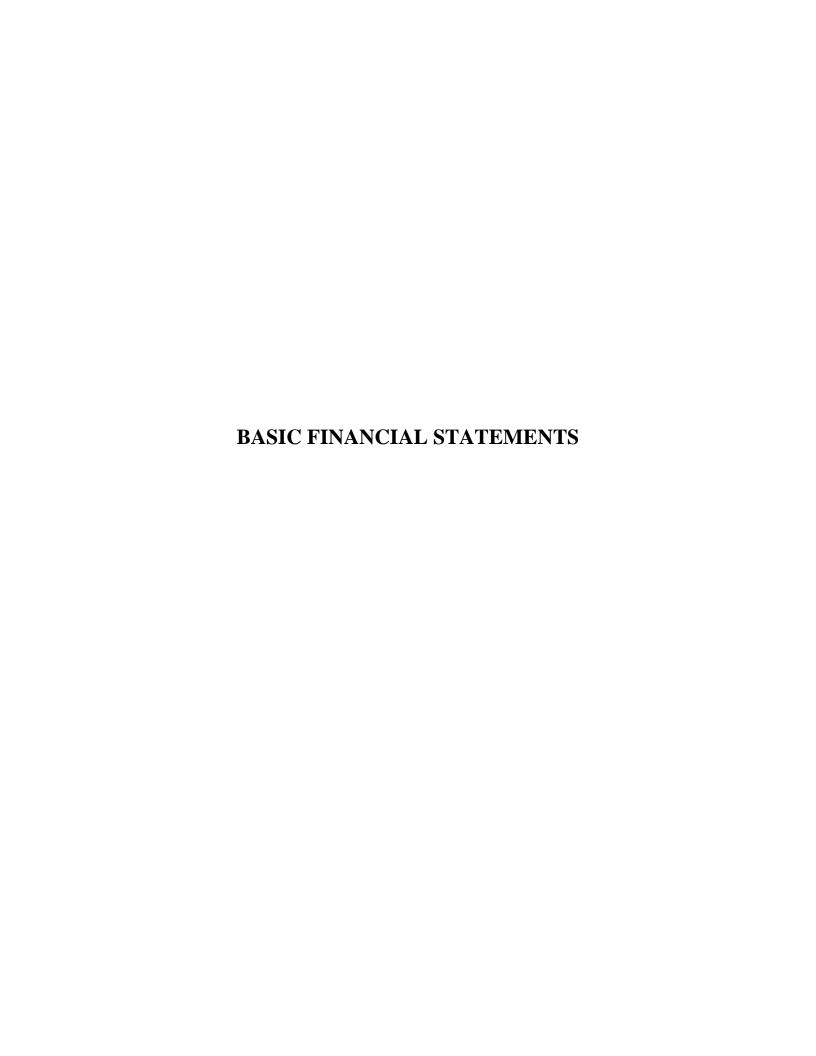
The City's officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2021 budget and tax rates. Some of those factors include the economy and the anticipated needs of the City for operations and capital outlay in the next year.

The City adopted a \$1,267,250 general fund budget for fiscal year 2020-2021, reflecting a balanced budget. It will be funded primarily through property, sales and franchise taxes, and court fines.

If the City does not incur any unforeseen expenditures or reductions in revenue, the City's management is confident they will accomplish the task of providing improved services within its available resources.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances for all those with an interest therein. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the City's business office at: City of Riesel, 104 Hwy 6 North, Riesel, Texas 76682.



CITY OF RIESEL, TEXAS STATEMENT OF NET POSITION September 30, 2020

	Primary Government					
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total			
ASSETS	Φ 2.120.552	Φ 1.002.460	Φ 5.022.022			
Cash and cash equivalents Investments	\$ 3,128,573 65,649	\$ 1,893,460 230,816	\$ 5,022,033 296,465			
Accounts receivable	39,498	90,063	129,561			
Inventories	37,470	50,005	129,301			
Due from other funds	1,094,808	-	1,094,808			
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	683,239	3,606,983	4,290,222			
Total assets	5,011,767	5,821,322	10,833,089			
Total assets	3,011,707	3,021,322	10,022,003			
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred outflows of resources pension related	34,101	6,124	40,225			
Deferred outflows of resources OPEB related	3,106	557	3,663			
Total deferred outflows of resources	37,207	6,681	43,888			
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	47,531	30,702	78,233			
Accrued expenses	1,187	208	1,395			
Accrued interest	-	4,660	4,660			
Customer deposits	=	83,784	83,784			
Due to the state-sales tax overpayment	-	1 004 007	1 004 007			
Due to other funds Noncurrent liabilities	-	1,094,807	1,094,807			
Due within one year		41,000	41,000			
Due in more than one year	136,539	1,039,520	1,176,059			
•						
Total liabilities	185,257	2,294,681	2,479,938			
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred amounts	29,753	5,342	35,095			
Total deferred inflows of resources	29,753	5,342	35,095			
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets	683,239	2,550,983	3,234,222			
Restricted for:	•					
Debt service	3,334	155,832	159,166			
Municipal court funds	299,752	-	299,752			
Public safety	4,435	-	4,435			
Unrestricted	3,843,204	821,165	4,664,369			
Total net position	\$ 4,833,964	\$ 3,527,980	\$ 8,361,944			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

CITY OF RIESEL, TEXAS STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

				Net (Expense)	Revenue and Chang					
		Prograi	n Revenues		Primary Government					
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	<u> </u>				
Primary Government: Governmental activities: General government Public safety Public works Total governmental activities	\$ 228,674 465,425 210,306 904,405	\$ 908 556,333 	\$ - -	\$ (227,766) 90,908 (210,306) (347,164)	\$ - - -	\$ (227,766) 90,908 (210,306) (347,164)				
Business-type activities: Water Sewer Total business-type activities	533,916 155,647 689,563	490,583 132,961 623,544		- - -	(43,333) (22,686) (66,019)	(43,333) (22,686) (66,019)				
Total primary government	\$1,593,968	\$ 1,180,785	\$ -	(347,164)	(66,019)	(413,183)				
	General revent Property taxe Sales tax Franchise an Interest earne Other incom Payment in 1 Gain on asse Total general	d other taxes ed e ieu of taxes t disposal I revenues		213,143 124,377 55,208 7,324 5,792 125,000	5,101 - - 3,650 8,751	213,143 124,377 55,208 12,425 5,792 125,000 3,650 539,595				
	Changes in p			183,680	(57,268)	126,412				
	Net position -	beginning of year end of year		\$ 4,650,284 \$ 4,833,964	\$ 3,585,248 \$ 3,527,980	\$,235,532 \$ 8,361,944				

CITY OF RIESEL, TEXAS BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS September 30, 2020

		Total
		Governmental
	General	Funds
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 3,128,573	\$ 3,128,573
Investments	65,649	65,649
Receivables	39,498	39,498
Due from other funds	1,094,808	1,094,808
Total assets	\$ 4,328,528	\$ 4,328,528
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 47,531	\$ 47,531
Accrued expenses	1,187	1,187
Total liabilities	48,718	48,718
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES		
Unavailable revenue:		
Property taxes	29,491	29,491
Total deferred inflow of resources	29,491	29,491
FUND BALANCE		
Restricted	307,521	307,521
Assigned	283,188	283,188
Unassigned	3,659,610	3,659,610
Total fund balance	4,250,319	4,250,319
Total liabilities, deferred inflow of resources		
and fund balance	\$ 4,328,528	\$ 4,328,528

CITY OF RIESEL, TEXAS RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION September 30, 2020

Total fund balance – governmental funds (page 11)			\$ 4,250,319
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement			
of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial			
resources and therefore are not reported in the fund. These			
assets consist of:			
Land	\$	24,604	
Buildings and improvements		136,967	
Machinery and equipment		134,910	
Vehicles		194,421	
Infrastructure		706,938	
Accumulated depreciation		(514,601)	692 220
Net Capital Assets			683,239
Some revenues in the governmental fund are recorded as deferred inflow			
of resources because they are not collected within the prescribed			
time period (60 days) after yearend, and are therefore unavailable			
resources. On the accrual basis, however, those revenues would be			
recognized, regardless of when they are collected.			29,491
recognized, regardless of when they are concered.			25,151
Certain pension and OPEB contributions and changes in pension plan net			
position are reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources in the			
statement of net position, but are reported as expenses in the governmental	funds.		7,454
Some assets and liabilities are not considered resources available			
or due in the current period and therefore are not reported in the			
governmental fund. These consist of:			
Net pension liability		(117,134)	
OPEB liability		(19,405)	
Total			(136,539)
			Ф 4.022.054
Net position of governmental activities (page 9)			\$ 4,833,964

CITY OF RIESEL, TEXAS STATEMENT OF

REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

September 30, 2020		
		Total
		Governmental
	General	Funds
REVENUE		
Property tax	\$ 202,837	\$ 202,837
Sales taxes	124,377	124,377
Franchise and other taxes	55,208	55,208
Fines	556,333	556,333
Payment in lieu of taxes	125,000	125,000
Charges for services	908	908
Interest earned	7,324	7,324
Other income	5,792	5,792
Total revenue	1,077,779	1,077,779
EXPENDITURES		
General government	193,056	193,056
Public safety	445,677	445,677
Public works	182,425	182,425
Capital outlays	105,865	105,865
Total expenditures	927,023	927,023
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER		
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	150,756	150,756
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	4,099,563	4,099,563
,		
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	\$ 4,250,319	\$ 4,250,319

CITY OF RIESEL, TEXAS RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

Net change in fund balances – total governmental funds (page 13)	\$ 150,756
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current	
financial resources are reported as deferred inflow of resources in the	
governmental fund. This is the net change from the previous period.	10,306
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.	
However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets	
is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as	
depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays	
exceeded depreciation in the current period.	20,353
Pension-related and other post employment benefit expenses do not require	
the use of current resources, and therefore are not reported in the fund	
statements. This is the amount by which pension related expenses exceeded current year contributions.	 2,265
Change in net position of governmental activities (page 10)	\$ 183,680

CITY OF RIESEL, TEXAS STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Business-Type Activities-Enterprise Funds						
		Water		Sewer		Total	
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Investments Accounts receivable	\$	1,385,670 165,078 79,197	\$	507,790 65,738 10,866	\$	1,893,460 230,816 90,063	
Inventories		-		-		-	
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		3,063,789		543,194		3,606,983	
Total assets		4,693,734		1,127,588		5,821,322	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions Deferred outflows of resources related to other post		3,123		3,001		6,124	
employment benefits		284		273		557	
Total deferred outflows of resources		3,407		3,274		6,681	
LIABILITIES Accounts payable Accrued expenses Accrued interest Customer deposits Due to other funds Noncurrent liabilities:		28,819 104 2,613 55,856 513,387		1,883 104 2,047 27,928 581,420		30,702 208 4,660 83,784 1,094,807	
Due within one year Due in more than one year		20,000 628,003		21,000 411,517		41,000 1,039,520	
Total liabilities		1,248,782		1,045,899		2,294,681	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred amounts Total deferred outflows of resources		2,724 2,724		2,618 2,618		5,342 5,342	
NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets		2,428,289		122,694		2,550,983	
Restricted for: Debt service Unrestricted		76,438 940,908		79,394 (119,743)		155,832 821,165	
Total net position	\$	3,445,635	\$	82,345	\$	3,527,980	

CITY OF RIESEL, TEXAS STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND

Year Ended September 30, 2020

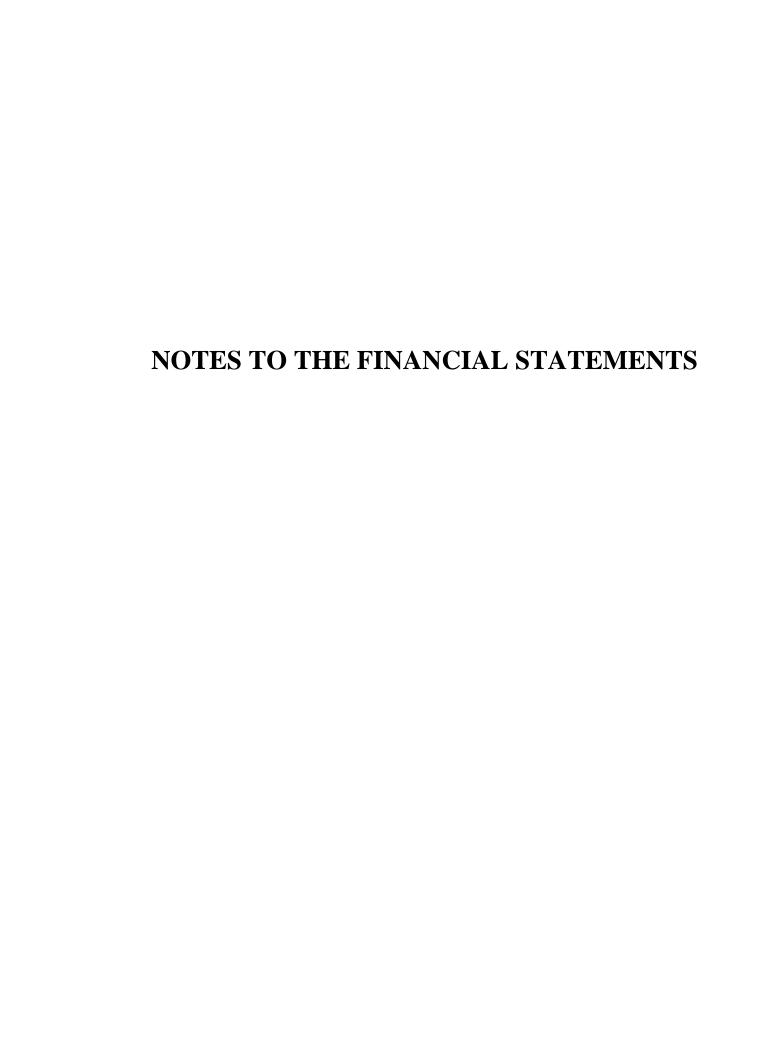
Business-type	Ac	tivities.	Enter	nrise	Funds
Dusiness-type	Δ	uvincs.		DIISC	r unus

	Water			Sewer	Total		
OPERATING REVENUE							
Charges for services:							
Water service	\$	365,692	\$	-	\$	365,692	
Sewer service		-		130,961		130,961	
Sanitation service		102,595		-		102,595	
Reconnect and connection fees		15,000		2,000		17,000	
Miscellaneous		7,296		<u>-</u>		7,296	
Total Operating Revenue		490,583		132,961		623,544	
OPERATING EXPENSES							
Salary, wages and payroll taxes		28,216		28,216		56,432	
Employee benefits		7,781		6,839		14,620	
Sanitation expense		96,353		-		96,353	
Water purchased		72,471		-		72,471	
Repairs and maintenance		25,788		39,984		65,772	
Insurance		9,141		-		9,141	
Utilities		21,665		10,619		32,284	
Professional and technical expense		52,725		970		53,695	
Supplies		13,167		4,829		17,996	
Depreciation		164,067		47,704		211,771	
Other		16,852		<u> </u>		16,852	
Total Operating Expenses		508,226		139,161		647,387	
OPERATING GAIN (LOSS)		(17,643)		(6,200)		(23,843)	
NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES)							
Interest income		3,719		1,382		5,101	
Gain or (loss) on disposal of assets		3,650		-		3,650	
Interest expense		(25,690)		(16,486)		(42,176)	
Total Non-operating Revenue (Expense)		(18,321)		(15,104)		(33,425)	
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		(35,964)		(21,304)		(57,268)	
Net Position - beginning of year		3,481,599		103,649		3,585,248	
Net Position - end of year	\$	3,445,635	\$	82,345	\$	3,527,980	

CITY OF RIESEL, TEXAS STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Business-			-type Activities-Enterprise Funds			
		Water		Sewer		Total	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities							
Cash received from customers	\$	497,456	\$	135,035	\$	632,491	
Cash payments to suppliers		(317,357)		(63,020)		(380,377)	
Cash payments to employees		(28,216)		(28,216)		(56,432)	
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		151,883		43,799		195,682	
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities							
Increase in due to other funds		50,101		35,887		85,988	
Net Cash (Used) by Non-Capital Financing Activities		50,101		35,887		85,988	
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities							
Acquisition of capital assets		(89,107)		(37,450)		(126,557)	
Proceeds from sale of assets		3,650		-		3,650	
Payments on long-term debt		(20,000)		(21,000)		(41,000)	
Interest payments		(25,690)		(19,253)		(44,943)	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities		(131,147)		(77,703)		(208,850)	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities							
Interest received		1,542		589		2,131	
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities		1,542		589		2,131	
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		72,379		2,572		74,951	
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year		1,313,291		505,218		1,818,509	
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	\$	1,385,670	\$	507,790	\$	1,893,460	
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash provided by							
operating activities:							
Operating gain (loss)	\$	(17,643)	\$	(6,200)	\$	(23,843)	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income / (loss)							
to net cash provided by operating activities:							
Depreciation expense		164,067		47,704		211,771	
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		2,300		(212)		2,088	
(Increase) decrease in pension deferrals		(525)		(404)		(929)	
(Increase) decrease in other post employment benefits deferrals		(253)		(241)		(494)	
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability		(2,037)		(2,452)		(4,489)	
Increase (decrease) in other post employment benefits liability		476		406		882	
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(1,799)		294		(1,505)	
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits		4,573		2,286		6,859	
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflow of resources		2,724		2,618		5,342	
Total adjustments		169,526		49,999		219,525	
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	151,883	\$	43,799	\$	195,682	



1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the City of Riesel (the City) conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States of America, applicable to state and local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standards-setting body for established governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the City's policies are described below.

A. REPORTING ENTITY

The City is a general law city in McLennan County, Texas which operates under a council-mayor form of government and provides such services as public safety, street maintenance, water and sanitation, public improvements, planning and zoning, judicial, general administrative and other services as are authorized by its code of ordinances and its citizens.

In evaluating the City's financial reporting entity, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include potential component units was made as set forth in GASB Statement No. 61. In accordance with this standard, a financial reporting entity consists of the primary government and its component units. Component units are legally separate entities for which the elected officials of the City are financially accountable, or the relationship to the City is such that exclusion would cause the City's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Although blended component units are legally separate entities, they function as a part of the government and have their data blended with the primary government. Any discretely presented component units, on the other hand, are reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements.

The criteria used to determine whether an organization is a component unit of the City and whether it is discretely presented or blended includes: whether the City appoints a voting majority of the organizations board and has the ability to impose its will on the component unit, or a financial benefit or burden relationship exits, whether the component unit is fiscally dependent, whether the component unit has substantively the same governing body as the primary government or management of the primary government has operational responsibility for the activities of the component unit; and whether services are provided entirely or almost entirely to the primary government.

The City reports the following blended component units:

Riesel Education Facilities Corporation (REFC) is Texas non-profit corporation created to provide an avenue for financing to organizations for the construction of educational related projects. The bonds issued do not constitute a debt or a pledge of faith or credit by REFC or the City but are payable by the user pursuant to terms defined in the applicable loan agreement underlying each issue. Any potential debt issue has to be approved by the City Council. There was no activity to report for the year ended September 30, 2020.

Riesel Cultural Facilities Corporation (RCFC) is a Texas non-profit corporation created to provide an avenue for financing to organizations for the preservation, education and development of cultural facilities. The bonds issued do not constitute a debt or pledge of faith or credit by RCFC or the City but are payable by the user pursuant to terms defined in the applicable loan agreement underlying each issue. Any potential debt issue has to be approved by the City Council. There was no activity to report for the year ended September 30, 2020.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

A. REPORTING ENTITY (Continued)

Riesel Health Facilities Development Corporation (RHFDC) is a Texas non-profit corporation created to provide an avenue for financing to organizations for the maintenance and development of health facilities. The bonds issued do not constitute a debt or a pledge of faith or credit by the RHFDC or the City but are payable by the user pursuant to terms defined in the applicable loan agreement underlying each issue. Any potential debt issue has to be approved by the City Council. There was no activity to report for the year ended September 30, 2020.

B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Government-Wide 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 City. As a general rule, the effect of interfund 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.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function 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*.

Fund Financial Statements

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds.

The City reports the following major governmental fund:

General Fund-The general fund is the City's primary operating fund. It is used to account for all financial resources of the general government except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The City reports the following major proprietary fund:

Water Fund-The water fund accounts for the activities of the water distribution system and solid waste collections

Sewer Fund-The sewer fund accounts for the activities of the sewage treatment plant, sewage stations and collection systems.

Governmental funds report as *program revenues* 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.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating revenues* and expenses from *non-operating* items. Operating revenues and expenses 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 funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for the enterprise 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.

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the 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 City 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 claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Sales taxes, franchise taxes, fines, 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. All other governmental fund revenues are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the City. Property taxes receivable not determined to be available to finance current period obligations are recorded and deferred in the fund statements.

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

D. ASSETS, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION

a. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The City's cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statements of net position and the statement of cash flows of the proprietary fund consist of cash on hand and money market accounts which are available for immediate withdrawal.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. ASSETS, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION (Continued)

b. Accounts Receivables

Receivables include amounts due from customers for water, sewer and sanitation services in the proprietary fund. In the governmental funds, receivables include primarily property tax, sales tax, franchise fees and fines. All receivables are current and therefore due within one year. Activities between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as "due to/from other funds".

c. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, infrastructure, and water and sewer facilities are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. The City has elected not to report major general infrastructure assets retroactively as permitted by GASB Statement No. 34 for smaller governments. The City will report newly acquired or constructed general infrastructure assets in the statement of net position in the period they acquire or construct those assets. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets of the City are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings and improvements	10-20
Machinery and equipment	5-30
Water and sewer system	15-30
Infrastructure	15-30

d. Restricted Assets

Certain proceeds of the City's enterprise fund bonds, as well as certain resources of the City are set aside primarily for the repayment of its notes and capital lease obligations and accordingly, are classified as restricted assets on the statement of net position because their use is limited by applicable covenants.

e. Long-Term Debt

In the government-wide financial statements and in the fund financial statements for proprietary fund types, long-term debt is reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums and discounts received on debt issuances are also reported as other financing sources or uses. Issuance

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. ASSETS, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION (Continued)

costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt services expenditures.

f. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City has the following items that qualify for reporting in this category:

- Pension and other post-employment benefits (OPEB) contributions after measurement date These contributions are deferred and recognized in the following year.
- Difference in projected and actual earnings on pension and OPEB investments The difference is deferred and amortized over a closed five-year period.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has two items that qualify for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable revenue-property taxes*, is reported in the governmental funds balance sheet and other deferred amounts is reported in the statement of net position. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the periods the amounts become available.

g. Estimates

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

h. Pensions and OPEB

For the purposes of measuring the net pension liability/asset, OPEB liability deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB and pension and OPEB expense, information about the Fiduciary Net Position of the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) TMRS Supplemental Death Benefits Fund (SDBF) and additions to/deductions from TMRS's Fiduciary Net Position and OPEB liability 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 to 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.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. ASSETS, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION (Continued)

i. Equity Classifications

In the government-wide financial statements, equity is shown as net position and classified into three components:

Net investment in capital assets – Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balance of any bonds, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those assets.

Restricted – Consists of assets with constraints placed on the use either by 1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; 2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first and then unrestricted resources, as they are needed.

Unrestricted – All other net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

The City reports governmental fund balances by the five following classifications:

Nonspendable – Amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in a spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – Amounts with restrictions that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed – Amounts that can only be used for specific purposes and imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. In the case of the City it is the City Council and the formal action would be an ordinance to modify or rescind the commitment.

Assigned – Amounts constrained by City management's intent to be used for specific purposes but are not formally restricted by external resources or committed by City Council.

Unassigned – Amount of the remaining fund balance not in any of the other classifications.

For the classification of fund balances, the City considers restricted amounts to have been spent first when an expenditure is incurred for the purpose for which restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available. Expenditures are to be spent from restricted fund balance first, followed by committed, assigned, and lastly unassigned fund balance.

2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. BUDGETARY INFORMATION

The City Council follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the required supplemental information:

Prior to the end of each fiscal year, the City Secretary submits to the City Council a proposed budget for the fiscal year beginning on the following October 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them for the upcoming year, along with estimates for the current year and actual data from the preceding year.

Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments. Prior to September 30, the budget is legally enacted through passage by majority vote of the City Council. The Council may authorize supplemental appropriations during the year.

The final amended budget is used in this report. Unused appropriations lapse at the end of the year unless carried forward to the next year by Council action. No encumbrances are recognized or recorded. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures for the General Fund. See Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes In Fund Balance-Budget to Actual-General Fund on page 42.

3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

At September 30, 2020, the carrying amount of the City's cash deposits were \$5,022,033, and the bank balances were \$5,106,113.

The **Public Funds Investment Act** (Government Code Chapter 2256) contains specific provisions in the areas of investment practices, management reports and establishment of appropriate policies. Among other things, it requires the City to adopt, implement, and publicize an investment policy. That policy must address the following areas: (1) safety of principal and liquidity, (2) portfolio diversification, (3) allowable investments, (4) acceptable risk levels, (5) expected rates of return, (6) maximum allowable stated maturity of portfolio investments, (7) maximum average dollar-weighted maturity allowed based on the stated maturity date for the portfolio, (8) investment staff quality and capabilities, (9) and bid solicitation preferences for certificates of deposit. Statutes authorize the City to invest in (1) obligations of the U.S. Treasury, certain U.S. agencies, and the State of Texas; (2) certificates of deposit, (3) certain municipal securities, (4) money market savings accounts, (5) repurchase agreements, (6) bankers acceptances, (7) mutual funds (8) investment pools,

3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

A. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Legal and Contractual Provisions Governing Deposits and Investments

(9) guaranteed investment contracts, (10) and common trust funds. The Act also requires the City to have independent auditors perform test procedures related to investment practices as provided by the Act. The City is in substantial compliance with the requirements of the Act and with local policies.

As of September 30, 2020, the City's investments were invested with a local bank. The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are other observable inputs; and Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs. As of September 30, 2020, the City had the following investments:

	Carrying Amount		Fair Value		Input Level	
Primary Government		_		_		
Certificates of Deposit	\$	296,465	\$	296,465	1	
Total investments	\$	296,465	\$	296,465		

Policies Governing Deposits and Investments

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

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits: This is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City's deposits for the year were collateralized with pledged securities from the City's depository bank.

Custodial Credit Risk — Investments: This is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City's policy requires investments, other than investment pools, to be held by a third-party custodian bank. All of the City's investments were held by the City's third-party custodian bank in the City's name.

Interest Rate Risk: In accordance with its investment policy, the City manages its exposure to declines in fair value by: a) structuring the investment portfolio so that investments mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, b) investing operating funds primarily in shorter-term securities, money market mutual funds or government investment pools, and c) diversifying maturities over time. It is the City's policy not to invest in securities maturing more than three years from the date of purchase. Money market mutual funds must have a dollar weighted average stated maturity of 180 days or less. Finally, the composite portfolio must maintain a weighted average maturity of 365 days or less.

3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

A. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Other Credit Risk: In compliance with the City's Investment Policy, as of September 30, 2020, the City minimized credit risk losses due to a default of a security issuer or backer, by limiting investments to the safest types of securities; limiting Certificates of Deposit that are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC); limiting the City's investments to obligations issued, guaranteed, insured by or backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities; pre-qualifying the financial institutions, broker/dealers, intermediaries, and advisers with which the City will do business; and diversifying the investment portfolio so that potential losses on individual securities were minimized.

A reconciliation of cash and investments, as shown in the Statement of Net Position for the City:

		Total
	Primary	Reporting
	Government	Entity
Cash and investments (from previous pages)		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$5,022,033	\$5,022,033
Carrying amount of investments	296,465	296,465
Total	\$5,318,498	\$5,318,498
Statement of Net Position:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$5,022,033	\$5,022,033
Investments	296,465	296,465
Total	\$5,318,498	\$5,318,498

B. PROPERTY TAXES AND RECEIVABLES

The City's property tax is levied each October 1 on the assessed value listed as of the previous January 1 for all real and business personal property located in the City. The assessed value at January 1, 2019, upon which the fiscal year 2020 levy was based, was \$67,535,214. The tax assessment of October 1, 2019 set a tax levy at \$.314510 per \$100 of assessed valuation at 100 percent of market value. Taxes are due by January 31 following the October 1 levy date, at which time a lien attaches to the property. Delinquent property taxes estimated to be collected within the next fiscal year are recognized as revenues in the government wide financial statements. At the fund level, delinquent property taxes estimated to be collected in time to be a resource and therefore subject to accrual, have been recognized as revenue with the remaining balance recorded as deferred inflows of resources.

3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

C. CAPITAL ASSETS

Changes in capital assets during the year ended September 30, 2020, were as follows:

	Balance October 1, 2019	Additions	Transfers/ Retirements	Balance September 30, 2020
Governmental Activities				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 24,604	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,604
Total capital assets not being depreciated	24,604			24,604
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	109,090	27,877	-	136,967
Machinery and equipment	110,412	24,498	-	134,910
Vehicles	140,932	53,489		194,421
Infrastructure	706,938			706,938
Total capital assets being depreciated	1,067,372	105,864	-	1,173,236
Less accumulated depreciation	(429,087)	(85,514)		(514,601)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	638,285	20,350		658,635
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 662,889	\$ 20,350	\$ -	\$ 683,239
Business-type Activities				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 125,247	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 125,247
Total capital assets not being depreciated	125,247	-	_	125,247
Capital assets being appreciated:				
Water & sewer system	4,918,249	30,038	-	4,948,287
Buildings and improvements	12,715	27,289	-	40,004
Machiney and equipment	519,789	69,230		589,019
Total capital assets being depreciated	5,450,753	126,557	-	5,577,310
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,883,803)	(211,771)		(2,095,574)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	3,566,950	(85,214)		3,481,736
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 3,692,197	\$ (85,214)	\$ -	\$ 3,606,983

3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

C. CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

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

\$ 37,882
19,748
 27,884
\$ 85,514
\$ 164,067
 47,704
\$ 211,771
\$

D. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Interfund receivable and payable balances are utilized to account for payments made by one fund on behalf of another fund or deposits received by one fund on behalf of another fund. Following are the balances at September 30, 2020:

Funds	Due To	Due From
General Fund	\$ 1,094,808	\$ -
Water Fund	-	513,388
Sewer Fund	-	581,420
Total	\$ 1,094,808	\$ 1,094,808

Interfund balances consist of lending/borrowing arrangements that result from expenditures that are paid by one fund and then charged back to the appropriate other fund. Some lending borrowing may occur between two or more funds.

E. LONG-TERM DEBT

The following is a summary of long-term debt transactions for the year ended September 30, 2020:

3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

E. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

	Beginning	۵ ۱۵۰۰ ۸	Datinamanta	Ending	Due Within
	Balance	Additions	Retirements	Balance	One Year
Governmental activities:					
Net pension liability	\$ 143,511	\$ -	\$(26,377)	\$ 117,134	\$ -
OPEB liability	15,995	3,410		19,405	
Governmental activity					
long-term liabilities	\$ 159,506	\$ 3,410	\$(26,377)	\$ 136,539	\$ -
Business - type activities:					
Revenue Bond-Series 2009	\$ 558,000	\$ -	\$(10,000)	\$ 548,000	\$ 10,000
Certificates of Obligation-Series 1999	344,000	-	(11,000)	333,000	11,000
Certificates of Obligation-Series 2013	195,000	-	(20,000)	175,000	20,000
Net pension liability	25,524	-	(4,489)	21,035	-
OPEB liability	2,601	884		3,485	
Business - type activity					
long-term liabilities	\$1,125,125	\$ 884	\$ (45,489)	\$1,080,520	\$ 41,000

Long-term debt at September 30, 2020 is comprised of the following:

	Governmental Type Activities		Business- Type Activities		
Certificates of Obligation and Revenue Bonds: \$637,000 water system Revenue Bonds Series 2009 due in annual installments of \$7,000 to \$31,000 through 2049; interest at 4.125%	\$	_	\$	548,000	
\$478,000 sewer system Certificate of Obligation Bonds, Series 1999 due in annual installments of \$2,000 to \$66,000 through 2039; interest at 4.75%		-		333,000	
\$300,000 water and sewer system Certificate of Obligation Bonds, Series 2013 due in annual installments of \$15,000 to \$28,000 through 2028; interest at 2.990%		<u> </u>		175,000	
Total certificates of obligation and revenue bonds				1,056,000	
Net pension liability OPEB liability		117,134 19,405		21,035 3,485	
Total primary government debt	\$	136,539	\$	1,080,520	

3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

E. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

The annual debt service requirements to maturity for business-type activities are as follows:

Year Ended

September 30,	Principal		Interest		Total
2021	\$ 41,000	\$	43,449	\$	84,449
2022	43,000		41,895		84,895
2023	43,000		40,274		83,274
2024	44,000		38,652		82,652
2025	45,000		35,962		80,962
2026-2030	219,000		157,163		376,163
2031-2035	180,000		117,030		297,030
2036-2040	198,000		72,693		270,693
2041-2045	125,000		37,640		162,640
2046-2050	118,000		9,941		127,941
Total	\$ 1,056,000	\$	594,699	\$	1,650,699

The general fund is responsible for liquidating the net pension liability for employees employed in the corresponding governmental funds.

The City's bond indentures contain restrictions concerning the maintenance of accounting records, interest and sinking funds and reserve funds in varying amounts. These amounts are included in the restricted balances on the accompanying balance sheet and statements of net position.

4. OTHER INFORMATION

A. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City has joined together with other governments in the State of Texas to form the Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool (the Pool), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for liability, property, and workmen's compensation coverage. The City pays a quarterly contribution to the Pool for its insurance coverage. The agreement for formation of the Pool provides that the Pool will be self-sustaining through member contributions and will reinsure through commercial companies for claims in excess of specific limits.

The City has experienced no significant reductions in coverage through the Pool over the past year. There have been no insurance settlements exceeding Pool coverage for any of the last three years.

B. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a. Water Purchase Agreement

On May 16, 1991 the City entered into a long-term agreement to purchase water from RMS Water Supply Corporation (RMS), a related party (Note 4(C)). The agreement runs through May 16, 2031. Under the contract, the City may purchase up to 5,400,000 gallons of water per month. The contract

4. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

has been amended several times through the years with a current rate of \$1.28 per thousand gallons of water used along with a fixed charge of \$2,986, due monthly.

Per a December 2008 land purchase contract to procure a site for a water well, it was stipulated that the City pay a royalty to the seller for the water produced and evidenced by a meter at a rate of \$0.15 per thousand gallons. This royalty is due monthly and shall be in effect for as long as the City produces water from the purchased property.

During the year ended September 30, 2020, the City paid \$72,471, including royalties, for purchased water.

b. Litigation and Violations

The City is a party to legal proceedings, many of which occur in the normal course of operations. It is not possible at the present time to estimate the ultimate outcome or liability, if any, of the city with respect to the various proceedings.

c. Tax Abatement

The City enters into ad valorem tax abatement agreements with businesses pursuant to its tax abatement policy and Texas Tax Code Chapter 311, Texas Tax Code Chapter 312, Texas Local Government Code Chapter 380 and Section 52-a of the State Constitution of Texas. Under its policy, the City may grant ad valorem tax abatements for the purpose of promotion of high quality commercial and industrial development in all parts of the City, and an ongoing improvement of the quality of life of its citizens.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, the City abated ad valorem taxes totaling \$31,451, as detailed below:

First Year					
of		2019 Abated	Term of	Abatement	
Abatement	Company	Value	Abatement	Percentage	Commitment by Recepient
					Construct new facility, create on
2013	Sandy Creek Energy Assoc., LP	\$ 9,999,847	10 years	35% to 98%	average 100 jobs.

d. Affiliated Corporations

The City and its affiliated corporations (Riesel Cultural Facilities Corporations, Riesel Education Facilities Corporation and Riesel Health Facilities Development Corporation) participate in securing financing mechanisms for various organizations. The City and its affiliated corporations assist these various organizations in securing financing for their respective construction projects. The City and its affiliates are not obligated in any manner for the repayment of the notes payable secured by these organizations. Therefore, the City has not reported any liability in the financial statements for these loans. The City does receive a fee for participating in the conduit financing. The Corporations do not have any prepared financial statements and any conduit revenues received are reported in the General Fund as miscellaneous revenues. For the year ended September 30, 2020, there was no activity and

4. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

no fees received. Additional information regarding these matters can be obtained from the City Secretary.

C. RELATED PARTIES

During the year ended September 30, 2020, the City conducted business with RMS Water Supply Corporation, a related party. RMS Water Supply Corporation was incorporated in 1987 as a Texas non-profit corporation for the purpose of providing water to the City and another area community. Each community appoints two members of the five-member board and a fifth member is selected at large. In addition to the contract water purchased as mentioned in Note 4(B)(a), the City performs administrative and operator services for RMS per a service agreement contract. The City received \$7,296 for services performed under the service agreement contract.

D. PENSION PLAN

Plan Description

The City of Riesel participates as one of the 883 plans in the nontraditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined benefit pension plan administered by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS). TMRS is an agency defined pension plan administered in accordance with the TMRS act, Subtitle G, Title 8, Texas Government Code (the TMRS Act) as an agent multiple-employer retirement system for municipal employees in the State of Texas. The TMRS Act places the general administration and management of the system with a six-member board of trustees. Although the Governor, with advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Board, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State of Texas. TMRS's defined benefit pension plan is a tax-qualified plan under Section 401 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code. TMRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that can be obtained at www.tmrs.com.

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

Benefits Provided

TMRS provides retirement, disability and death benefits. Benefit provisions are adopted by the governing body of the City, within the options available in the state statutes governing TMRS. At retirement, the benefit is calculated as if the sum of the employee's contributions, with interest, and the city-financed monetary credits with interest were used to purchase an annuity. Members may choose to receive their retirement benefit in one of seven payment options. Members may also choose to receive a portion of their benefit as a Partial Lump Sum Distribution in an amount equal to 12, 24 or 36 monthly payments, which cannot exceed 75% of the member's deposits and interest.

4. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

D. PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Plan provisions for the City were as follows:

	Plan Year 2019	Plan Year 2018
Employee deposit rate	5.0%	5.0%
Matching ratio (City to Employee)	1 to 1	1 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	0.0%	0.0%
Annuity increase (to retirees)	0% of CPI	0% of CPI

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

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

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	2
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	7
Active employees	8
Total	17

Contributions

The contribution rates for employees in TMRS are either 5%, 6% or 7% of employee gross earnings and the city matching percentages are either 100%, 150% or 200%, both as adopted by the governing body of the City. Under the state law governing TMRS, the contribution rate for each city is determined annually by the actuary, using the Entry Age Normal (EAN) actuarial cost method. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the cost of the benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

Employees for the City of Riesel were required to contribute 5% of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City of Riesel were 5.83% and 5.98% in calendar years 2019 and 2018, respectively. The City's contributions to TMRS for the year ended September 30, 2020, were \$19,534 and were equal to the required contributions.

Net Pension Liability

The City's Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

4. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

D. PENSION PLAN (Continued

Actuarial Assumptions:

The Total Pension Liability in the December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation 2.50% per year

Overall payroll growth 3.50% to 11.50% including inflation.

Investment rate of return 6.75%

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

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

4. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

D. PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

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

Discount Rate

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

4. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

D. PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Changes in Net Pension Liability		Increase (Decrease)					
		Total Pension		Plan Fiduciary		Net Pension	
Changes in Ivel I ension Lawiniy	Liability		Net Position		Liability		
		(a)		(b)		(a) - (b)	
Balance at 12/31/2018	\$	491,062	\$	322,028	\$	169,034	
Changes for the year:							
Service cost		21,947		-		21,947	
Interest		33,667		-		33,667	
Change of benefit terms		-		-		-	
Difference between expected and actual experience		5,745		-		5,745	
Changes of assumptions		(3,013)		-		(3,013)	
Contributions - employer		-		21,550		(21,550)	
Contributions - employee		-		18,019		(18,019)	
Net investment income		-		49,932		(49,932)	
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions		(6,518)		(6,518)		-	
Administrative expense		-		(281)		281	
Other changes		-		(9)		9	
Net changes		51,828		82,693		(30,865)	
Balance at 12/31/2019	\$	542,890	\$	404,721	\$	138,169	

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

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

	1% Decrease in				19	% Increase in
	Discount Rate (5.75%) Discount Rat			unt Rate (6.75%)	Disco	unt Rate (7.75%)
City's net pension liability	\$	225,891	\$	138,169	\$	66,881

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in a separately issued TMRS financial report. That report may be obtained on the Internet at www.tmrs.com.

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

For the year ended September 30, 2020, the City recognized pension expense of \$19,534.

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

4. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

D. PENSION PLAN (Continued)

	Deferred	Deferred
	Outflows of Resources	Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic		
experience	\$ 6,592	\$ 2,940
Changes in actuarial assumptions	1	2,455
Differences between projected and actual investment		
earnings	17,492	29,375
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	16,141	-
Total deferred outflows/inflows of resources, net	\$ 40,225	\$ 34,770

The \$16,141 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, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Net Deferred			
Outflows/			
(Ir	flows) of		
R	esources		
\$	(2,317)		
	(2,906)		
	131		
	(5,796)		
	202		
	-		
\$	(10,686)		
	O (Ir R		

E. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB)

Benefit Plan Description

Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) administers a defined benefit group-term life insurance plan known as the Supplemental Death Benefits Fund (SDBF). For purposes of reporting under GASB 75, the retiree portion of the SDBF is not considered a cost sharing plan and is instead considered a single-employer, defined benefit OPEB plan. This 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 an other postemployment benefit (OPEB) and is a fixed amount of \$7,500. As the SDBF covers both active and retiree participants, with no segregation of assets, the SDBF is considered to be an unfunded OPEB plan (i.e. no assets are accumulated).

4. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

E. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (Continued)

Contributions

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

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

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

Inactive employees currently receiving benefits	2
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	2
Active employees	8
Total	12

Total OPEB Liability

The City's total OPEB liability of \$22,890 was measured as of December 31, 2019 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

4. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

E. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (Continued)

Summary of Actuarial Assumptions

Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.5% to 11.5% including inflation
Discount Rate*	2.75%
Retiree's Share of Benefit-Related Costs	\$ -
Administrative Expenses	All administrative expenses are paid through the
	Pension Trust and accounted for under reporting
	requirements under GASB Statement No. 68.
Mortality Rates-Service Retirees	2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortatlity Tables. The rates
	are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP.
Mortality Rates-Disabled Retirees	2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables
	with a 4 year set-forward for males and a 3 year
	set-forward for both females. In addition, a 3.5%
	and a 3% minimum mortality rate will be applied
	to reflect the impairments for younger members who
	become disabled for males and females, respectively.
	The rates are projected on a fully generational basis
	by Scale UMP to account for future mortality
	improvements subject to the floor.

^{*} The discount rate was based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2019.

Note: The actuarial Assumptions used in the December 3, 2019 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2018.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Total OPEB Liability-December 31, 2018	\$ 18,597
Changes for the year	
Service Cost	468
Interest on Total OPEB Liability	697
Changes of Benefit Terms	-
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	(571)
Changes in Assumptions or Other Inputs	3,807
Benefit Payments	(108)
Net Changes	4,293
Total OPEB Liability-December 31, 2019	\$ 22,890

4. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

E. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Change in the Discount Rate

The following presents the Total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (1.75%) or 1-percentage-point higher (3.75%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease in	Current	1% Increase in
	Discount Rate (1.75%)	Discount Rate (2.75%)	Discount Rate (3.75%)
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 28,194	\$ 22,890	\$ 18,885

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

For the year ended September 30, 2020, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$575.

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$	325
Changes in assumptions and other inputs Contributions made subsequent to		3,166		-
measurement date		498		_
Total deferrred outflow of resources, net	•	3,664		325

The \$498 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, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

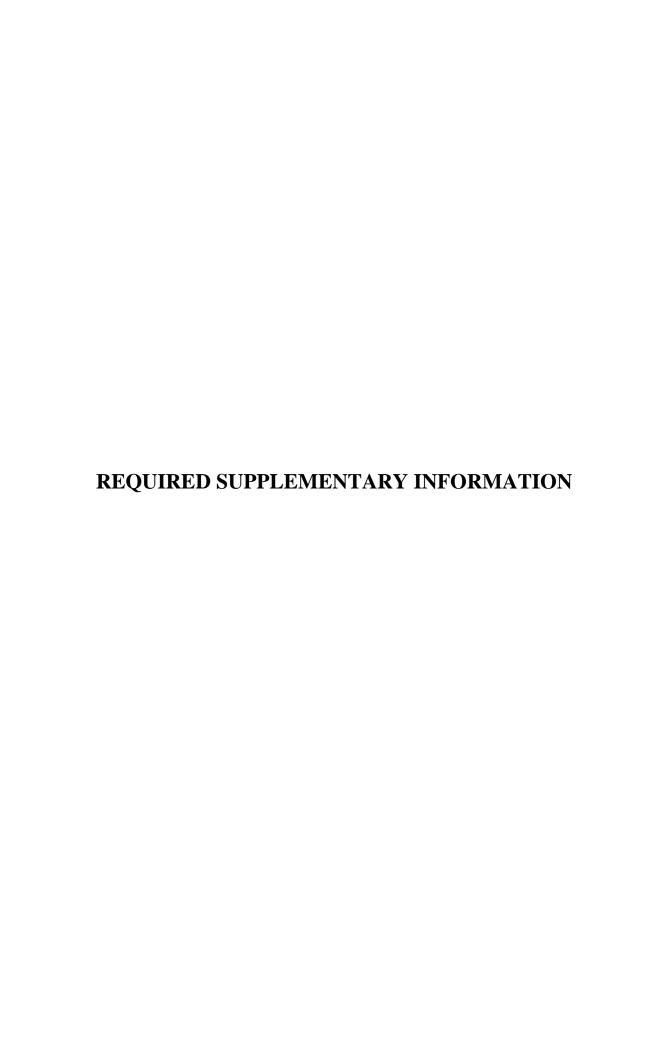
4. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

E. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (Continued)

	Net Deferred							
	Outflows							
	(Inflows) of							
	Resources							
2020	\$	497						
2021		497						
2022		497						
2023		497						
2024		458						
Thereafter		395						
Total	\$	2,841						

F. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In preparing these financial statements, the City has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through April 10, 2021 the date the financial statements were available to be issued. No change to the financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020 was deemed necessary as a result of this evaluation.



CITY OF RIESEL, TEXAS SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET TO ACTUAL -GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Budget A	Amounts		Variance Favorable
	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)
REVENUE			1100001	(Ciliar oracio)
Property taxes	\$ 212,405	\$ 212,405	\$ 202,837	\$ (9,568)
Sales taxes	80,000	80,000	124,377	44,377
Franchise and other taxes	48,500	48,500	55,208	6,708
Fines & other law enforcement	759,000	759,000	562,125	(196,875)
Charges for services	3,050	3,050	908	(2,142)
Interest earned	7,500	7,500	7,324	(176)
Payment in lieu of taxes	125,000	125,000	125,000	-
Total Revenue	1,235,455	1,235,455	1,077,779	(157,676)
EXPENDITURES				
General government	243,047	238,047	193,056	44,991
Public safety	745,669	675,669	445,677	229,992
Public works	459,239	273,206	182,425	90,781
Capital outlays	439,239	261,033	105,865	155,168
Debt service:	_	201,033	105,605	133,100
Principal	_	_	_	_
Interest	_		_	_
Total Expenditures	1,447,955	1,447,955	927,023	520,932
Total Expenditures	1,117,233	1,117,233	727,023	320,332
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER				
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(212,500)	(212,500)	150,756	363,256
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Contributions and grants	_	_	_	_
Fund appropriations	212,500	212,500	_	(212,500)
Other	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	212,500	212,500		(212,500)
EXCESS OF REVENUE AND OTHER				
FINANCING SOURCES OVER (UNDER)				
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER				
FINANCING USES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,756	\$ 150,756

The accompanying note is an integral part of the Required Supplementary Information.

CITY OF RIESEL, TEXAS NOTE TO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET TO ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

1. Basis of Presentation:

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 City 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 capital outlays are recorded when payment is made.

2. Budget Highlights:

Final budget compared to actual results reflects a variance of \$150,756 where actual expenses were lower than budgeted and actual revenues were lower than budgeted. The overall favorable budget variance was primarily attributable to lower capital outlays and the related appropriations, off-set partially by lower than budgeted fines. Various other components of revenue and expenses had an off-setting effect.

CITY OF RIESEL, TEXAS SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS - EMPLOYEES' PENSION PLAN Measurement Dates

Total Pension Liability	December 31 2014		December 31 2015		December 31 2016		December 31 2017		December 31 2018		December 31 2019	
Service cost	\$	16,149	\$	18,991	\$	21,662	\$	21,173	\$	21,473	\$	21,947
Interest (on the Total Pension Liability)		20,557		22,521		25,187		27,986		30,860		33,667
Changes of benefit terms		-		-		-		-		-		
Difference between expected and actual experience		732		548		3,658		2,433		(4,458)		5,745
Change of assumptions		-		17,535		-		-		-		(3,013)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee		(0.000)										(
contributions		(8,325)		(13,291)		(5,743)		(11,828)		(6,518)		(6,518)
Net Change in Pension Liability		29,113		46,304		44,764		39,764		41,357		51,828
Total Pension Liability - Beginning		289,760		318,873		365,177		409,941		449,705		491,062
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	\$	318,873	\$	365,177	\$	409,941	\$	449,705	\$	491,062	\$	542,890
Plan Fiduciary Net Position												
Contributions - Employer	\$	13.696	\$	15,850	\$	17,848	\$	22,204	\$	21,433	\$	21,550
Contributions - Employee	-	14,063	-	14,953	-	16,022	-	17,020	-	17,289	-	18,019
Net investment income		8,683		265		13,357		33,138		(8,973)		49,932
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee										` ' '		
contributions		(8,325)		(13,291)		(5,743)		(11,828)		(6,518)		(6,518)
Administrative expense		(91)		(162)		(151)		(171)		(173)		(281)
Other		(7)		(7)		(8)		(9)		(10)		(9)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position		28,019		17,608		41,325		60,354		23,048		82,693
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning		151,674		179,693		197,301		238,626		298,980		322,028
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	\$	179,693	\$	197,301	\$	238,626	\$	298,980	\$	322,028	\$	404,721
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	\$	139,180	\$	167,876	\$	171,315	\$	150,725	\$	169,034	\$	138,169
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage												
of Total Pension Liability		56.35%		54.03%		58.21%		66.48%		65.58%		74.55%
Covered Employee Payroll Net Pension Liability as a Percentage	\$	281,268	\$	299,065	\$	320,439	\$	340,409	\$	345,773	\$	360,375
of Covered Employee Payroll		49.48%		56.13%		53.46%		44.28%		48.89%		38.34%

CITY OF RIESEL, TEXAS SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS - EMPLOYEES' PENSION PLAN Fiscal Years Ended

	Se	ptember 30	Sej	ptember 30								
		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020
Actuarially determined contribution	\$	15,203	\$	17,991	\$	21,358	\$	21,985	\$	21,365	\$	19,534
Contributions in relation to the actuarially												
determined contribution	\$	15,203	\$	17,991	\$	21,358	\$	21,985	\$	21,365	\$	19,534
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Covered employee payroll	\$	293,122	\$	327,034	\$	337,541	\$	350,117	\$	354,510	\$	332,970
Contributions as a percentage of covered												
employee payroll		5.19%		5.50%		6.33%		6.28%		6.03%		5.87%

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Valuation Date:

Notes Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated

as of December 31 and become effective in January, 13 months later.

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Amortization method Level percentage of payroll, Closed

Remaining amortization period N/A

Asset valuation method 10 year smoothed market; 15% soft corridor

Inflation 2.5%

Salary increases 3.5% to 11.5% including inflation

Investment rate of return 6.75%

Retirement age Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the City's

plan of benefits. Last updated for the 2019 valuation pursuant to

an experience study of the period 2014-2018.

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

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

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

fully generational basis with scale UMP.

Other Information:

Notes There were no benefit changes during the year.

CITY OF RIESEL, TEXAS SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS Measurement Dates

	Dec	ember 31, 2017	December 31, 2018		Dec	cember 31, 2019
Total OPEB liability				_		
Service cost	\$	511	\$	622	\$	468
Interest (on the Total OPEB Liability)		613		631		697
Changes of benefit terms		_		-		-
Difference between expected and actual experience		_		225		(571)
Change in assumptions or other inputs		1,729		(1,584)		3,807
Benefit payments**		(68)		(69)		(108)
Net Change in OPEB Liability		2,785		(175)		4,293
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning		15,987		18,772		18,597
Total OPEB Liability - Ending (a)	\$	18,772	\$	18,597	\$	22,890
Covered Employee Payroll	\$	340,409	\$	345,773	\$	360,375
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage	Ψ	570,707	Ψ	5-5,115	Ψ	300,373
of Covered Employee Payroll		5.51%		5.38%		6.35%

^{*} Membership counts for inactive employees currently receiving or entitled to but not yet receiving benefits will differ from GASB 68 as they include only those eligible for a SDBF benefit (i.e. excludes beneficiaries, non-vested terminations due a refund, etc.).

^{**} Due to the SDBF being considered an unfunded OPEB plan under GASB 75, benefit payments are treated as being equal to the employer's yearly contributions for retirees.

CITY OF RIESEL, TEXAS SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS-OPEB-SUPPLEMENTAL DEATH BENEFIT FUND

Fiscal Years Ended

	September 30,			tember 30,	September 30,		
		2018		2019	2020		
Actuarially determined contribution	\$	625	\$	524	\$	575	
Contributions in relation to the actuarially							
determined contribution	\$	625	\$	524	\$	575	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Covered employee payroll	\$	350,117	\$	350,117	\$	332,970	
Contributions as a percentage of covered							
employee payroll		0.18%		0.15%		0.17%	

Notes to Schedule:

Mortality Rates-Service Retirees

Inflation 2.50%

Salary Increases 3.5% to 11.5% including inflation

Discount Rate* 2.75%

Retiree's Share of Benefit-Related Costs \$

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

requirements under GASB Statement No. 68.
2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables.

The rates are projected on a fully generational basis

with scale UMP.

Mortality Rates-Disabled Retirees 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables

with a 4 year set-forward for males and a 3 year set-forward for both females. In addition, a 3.5% and a 3% minimum mortality rate will be applied to reflect the impairments for younger members who become disabled for males and females, respectively. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality

improvements subject to the floor.

Note: The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2019 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2018.

^{*}the discount rate was based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2019.

COMPLIANCE/INTERNAL CONTROL

WILLIAMGRIMSLEY CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

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

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Riesel, Texas Riesel, TX

I have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Riesel, Texas, (the City) as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued my report thereon dated April 10, 2021.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing my audit of the financial statements, I considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing my opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting.

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

William A. Grimsley, CPA

Gatesville, TX April 10, 2021