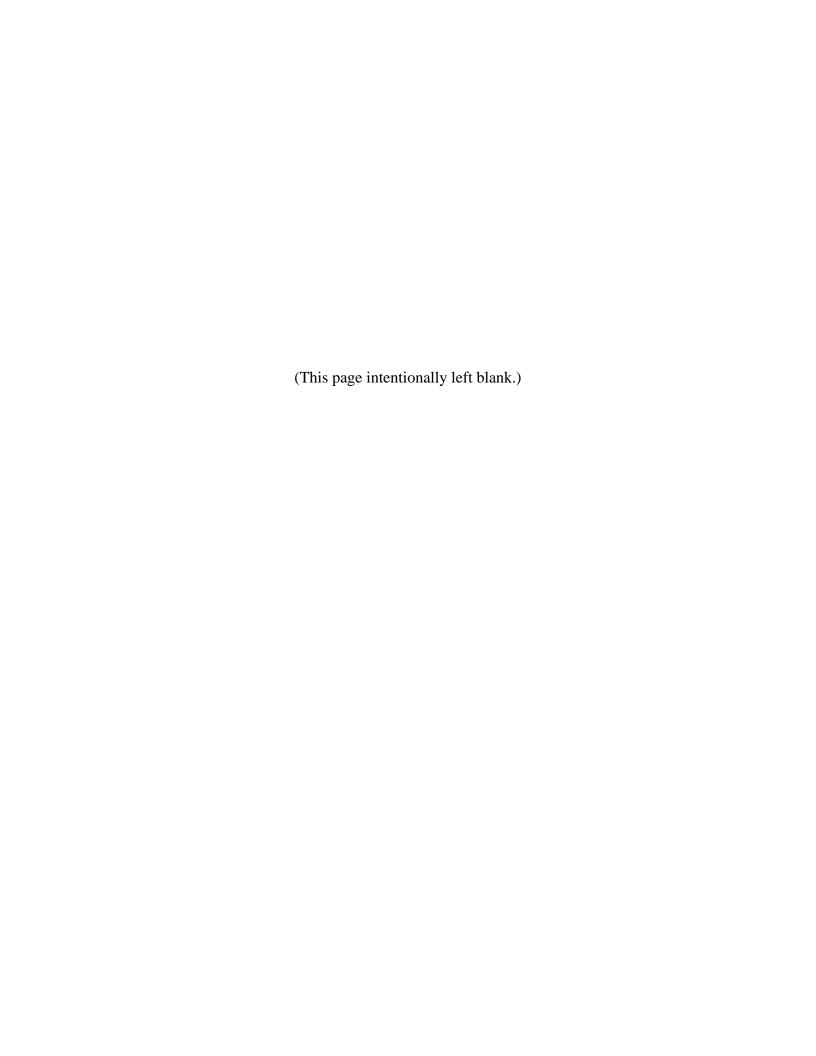
Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019



Year Ended September 30, 2019

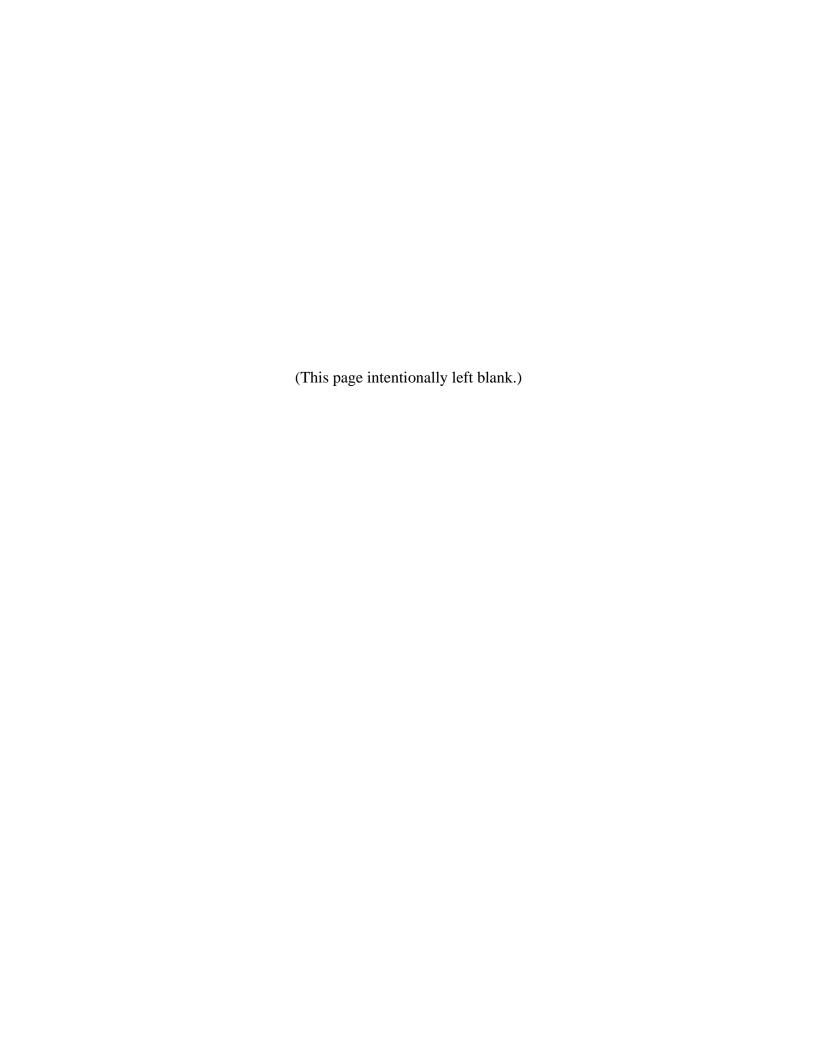
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City of Balch Springs, Texas Year Ended September 30, 2019

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Independent Auditor's Report

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Balch Springs, Texas

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Balch Springs, Texas (City), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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



Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Balch Springs, Texas Page 2

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City as of September 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

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

Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Balch Springs, Texas Page 3

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 5, 2020, on our consideration of City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Dallas, Texas

BKD,LLP

June 5, 2020

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) September 30, 2019

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City of Balch Springs (City) for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019.

Readers of the financial statements are encouraged to consider the information included in the other sections of the Financial Statements *e.g.*, combining statements and notes in conjunction with the MD&A.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following financial highlights summarize the City's financial position and operations as presented in more detail in the Basic Financial Statements (BFS).

- The City's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at September 30, 2019, by \$34 million (net position). This was an increase of \$2.3 million from the prior year.
- Governmental activities restricted net position was \$3.2 million and unrestricted was a net deficit
 of \$6 million. Theoretically, the unrestricted net position is what is used to meet the City's
 ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- Business-type activities unrestricted net position was \$524 thousand and had no restricted net position as of year-end.
- The ending unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$2.8 million or 16% of next year's total General Fund budgeted expenditures, an increase of \$418 thousand from the prior year.
- The City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$10.5 million of which \$2.8 million is available for spending at the City's discretion.
- The City's enterprise fund reported combined ending net position of \$21.4 million of which \$524 thousand is available for spending at the City's discretion.

Overview of the Financial Statements

Basic Financial Statements (BFS): The MD&A is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's BFS. The BFS are comprised of three components: 1) Government-Wide Financial Statements (GWFS), 2) Fund Financial Statements (FFS) and 3) Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Notes). This report also contains other Required Supplementary Information (RSI) in addition to the BFS.

Government-Wide Financial Statements (GWFS): The GWFS, shown on pages 13-14 of this report, contain the statement of net position and the statement of activities, described below:

The statement of net position presents information on all of the City's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources with the difference reported as net position using the accrual basis of accounting. Over time, increases or decreases in net position serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) September 30, 2019

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each of the City's functions or programs. Direct expenses are specifically associated with an activity and are therefore clearly identifiable with that activity. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program. Program revenues also include grants and contributions restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular activity. Revenues not directly related to a specific activity are presented as general revenues. The comparison of direct expenses with revenues from activities identifies the extent to which each activity is self-financing, or alternatively, draws from any City generated general revenues.

Governmental activities (activities principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues) of the City include general government, public safety, public works and community development and recreation. Business-type activities (activities intended to recover all of their costs through user fees and charges) of the City include water, sewer and solid waste. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event occurs (accrual basis), regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will result in cash flows in future fiscal periods, such as uncollected taxes and earned, but unused vacation leave.

Component Units: The GWFS include the City (primary government), and two legally separate entities (component units) for which the City is financially accountable. The component units consist of: Balch Springs Industrial and Economic Development Corporation (type A sales tax) and the Balch Springs Community and Economic Development Corporation (type B sales tax). The component units provide economic development services, community services, and public improvement financing for the City. Financial information for the component units is reported separately in the GWFS to differentiate them from the City's financial information.

Fund Financial Statements: A *fund* is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations. The principal role of funds in the financial reporting model is to demonstrate fiscal accountability. The City, as with other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

The focus of the FFS is on major funds. Major funds are those that meet minimum criteria (a percentage of assets, liabilities, revenue or expenditures/expenses of fund category and of the governmental and enterprise funds combined) or those that the City chooses to report as major funds given their qualitative significance. Non-major funds are aggregated and shown in a single column in the appropriate financial statements. Combining schedules of nonmajor funds are included in this report following the Required Supplementary Information (RSI). All funds of the City can be divided into two categories: *Governmental Funds* and *Proprietary Funds*.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) September 30, 2019

Governmental FFS: Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the GWFS. However, unlike the GWFS, governmental FFS focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the City's fiscal year. Such information is useful in evaluating the City's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the GWFS (modified accrual versus accrual basis of accounting, and current financial resources versus economic resources), it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the GWFS. By doing so, the reader may better understand the long-term impact of near-term financing decisions. Reconciliations are provided for both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances to facilitate the comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City maintains 19 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the General Fund which is a major fund. The governmental FFS can be found on pages 15-18 of this report.

The City adopts a budget annually for the General Fund. In the RSI section, a budgetary comparison statement for the General Fund has been provided to demonstrate compliance with the budget.

Proprietary FFS: The City maintains one proprietary fund. It is reported as an *Enterprise Fund* which is used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the GWFS. Enterprise FFS provide the same type of information as the GWFS, only in more detail. The City uses its Utility Fund to account for Water, Wastewater and Solid Waste services. The proprietary FFS can be found on pages 19-21 of this report.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements: The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the GWFS and FFS. The notes can be found on pages 24-55 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information: In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain RSI concerning the City's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension and other postemployment benefits to its employees and retirees. The General Fund budgetary comparison demonstrating the legal level of budgetary control can also be found as part of the RSI. The RSI can be found on pages 56-60 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position serves as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. Assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$34 million (*net position*) at the close of the fiscal year, compared to \$31.7 million (*net position*) at the end of the prior fiscal year. As a result of operations, total net position increased by \$2.3 million during the period.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) September 30, 2019

	2019			2018				
	Governmental	Business-type		Governmental	Business-type			
	Activities	Activities	Total	Activities	Activities	Total		
Current and other assets	\$ 13,610,439	\$ 6,592,658	\$ 20,203,097	\$ 7,912,924	\$ 6,973,625	\$ 14,886,549		
Capital assets	21,017,170	27,958,430	48,975,600	20,053,307	26,586,168	46,639,475		
Total assets	34,627,609	34,551,088	69,178,697	27,966,231	33,559,793	61,526,024		
Deferred outflows of resources	2,143,873	668,736	2,812,609	964,017	433,814	1,397,831		
Long-term liabilities	20,418,218	10,585,208	31,003,426	13,937,939	10,800,344	24,738,283		
Other liabilities	3,380,635	3,179,973	6,560,608	2,842,478	2,411,918	7,666,314		
Total liabilities	23,798,853	13,765,181	37,564,034	16,780,417	13,212,262	29,992,679		
Deferred inflows of resources	378,117	85,078	463,195	1,039,506	233,889	1,273,395		
Net position								
Net investment in capital assets	15,416,429	20,845,549	36,261,978	13,911,156	16,618,707	30,529,863		
Restricted	3,174,556	· -	3,174,556	2,856,143	847,355	3,703,498		
Unrestricted (deficit)	(5,996,473)	524,016	(5,472,457)	(5,656,974)	3,081,394	(2,575,580)		
Total net position	\$ 12,594,512	\$ 21,369,565	\$ 33,964,077	\$ 11,110,325	\$ 20,547,456	\$ 31,657,781		

The majority of the City's net position reflects its investment in capital assets, including land, buildings, infrastructure, machinery and equipment, less accumulated depreciation and any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. The City uses capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, those assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources since the capital assets cannot be used to liquidate the liabilities.

The City has restricted net position totaling 9.35% of total net position, which represent resources subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. Such resources include bond funds restricted to be spent for specified capital projects, debt service reserves restricted by bond covenants and special revenue funds restricted for specific purposes. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations. To recap the major categories of net position for the City as a whole, they are: restricted of \$3.2 million for all activities, deficit unrestricted of \$5.9 million for governmental activities and unrestricted of \$524 thousand for business-type activities.

The governmental and business-type net position increased by approximately \$1.5 million and \$822 thousand, respectively, and is shown in the following table:

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) September 30, 2019

	2019			2018			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Revenues							
Program revenues							
Charges for services	\$ 2,267,865	\$ 13,269,262	\$ 15,537,127	\$ 2,270,880	\$ 12,594,046	\$ 14,864,926	
Operating grant and contribution	874,368	-	874,368	910,643	-	910,643	
Capital grants and contributions	924,668	-	924,668	556,588	-	556,588	
General Revenue							
Taxes and fees	15,079,505	-	15,079,505	13,943,496	-	13,943,496	
Other	253,726	217,685	471,411	208,090	31,155	239,245	
Total revenues	19,400,132	13,486,947	32,887,079	17,889,697	12,625,201	30,514,898	
Program Expenses							
General government	1,273,485	-	1,273,485	1,231,528	-	1,231,528	
Public safety	11,946,576	-	11,946,576	10,671,539	-	10,671,539	
Public works	2,553,709	-	2,553,709	3,154,034	-	3,154,034	
Community development and recreation	2,777,710	-	2,777,710	1,844,867	-	1,844,867	
Interest and fiscal charges	310,562	-	310,562	150,668	-	150,668	
Utility fund		11,718,741	11,718,741		10,728,158	10,728,158	
Total expenses	18,862,042	11,718,741	30,580,783	17,052,636	10,728,158	27,780,794	
Increase (Decrease in Net Position							
Before Transfers)	538,090	1,768,206	2,306,296	837,061	1,897,043	2,734,104	
Transfers	946,097	(946,097)		894,678	(894,678)		
Change in Net Position	1,484,187	822,109	2,306,296	1,731,739	1,002,365	2,734,104	
Net Position, Beginning of Year	11,110,325	20,547,456	31,657,781	9,378,586	19,545,091	28,923,677	
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 12,594,512	\$ 21,369,565	\$ 33,964,077	\$ 11,110,325	\$ 20,547,456	\$ 31,657,781	

Changes in Net Position: Details of the above summarized information can be found on page 14 of this report.

Governmental Activities: The City's governmental activities experienced an increase in net position of \$1,484,187, compared to an increase of \$1,731,739 during the prior fiscal year. Key elements of the operational increase include:

- Revenues excluding transfers increased by \$1.5 million. The major changes in revenue from the prior year are as follows:
 - Operating Grants decreased by \$36 thousand over the prior year.
 - Capital Grants increased by \$368 thousand over the prior year.
 - Taxes and Fees increased by \$1.1 million. Property tax increased by \$811 thousand, sales tax increased by \$298 thousand and franchise fees and other taxes increased by \$27 thousand.
 - Other revenue increased by \$46 thousand primarily due to interest earned.
- Payment in lieu of tax transfers from the Business-type Activities to Governmental Activities as approved by City Council were budgeted at \$909,740 to be transferred from the Utility Fund to the General Fund. Actual transfers were \$36 thousand above the final budgeted amount for the year.

Business-type Activities: Revenue from the City's business-type activities increased by \$862 thousand. Total revenue increased from \$12.6 million in the prior year to \$13.5 million in the current year. Key elements are as follows:

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) September 30, 2019

- Water sales increased from \$4.6 million to \$4.8 million resulting from an increase in water rates effective October 2018.
- Wastewater sales increased from \$4.1 million to \$4.3 million resulting from an increase in wastewater rates effective October 2018.
- Solidwaste service sales were 7.2% higher at \$3.3 million this year due to an increase in service costs and rolloff services.
- Expenses of the City's business-type activities increased by \$991 thousand over the prior year.

Financial Analysis of the City's Funds

Governmental Funds: The focus of the City's *Governmental Funds* is to provide information on nearterm inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. The GASB has defined five types of fund balances, which, are more fully described in the footnotes to the financials. The City uses four of the five types of fund balances defined: nonspendable, restricted, committed and unassigned. At the end of the year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$10.5 million, compared to \$5.4 million at the end of the prior fiscal year.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. The unassigned fund balance serves as a useful measure of the City's resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. When fiscal year 2019 ended the General Fund had \$2.8 million unassigned fund balance, compared to \$2.4 million unassigned fund balance in fiscal year 2018. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it is useful to compare the unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represented 17.2% of total General Fund expenditures compared to 16.2% of total General Fund expenditures in the prior year.

Proprietary Funds: The City's proprietary fund statements provide essentially the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements but in more detail. Net position of the Utility Fund increased by \$822 thousand; from \$20.5 million to \$21.4 million in the current fiscal year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

For fiscal year 2019 General Fund actual revenues came in above budget by \$309 thousand. The largest elements of the increase were taxes and fees revenues, exceeding the budget by \$245 thousand, or 1.9% primarily due to a strengthening property tax base and increased commerce within the City.

For fiscal year 2019 the City Council adopted a General Fund operating budget that included expenditures of \$16.4 million.

For fiscal year 2019 General Fund actual expenditures came in below budget by \$246 thousand resulting from an overall decrease in departmental expenditures.

The budget is adopted on a basis consistent with General Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) September 30, 2019

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets: The City's investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, for its governmental and business-type activities at September 30, 2019, totaled \$48.9 million a \$2.3 million increase over the prior fiscal year's balance of \$46.6 million. The investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, equipment, construction in progress and infrastructure. One major project which contributed to the large increase in construction in progress was a \$2.7 million smart meter infrastructure project in which \$2.4 million has been paid as of year-end.

	Governmental Activities		Busines	••	Totals		
	2019	2018	Activities 2019 2018		2019	2018	
Land	\$ 1,409,837	\$ 1,409,837	\$ 792,616	\$ 792,616	\$ 2,202,453	\$ 2,202,453	
Building	7,912,911	7,936,071	2,425,959	2,425,959	10,338,870	10,362,030	
Improvements	5,132,102	4,843,791	-	· · · -	5,132,102	4,843,791	
Vehicles	4,239,324	3,895,727	-	-	4,239,324	3,895,727	
Equipment	2,602,272	2,352,087	3,870,683	3,357,886	6,472,955	5,709,973	
Construction in progress	1,339,444	112,899	2,413,348	1,452,515	3,752,792	1,565,414	
Streets and bridges	8,907,634	8,878,064	-	-	8,907,634	8,878,064	
System improvements	_	-	35,036,270	34,296,065	35,036,270	34,296,065	
Accumulated depreciation	(10,526,354)	(9,375,169)	(16,580,446)	(15,738,873)	(27,106,800)	(25,114,042)	
Total	\$ 21,017,170	\$ 20,053,307	\$ 27,958,430	\$ 26,586,168	\$ 48,975,600	\$ 46,639,475	

Remaining construction project costs as of September 30, 2019, include the following items:

- 2018 Street Improvement Project with total costs of \$2,167,083 of which \$1,281,400 has been spent as of year-end.
- Pond & Inlet Improvement Project with estimated total costs of \$130,000 of which \$7,175 in engineering fees has been spent as of year-end.
- Trail & Bridge Improvement Project with estimated total costs of \$110,000 of which \$2,870 in engineering fees has been spent as of year-end.

Additional information about the City's capital assets can be found on pages 38-39 of this report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) September 30, 2019

Long-term Debt: A summary of the City's total outstanding debt follows:

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities				Totals				
		2019	2018		2019		2018		2019		2018
General obligation bonds Certifications of obligation	\$	4,100,000 4,495,000	\$ 4,570,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4,100,000 4,495,000	\$	4,570,000
Revenue bonds		-	-		6,360,000		6,890,000	Ψ	6,360,000		6,890,000
Capital leases		1,151,105	 1,317,332		2,490,076		2,728,306		3,641,181		4,045,638
Total	\$	9,746,105	\$ 5,887,332	\$	8,850,076	\$	9,618,306	\$	18,596,181	\$	15,505,638

There is no direct debt limitation in the City Charter or under state law. The City operates under a Home Rule Charter that limits the maximum tax rate for all City purposes to \$2.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation. The Attorney General of the State of Texas permits an allocation of \$1.50 of the \$2.50 maximum tax rate for general obligation bonds debt service. The FY 2019 interest and sinking fund tax rate per \$100 of assessed valuation was \$0.067828, which is significantly below the maximum allowable tax rate.

As of September 30, 2019, the City's total outstanding debt has increased by \$3.1 million, or 19.9% from the prior fiscal year. The increase in outstanding debt is attributed to an issuance of Series 2019 Certificates of Obligation during FY2019.

The bond rating from Standard and Poor's is A+ on both obligations.

Additional information about the City's long-term debt can be found on pages 40-43 of this report.

Economic Factors and the Next Fiscal Year's Budget and Rates

The property tax rate for Fiscal Year 2019 was 0.803 per \$100 of assessed value and remained the same for Fiscal Year 2020.

Per the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Dallas/Fort Worth Metroplex March unemployment rate increased to 4.3% from 3.3% the year before, primarily due to the effects of COVID-19. Property tax values continue to increase as the region continues to show slow, but steady growth. Fiscal Year 2020 sales tax activity started off strong reflecting a year-to-date increase over the prior year of 21% through February's receipts, just before COVID-19 took its effect in the metroplex. March's receipts came in at about 3% lower than the prior fiscal year. COVID-19 negatively affected unemployment rates and consumer confidence in March and April of 2020. Although we can expect consumer confidence and unemployment rates to improve as the economy gradually reopens, there is still some concern due the uncertainty of a potential second wave of the virus. This could very well negatively impact revenues a second time. In addition, inflation expectations continue to rise which could reduce spending as the sense of purchasing power diminishes. The City's response to the pandemic concerning the budget has been tremendously positive.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) September 30, 2019

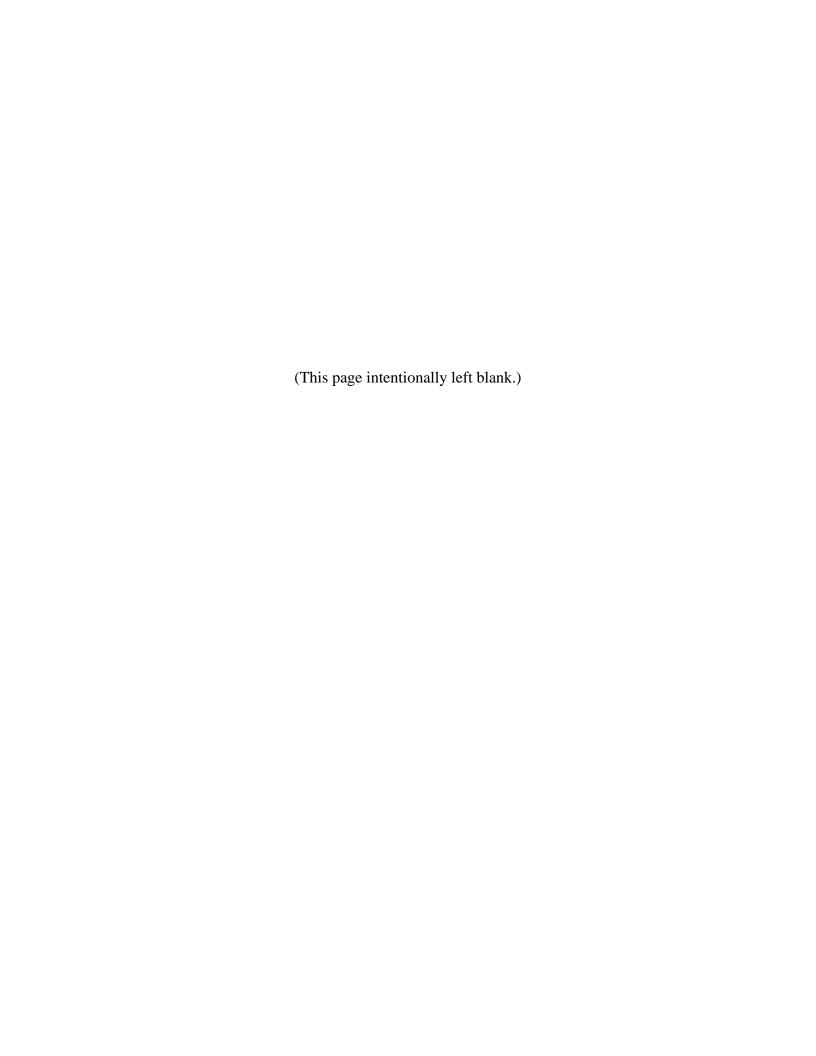
We are not only taking advantage of accessible grant funding but also implementing short-term strategies to slow the flow of money out the door and keep the budget balanced. We put a freeze to hiring for noncivil service employees, implemented a spending freeze, and amended the budget to reflect current operations. Fiscal Year 2020 General Fund budgeted expenditures were reduced by roughly \$580,000, or approximately 3%, in response to reduced revenues affected by COVID-19. We are also naturally finding ways to operate electronically which has a positive impact on spending. We believe an early financial response will mitigate extreme actions later. We will continue to monitor revenues & cash flows on a month-to-month basis and make changes to operations as necessary.

Requests for Information

The financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Balch Spring's finances.

Questions concerning any of the information provided in the report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Director of Finance, City of Balch Springs, 13503 Alexander Rd., Balch Springs, TX 75181-3401 or by email at financemanager@cityofbalchsprings.com.





Statement of Net Position September 30, 2019

	Governmental	Primary Government Business-type		Component
	Activities	Activities	Total	Units
Assets				
Pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivables, net of allowance	\$ 10,296,739	\$ 2,706,402	\$ 13,003,141	\$ 6,064,537
Ad valorem taxes, net	1,275,465	-	1,275,465	-
Sales tax	1,055,144	-	1,055,144	422,058
Fines, net	609,382	-	609,382	200,000
Notes	-	1 260 277	1 260 277	300,000
Accounts, net Other	319,303	1,269,277	1,269,277 319,303	4.098
Due from other governments	16,600	-	16,600	4,098
Prepaid expenses and other assets	37,806	19.327	57,133	9,018
Inventory	57,000	231,485	231,485	9,016
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		2,366,167	2,366,167	_
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		2,500,107	2,300,107	
Non-depreciable	2,749,281	3,205,965	5,955,246	808,967
Depreciable	18,267,889	24,752,465	43,020,354	
Total assets	34,627,609	34,551,088	69,178,697	7,608,678
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Employer contributions—Pensions	870,245	195,804	1,066,049	21,756
Investment return—Pensions	1,225,338	275,701	1,501,039	30,634
Experience losses—Pensions	21,866	4,920	26,786	546
Employer contributions—OPEB	9,338	2,102	11,440	232
Change of assumptions—OPEB	17,086	3,845	20,931	426
Deferred loss on debt refunding		186,364	186,364	
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,143,873	668,736	2,812,609	53,594
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	1,050,883	1,666,276	2,717,159	153,324
Accrued liabilities	982,422	109,756	1,092,178	9,582
Accrued interest payable	22,414	13,387	35,801	9,908
Customer meter deposits Due to other governments	75,894	492,504	492,504 75,894	-
Long-term liabilities	75,694	-	73,094	-
Due within one year	1,249,022	898,050	2,147,072	166,938
Due in more than one year	12,921,261	8,898,394	21,819,655	2,477,438
Net pension liability	7,210,947	1,622,462	8,833,409	180,274
Total OPEB liability	286,010	64,352	350,362	7,150
Total liabilities	23,798,853	13,765,181	37,564,034	3,004,614
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Experience gains—Pensions	356,896	80,302	437,198	8,922
Change of assumptions gains—Pensions	61	14	75	2
Change of assumptions gains—OPEB	18,749	4,219	22,968	468
Experience gains—OPEB	2,411	543	2,954	60
Total deferred inflows of resources	378,117	85,078	463,195	9,452
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	15,416,429	20,845,549	36,261,978	(1,624,841)
Restricted for				
Court security	61,920	-	61,920	-
Court technology	52,899	-	52,899	-
Debt service	291,307	-	291,307	-
Housing program	5	-	5	-
Law enforcement	326,634	-	326,634	-
Street maintenance	1,797,128	-	1,797,128	-
Capital projects	15,047	-	15,047	-
Public safety	295,632	-	295,632	-
Promotion of tourism and hotel industry	249,735	-	249,735	-
Economic development Unrestricted	84,249 (5,996,473)	524,016	84,249 (5,472,457)	6,273,047
Total net position	\$ 12,594,512	\$ 21,369,565	\$ 33,964,077	\$ 4,648,206

Statement of Activities Year Ended September 30, 2019

		Program Revenues					
Functions/Program	Charges fo Expenses Services		Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions			
Primary Government							
Governmental activities							
General government	\$ 1,273,485	\$ 732,075	\$ -	\$ -			
Public safety	11,946,576	1,249,500	43,234	-			
Public works	2,553,709	34,956	252,084	924,668			
Community development and recreation	2,777,710	251,334	579,050	-			
Interest on long-term debt	310,562						
Total governmental activities	18,862,042	2,267,865	874,368	924,668			
Business-type activities							
Utility fund	11,718,741	13,269,262					
Total business-type activities	11,718,741	13,269,262					
Total primary government	\$ 30,580,783	\$ 15,537,127	\$ 874,368	\$ 924,668			
Component Units							
Balch Springs Industrial and Economic							
Development Corporation	\$ 608,928	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			
Bach Springs Community and Economic							
Development Corporation	663,156						
Total component units	\$ 1,272,084	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			

General revenues and transfers

Taxes

Property taxes

Sales taxes

Franchise taxes

Other local taxes Interest on investments

Gain on sale of capital assets

Miscellaneous

Transfers

Total general revenues and transfers

Change in Net Position

Net Position, Beginning of Year

Net Position, End of Year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

	Primary Government							
Governmenta Activities		Business-type Activities				Total	C	Component Units
\$ (541,41° (10,653,84° (1,342,00° (1,947,32° (310,56°	2) 1) 5)	- - - - -	\$	(541,410) (10,653,842) (1,342,001) (1,947,326) (310,562)	\$	- - - - -		
(14,795,14	1)	<u>-</u>		(14,795,141)				
		1,550,521		1,550,521				
		1,550,521		1,550,521				
\$ (14,795,14	1) \$	1,550,521	\$	(13,244,620)	\$			
\$	- \$ 	- -	\$	- -	\$	(608,928) (663,156)		
\$	- \$		\$		\$	(1,272,084)		
\$ 8,751,82 5,188,46 1,057,49 81,72 70,49 73,18 110,04 946,09	2 5 5 2 7	99,385 - 118,300 (946,097)	\$	8,751,828 5,188,462 1,057,490 81,725 169,877 73,187 228,347	\$	2,075,386 51,396 279,108 10,959		
16,279,32	3	(728,412)		15,550,916		2,416,849		
1,484,18	7	822,109		2,306,296		1,144,765		
11,110,32	5	20,547,456	_	31,657,781		3,503,441		
\$ 12,594,51	2 \$ 2	21,369,565	\$	33,964,077	\$	4,648,206		

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds September 30, 2019

Assets	General Fund	Tax Increment Financing Fund	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)	\$ 2,138,896	\$ 4,503,206	\$ 3,654,637	\$ 10,296,739
Taxes	1,023,201	_	252,264	1,275,465
Sales tax	1,055,144	_	232,204	1,055,144
Fines	609,382	_	_	609,382
Other	100,155	_	219,148	319,303
Due from other funds	179,751	_	-	179,751
Due from other governments	16,600	_	_	16,600
Prepaid items	36,449		1,357	37,806
Total assets	\$ 5,159,578	\$ 4,503,206	\$ 4,127,406	\$ 13,790,190
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances				
Liabilities				
Accounts and contracts payable	\$ 556,607	\$ -	\$ 494,276	\$ 1,050,883
Accrued liabilities	770,040	-	212,382	982,422
Due to other funds	-	-	179,751	179,751
Due to other governments	75,894			75,894
Total liabilities	1,402,541		886,409	2,288,950
Deferred inflows of resources				
Unavailable revenues property taxes	417,135	-	38,378	455,513
Unavailable revenues court fines	524,595			524,595
Total deferred inflow of resources	941,730		38,378	980,108
Fund balances				
Nonspendable for prepaid items	36,449	_	1,357	37,806
Restricted for	30,449	-	1,337	37,800
Court security	_	_	61,920	61,920
Court technology	_	_	52,899	52,899
Debt service	_	_	291,307	291,307
Housing program	_	_	5	5
Law enforcement	_	_	326,634	326,634
Street maintenance	-	_	1,797,128	1,797,128
Capital projects	-	4,503,206	15,047	4,518,253
Public safety	-	-	295,632	295,632
Promotion of tourism and hotel industry	_		249,735	249,735
Economic development	-	_	84,249	84,249
Committed for			,	,
Emergency management reserve	_	_	26,706	26,706
Unassigned	2,778,858			2,778,858
Total fund balances	2,815,307	4,503,206	3,202,619	10,521,132
T. 11.11.1.				
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 5,159,578	\$ 4,503,206	\$ 4,127,406	\$ 13,790,190

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position September 30, 2019

Total fund balances – governmental funds		\$ 10,521,132
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in the governmental funds. Capital assets are reported in the government-wide financial statements, net of accumulated depreciation.		21,017,170
Interest payable on long-term debt does not require current financial resources, therefore interest payable is not reported as a liability in the governmental funds balance sheet.		(22,414)
Revenues earned but not available within 60 days of the year-end are not recognized as revenue on the fund financial statements.		980,108
Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources represent flows of resources which relate to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the fund financial statements. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources at year-end consist of:		
Employer contributions - OPEB Change of assumptions - OPEB Employer contributions - Pensions Investment return - Pensions Experience losses - Pensions Experience gains - OPEB Experience gains - Pensions Change of assumptions - OPEB Change of assumptions - Pensions	\$ 9,338 17,086 870,245 1,225,338 21,866 (2,411) (356,896) (18,749) (61)	1,765,756
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the fund financial statements. Long-term liabilities at year-end consist of:		
General obligation bonds Certificates of obligation Premiums on bond debt Compensated absences Capital leases Other obligations Total OPEB liability	\$ (4,100,000) (4,495,000) (357,842) (3,869,755) (1,151,105) (196,581) (286,010)	
Net pension liability	(7,210,947)	(21,667,240)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 12,594,512

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

Year Ended September 30, 2019

	General Fund	Tax Increment Financing Fund	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues	-			
Taxes and fees	\$ 13,353,067	\$ -	\$ 1,835,471	\$ 15,188,538
Licenses and permits	448,812	-	-	448,812
Intergovernmental	43,234	-	904,894	948,128
Charges for services	251,334	-	750	252,084
Fines and forfeitures	783,032	-	698,712	1,481,744
Interest	43,995	3,206	23,291	70,492
Miscellaneous	52,538	<u> </u>	33,160	85,698
Total revenues	14,976,012	3,206	3,496,278	18,475,496
Expenditures				
Current				
General government	1,011,002	-	4,502	1,015,504
Public safety	10,559,982	-	520,608	11,080,590
Public works	1,893,789	-	80,576	1,974,365
Community development				
and recreation	1,791,993	-	707,451	2,499,444
Capital outlay	740,164	-	1,281,400	2,021,564
Debt service				
Principal retirement	166,202	-	470,000	636,202
Interest and fiscal charges	36,950		153,175	190,125
Total expenditures	16,200,082		3,217,712	19,417,794
Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
over (under) expenditures	(1,224,070)	3,206	278,566	(942,298)
Other financing sources (uses)				
Operating transfers in	996,097	-	240,674	1,236,771
Operating transfers out	(41,645)	-	(249,029)	(290,674)
Contributions from component units	330,000	-	-	330,000
Capital contributions	172,710	-	-	172,710
Insurance recoveries	16,276	-	8,073	24,349
Sale of equipment	23,782	-	67,692	91,474
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	-	4,495,000	-	4,495,000
Cost of issuance of bonds	-	(153,928)	-	(153,928)
Bond premium		158,928		158,928
Total other financing sources	1,497,220	4,500,000	67,410	6,064,630
Net Change in Fund Balances	273,150	4,503,206	345,976	5,122,332
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	2,542,157	<u></u>	2,856,643	5,398,800
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 2,815,307	\$ 4,503,206	\$ 3,202,619	\$ 10,521,132

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities Year Ended September 30, 2019

Net change in fund balances – total governmental funds		\$	5,122,332
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount of capital assets recorded in the			2.021.564
current period.			2,021,564
Capital asset donations are not recognized in the fund financial statements.			421,958
The net effect of various transactions involving capital assets (i.e disposals/sales and donations) is to increase net position.			73,187
Depreciation expense on capital assets is reported in the statement of activities but does not require the use of current financial resources. Therefore, depreciation expense is not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.			(1,461,372)
The issuance of long-term debt (bonds and related premium) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, but has no effect on net position.			(4,653,928)
Current year principal payments of long-term liabilities are shown as expenditures in the fund financial statements, but shown as reductions in long-term liabilities in the government-wide financial statements as follows:			
General and certificates of obligation bonds Payment to State for long term obligaton Capital leases Amortization of premiums on bonds issued	\$ 470,000 65,527 166,227 43,182		744,936
Current year pension expenditures are reported on the fiscal year basis on the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance and as actuarially determined in the government-wide statement of activities. These differences are reflected in deferred outflows of resources.			(333,053)
Current year change in long-term liability for compensated absences do not require the use of current financial resources; therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			(252,706)
Current year changes in accrued interest payable do not require the use of current financial resources; therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			(9,691)
Certain revenues and expenses in the government-wide statement of activities that do not provide or require current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds. This is the net change in these balances for the year.			(189,040)
		•	1,484,187
Change in net position of governmental activities		<u> </u>	1,404,107

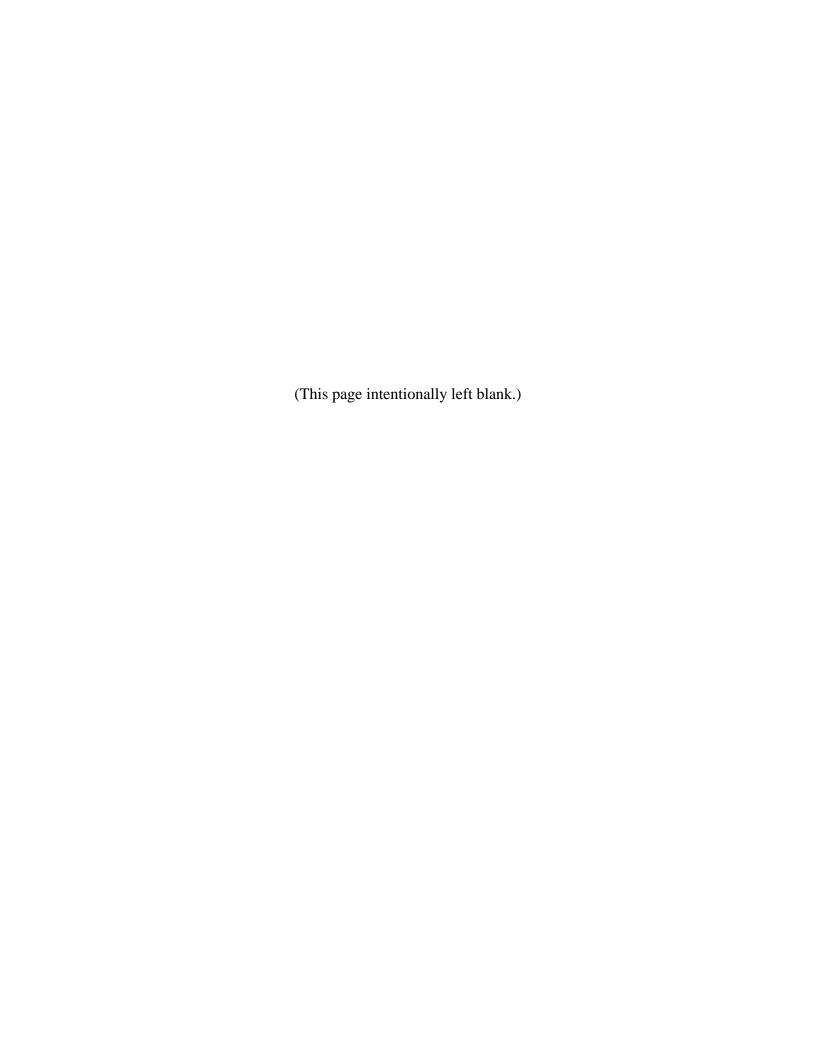
Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds September 30, 2019

Assets

	Utility Fund			
Current Assets				
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,706,402			
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)	-,,,,,,,			
Accounts	1,269,277			
Prepaid expenses	19,327			
Inventory	231,485			
Total current assets	4,226,491			
Noncurrent Assets				
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	2,366,167			
Capital assets				
Land and right of way easements	792,616			
Construction in progress	2,413,349			
Buildings	2,425,959			
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	3,870,683			
Water and sewer distribution systems	35,036,269			
Less accumulated depreciation	(16,580,446)			
Total noncurrent assets	30,324,597			
Total assets	34,551,088			
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Employer contributions—Pensions	195,804			
Investment return—Pensions	275,701			
Experience losses—Pensions	4,920			
Employer contributions—OPEB	2,102			
Change of assumptions—OPEB	3,845			
Deferred loss on debt refunding	186,364			
Total deferred outflows of resources	668,736			

Liabilities

Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	1,666,276
Accrued wages	109,756
Compensated absences	66,205
Payable from restricted resources	•
Bonds payable	831,845
Accrued interest payable	13,387
Customer meter deposits	492,504
•	<u> </u>
Total current liabilities	3,179,973
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Bonds payable	8,302,549
Net pension liability	1,622,462
Total OPEB liability	64,352
Compensated absences	595,845
Total noncurrent liabilities	10,585,208
Total liabilities	13,765,181
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Experience gains—Pensions	80,302
Change of assumptions—Pensions	14
Experience gains—OPEB	543
Change of assumptions—OPEB	4,219
	<u> </u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	85,078
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	20,845,549
Unrestricted	524,016
Total net position	\$ 21,369,565



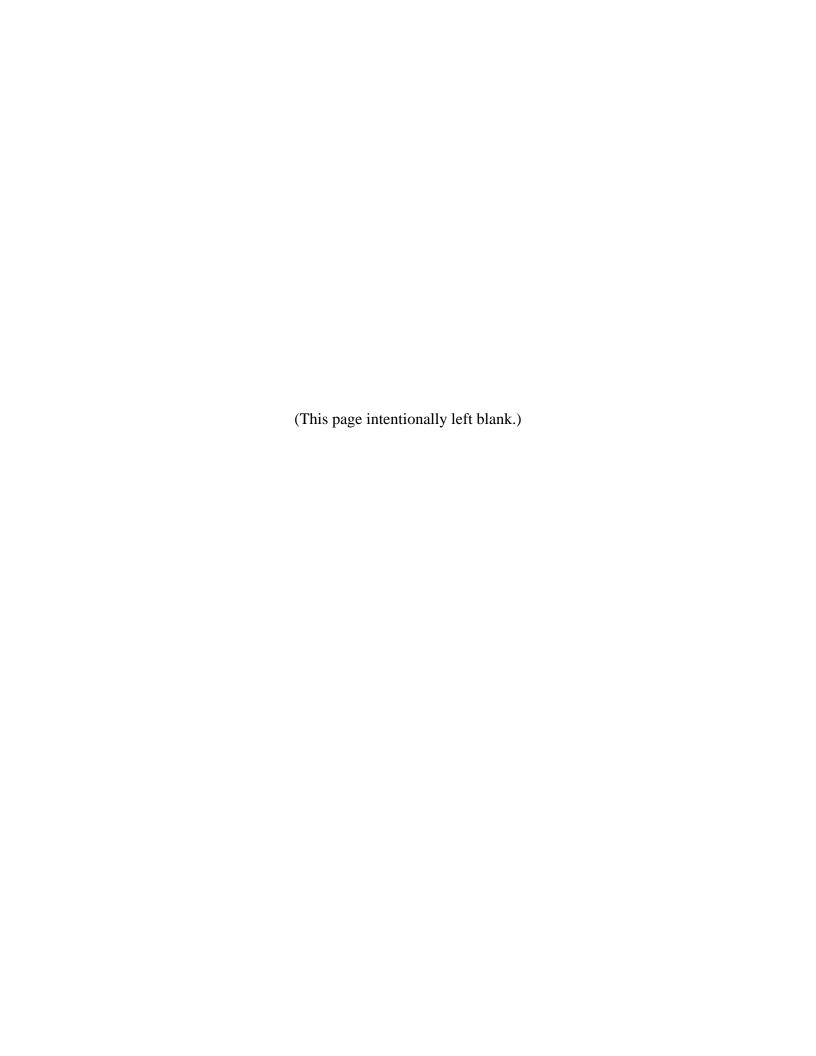
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Proprietary Funds Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Utility Fund		
Operating Revenues		_	
Charges for services	\$	13,269,262	
Miscellaneous		118,300	
Total approxima rayanyas		12 207 562	
Total operating revenues		13,387,562	
Operating Expenses			
Personnel services		2,259,901	
Professional services		69,000	
Materials and supplies		136,603	
Utilities		130,197	
Repairs and maintenance		300,629	
Minor equipment and rental		21,279	
Benefits provided		566,736	
Insurance		108,395	
Purchase of water		1,583,767	
Sewage		2,301,538	
Solid waste		2,802,299	
Other services and charges		232,003	
Depreciation and amortization		973,508	
1		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Total operating expenses		11,485,855	
Operating Income		1,901,707	
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)			
Interest revenue		99,385	
Interest and fiscal charges		(232,886)	
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)		(133,501)	
Income Before Transfers		1,768,206	
Transfers Out		(946,097)	
Change in Net Position		822,109	
Net Position, Beginning of Year		20,547,456	
Net Position, End of Year	\$	21,369,565	

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Utility Fund		
Operating Activities			
Cash received from customers	\$	13,364,815	
Cash paid to employees for services		(2,114,976)	
Cash paid for goods and services		(7,498,044)	
Net cash provided by operating activities		3,751,795	
Noncapital Financing Activities			
Transfers of cash to other funds		(946,097)	
Net cash used in noncapital financing activities		(946,097)	
Capital and Related Financing Activities			
Principal paid on revenue bond maturities and capital lease		(768,230)	
Interest paid		(253,790)	
Acquisition of capital assets		(2,345,771)	
Net cash used in capital and related financial activities		(3,367,791)	
Investing Activities			
Interest income		99,385	
Net cash provided by investing activities		99,385	
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(462,708)	
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year		5,535,276	
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$	5,072,568	

	 Utility Fund		
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash	_		
Provided By Operating Activities			
Operating income	\$ 1,901,707		
Adjustments to reconcile operating income			
to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation	973,508		
Change in assets and liabilities			
Increase in accounts receivable	(113,732)		
Decrease in inventories	40,066		
Increase in prepaid expenses	(8,074)		
Decrease in deferred outflows of resources	(265,468)		
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	722,410		
Increase in compensated absences	69,989		
Increase in customer deposits	90,985		
Decrease in net pension liability	489,367		
Increase in total OPEB liability	(152)		
Increase in deferred inflows of resources	(148,811)		
	· / /		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 3,751,795		



Statement of Net Position Component Units September 30, 2019

	Balch Springs Industrial and Economic Development Corporation	Balch Springs Community and Economic Development Corporation	Total
Assets			,
Current Assets			
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,331,396	\$ 1,733,141	\$ 6,064,537
Receivables			
Sales tax	211,029	211,029	422,058
Notes Interest	-	300,000 4,098	300,000 4,098
Prepaid items	3,259	4,096	3,259
Other assets	3,237	5,759	5,759
Total current assets	4,545,684	2,254,027	6,799,711
Noncurrent Assets			
Capital assets not being depreciated			
Land	808,967		808,967
Total noncurrent assets	808,967		808,967
Total assets	5,354,651	2,254,027	7,608,678
Total assets	3,334,031	2,234,021	7,000,070
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Employer contributions—Pensions	10,878	10,878	21,756
Experience losses—Pensions	273	273	546
Investment return—Pensions	15,317	15,317	30,634
Employer contributions—OPEB	116	116	232
Change of assumptions—OPEB	213	213	426
Total deferred outflows of resources	26,797	26,797	53,594
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	40,147	113,177	153,324
Accrued liabilities	4,791	4,791	9,582
Accrued interest payable	4,832	5,076	9,908
Current portion of compensated absences	3,469	3,469	6,938
Current portion of bonds payable	160,000		160,000
Total current liabilities	213,239	126,513	339,752
N CELTER			
Noncurrent liabilities Compensated absences	31,219	31,219	62,438
Bonds payable	2,415,000	51,217	2,415,000
Net pension liability	90,137	90,137	180,274
Total OPEB liability	3,575	3,575	7,150
Total noncurrent liabilities	2,539,931	124,931	2,664,862
Total liabilities	2,753,170	251,444	3,004,614
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Experience gains—Pensions	4,461	4,461	8,922
Change of assumptions—Pensions	1	1	2
Experience gains—OPEB	30	30	60
Change of assumptions—OPEB	234	234	468
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,726	4,726	9,452
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets Restricted	(1,624,841) 4,248,393	2,024,654	(1,624,841) 6,273,047
Total net position	\$ 2,623,552	\$ 2,024,654	\$ 4,648,206

Statement of Activities Component Units Year Ended September 30, 2019

		Program I					Revenues			
	<u>E</u>	xpenses	Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and Contributions			
Component units										
Balch Springs Industrial and Economic										
Development Corporation	\$	608,928	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-		
Bach Springs Community and Economic										
Development Corporation		663,156								
- · ·										

\$ 1,272,084

General revenues

Taxes

Sales taxes

Investment earnings

Gain on sale of land

Miscellaneous

Total general revenues

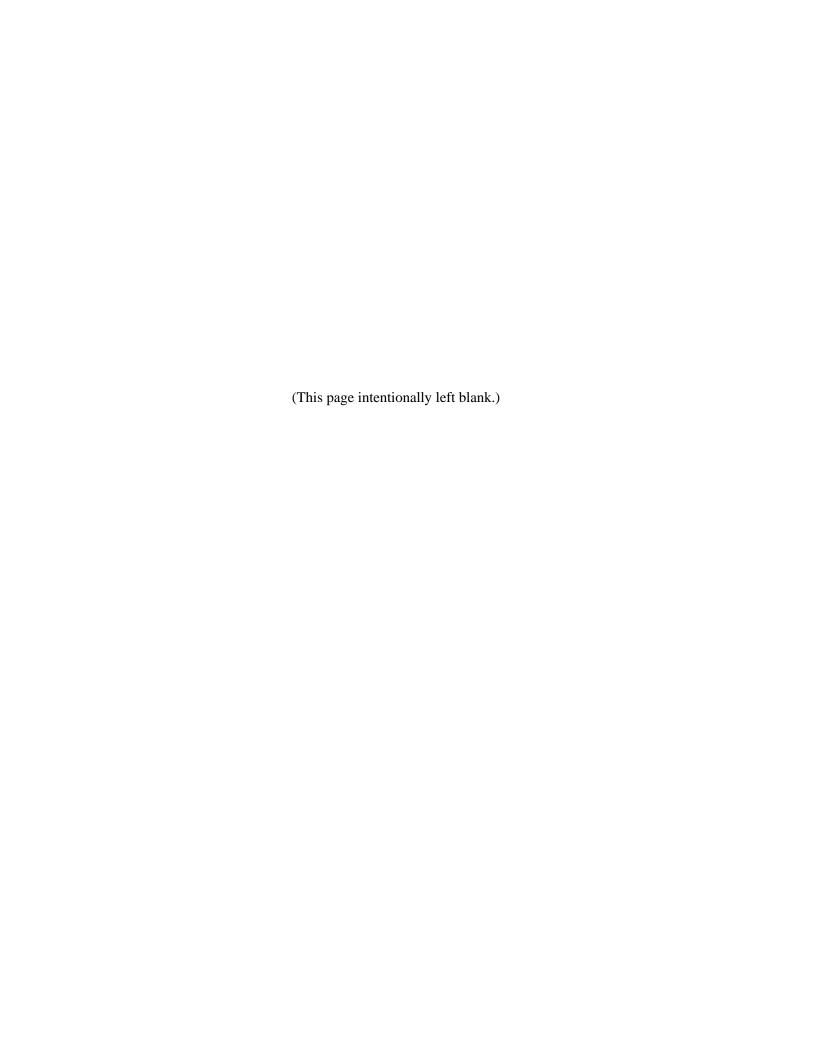
Change in Net Position

Net Position, Beginning of Year

Net Position, End of Year

Total component units

N	let (Expense) R	evenue and Changes	s in Net Position		
	alch Springs Industrial	Balch Springs Community			
an	d Economic	and Economic			
D	evelopment	Development			
	orporation	Corporation	Total		
\$	(608,928)	\$ -	\$ (608,928)		
		(663,156)	(663,156)		
	(608,928)	(663,156)	(1,272,084)		
	1.027.602	1 027 602	2.075.297		
	1,037,693 39,542	1,037,693 11,854	2,075,386 51,396		
	279,108	11,034	279,108		
	277,100	10,959	10,959		
		10,555	10,757		
	1,356,343	1,060,506	2,416,849		
	747,415	397,350	1,144,765		
	1,876,137	1,627,304	3,503,441		
\$	2,623,552	\$ 2,024,654	\$ 4,648,206		



Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

General Statement

The accounting policies of the City of Balch Springs, Texas (the City) conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to state and local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standards setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing financial statements in accordance with GAAP. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported revenues, expenditures and expenses. Actual results could vary from the estimates that are used. Significant policies of the City are described below.

Reporting Entity

The City, originally incorporated in 1990, is a municipal corporation incorporated under Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Texas (Home Rule Amendment). The City operates under a Council-Manager form of government and provides such services as are authorized by its charter to advance the public safety (police and fire), water and sewer utilities, public works, library, parks and recreation and general administrative services of the City, and its residents. The City is governed by an elected mayor and a six-member council and has the authority to make decisions, appoint administrators and managers and significantly influence operations. It also has the primary accountability for fiscal matters.

The City's basic financial statements include the separate governmental entities that are controlled by or are dependent on the City. The determination to include separate governmental entities is based on the criteria of GASB Statement 14, the Financial Reporting Entity, as amended by GASB 39, Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14 and GASB Statement 61, the Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34, and GASB Statement 80, Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14. GASB Statement No. 14 defines the reporting entity as the primary government and those component units for which the primary government is financially accountable. To be financially accountable, a voting majority of the component unit's board must be appointed by the primary government, and either (1) the primary government must be able to impose its will or (2) the primary government may potentially benefit financially or be financially responsible for the component unit. The Balch Springs Industrial and Economic Development Corporation 4A (4A) and the Balch Springs Community and Economic Development Corporation 4B (4B) are nonprofit economic development corporations formed in October of 1982 and 1997, respectively, under the Development Corporation Act of 1979. Both 4A and 4B are organized exclusively for the purposes of benefiting and accomplishing public purposes and to act on behalf of the City. This includes the construction and renovation of streets and municipal buildings, the acquisition, improvement and operation of parks, as well as, other economic development purposes.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

The affairs of these corporations are managed by two separate Boards of Directors, which are appointed by the City Council. The City Council approves annual budgets and issuances of debt. 4A and 4B have been presented as discretely presented component units in the accompanying financial statements. Separate financial statements of the individual component units are not available.

Basis of Presentation

Government-Wide Financial Statements: The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the City. The effect of interfund activity, within the governmental and business-type activities columns, 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 net position presents information on all the City's assets, deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as "net position." Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given program are offset by program revenues. "Direct expenses" are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific program of City government. "Program revenues" include: (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given program and (2) operating or capital grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

The City segregates transactions related to certain functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Separate statements are presented for Governmental Funds and Proprietary Funds. These statements present each major fund as a separate column on the fund financial statements; all nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

Governmental Funds are those funds through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The measurement focus of Governmental Funds is on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. The City has presented the following major Governmental Funds:

General Fund: The General Fund is the main operating fund of the City. This fund is used to account for all financial resources not accounted for in other funds. All general tax revenues and other receipts that are not restricted by law or contractual agreement to some other fund are accounted for in this fund. General operating expenditures, fixed charges and capital improvement costs that are not paid through other funds are paid from the General Fund.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Tax Increment Financing Fund: To account for financial activity associated with bond project costs related to improvements made within designated Tax Increment Reinvestment Zones. In September 2019, the City financed \$4.5 million for street improvements within Reinvestment Zone #2.

Proprietary Funds are accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The accounting objectives are determinations of net income, financial position and cash flow. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources are included on the Statement of Net Position. The City has presented the following major Proprietary Fund:

Utility Fund: The Utility Fund is used to account for the acquisition, operation and maintenance of municipal water, sewer utility and solid waste services, supported primarily by user charges to the public.

Proprietary Funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services, and producing and delivering goods in connection with a Proprietary Fund's principal ongoing operations. Operating expenses for the Proprietary Funds include the cost of personnel and contractual services, supplies and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Classification of Fund Equity

Fund balances are classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned or unassigned in governmental funds. Nonspendable fund balances cannot be spent, either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual requirements. Restricted fund balances have constraints for specific purposes which are externally imposed by providers, such as creditors, grantors or other governments; or by enabling legislation of the City Council. Committed fund balances can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by the City Council through an ordinance or resolution. Assigned fund balances are constrained by intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Assignments are made by City management based on Council direction. Unassigned fund balances include residual positive fund balances within the General Fund that had not been classified within the other mentioned categories. Unassigned fund balances may also include negative balances for any governmental fund if expenditures exceed amounts restricted, committed or assigned for those specific purposes.

The City designates restricted amounts to be spent first if both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available unless there are legal documents/contracts that prohibit doing this, such as grant agreements requiring dollar for dollar spending. Additionally, the City would first use committed, followed by assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Measurement Focus

Measurement focus is the accounting convention, which determines which assets and liabilities are included on the balance sheet of a fund type and whether a fund type's operating statement presents "financial flow" or "capital maintenance" information per fund.

The government-wide statements and fund financial statements for Proprietary Funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus, which means all assets and liabilities (whether current or noncurrent) are included on the statement of net position and the operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total net position.

Governmental Fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus, which means only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets.

Their reported fund balance (net current position) is considered a measure of "available spendable resources." Governmental Fund operating statements present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current position. Accordingly, they are said to present a summary of sources and uses of "available spendable resources" during a period.

Proprietary Funds are accounted for on a "net income and capital maintenance" measurement focus. This means that all assets, liabilities, equity, revenues, expenses and transfers relating to the activity of a Proprietary Fund are accounted for through the Proprietary Fund. The measurement focus is used in the determination of net income, financial position and cash flows.

Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The government-wide statements and fund financial statements for Proprietary Funds are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis, revenues are recognized when earned, including unbilled water and sewer services which are accrued. Expenses are recognized at the time the liability is incurred.

Governmental Fund financial statements are reported using the modified accrual basis for accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual; i.e., when they become both measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough, thereafter, to be used 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.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Ad valorem, franchise and sales tax, and court fine revenues recorded in the General Fund are considered to be susceptible to accrual. Licenses and permits, charges for services (except for sanitation services), other fines and forfeits, and rents and concessions are recorded as revenues when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received. Investment earnings and intergovernmental revenue are recorded as earned since they are measurable and available.

Cash and Investments

The City's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. To maximize investment opportunities, all funds participate in a pooling of cash and investments.

Statutes authorize the City to invest in obligation of the U.S. Treasury, agencies and instrumentalities; obligations of the State of Texas and related agencies; obligations of state, agencies, counties, cities and other political subdivisions of any state rated A or above by Standard & Poor's Corporation of Moody's Investors Service; certificates of deposit issued by state or national banks and savings banks domiciled in Texas; fully collateralized direct repurchase agreements; prime domestic banker's acceptance (BA's); commercial paper with a stated maturity of 180 days or less and a rating of not less than A-1+ or its equivalent' and state or local government investment pools.

Investment in debt securities and money market mutual funds for the City are reported at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The City considers quoted market price at September 30, 2019 to be the fair value of investments. Investments in nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are carried at cost. The government investment pools, TexPool and Logic, operate in accordance with state laws and regulations. Investments in external pools are carried at either net asset value or amortized cost, as determined by each pool's individual investment valuation method and whether there is a readily determinable fair value of the pool as of the City's fiscal year end. In instances where pools transact at amortized cost, such as TexPool, no readily determinable fair value is deemed available.

Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

An allowance for uncollectible taxes including penalties and interest, water and sewer, and court fees and fines billed receivables is provided based on an analysis of historical trends. The allowances at September 30, 2019, were \$78,872 for uncollectible taxes, \$1,132,999 for water and sewer billings and \$3,124,461 for court fees and fines.

Interfund Receivables and Payables

Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Transactions Between Funds

Interfund services provided and used are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as a reduction of expenditures/expenses in the fund reimbursed. All other interfund transactions, except interfund services provided and used and reimbursements, are recorded as transfers.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant equipment and infrastructure assets, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements and in the fund financial statements for Proprietary Funds. All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated assets are valued at acquisition value on the date donated. Repairs and maintenance are recorded as expenses. Renewals and betterments are capitalized.

Assets capitalized have a useful life of over one year. Depreciation, which includes amortization of assets under capital leases, is recorded on each class of depreciable property utilizing the straight-line method over the shorter of the estimated useful life or lease term of the related assets at the acquisition date or date placed in service. Estimated useful lives of major categories of property are:

Vehicles	7-15 years
Furniture and equipment	5 – 15 years
Machinery and equipment	15 years
Buildings and improvements	10-50 years

Accumulated Unpaid Vacations, Sick Leave and Other Employee Benefit Amounts

The City's Police and Fire Department employees (civil service) accumulate 10 sick hours and 15 sick hours per month, respectively. The leave may be accumulated without limit. Upon termination, the civil service employees will receive lump sum payment for the full amount of sick days, if not more than 90 days are accumulated. If accumulation is in excess of 90 days, the lump sum payment is limited to that amount which would remain if the employee was allowed to use 90 days in the last six months of employment.

All other City employees accumulate 10 hours of sick leave per month. Non-civil service employees are required to be a City employee for at least 10 years to receive pay for unused sick leave. This pay is limited to 90 days.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Vacation time for the City's Police and Fire Department employees will accumulate up to 15 days (120 hours) per year with accumulation from year to year only upon the approval of the City Council. All other employees will accrue vacation according to length of service and accumulation from year to year will be only upon the approval of the City Manager. Upon termination, all employees will be paid for their accumulated vacation time. At September 30, 2019, the liability for accrued compensated absences is approximately \$4,600,000. The amount expected to be paid from current resources is immaterial.

Defined Benefit Pension Plan

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, pension related deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources and pension expense, City specific information about its fiduciary net position in the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and additions to/deductions from the City's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as reported by TMRS. For this purpose, plan contributions are recognized in the period compensation is reported for the employee, which is when contributions are legally due. Benefit payments and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. Information regarding the City's total pension liability is obtained from TMRS through a report prepared for the City by TMRS' consulting actuary, Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company, in compliance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27.

Defined Benefit Other Postemployment Benefit Plan

The City has a single-employer defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan (Plan). For purposes of measuring the total OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB and OPEB expense have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plan. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position and/or balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element 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.

• Deferred charges on refundings – A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and recognized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

- Pension and other postemployment benefit (OPEB) contributions after measurement date These contributions are deferred and recognized in the following fiscal year.
- Difference in expected versus actual experience This difference is deferred and amortized
 over the estimated average remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with
 pensions and OPEB through the pension and OPEB plans (active and inactive employees)
 determined as of the beginning of the measurement period.
- Change in pension and OPEB assumptions These changes are deferred and recognized over the estimated average remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions and OPEB through the pension and OPEB plans (active and inactive employees) determined as of the beginning of the measurement period.
- Net difference in projected and actual earnings (pensions) This difference is deferred and amortized as a component of pension expense on a closed basis over a five year period beginning with the period in which the difference occurred.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position and/or balance sheet 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 the following items that qualify for reporting in this category.

- Difference in expected versus actual experience This difference is deferred and amortized
 over the estimated average remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with
 pensions and OPEB through the pension and OPEB plans (active and inactive employees)
 determined as of the beginning of the measurement period.
- Change in pension and OPEB assumptions This difference is deferred and recognized over the estimated average remaining service lives of all members determined as of the beginning of the measurement period.
- Unavailable revenue This amount represents property taxes and court fines receivable that were not collected within the 60-day availability period subsequent to year-end. This amount is deferred and recognized once payments are made in the following fiscal year. This item is only presented in the Balance Sheet Governmental Funds.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Note 2: Pooled Cash and Investments

Cash

State statutes require that all deposits in financial institutions be fully collateralized by U.S. Government obligations or its agencies and instrumentalities or direct obligations of Texas or its agencies or instrumentalities that have a market value of not less than the principal amount of the deposits. The City's deposits were fully insured or collateralized as required by the state statutes at September 30, 2019. At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's cash and cash equivalents was \$21,433,845 (composed of \$15,369,308 related to the primary government and \$6,064,537 related to discretely presented component units). Of this amount, the amount of the City's cash and cash equivalents that was fully collateralized was \$11,749,861 (composed of \$6,356,627 related to the primary government and \$5,393,234 related to discretely presented component units). The remaining amount of the City's cash and cash equivalents balance relates to pooled investments held with TexPool and LOGIC.

Restricted cash refers to assets that are held for a specific purpose and therefore not available for immediate or general business use. The restrictions are generally by contractual agreements or regulatory agreements. The City reports restricted investments for debt service and customer meter deposits related to the Utility Fund.

Statutes authorize the City to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agencies, repurchase agreements and municipal pools. During the year ended September 30, 2019, the City's investments were fully comprised of external investment pools.

Governmental investments are categorized as either: (1) insured or registered for which securities are held by the City or its agent in the City's name (2) uninsured and unregistered for which securities are held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the City's name or (3) uninsured and unregistered for which the securities are held by the counterparty or its trust department or agent, but not in the City's name.

Interest Rate Risk

The strategy of the City is to maintain sufficient liquidity in its portfolio and structure the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities in the secondary market prior to maturity.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that a government will not be able to recover: (a) deposits if the depository financial institution fails or (b) the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party if the counterparty to the investment or deposit transaction fails. To minimize such risk, the City requires collateralization of most deposits in excess of coverage, utilizes the delivery vs. payment method for investment purchases and contracts with a third-party safekeeping agent.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

The *Public Funds Investment Act* and the City's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits: The *Public Funds Investment Act* requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least the bank balance less the FDIC insurance at all times.

The City is a voluntary participant in TexPool. The State Comptroller of Public Accounts exercises responsibility over TexPool. Oversight includes the ability to significantly influence operations, designation of management and accountability for fiscal matters.

Additionally, the State Comptroller has established an advisory board composed of both participants in TexPool and other persons who do not have a business relationship with TexPool. TexPool uses amortized cost rather than the market value to report net position to compute share prices. Accordingly, the fair value of the position in TexPool is the same as the net asset value of TexPool shares.

The City invested in the Texas Local Government Investment Cooperative (LOGIC) Liquid Asset Portfolio. LOGIC is a public funds investment pool managed by Southwest Securities Group, Inc. LOGIC investments are not categorized in accordance with GASB Statement No. 3 disclosure requirements since the City has not issued securities, but rather it owns an individual beneficial interest in the assets of the related investment pools. LOGIC uses amortized cost rather than market value to report net position to compute share prices. Accordingly, the fair value of the position in LOGIC is the same as the net asset value of LOGIC shares. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, the City's general policy is to report short-term treasury securities, U.S. government backed securities which have a remaining term of one year or less at time of purchase, and money market mutual funds at amortized costs.

Credit Risk

In compliance with the City's Investment Policy as of September 30, 2019, the City minimized credit risk losses due to default of a security issuer or backer by limiting investments to the safest types of securities, pre-qualifying financial institutions, broker/dealers and advisors with which the City does business and diversifying the investment portfolio so that potential losses on individual securities are minimized.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Investments carried as cash equivalents due to liquidity measures as of September 30, 2019, as are as follows:

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Weighted- Average Maturity (Years)
Primary Government			
TexPool	\$ 3,833,779	\$ 3,833,779	0.003
LOGIC	5,765,288	5,765,288	0.003
Total primary government	9,599,067	9,599,067	
Component Units			
TexPool	318,452	318,452	0.003
Total component units	318,452	318,452	
Total	\$ 9,917,519	\$ 9,917,519	

Deposits and investments as of September 30, 2019, are as follows:

Primary Government	
Deposits	\$ 5,770,241
Investments	7,232,900
Restricted investments	2,366,167
Total primary government	15,369,308
Component Units	
Deposits	5,746,085
Investments	318,452
Total component units	6,064,537
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 21,433,845

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Note 3: Disclosures About Fair Values of Assets

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurements must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. There is a hierarchy of three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

- **Level 1** Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- **Level 2** Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities
- **Level 3** Unobservable inputs supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities

Investment in State Investment Pools

During the year, the City invested in two public fund investment pools, including TexPool and LOGIC. The fair value of the position of the pools for LOGIC is measured at net asset value and is designed to approximate the share value. The fair value of the position of in TexPool is measured at amortized cost per share as the pool meets requirements of GASB Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*. Each pool's governing body is comprised of individuals who are employees, officers, or elected officials of participants in the funds or who do not have a business relationship with the fund and are qualified to advise. Investment objective and strategies of the pools are to seek preservation of principal, liquidity and current income through investment in a diversified portfolio of short-term marketable securities. Pools offer same day access to investment funds.

Recurring Measurements

As of the September 30, 2019, the City had investments in TexPool and LOGIC of \$3,833,779 and \$5,765,288, respectively, and Component Units had investments in TexPool of \$318,452.

Certain investments that are measured using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value amounts included above approximate net asset value for all related external investment pool balances.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Note 4: Property Taxes

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of October 1. Taxes are levied on October 1, and are due and payable on or before January 31, of the following year. All unpaid taxes become delinquent February 1, of the following year. Tax collections for the year ended September 30, 2019, were 97.7% of the levy. Dallas County bills and collects property taxes for the City. Any uncollected property taxes at September 30, that are collected within 60 days are recognized as revenue and recorded as taxes receivable. Any uncollected property taxes at September 30, which are not expected to be collected within 60 days, are recorded as taxes receivable and deferred inflow of resources. Anticipated refunds of such taxes are recorded as liabilities and reductions of revenue when they are measurable, and their validity seems certain.

The statutes of the state of Texas do not prescribe a legal debt limit, nor does the City's charter provide for a debt limit. However, provision of Article XI, Section 5 of the Texas Constitution applicable to cities with populations greater than 5,000 limits the ad valorem tax rate to \$2.50 per \$100 assessed valuation. However, as a city operating under a Home Rule Charter, the City has a debt limit of \$1.50 per \$100 assessed valuation. For the year ended September 30, 2019, the City had a combined tax rate to finance general government service and debt service of \$.803 per \$100.00 assessed valuation.

In Texas, county-wide central appraisal districts are required to assess all property within the appraisal district on the basis of 100% of its appraised value and are prohibited from applying any assessment ratios. The value of property within the appraisal district must be reviewed every three years; however, the City may, at its own expense, require annual reviews of appraised values.

The City may challenge appraised values established by the appraisal district through various appeals and, if necessary, legal action. Under this legislation, the City continues to set tax rates on City property.

If the city with a population of less than 30,000 adopts a tax rate that exceeds the greater of the city's voter-approval tax rate or the de minimis tax rate, the city council must order an election to approve the adopted tax rate for the November uniform election date.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Note 5: Interfund Receivables and Payables

The composition of interfund balances as of September 30, 2019 is as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	 Amount
General Fund	Grant Fund	\$ 179,751
	Total	\$ 179,751

These amounts include balances of working capital loans made to a nonmajor governmental fund which the General Fund expects to collect in the subsequent year.

Note 6: Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers represent payments between funds that are designed to cover various operating and overhead expenses and to allocate charges for services performed by one fund on behalf of another fund.

At September 30, 2019, interfund transactions were as follows:

		Transfer In:				
	_ Ge	neral fund		lonmajor vernmental funds		Total
Transfer Out:						
General fund	\$	-	\$	41,645	\$	41,645
Nonmajor governmental funds		50,000		199,029		249,029
Utility fund		946,097				946,097
Total	\$	996,097	\$	240,674	\$	1,236,771

During the fiscal year, the transfers were used to fund City improvements, capital asset purchases, and to fund an Emergency Reserve Fund to create and grow a financial reserve for instances of disaster, economic instability, and other emergencies within the City.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Note 7: Capital Assets

Capital assets of the Governmental Activities are as follows:

	Balance October 1, 2018	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Balance September 30, 2019
Governmental Activities					
Capital assets not					
being depreciated					
Land	\$ 1,409,837	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,409,837
Construction in progress	112,899	1,369,131		(142,586)	1,339,444
Total capital assets not					
being depreciated	1,522,736	1,369,131		(142,586)	2,749,281
Capital assets being					
depreciated					
Buildings	7,936,071	12,400	(50,460)	14,900	7,912,911
Improvements	4,843,791	160,625	-	127,686	5,132,102
Equipment and furniture	2,352,087	280,964	(30,779)	-	2,602,272
Vehicles	3,895,727	578,992	(235,395)	-	4,239,324
Infrastructure	8,878,064	41,410	(11,840)		8,907,634
Total capital assets					
being depreciated	27,905,740	1,074,391	(328,474)	142,586	28,794,243
Less accumulated depreciation	9,375,169	1,461,372	310,187		10,526,354
Total capital assets					
being depreciated, net	18,530,571	(386,981)	(18,287)	142,586	18,267,889
Governmental activities					
capital assets, net	\$ 20,053,307	\$ 982,150	\$ (18,287)	\$ -	\$ 21,017,170

Depreciation expense was charged as a direct expense to programs of the primary government as follows:

General and administrative	\$ 5,302
Public safety	598,460
Public works	579,344
Culture and recreation	278,266
Total depreciation expense – governmental activities	\$ 1,461,372

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Capital assets of the Enterprise Fund are as follows:

	Balance October 1, 2018	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Balance September 30, 2019
Business-type Activities					
Capital assets not					
being depreciated					
Land	\$ 263,984	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 263,984
Right of way easements	528,632	=	-	-	528,632
Construction in progress	1,452,515	1,219,758		(258,924)	2,413,349
Total capital assets not					
being depreciated	2,245,131	1,219,758		(258,924)	3,205,965
Capital assets being					
depreciated					
Buildings	2,425,959	-	-	_	2,425,959
Equipment	3,357,886	450,974	(197,101)	258,924	3,870,683
Infrastructure and improvements	34,296,065	740,204		<u> </u>	35,036,269
Total capital assets					
being depreciated	40,079,910	1,191,178	(197,101)	258,924	41,332,911
Less accumulated depreciation	15,738,873	973,508	131,935	_	16,580,446
Less decumanded depreciation	13,730,073	773,300	151,755		10,500,110
Total capital assets					
being depreciated, net	24,341,037	217,670	(65,166)	258,924	24,752,465
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 26,586,168	\$ 1,437,428	\$ (65,166)	\$ -	\$ 27,958,430
capital assets, net	Ψ 20,300,100	Ψ 1,737,720	ψ (05,100)	Ψ	Ψ 21,730,430

Depreciation expense of \$973,508 was charged as a direct expense to the Utility fund within the primary government.

Capital assets of the Balch Springs Industrial and Economic Development Corporation are as follows:

	Balance October 1, 2018	Increases	Decreases	Balance September 30, 2019
Balch Springs Community and Economic Development Corporation Capital assets not being depreciated Land	\$ 2,096,547	\$ -	\$ (1,287,580)	\$ 808,967
Total capital assets not being depreciated	\$ 2,096,547	\$ -	\$ (1,287,580)	\$ 808,967

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Note 8: Long-term Liabilities

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities:

	Balance			Balance	Due
	October 1, 2018	Additions	Retirements	September 30, 2019	Within One-Year
Governmental Activities		, additiono		20.0	0110 1001
General obligation bonds	\$ 4,570,000	\$ -	\$ (470,000)	\$ 4,100,000	\$ 485,000
Certificates of obligation	_	4,495,000	-	4,495,000	90,000
Premiums on bond debt	242,096	158,928	(43,182)	357,842	50,592
Compensated absences	3,617,049	1,413,443	(1,160,737)	3,869,755	386,976
Capital leases	1,317,332	-	(166,227)	1,151,105	170,927
Due to state	262,108	-	(65,527)	196,581	65,527
Net pension liability	5,035,981	2,174,966	-	7,210,947	-
Total OPEB liability	286,680		(670)	286,010	
Total governmental activities	\$ 15,331,246	\$ 8,242,337	\$ (1,906,343)	\$ 21,667,240	\$ 1,249,022
Business-type Activities					
Revenue bonds	\$ 6,890,000	\$ -	\$ (530,000)	\$ 6,360,000	\$ 540,000
Premiums on bond debt	334,818	-	(50,500)	284,318	47,468
Compensated absences	592,061	221,775	(151,786)	662,050	66,205
Capital leases	2,728,306	-	(238,230)	2,490,076	244,377
Net pension liability	1,133,095	489,367	-	1,622,462	_
Total OPEB liability	64,504		(152)	64,352	
Total business-type activities	\$ 11,742,784	\$ 711,142	\$ (970,668)	\$ 11,483,258	\$ 898,050
Discretely Presented					
Component Units					
Revenue bonds	\$ 2,730,000	\$ -	\$ (155,000)	\$ 2,575,000	\$ 160,000
Compensated absences	62,984	17,112	(10,720)	69,376	6,938
Net pension liability	125,900	54,374	-	180,274	_
Total OPEB liability	7,166		(16)	7,150	
Total discretely presented					
component units	\$ 2,926,050	\$ 71,486	\$ (165,736)	\$ 2,831,800	\$ 166,938

General long-term liabilities consist of capital leases, liabilities for accrued vacation leave, liabilities due to the State, and general obligation bonds and certificates of obligation which are direct obligations, issued on the full faith and credit of the City. Principal and interest payments on the general obligation bonds are secured by ad valorem taxes levied on all taxable property within the City and made in the Debt Service fund. Although these bonds are secured by the full faith and credit of the City, they have no specific claim against Utility Fund assets. Debt service requirements of the Utility fund including principal and interest are secured by operating revenues of the Utility fund and are expected to be less than 50% of net revenues. Accordingly, this debt is reflected as an obligation of the Utility Fund. Proceeds from Utility fund debt issued are for the primary purpose of water and sewer distribution system improvements. Debt service requirements of the component units are secured and paid for by sales tax revenues. The total pledged revenue for each related debt issuance are included in the amortization tables later in this note.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

In August 2019, the City issued \$4,495,000 in Combination Tax and Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2019, bearing interest rates ranging from 2.5% to 5.0%. The bonds were issued at a premium of \$158,928 and incurred issuance costs of \$153,928.

General obligation bonds and revenue bonds outstanding at September 30, 2019, consist of the following:

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government	Discretely Presented Component Unit
General Obligation Bonds				
\$7,200,000, 2012 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, due in annual installments through August 1, 2027, 2.00% -3.50%	\$ 4,100,000	\$ -	\$ 4,100,000	\$ -
Certificates of Obligation				
\$4,495,000, 2019 Combination Tax and Revenue Certificates of Obligation, due in annual installments through September 1, 2039, 2.50%-5.00%	\$ 4,495,000	\$ -	\$ 4,495,000	\$ -
Revenue Bonds				
\$2,570,000, 2011 Revenue Refunding Bonds, due in annual installments through September 1, 2021, 2.00% – 4.00%	\$ -	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000	\$ -
\$1,365,000, 2015 Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, due in bi-annual installments through August 15, 2025, 3.55%	-	-	-	870,000
\$6,795,000, 2016 Revenue Refunding Bonds, due in annual installments through September 1, 2031, 2.15%	-	6,180,000	6,180,000	-
\$1,755,000, 2016 Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, due in bi-annual installments through August 15, 2032, 4.99%	<u> </u>			1,705,000
	\$ 8,595,000	\$ 6,360,000	\$ 14,955,000	\$ 2,575,000

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

The annual requirements to amortize the long-term debt as of September 30, 2019, are as follows:

General Obligation and Certificates of Obligation Bonds

Fiscal		Governmental Activities				
Year	F	Principal Interest			Total	
2020	\$	575,000	\$	138,575	\$	713,575
2021	Ψ	590,000	Ψ	254,413	Ψ	844,413
2022		605,000		241,775		846,775
2023		625,000		219,250		844,250
2024		650,000		196,200		846,200
2025-2029		2,095,000		653,475		2,748,475
2030-2034		1,220,000		430,750		1,650,750
2035-2039		2,235,000		230,394		2,465,394
Total	\$	8,595,000	\$	2,364,832	\$ 1	10,959,832

Revenue Bonds

Fiscal		Business-Type Activities				
Year	- 1	Principal		Interest		Total
2020	\$	540,000	\$	160,645	\$	700,645
2021	-	550,000		148,945	-	698,945
2022		495,000		132,445		627,445
2023		510,000		117,595		627,595
2024		525,000		102,295		627,295
2025-2029		2,870,000		282,125		3,152,125
2030-2031		870,000		23,685		893,685
Total	\$	6,360,000	\$	967,735	\$	7,327,735

Revenue Bonds

Fiscal	Fiscal Discretely Presented Component Units						
Year	Principal	Principal Interest		Principal Interest			
2020	\$ 160,000	\$ 115,965	\$ 275,965				
2021	165,000	109,925	274,925				
2022	165,000	103,707	268,707				
2023	170,000	97,490	267,490				
2024	175,000	91,095	266,095				
2025-2029	1,005,000	336,018	1,341,018				
2030-2032	735,000	74,351	809,351				
Total	\$ 2,575,000	\$ 928,551	\$ 3,503,551				

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

As of September 30, 2019, vehicles purchased under capital leases are carried at \$1,758,386 with accumulated depreciation of \$485,478. Amortization of these assets is included with depreciation expense.

Capital	Leases
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Fiscal		Governmental Activities						
Year	F	Principal		Interest		Total		
2020	\$	170,927	\$	32,210	\$	203,137		
2021		152,334		27,347		179,681		
2022		156,584		23,097		179,681		
2023		160,953		18,728		179,681		
2024		165,444		14,238		179,682		
2025-2029		344,863		14,499		359,362		
Total	\$	1,151,105	\$	130,119	\$	1,281,224		

Capital Leases

Fiscal	Business-Type Activities					
Year		Principal Interest		Total		
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			Φ.	- 4 000	Φ.	210.1==
2020	\$	244,377	\$	74,098	\$	318,475
2021		251,887		66,588		318,475
2022		259,629		58,847		318,476
2023		267,608		50,868		318,476
2024		275,832		42,643		318,475
2025-2029		1,190,743		83,157		1,273,900
Total	\$	2,490,076	\$	376,201	\$	2,866,277

Note 9: Retirement Plan

Plan Description

The City and its two component units participate as one of over 887 plans in the nontraditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined benefit agent multiple-employer pension plan administered by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS). TMRS, an agency created by the State of Texas and administered in accordance with the *TMRS Act*, Subtitle G, Title 8, Texas Government Code (TMRS Act) is 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.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Although the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Board, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State of Texas. TMRS' 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 actuarially equivalent payments 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.

A summary of plan provisions for the City are as follows:

Employee deposit rate	7.0%
Matching ratio (City to employee)	2 - 1
Years required for vesting	5
Service retirement eligibility	
(expressed as age/years of service)	60/5, 0/20
	100% Repeating,
Updated service credit	Transfers
Annuity increase (to retirees)	70% of CPI Repeating

Membership in the Plan by membership class at December 31, 2018 (measurement date), is as follows:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	87
Inactive employees entitled to but not receiving benefits	114
Active employees	176
Total	377

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Contributions

The contribution rates for employees in TMRS are either 5%, 6% or 7% of employee gross earnings, and the City's matching percentages are either 100%, 150%, or 200%, both as adopted by the 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 benefits earned by employees during the year (normal cost), with additional amounts to finance any unfunded accrued liability (prior service cost) and supplemental death benefits (if included in benefit provisions).

Employees are required to contribute 7% of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The City contributes to the TMRS plan at an actuarially determined rate. Both the employees and the City make contributions monthly. Since the City needs to know its contribution rate in advance for budgetary purposes, there is a one-year delay between the actuarial valuation that serves as the basis for the rate and the calendar year when the rate goes into effect (*i.e.*, December 31, 2008, valuation is effective for the rates beginning January 2010).

For the year ended September 30, 2019, contributions by the City and its Component Units were \$1,489,042 and \$30,389, or 13.94%, of the covered payroll of \$10,678,692 and \$217,932, respectively, as required by the actuarial valuation. The component units proportionate share within the plan is 2% of all plan balances.

Net Pension Liability

The Total Pension Liability in the December 31, 2018, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation 2.5% per year

Overall payroll growth 3.5% - 10.5% per year, including inflation

Investment Rate of Return 6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Salary increases were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members, retirees, and beneficiaries were based on the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table, with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103%. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements. For disabled annuitants, the gender-distinct RP2000 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table is used, with slight adjustments.

Actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018, valuation was based on the results of actuarial experience studies. This experience study was for the period December 31, 2010 through December 31, 2014. Healthy post-retirement mortality rates and annuity purchase rates were updated based on a Mortality Experience Investigation Study covering 2009 through 2011, and dated December 31, 2013. These assumptions were first used in the December 31, 2013 valuation, along with a change to the Entry Age Normal (EAN) actuarial cost method. Assumptions are reviewed annually. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with an emphasis on both capital appreciation as well as the production of income, in order to satisfy the short-term and long-term funding needs of TMRS.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a buildingblock 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.

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

		Long-term
		Expected Real
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Rate of Return
Domestic Equity	17.50%	4.30%
International Equity	17.50%	6.10%
Core Fixed Income	10.00%	1.00%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.00%	3.39%
Real Return	10.00%	3.78%
Real Estate	10.00%	4.44%
Absolute Return	10.00%	3.56%
Private Equity	5.00%	7.75%
Total	100.00%	

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the Total Pension Liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee and employer contributions will be made at the rates specified by 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 plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the Total Pension Liability.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Changes in the total pension liability, plan fiduciary net position and the net pension liability for the year ended September 30, 2019, were as follows:

	Total Pension Liability (a)		Fiduciary Net Position (b)		Net Pension Liability(a) - (b)	
Balances as of October 1, 2018	\$	36,048,698	\$	29,753,722	\$	6,294,976
Changes for the year:						
Service cost		1,669,833		-		1,669,833
Interest on total pension liability		2,462,606		-		2,462,606
Effect of plan changes		-		-		-
Effect of difference in expected						
and actual experience		(168,017)		-		(168,017)
Changes of assumptions		-				-
Benefit payments		(801,111)		(801,111)		-
Administrative expenses		-		(17,224)		17,224
Member contributions		-		711,000		(711,000)
Net investment income		-		(893,537)		893,537
Employer contributions		-		1,446,376		(1,446,376)
Other				(900)		900
Net changes		3,163,311		444,604		2,718,707
Balances as of September 30, 2019	\$	39,212,009	\$	30,198,326	\$	9,013,683
City	\$	38,427,769	\$	29,594,359	\$	8,833,409
Component Units	\$	784,240	\$	603,967	\$	180,274

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Sensitivity to Interest Rate Changes: 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 or 1 percentage point higher than the current rate:

	1	% Decrease (5.75%)	ent Single Rate mption (6.75%)	19	% Increase (7.75%)
City's net pension liability	\$	15,858,381	\$ 9,013,683	\$	3,537,468
	1	% Decrease (5.75%)	ent Single Rate mption (6.75%)	19	% Increase (7.75%)
City's net pension liability					3,466,719

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.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions: For the year ended September 30, 2019, the City and its Component Units recognized pension expense, as measured in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, of \$1,851,766 and \$37,791, respectively, and at September 30, 2019, reported deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Primary Government		rred Outflows Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and	¢	26.796	¢.	(427.100)	
actual experience Change of assumptions	\$	26,786	\$	(437,198) (75)	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension		-		(73)	
plan investments		1,501,039		_	
Contributions subsequent to		, ,			
the measurement date		1,066,049			
	\$	2,593,874	\$	(437,273)	
Component Units					
Differences between expected and	_		_		
actual experience	\$	546	\$	(8,922)	
Change of assumptions Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension		-		(2)	
plan investments		30,634		-	
Contributions subsequent to					
the measurement date		21,756			
	\$	52,936	\$	(8,924)	

At September 30, 2019, the City and its Component Units reported \$1,066,049 and \$21,756 as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date. These amounts will be recognized as a reduction in the net pension liability for the year ending September 30, 2020.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the plan will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending September 30 2020 \$ 324,075 2021 50,415 2022 155,874 2023 560,188 1,090,552 **Component Units** Year Ending September 30 \$ 2020 6.614 2021 1,029 2022 3,181 2023 11,432 22,256

Note 10: Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

Plan Description

Primary Government

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

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); retired employees are insured for \$7,500; this coverage is an "other postemployment benefit," or OPEB.

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. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB 75.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

The following employees were covered by the benefit terms at December 31, 2018 (measurement date), is as follows:

Inactive employees currently receiving benefits	52
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	16
Active employees	176
Total employees	244

Total OPEB Liability

The City's total OPEB liability of \$357,512 (\$286,010 governmental activities, \$64,352 business-type activities and \$7,150 component units) was measured as of December 31, 2018, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions: The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2018, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

	12/31/2018	
Inflation	2.5%	
Salary increase	3.50 to 10.5% including inflation	
Discount rate	3.71%	
Retirees' share of benefit-related costs	\$0	
Administrative expenese	All administrative expenses are paid through the Pension Trust and accounted for under reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 68.	
Mortality - service retirees	RP2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% and projected on a fully generational basis with scale BB.	
Mortality - disabled retirees	RP2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% with a 3 year set-forward for both males and females. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale BB to account for future mortality improvements subject to the 3% floor.	

Discount Rate: The TMRS SDBF is treated as unfunded OPEB plan because the SDBF trust covers both actives and retirees and the assets are not segregated for these groups. Under GASBS No. 75 (paragraph 155), the discount rate for an unfunded OPEB plan should be based on 20-year tax-exempt AA or higher Municipal Bonds. Therefore, a discount rate of 3.71% based on the 20-Year Municipal GO AA Index published by bondbuyer.com is used as of the measurement date of December 31, 2018.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Changes in Total OPEB liability:

		Total OPEB Liability	
Balances as of October 1, 2018	\$	358,350	
Changes for the year:			
Service cost		21,331	
Interest on total OPEB liability		12,164	
Difference between expected			
and actual experience		(3,565)	
Effect of assumption changes (discount rate change)		(27,721)	
Benefit payments		(3,047)	
Balances as of September 30, 2019	\$	357,512	

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The total OPEB liability of the City has been calculated using a discount rate of 3.71%. The following presents the total OPEB liability using a discount rate 1% higher and 1% lower than the current discount rate.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase 4.71%	
	2.71%	3.71%		
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 432,571	\$ 357,512	\$ 299,437	

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB: For the year ended September 30, 2019, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$33,436. At September 30, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$	(3,014)
Changes in assumptions		21,357		(23,436)
Contributions subsequent to measurement date		11,672		
	\$	33,029	\$	(26,450)

Benefit payments subsequent to the measurement date and before fiscal year-end will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the year ending September 30, 2020.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ending September 30	Amortization of Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources	
2020	\$	(58)
2021		(58)
2022		(58)
2023		(58)
2024		(2,591)
Thereafter		(2,270)
	\$	(5,093)

Note 11: Commitments and Contingencies

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 is part of the Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool (Pool). Premiums are paid to the Pool, which retain a limit of loss. Reinsurance companies insure the risks beyond those limits. The City retains, as a risk, only the deductible amount of each policy. There were no significant reductions in coverage in the past fiscal year and there were no settlements exceeding insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Federal and State Programs

The City participates in several state and federal grant programs, which are governed by various rules and regulations of the grantor agencies. Costs charged to the respective grant programs are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor agencies; therefore, to the extent that if the City has not complied with the rules and regulations governing the grants, refunds of any money received may be required and the collectability of any related receivable at September 30, 2019, may be impaired.

Litigation

The City is currently involved in several litigation matters where the outcome and range of loss is currently unable to be predicted. If an unfavorable outcome were to occur on certain of these matters, it could have a material impact on the City.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Note 12: Tax Abatements

The City of Balch Springs offers property and sales tax abatement/grant agreements with local businesses under Chapter 312 and Chapter 380 of the Texas Local Government Code. Under these Codes, the City may award tax abatements/grants of up to 100 percent of a business's property and sales taxes for the purpose of attracting or retaining businesses within their jurisdiction. The abatements/grants may be awarded to any business located within or promising to relocate to the City of Balch Springs.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, the City abated property taxes totaling \$9,151 under Chapter 312 of the Texas Local Government Code. The \$9,151 consists of the following tax abatement agreements:

- A 50 percent of property tax abatement to a restaurant for locating/constructing a facility within the City. The abatement amounted to \$1,078.
- A 50 percent of personal property tax abatement to a manufacturer for business retention and job creation within the City. The abatement amounted to \$4,517.
- A 25 percent of personal property tax abatement to a manufacturer for business retention and job creation within the City. The abatement amounted to \$3,556.

Note 13: Future Accounting Pronouncements

The GASB has issued the following statements which will become effective in future years:

Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities* – This statement improves guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for financial and accounting reporting purposes and how these activities should be reported. This statement will be effective for the City in fiscal year 2021. The City will evaluate the potential impact on the City's net position.

Statement No. 87, *Leases* – This statement establishes a single approach to accounting for and reporting leases by state and local governments. This statement will be effective for the City in fiscal year 2022. The City will evaluate the potential impact on the City's net position.

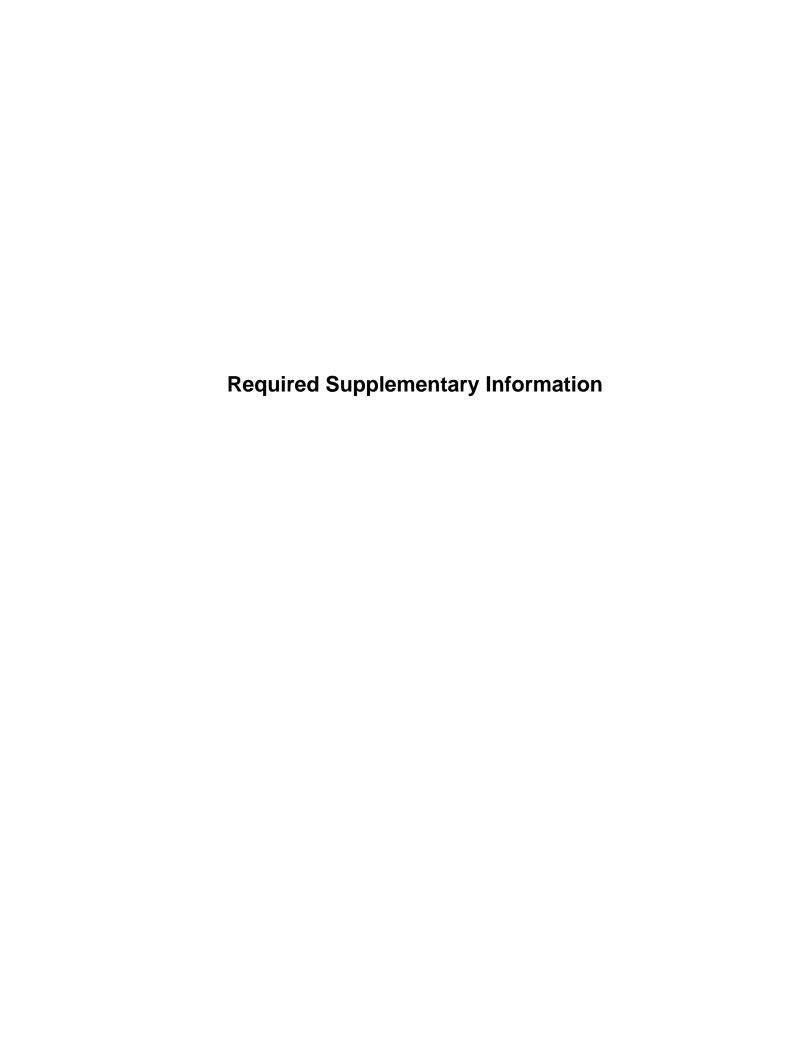
Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests – An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61* – This statement aims to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. This statement will become effective for the City in fiscal year 2021. The City will evaluate the potential impact on the City's net position.

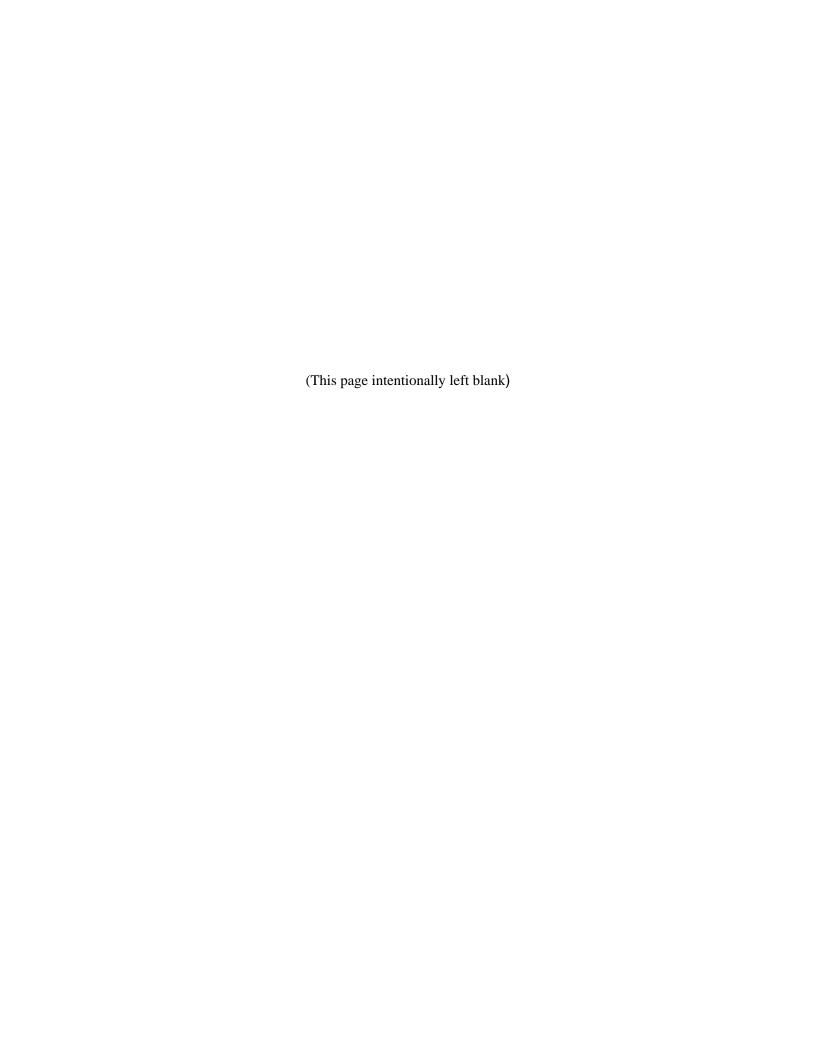
Notes to Basic Financial Statements September 30, 2019

Note 14: Subsequent Events

On December 20, 2019, the Balch Springs Community and Economic Development Corporation issued \$2,580,000 in Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2019, to provide various public park improvements throughout the City.

As a result of the spread of the COVID-19 coronavirus, economic uncertainties have arisen which may negatively affect the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the City. The duration of these uncertainties and the ultimate financial effects cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.





Texas Municipal Retirement System

Schedule of Changes in the City's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios Last Five Measurement Years (Previous years are not available) (Unaudited)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Pension Liability					
Service cost	\$ 1,111,639	\$ 1,588,374	\$ 1,588,187	\$ 1,616,166	\$ 1,669,833
Interest (on the total pension liability)	1,805,251	1,968,932	2,114,326	2,283,954	2,462,606
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(17,723)	464,652	(322,634)	(399,111)	(168,017)
Changes of assumptions	-	(1,315)	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee	(7.10.102)	(0.40, 0.57)	(000.546)	(0.61, 171)	(001.111)
contributions	(749,402)	(849,057)	(800,546)	(961,171)	(801,111)
Net change in total pension liability	2,149,765	3,171,586	2,579,333	2,539,838	3,163,311
Total pension liability – Beginning	25,608,176	27,757,941	30,929,527	33,508,860	36,048,698
Total pension liability – Ending (a)	\$ 27,757,941	\$ 30,929,527	\$ 33,508,860	\$ 36,048,698	\$ 39,212,009
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Contributions – employer	\$ 1,420,005	\$ 1,532,886	\$ 1,344,107	\$ 1,407,797	\$ 1,446,376
Contributions – employee	646,296	681,706	667,305	684,402	711,000
Net investment income	1,069,250	31,089	1,518,848	3,492,211	(893,537)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee					
contributions	(749,402)	(849,057)	(800,546)	(961,171)	(801,111)
Administrative expense	(11,161)	(18,929)	(17,126)	(18,064)	(17,225)
Other	(918)	(935)	(923)	(915)	(900)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	2,374,070	1,376,760	2,711,665	4,604,260	444,603
Plan fiduciary net position – Beginning	18,686,968	21,061,038	22,437,797	25,149,462	29,753,722
Plan fiduciary net position – Ending (b)	\$ 21,061,038	\$ 22,437,797	\$ 25,149,462	\$ 29,753,722	\$ 30,198,325
City's net pension liability – Ending (a) – (b)	\$ 6,696,903	\$ 8,491,730	\$ 8,359,398	\$ 6,294,976	\$ 9,013,684
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	75.87%	72.54%	75.05%	82.54%	77.01%
Covered payroll City's net pension liability as a percentage of	\$ 9,232,798	\$ 9,738,654	\$ 9,532,935	\$ 9,777,168	\$ 10,157,138
covered payroll	72.53%	87.20%	87.69%	64.38%	88.74%

Other Information: The information in this schedule has been determined as of the measurement date (December 31) of the City's net pension liability and is intended to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled in accordance with the provision of GASB 68, only periods for which such information is available are presented.

Texas Municipal Retirement System Schedule of Contributions September 30, 2019 (Unaudited)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 1,444,542	\$ 1,397,512	\$ 1,400,137	\$ 1,443,961	\$ 1,519,431
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	1,444,542	1,397,512	1,400,137	1,443,961	1,519,431
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered-payroll	\$ 9,311,322	\$ 9,593,837	\$ 9,780,905	\$ 10,107,933	\$ 10,157,138
Contributions as a percentage of covered-payroll	15.51%	14.57%	14.32%	14.29%	14.96%

Note to Schedule:

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

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Amortization Method Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed

Remaining Amortization Period 27 years

Asset Valuation Method 10 Year smoothed market; 15% soft corridor

Inflation 2.50%

Salary Increases 3.50% to 10.50% including inflation

Investment Rate of Return 6.75%

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

of benefits. Last updated for the 2015 valuation pursuant to an

experience study of the period 2010 – 2014.

Mortality RP2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment

with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% and projected on a fully generational basis with scale BB.

Other Information: There were no benefit changes during the year.

The information in this schedule has been determined as of the City's most recent fiscal year-end and is intended to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled in accordance with the provision of GASB 68, only periods for which such information is available are presented.

Supplemental Death Benefit Fund

Schedule of Changes in the Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios Last Two Measurement Years (Previous years are not available) (Unaudited)

	Measurement Year 2017		Mea	surement Year 2018
Total OPEB Liability			\ <u>-</u>	
Service Cost	\$	17,599	\$	21,331
Interest Cost		11,659		12,164
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience				
of the Total OPEB Liability				(3,565)
Changes of Assumptions		30,913		(27,721)
Benefit Payments		(2,934)		(3,047)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability		57,237		(838)
Total OPEB Liability (Beginning)		301,113		358,350
Total OPEB Liability (Ending)	\$	358,350	\$	357,512
Covered-Employee Payroll Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage	\$	9,777,168	\$	10,157,138
of Covered-Employee Payroll		3.67%		3.52%

Other Information: The information in this schedule has been determined as of the City's most recent fiscal year-end and is intended to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled in accordance with the provision of GASB 75, only periods for which such information is available are presented.

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Budget and Actual General Fund Year Ended September 30, 2019 (Unaudited)

	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual GAAP	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Basis	(Negative)
Revenues		-		(23 27
Taxes and fees	\$ 13,108,000	\$ 13,108,000	\$ 13,353,067	\$ 245,067
Licenses and permits	432,500	432,500	448,812	16,312
Intergovernmental	139,600	139,600	43,234	(96,366)
Charges for services	181,700	211,700	251,334	39,634
Fines and forfeits	735,000	735,000	783,032	48,032
Interest	22,000	22,000	43,995	21,995
Miscellaneous	18,300	18,300	52,538	34,238
Total revenues	14,637,100	14,667,100	14,976,012	308,912
Expenditures Current				
General government	839,574	839,574	1,011,002	(171,428)
Public safety	10,606,988	10,606,988	10,559,982	47,006
Public works	2,317,173	2,317,173	1,893,789	423,384
Community development	2,317,173	2,517,175	1,075,707	123,301
and recreation	2,137,604	2,137,604	1,791,993	345,611
Capital outlay	341,670	341,670	740,164	(398,494)
Debt Service	,,,,,,	, , , , ,	, .	(,,
Principal retirement	166,203	166,203	166,202	1
Interest and fiscal charges	36,951	36,951	36,950	1
Total expenditures	16,446,163	16,446,163	16,200,082	246,081
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over				
(under) expenditures	(1,809,063)	(1,779,063)	(1,224,070)	554,993
Other financing sources (uses)				
Operating transfers in	993,740	993,740	996,097	2,357
Operating transfers out	(25,000)	(25,000)	(41,645)	-
Contributions	509,170	509,170	502,710	(6,460)
Other sources	1,000	1,000	40,058	39,058
Total other financing sources (uses)	1,478,910	1,478,910	1,497,220	34,955
Net Change in Fund Balances	(330,153)	(300,153)	273,150	589,948
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	2,542,157	2,542,157	2,542,157	
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 2,212,004	\$ 2,242,004	\$ 2,815,307	\$ 573,303

Notes to Required Supplementary Information September 30, 2019

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The City adopts an "appropriated budget" of governmental fund types on the modified accrual basis of accounting by department. The City is required to present the adopted and final amended budgeted revenues and expenditures. The City compares the final amended budget to actual revenues and expenditures.

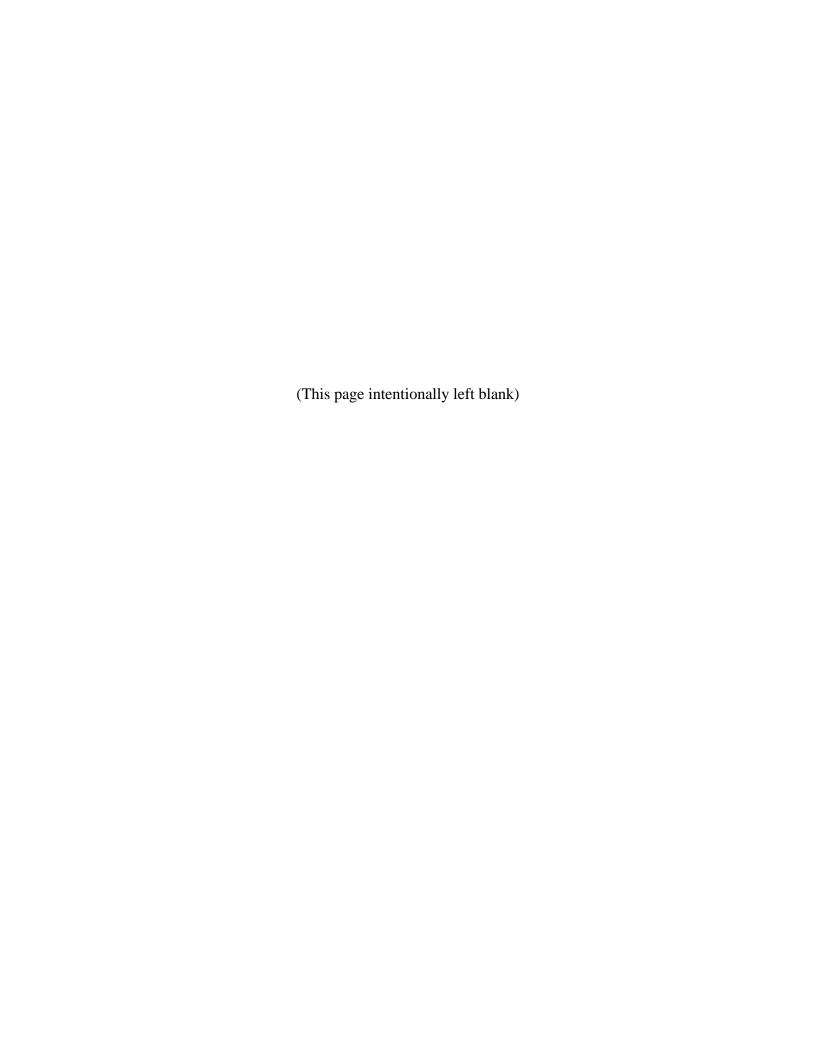
An operating budget for the General Fund is legally adopted each fiscal year.

The budget is adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP.

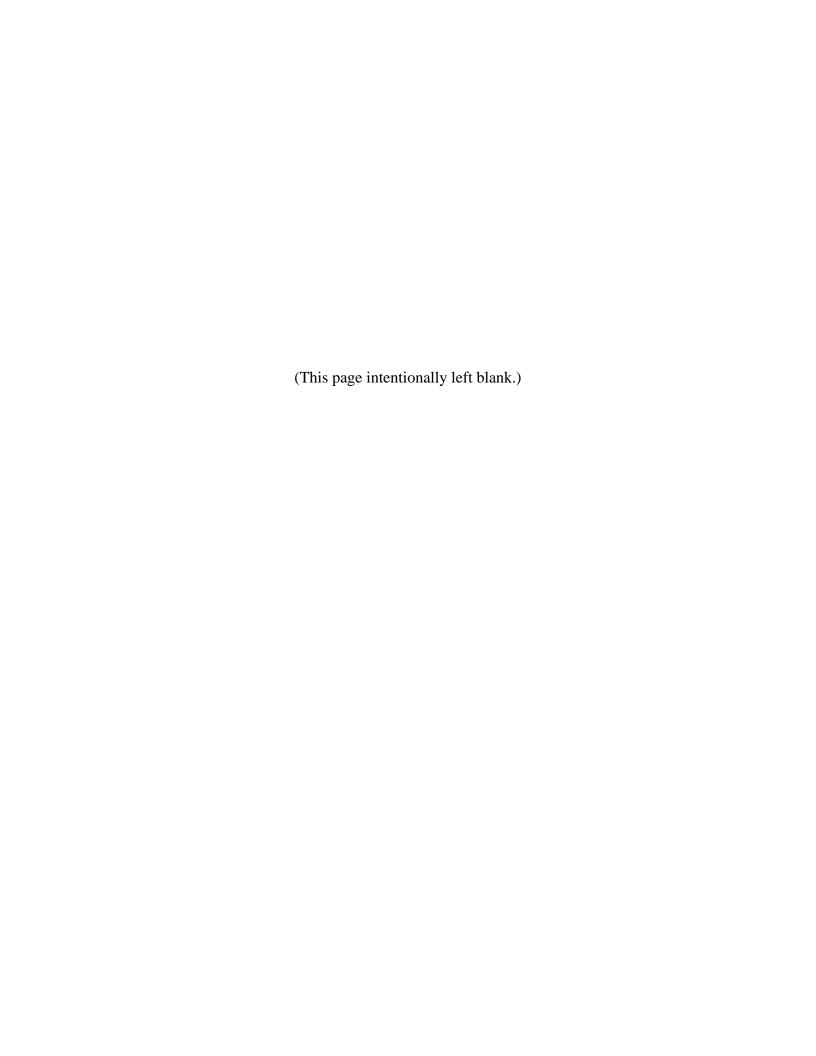
The City generally follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. A proposed operating budget including proposed expenditures and the means of financing them is submitted to the City Council by the City Manager.
- 2. Upon receipt of the budget estimates, the City Council holds a first reading on the Budget Ordinance and Tax Roll Ordinance. Information about the Budget Ordinance is then published in the official newspaper of the City.
- 3. A public hearing on the budget is held.
- 4. Prior to October 1, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance. The legal level of budgetary control is at the fund level. The City Manager is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within any fund; however, any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the City Council. Budgetary control has been established at the detail level by line item activity for management control.

Departmental appropriations that have not been expended or encumbered by the departments at the end of the fiscal year will lapse.



Nonmajor Combining Statements and Schedules



Nonmajor Governmental Funds September 30, 2019

Special Revenue Funds

The following funds are Special Revenue Funds. Special Revenue Funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than expendable trust or capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

Section 8 Housing Assistance Program

To account for the financial activity associated with the Section 8 Housing Assistance Program, a grant program funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

State Chapter 59 Law Enforcement

To account for the financial activity associated with seizures and forfeitures awarded to the City. Expenditures are restricted to law enforcement purposes.

Department of Justice Grants

To account for the financial activity associated with Department of Justice Grants awarded to the City. Expenditures are restricted to law enforcement purposes.

Department of Justice Forfeitures

To account for the financial activity associated with Department of Justice seizures and forfeitures awarded to the City. Expenditures are restricted to law enforcement purposes.

US Treasury Forfeitures

To account for the financial activity associated with the Department of Justice seizures and forfeitures awarded to the City. Expenditures are restricted to law enforcement purposes.

Red Light Camera

To account for the financial activity associated with the fines assessed from the Red Light Camera program. Expenditures are restricted for "traffic" related items. One-half of the revenue that is not spent is remitted to the State.

Municipal Court Technology

To account for the financial activity associated with the portion of citations that have been restricted for technology in Municipal Court.

Municipal Court Building Security

To account for the financial activity associated with the portion of citations that have been restricted for security in Municipal Court.

Nonmajor Governmental Funds (Continued) September 30, 2019

Hotel Occupancy Tax

To account for the financial activity associated with the seven percent (7%) occupancy tax collected by hotels, motels, and bed & breakfasts located in the City and ETJ. These funds are restricted for cultural and tourism activities.

Emergency Vehicle

To account for the financial activity associated with the proceeds from abandon vehicles sales, impound fees, insurance refunds and funds previously designated to replace police and fire department vehicles.

Grant

To account for financial activity associated with federal, state, and local grants. Resources are only spent according to the terms of the grant.

Donations

To account for financial activity associated with donations to specific departments and for special purposes.

Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone

To account for financial activity associated with Tax Increment Reinvestment Zones (TIRZ) established in Balch Springs. Reinvestment Zone Number One designates 15% of the incremental ad valorem property tax value to be used for development within that zone. Property tax generated from Reinvestment Zone Number Two is designated to pay the debt on CO Bonds, 2019 and is appropriated within the TIF Debt Service Fund.

Emergency Reserve

To account for the financial activity associated with accumulated funds to be used at the sole discretion of a majority of the City Council of the City of Balch Springs during instances of disaster, emergency, and economic instability within the City.

Street Maintenance Tax Fund

To account for the financial activity associated with the one-quarter cent $(\frac{1}{4}\phi)$ sales tax dedicated for street maintenance.

Debt Service Fund

<u>Debt Service</u>

To account for the accumulation of financial resources for the payment, interest and related costs of general long-term debt paid primarily from taxes levied by the City.

Capital Projects Fund

Capital Projects Fund

To account for financial activity associated with long-term capital projects within governmental funds.

Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds Year Ended September 30, 2019

	- 50	ction 8							Spec	ial Revenue					м	unicipal		
	He Ass	ousing sistance rogram		e Chapter 59 Law orcement	J	artment of ustice Grants	J	artment of ustice feitures		Treasury		ed Light Camera		unicipal Court chnology	В	Court uilding ecurity		Hotel upancy Ta
Assets																		
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles) Taxes	\$	3,668	\$	72,009	\$	8,901	\$	43,892	\$	231,202	\$	266,767	\$	53,201	\$	62,333	\$	244,745
Other		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		8,016
Prepaid items		_		_		_		_		_		_		40		_		207
repaid items																	-	207
Total assets	\$	3,668	\$	72,009	\$	8,901	\$	43,892	\$	231,202	\$	266,767	\$	53,241	\$	62,333	\$	252,968
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances																		
Liabilities																		
Accounts and contracts payable	\$	1,737	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	12	\$	302	\$	413	\$	1,864
Accrued liabilities	Ψ	1,926	Ψ	29,370	Ψ	_	Ψ	_	Ψ	-	Ψ	179,924	Ψ	-	Ψ	-	Ψ	1,162
Due to other funds												<u>-</u>						
Total liabilities		3,663		29,370								179,936		302		413		3,026
Deferred inflows of resources																		-
Fund Balance																		
Nonspendable for prepaid items		-		-		-		-		-		-		40		-		207
Restricted fund balances																		
Court security		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		61,920		-
Court technology		-		-		-		-		-		-		52,899		-		-
Debt service		5		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Housing program Law enforcement		3		42,639		8,901		43,892		231,202		-		-		-		-
Street maintenance		-		+2,037		0,701		+3,072		231,202		-		-		-		-
Capital projects		-		_		_		_		_		-		_		_		
Public safety		_		-		_		_		-		86,831		-		_		-
Promotion of tourism and hotel industry		_		_		_		_		-				-		_		249,735
Economic development		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
Committed fund balance																		
Emergency management reserve		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Total fund balances		5		42,639		8,901	<u></u>	43,892		231,202		86,831		52,939		61,920		249,942
Total liabilities, deferred inflows																		
mainines, acrerrea mirows	\$																	

Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds Year Ended September 30, 2019

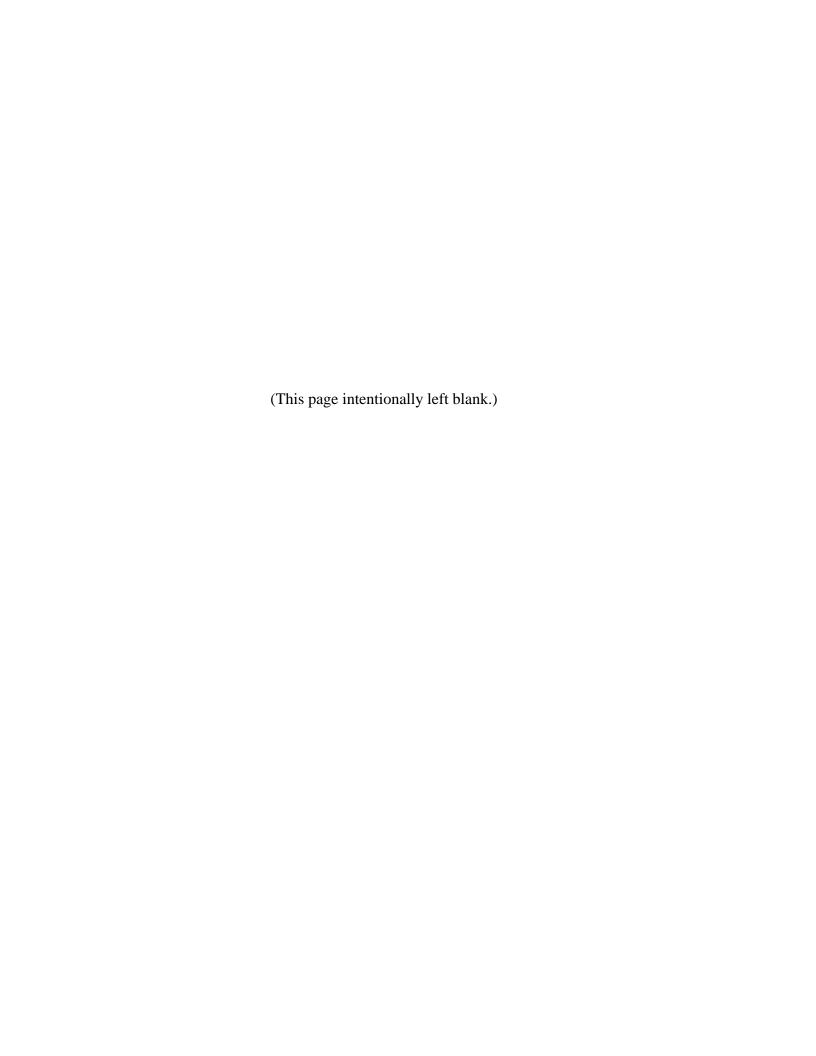
Vel	rgency hicle													Total
\$ 1		 Grant	Dc	onations	Increment nvestment Zone	nergency eserve	Street Maintenance Tax		Debt Service		Capital Projects		Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
	168,693	\$ -	\$	53,360	\$ 43,702	\$ 26,706	\$ 2	2,071,961	\$	288,450	\$	15,047	\$	3,654,637
	-	211,132		-	- -	-		211,029		41,235		-		252,264 219,148
\$ 1	168,693	\$ 211,192	\$	53,910	\$ 43,702	\$ 26,706	\$ 2	2,282,990	\$	330,185	\$	15,047	\$	1,357 4,127,406
\$	- -	\$ 1,140	\$	2,946	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$	485,862	\$	- -	\$	- -	\$	494,276 212,382
		179,751		2,946		 		485,862						179,75 886,40
			_			 			_	38,378		<u>-</u>		38,378
	-	60		550	-	-		-		500		-		1,35
	-	-		- - -	- - -	- - -		- - -		- - 291,307		- -		61,920 52,899 291,30
	- -	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -		- - 1,797,128				-		326,63 1,797,12
1	- 168,693	- -		40,108	-	-	•	-		- - -		15,047		15,04° 295,63° 249,73°
	-	30,241		10,306	43,702	26 706		-		-		-		84,24
	168,693	30,301		50,964	43,702	26,706 26,706		1,797,128		291,807		15,047		26,70 3,202,61
	168,693	\$ 211,192	\$	53,910	\$ 43,702	\$ 26,706		2,282,990	\$	330,185	\$	15,047	\$	4,127,406

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Governmental Funds Year Ended September 30, 2019

					Special Revenue				
	Section 8 Housing Assistance Program	State Chapter 59 Law Enforcement	Department of Justice Grants	Department of Justice Forfeitures	US Treasury Forfeitures	Red Light Camera	Municipal Court Technology	Municipal Court Building Security	Hotel Occupancy Tax
Revenues	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Taxes and fees	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95,081
Charges for service	-		-	-	-	-	-	40.500	750
Fines and forfeitures	-	11,257	-	15,637	187,218	452,939	18,132	13,529	-
Intergovernmental	581,339	-	11,365	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	1,393	154	139	385	2,284	469	186	215	892
Total revenues	582,732	11,411_	11,504	16,022	189,502	453,408	18,318	13,744	96,723
Expenditures									
Current									
General government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	5,134	2,847	3,424	92,961	367,938	21,216	551	-
Public works		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community development									
and recreation	589,759	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,535
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service									
Principal retirement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges									
Total expenditures	589,759	5,134	2,847	3,424	92,961	367,938	21,216	551	56,535
Excess (Deficiency) of revenues									
over (under) expenditures	(7,027)	6,277	8,657	12,598	96,541	85,470	(2,898)	13,193	40,188
									
Other Financing Sources (Uses)									
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	=	-	=	-	-	=	=	(25,000)
Sale of capital assets		2,112			-				-
Total other financing uses		2,112							(25,000)
Not Change in Front Balan	(7,027)	8,389	8,657	12,598	96,541	85,470	(2,898)	13,193	15,188
Net Change in Fund Balances	(7,027)	8,389	8,05/	12,398	90,541	85,470	(2,898)	13,193	15,188
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	7,032	34,250	244	31,294	134,661	1,361	55,837	48,727	234,754
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 5	\$ 42,639	\$ 8,901	\$ 43,892	\$ 231,202	\$ 86,831	\$ 52,939	\$ 61,920	\$ 249,942

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Governmental Funds Year Ended September 30, 2019

		Special	Debt Service	Capital Projects				
ergency 'ehicle	Grant	Donations	Tax Increment Reinvestment	Emergency Reserve	Street Maintenance Tax	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,702	\$ -	\$ 1,037,693	\$ 658,995	\$ -	\$ 1,835,471
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750
-	312,190	-	-	-	-	-	-	698,712 904,894
-	-	33,160	-	-	-	-	_	33,160
 535		166	<u> </u>	103	8,153	8,212	5	23,291
 535	312,190	33,326	43,702	103	1,045,846	667,207	5	3,496,278
-	-	4,502	-	-	-	-	-	4,502
8,236	7,313	10,988	-	-	-	-	-	520,608
-	48,867	740	-	-	30,969	-	-	80,576
_	57,887	3,270	-	_	_	_	-	707,451
-	-	-	-	-	1,281,400	-	-	1,281,400
_	_	_	-	-	_	470,000	-	470,000
 						153,175		153,175
8,236	114,067	19,500			1,312,369	623,175		3,217,712
 (7,701)	198,123	13,826	43,702	103	(266,523)	44,032	5	278,566
_	-	-	-	26,603	199,029	-	15,042	240,674
8,073	-	-		-	-	-	-	8,073
65,580	(199,029)	-	-	-	(25,000)	-	-	(249,029) 67,692
 				<u></u> -				'
 73,653	(199,029)			26,603	174,029		15,042	67,410
65,952	(906)	13,826	43,702	26,706	(92,494)	44,032	15,047	345,976
 102,741	31,207	37,138			1,889,622	247,775		2,856,643
\$ 168,693	\$ 30,301	\$ 50,964	\$ 43,702	\$ 26,706	\$ 1,797,128	\$ 291,807	\$ 15,047	\$ 3,202,619



Discretely Presented Component Units September 30, 2019

Balch Springs Industrial and Economic Development Corporation – to account for revenues from an industrial development sales tax to build economic development activity within the City.

Balch Springs Community and Economic Development Corporation – to account for revenues from a sales and use tax for the development of parks and recreational facilities.



Balance Sheet Industrial and Economic Development Corporation September 30, 2019

Assets

Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,331,396
Sales tax receivable	211,029
Prepaid items	3,259
Total assets	\$ 4,545,684
Total absolu	Ψ +,5+5,00+
Liabilities and Fund Balance	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 40,147
Accrued liabilities	4,791_
Total liabilities	44,938
Fund Balance	
Restricted for:	
Economic Development	4,500,746
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 4,545,684

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position Industrial and Economic Development Corporation September 30, 2019

Total fund balance	\$	4,500,746
Amounts reported in the statement of net position		
are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources		
and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds balance sheet.		808,967
Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources represent		
flows of resources which relate to future periods and, therefore, are not		
reported in the fund financial statements. Deferred outflows of resources		
and deferred inflows of resources at year-end consist of:		
Employer contributions - OPEB \$	116	
Change of assumptions - OPEB	(21)	
Experience gains - OPEB	(30)	
Employer contributions - Pensions	10,878	
Investment return - Pensions	15,317	
Experience losses - Pensions	273	
Experience gains - Pensions	(4,461)	
Change of assumptions - Pensions	(1)	22,071
Interest payable on long-term debt does not require current financial resources, therefore interest payable is not reported as a liability in the governmental funds balance sheet.		(4,832)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds and other payables are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the fund financial statements. Long-term liabilities at year-end consist of:		
Revenue bonds \$ (2,5)	75,000)	
Net pension liability ((90,137)	
Total OPEB liability	(3,575)	
Compensated absences((34,688)	(2,703,400)

Total net position

\$ 2,623,552

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Industrial and Economic Development Corporation Year Ended September 30, 2019

Revenues	
Sales tax	\$ 1,037,693
Interest income	39,542
Total revenues	1,077,235
Expenditures	
Current	
Economic development	257,612
Debt service	
Principal retirement	155,000
Interest and fiscal charges	122,877
Total expenditures	535,489
Other Financing Sources (Uses)	
Proceeds from sale of land	1,566,688
Transfers to other governments	(221,323)
Total other financing sources (uses)	1,345,365
Total other Imments sources (uses)	1,0.0,000
Net Change In Fund Balance	1,887,111
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	2,613,635
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 4,500,746

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities Industrial and Economic Development Corporation Year Ended September 30, 2019

Net change in fund balance	\$ 1,887,111
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Sale of capital assets of \$1,566,688 reported as other financing sources on the governmental funds, net of gain on sale of capital assets of \$279,108 as reported on the statement of net position.	(1,287,580)
Current year changes in accrued compensated absences do not require the use of current financial resources; therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	(3,196)
Current year changes in accrued interest payable do not require the use of current financial resources; therefore, are not reported as expenditures in government funds.	244
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. This is the amount of principal payments.	155,000
Current year pension expenditures are reported on the fiscal year basis on the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance and as actuarially determined in the government-wide statement of activities. These differences are reflected in deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflow of resources balances.	(4 164)
reflected in deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflow of resources balances.	 (4,164)
Change in net position	\$ 747,415

Balance Sheet

Community and Economic Development Corporation September 30, 2019

Assets

Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,733,141
Receivables	
Sales tax	211,029
Note	300,000
Interest	4,098
Other assets	5,759
Total assets	\$ 2,254,027
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 113,177
Accrued liabilities	4,791
Total liabilities	117,968
Deferred Inflows of Resources	304,098
Fund Balance	
Restricted for:	
Economic Development	1,831,961
Total liabilities, deferred inflows	
of resources and fund balances	\$ 2,254,027

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position

Community and Economic Development Corporation September 30, 2019

Total fund balance \$ 1.831.961

Amounts reported in the statement of net position are different because:

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources represent flows of resources which relate to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the fund financial statements. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources at year-end consist of:

Note receivable	\$ 300,000	
Interest receivable	4,098	
Employer contributions - OPEB	116	
Change of assumptions - OPEB	(21)	
Experience gains - OPEB	(30)	
Employer contributions - Pensions	10,878	
Investment return - Pensions	15,317	
Experience losses - Pensions	273	
Experience gains - Pensions	(4,461)	
Change of assumptions - Pensions	(1)	326,169

Interest payable on long-term debt does not require current financial resources, therefore interest payable is not reported as a liability in the governmental funds balance sheet.

(5,076)

Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the fund financial statements.

Long-term liabilities at year-end consist of:

Net pension liability	\$ (90,137)	
Total OPEB liability	(3,575)	
Compensated absences	(34,688)	(128,400)

Total net position \$ 2,024,654

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Community and Economic Development Corporation Year Ended September 30, 2019

Revenues	
Sales tax	\$ 1,037,693
Interest income	11,854
Miscellaneous	16,489
Total revenues	1,066,036
Expenditures	
Current	
Economic development	371,626
Total expenditures	371,626
Other Financing Uses	
Transfers to other governments	(279,094)
Total other financing uses	(279,094)
Net Change In Fund Balance	415,316
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	1,416,645
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 1,831,961

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities Community and Economic Development Corporation Year Ended September 30, 2019

Net change in fund balance	\$ 415,316
Amounts reported in the statement of activities are different because:	
Revenues reported in the Statement of Activities, but do not appear in the governmental funds because they do not provide current financial resources. This is the amount of decrease in accrued interest from notes receivable.	(5,530)
Current year changes in accrued compensated absences do not require the use of current financial resources; therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	(3,196)
Current year changes in accrued interest payable do not require the use of current financial resources; therefore, are not reported as expenditures in government funds.	(5,076)
Current year pension expenditures are reported on the fiscal year basis on the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance and as actuarially determined in the government-wide statement of activities. These differences are	
reflected in deferred outflows of resources.	 (4,164)
Change in net position	\$ 397,350