

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS

Annual Financial Report

**For the Year Ended
September 30, 2019**



**CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Gary Hinders	Mayor, Commissioner, Place 1
Cordell Jones	Mayor Pro-Tem, Commissioner, Place 2
Paul R. Lyons	Commissioner, Place 3
Roger Remlinger	Commissioner, Place 4
Randy Ray	Commissioner, Place 5
Joe Price	City Manager
Jon Behrens	Assistant City Manager
Chris Sharp	Director of Finance

FINANCIAL SECTION



To The Honorable Gary Hinders, Mayor and
Members of the City Commission
City of Canyon, Texas

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Canyon, Texas, 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 as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America 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 auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the City'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 City's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Canyon, Texas as of September 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof, for the year then ended in conformity 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 (pages 3 – 9) and required supplemental information (pages 65 – 72), as 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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated February 26, 2020, on our consideration of the City of Canyon, Texas's, internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Canyon, Texas' internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of Canyon, Texas' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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

DOSHIER, PICKENS & FRANCIS, LLC
February 26, 2020

Management's Discussion and Analysis City of Canyon, Texas

In this section of the Annual Financial and Compliance Report we, the city management of the City of Canyon, discuss and analyze the City's financial performance for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019. Please read it in conjunction with the independent auditor's report and the City's Basic Financial Statements.

Financial Highlights:

The City's assets exceed its liabilities by \$64,482,407 (net position) for the fiscal year reported.

Total net position is compromised of the following:

1. Net investment in capital assets of \$63,493,865 includes property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced for outstanding debt related to the purchase or construction of capital assets.
2. Restricted net position of \$410,175 represents the portion that is restricted to specific purposes.
3. Unrestricted net position of \$578,367 represents the portion available to maintain the City's continuing obligation to citizens and creditors.

The City's governmental activities reported total ending net position of \$30,318,306 this year. This includes an unrestricted net position of \$38,452.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, the City's net position increased by \$6,781,837. Governmental activities increased by \$6,234,769, while business-type activities increased by \$547,068.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, the City of Canyon's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$4,784,121, which increased \$3,891,304 for the fiscal year. Of the combined ending fund balances, \$4,154,576 is unassigned and available for spending at the City's discretion which represents 36% of the total budgeted general fund expenditures for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019.

The City has total liabilities of \$25,399,257, which includes a net pension liability in the amount of \$4,353,566 as well as other post-employment benefit liabilities of \$2,200,590. Current liabilities were \$2,900,039 and non-current liabilities were \$22,499,218.

The governmental activities earned \$2,980,758 in fees for services, and received \$3,969,334 in contributions, grants, and inter-governmental revenue, \$3,051,858 of which represents contributions of infrastructure from developers. The governmental activities also received \$11,798,174 of general revenues. Property and sales taxes accounted for \$5,842,481 of the general revenues.

The business-type activities of the City generated \$8,596,374 in charges for services, and received \$3,769,822 in contributions, grants, and inter-governmental revenue, \$3,710,000 of which represents contributions of infrastructure from developers.

\$4,863,145 was transferred from the City's business-type activities to the governmental activities.

Total governmental activities expenses were \$12,513,497. Public safety, streets, culture and recreation, and sanitation accounted for \$10,578,892 of the total expenditures.

Total business-type activities expenses were \$7,096,778. Waterworks and sewer system operations accounted for \$5,473,333 and municipal golf course operations accounted for \$1,623,445 of the total expenses.

Overview of the Financial Statements:

Management's Discussion and Analysis introduces the City's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements include: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. The City also includes additional information in the Management's Discussion and Analysis section to supplement the basic financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

The City's annual report includes two government-wide financial statements. These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the City's overall status. Financial reporting at this level uses a perspective similar to that found in the private sector applying the accrual basis accounting.

The first of these government-wide statements is the statement of net position. This City-wide statement of net position presents information that includes all of the City's assets, deferred outflows of resources and liabilities, 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 as a whole is improving or deteriorating. Evaluation of the overall economic health of the City would extend to other non-financial factors such as development, diversification of the taxpayer base or of the condition of the City's infrastructure in addition to the financial information provided in this report.

The second government-wide statement is the statement of activities, which reports how the City's net position changed during the current fiscal year. All current year revenues and expenses are included regardless of when cash is received or paid. An important purpose of the design of the statement of activities is to show the financial reliance of the City's distinct activities or functions on revenues provided by the City's citizens.

Both government-wide financial statements distinguish governmental activities of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues from business-type activities that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges. Governmental activities include general government, public safety, streets, sanitation, culture and recreation, and conservation and development. Business-type activities include water and sewer utilities and the City golf course.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the City itself (known as the *primary government*), but also the legally separate entity- Canyon Economic Development Corporation (CEDC) - for which the City is financially accountable. Financial information for this component unit is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government itself. The CEDC functions separately from the City, however the City has the ability to appoint CEDC board members and can therefore exercise control over the CEDC. Due to this control the financial information of the CEDC is included in the government-wide financial statements of the City.

Fund Financial Statements:

A fund is an accountability unit used to maintain control over resources segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City uses funds to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related laws and regulations. Within the basic financial statements, fund financial statements focus on the City's individual funds rather than the City as a whole.

The City has three kinds of funds:

Governmental funds are reported in the fund financial statements and encompass essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, the focus is very different with fund financial statements providing a distinctive view of the City's governmental funds. These statements report short-term fiscal accountability focusing on the use of spendable resources during the year and balances of spendable resources available at the end of the year.

They are useful in evaluating annual financing requirements of governmental programs and the commitment of spendable resources for the near-term.

Since the government-wide focus includes the long-term view, comparisons between these two perspectives may provide insight into the long-term impact of short term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance provide reconciliations to the government-wide statements to assist in understanding the differences between these two perspectives.

Proprietary funds are reported in the fund financial statements and generally report services for which the City charges customers a fee. The City has two proprietary funds, the Water Works and Sewer System Fund and the Golf Course Fund, which are enterprise funds. Enterprise funds essentially encompass the same functions reported as business-type activities in the government-wide statements.

Proprietary fund statements provide both long-term and short-term financial information consistent with the focus provided by the government-wide financial statements but with more detail.

Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City's various functions. The City uses an internal service fund to account for various units of equipment. Because this service predominantly benefits governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements:

The accompanying notes to the financial statements provide information essential to a full understanding of the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements begin immediately following the basic financial statements.

Government-wide Overview of the City's Financial Position and Operations

Below is a summarization of the City's financial position and operations as reported in the government-wide financial statements with comparative information from the previous year.

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS						
Net Position						
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Current and Other Assets	\$ 5,388,514	\$ 1,535,244	\$ 3,328,788	\$ 11,544,845	\$ 8,717,302	\$ 13,080,089
Capital Assets, net of						
Depreciation	<u>35,552,835</u>	<u>32,767,331</u>	<u>44,122,137</u>	<u>36,659,705</u>	<u>79,674,972</u>	<u>69,427,036</u>
Total Assets	<u>40,941,349</u>	<u>34,302,575</u>	<u>47,450,925</u>	<u>48,204,550</u>	<u>88,392,274</u>	<u>82,507,125</u>
Deferred Charge on Refunding	-	-	120,003	153,559	120,003	153,559
Deferred pension & OPEB contributions	538,497	540,775	151,168	154,113	689,665	694,888
Deferred pension-actuarial losses	19,558	29,376	5,913	9,216	25,471	38,592
Deferred pension-deficient earnings	1,098,950	23,961	333,004	-	1,431,954	23,961
Deferred pension & OPEB-assumption changes	<u>20,381</u>	<u>36,045</u>	<u>6,024</u>	<u>11,097</u>	<u>26,405</u>	<u>47,142</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>1,677,386</u>	<u>630,157</u>	<u>616,112</u>	<u>327,985</u>	<u>2,293,498</u>	<u>958,142</u>
Current liabilities	790,311	630,395	2,109,728	2,433,148	2,900,039	3,063,543
Long-term liabilities	<u>10,890,466</u>	<u>9,299,111</u>	<u>11,608,752</u>	<u>12,193,320</u>	<u>22,499,218</u>	<u>21,492,431</u>
Total liabilities	<u>11,680,777</u>	<u>9,929,506</u>	<u>13,718,480</u>	<u>14,626,468</u>	<u>25,399,257</u>	<u>24,555,974</u>
Deferred pension & OPEB-excess earnings	22,799	543,342	3,737	170,758	26,536	714,100
Deferred pension-actuarial gains	586,897	376,347	177,686	118,276	764,583	494,623
Deferred OPEB-assumption changes	<u>9,956</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,033</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,989</u>	<u>-</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>619,652</u>	<u>919,689</u>	<u>184,456</u>	<u>289,034</u>	<u>804,108</u>	<u>1,208,723</u>
Net Investment in Capital Assets	29,869,679	27,308,723	33,624,186	25,281,551	63,493,865	52,590,274
Restricted:						
Municipal Court Technology						
& Security	59,604	45,718	-	-	59,604	45,718
Civic Development	96,163	148,452	-	-	96,163	148,452
Education Programs	562	559	-	-	562	559
Emergency Management	7,128	7,852	-	-	7,128	7,852
Police and Fire Services	46,685	41,301	-	-	46,685	41,301
Library	3,010	3,526	-	-	3,010	3,526
Debt service	197,023	133,069	-	-	197,023	133,069
Unrestricted	<u>38,452</u>	<u>(3,605,663)</u>	<u>539,915</u>	<u>8,335,482</u>	<u>578,367</u>	<u>4,729,819</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 30,318,306</u>	<u>\$ 24,083,537</u>	<u>\$ 34,164,101</u>	<u>\$ 33,617,033</u>	<u>\$ 64,482,407</u>	<u>\$ 57,700,570</u>

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City of Canyon, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities by \$64,482,407 at the close of the most recent fiscal year, which is an increase of \$6,781,837 from the prior year.

Government-wide total assets increased by \$5,885,149 while the total liabilities increased by \$843,283. Investment in capital assets represents approximately 98% of the total net position of the City. These assets are not available for future spending. The City's unrestricted net position, which is available for future spending, decreased by \$4,151,452.

An additional portion of the City's net position (less than 1%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. These include amounts restricted for the City's fire protection and police services, educational programs, emergency management, library, and debt service.

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS

Change in Net Position

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Charges for services	\$ 2,980,758	\$ 2,679,465	\$ 8,596,374	\$ 9,671,596	\$ 11,577,132	\$ 12,351,061
Capital Grants and contributions	3,334,041	48,579	3,769,822	55,297	7,103,863	103,876
Operating grants and contributions	635,293	617,316	-	-	635,293	617,316
Property taxes	3,476,486	3,153,634	-	-	3,476,486	3,153,634
Sales taxes	2,365,995	2,292,972	-	-	2,365,995	2,292,972
Franchise taxes	682,669	733,330	-	-	682,669	733,330
Other taxes	277,578	267,246	-	-	277,578	267,246
Investment earnings	39,970	21,848	104,924	114,264	144,894	136,112
Gain on sale of capital assets	6,335	-	2,384	433	8,719	433
Miscellaneous revenue	85,996	51,518	33,487	79,478	119,483	130,996
Operating transfers	<u>4,863,145</u>	<u>1,106,267</u>	<u>(4,863,145)</u>	<u>(1,106,267)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total revenues and transfers	<u>18,748,266</u>	<u>10,972,175</u>	<u>7,643,846</u>	<u>8,814,801</u>	<u>26,392,112</u>	<u>19,786,976</u>
General governmental	1,225,565	1,311,387	-	-	1,225,565	1,311,387
Judicial	-	1,954	-	-	-	1,954
Public safety	4,927,024	3,935,536	-	-	4,927,024	3,935,536
Streets	1,504,088	1,391,694	-	-	1,504,088	1,391,694
Sanitation	1,500,565	1,324,875	-	-	1,500,565	1,324,875
Culture and recreation	2,647,215	2,396,428	-	-	2,647,215	2,396,428
Conservation and development	261,981	222,602	-	-	261,981	222,602
Public services	303,153	270,674	-	-	303,153	270,674
Interest on long-term debt	143,906	138,259	-	-	143,906	138,259
Water and sewer	-	-	5,473,333	5,812,663	5,473,333	5,812,663
Golf course	-	-	<u>1,623,445</u>	<u>1,530,636</u>	<u>1,623,445</u>	<u>1,530,636</u>
Total expenses	<u>12,513,497</u>	<u>10,993,409</u>	<u>7,096,778</u>	<u>7,343,299</u>	<u>19,610,275</u>	<u>18,336,708</u>
Change in net position	<u>\$ 6,234,769</u>	<u>\$ (21,234)</u>	<u>\$ 547,068</u>	<u>\$ 1,471,502</u>	<u>\$ 6,781,837</u>	<u>\$ 1,450,268</u>

Government-wide total revenues increased by \$6,605,136 from the prior year. Government-wide expenses increased \$1,273,564.

Overall, the City's net position increased \$6,781,840 during the year. Of this increase, \$6,761,858 represents contributions of infrastructure from developers.

Governmental activities: Governmental activities increased the City's net position by \$6,234,772 for the year. Revenue from governmental activities increased by \$4,019,213 (exclusive of operating transfers). Most of this increase was due to the capital contributions received from developers. Total expenditures by governmental activities increased by \$1,520,085. Depreciation on capital assets in the governmental activities was \$2,114,670 for the year.

Business-type activities: Revenue for business-type activities increased \$2,585,923 (exclusive of operating transfers). This increase was primarily due to the capital contributions received from developers. Expenses in the business-type activities decreased \$246,521. Depreciation in the business-type activities was \$1,192,748 for the year.

The City invested significantly in capital asset additions during the year. In the governmental activities \$1,892,653 in capital assets were purchased. The most significant purchases were for equipment and infrastructure assets. In the business type activities, capital asset additions of \$4,947,926 were purchased.

The additions included continued work on improvements to the City’s waste water collection system and long-range water system improvements, the purchases for which came from remaining proceeds of the Series 2012 certificates of obligation issued a few years ago.

The table below shows capital asset activity along with the prior year information.

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
Capital Assets

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Land and easements	\$ 782,279	\$ 749,782	\$ 5,451,150	\$ 3,947,472	\$ 6,233,429	\$ 4,697,254
Buildings	10,224,343	10,199,343	800,117	747,529	11,024,460	10,946,872
Equipment	9,729,551	8,579,548	4,487,429	4,188,892	14,216,980	12,768,440
Improvements	6,097,825	5,478,316	12,942,235	12,806,035	19,040,060	18,284,351
Infrastructure	38,330,594	35,080,706	36,249,798	31,635,538	74,580,392	66,716,244
Construction in progress	<u>240,932</u>	<u>639,333</u>	<u>6,003,275</u>	<u>3,967,946</u>	<u>6,244,207</u>	<u>4,607,279</u>
Total	65,405,524	60,727,028	65,934,004	57,293,412	131,339,528	118,020,440
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(29,852,689)</u>	<u>(27,959,697)</u>	<u>(21,811,867)</u>	<u>(20,633,707)</u>	<u>(51,664,556)</u>	<u>(48,593,404)</u>
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 35,552,835</u>	<u>\$ 32,767,331</u>	<u>\$ 44,122,137</u>	<u>\$ 36,659,705</u>	<u>\$ 79,674,972</u>	<u>\$ 69,427,036</u>

Summary and Future Outlook:

The audit reflects a positive change in Net Position for Canyon again this year. Overall, net of capital contributions received from developers, revenues exceeded expenditures by only approximately \$20,000. Our government-wide unrestricted net position is now only \$578,367, most of which consists of the net position of the Utility Fund. The General Fund doesn’t generate sufficient revenue to meet its own obligations; it survives with a significant subsidy from the Utility Fund. This has been a point of discussion and debate. Although it is not uncommon to have inter-fund transfers from the utility fund to supplement the general fund, the question simply remains, what is an appropriate amount? Over the past several years, we have continued to rely heavily on the transfer from the Enterprise Fund (Water/Sewer Fund) to supplement the General Fund. The philosophy of the transfer can be attributed to the citizen’s investment and revenues from the Enterprise Fund being re-invested back into providing more services and higher quality service to the City, without the increase in their property taxes. In summation, their extra revenues from water and sewer sales go back into the City without the burden of more property taxes.

Over the past 4-5 years (began accumulating in FY15), we have been accounting for the indebtedness of the General Fund to the Enterprise Fund. On page 65, titled ‘Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual’ you will see that the “Transfer in” amounts to \$5,397,635 instead of the original budget amount of \$927,090. The difference in the amount is to forgive that indebtedness over the past several budgets years. In reality, the General Fund will never be able to reimburse the Enterprise Fund for the interfund borrowing, unless something significantly changes in our General Fund Revenue streams. Nonetheless, the fact of this is that this transfer of funds is common amongst municipalities, especially municipalities of our size and governmental structure. However, there becomes a fine line of what can be too much of an interfund transfer and that fact remains that taxes may be way too low to operate at the current operational standards if a city is having to subsidize their General Fund so heavily.

This year, the actual cash amount transferred was \$400,000 (not to be misled by the \$5.3 million that was previously mentioned) as compared to \$1.1 million cash transferred in the previous fiscal year. It is a fact that Canyon’s tax rate remains too low and that will become more difficult going forward with the implementation of the 3.5% revenue cap required by recently passed legislation. For us to cut this

subsidy down and keep up with our growing community, our M&O tax rate would need to be increased by about 6 to 9 cents (15-25%).

(As a side note, the 2019 legislative session saw the passage of the revenue cap law and the dissolution of Unilateral Annexation. The Legislature appears to have Local Control in their minds and will continue to attack it. We may never be able to catch up on our tax rate because we won't be able to increase it without voter approval, and voters rarely approve tax increases for Maintenance and Operations.)

The positive change in net position was the result of significant capital contributions of infrastructure by developers totaling approximately \$6,762,000. There were also increases in other revenue sources. Those most notable were:

Sales Taxes increased over the previous fiscal year by approximately \$73,000
Ad valorem tax revenue increased by approximately \$323,000

Another important point is that our Unfunded Actuarial Liability in TMRS has increased by approximately \$2 million due to market conditions. This is an estimate of the liability and is actuarially determined based on market conditions and numerous other factors.

Canyon is the fastest growing community in the Texas Panhandle (per capita). Over the next several years, the community will see a growth of 700-1,000 new homes, with about 80 new homes being constructed per year. WTAMU is continuing to undertake new construction on their campus and they are teaming-up with the city on some joint-projects involving capital outlay. The City of Canyon will take over Russell Long Boulevard next budget year and that will increase the city's overall liability, by inheriting about 1 and half miles of road that is 64-foot wide.

Over the past several years we have worked on the completion of the North Sewer Expansion Project, unfortunately, it was not finished by the end of FY19, as it has greatly exceeded the contract life.

The City Staff has begun working the adopted Comprehensive Plan and is accomplishing several items. The biggest one of which is the revision/redevelopment of the City Zoning and Subdivision Ordinances, which will be adopted in FY20. The loftiest goal is to have a Development Policy Manual adopted by the end of FY20, as well.

The City will have several major decisions to make about the growth of Canyon, as the City's infrastructure begins to diminish in terms of capacity and capability, without major capital improvements in public infrastructure in these areas.

Canyon is a wonderful community, with an incredible economy and a great place to live. We will continue to grow, while keeping our Canyon charm.

Contacting the City's Management:

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances, comply with finance-related laws and regulations, and demonstrate the City's commitment to public accountability. If you have any questions about this report or desire additional information, contact City Hall, City of Canyon, 301 16th Street, Canyon, Texas 79015.

A copy of the separately issued financial statements for the Canyon Economic Development Corporation, a component unit, may be obtained by contacting the CEDC, 1604 4th Ave, Ste 21, Canyon, Texas 79015.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Economic Development Corporation
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,087,449	\$ 2,212,666	\$ 3,300,115	\$ 796,324
Investments	1,875,628	-	1,875,628	440,913
Restricted cash - customer deposits	-	268,840	268,840	-
Restricted cash for construction	-	727,858	727,858	-
Receivables, net	757,433	1,121,700	1,879,133	-
Internal balances	1,244,831	(1,244,831)	-	-
Due from component unit	12,566	-	12,566	-
Intergovernmental receivables	399,121	71,726	470,847	133,040
Inventories	-	170,829	170,829	-
Security deposit	-	-	-	1,007
Prepaid items	11,486	-	11,486	5,885
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	782,279	5,451,150	6,233,429	-
Construction in progress	240,932	6,003,275	6,244,207	-
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	7,553,028	279,577	7,832,605	257,152
Improvements other than buildings	4,209,929	8,408,035	12,617,964	-
Equipment	4,274,513	1,029,110	5,303,623	5,779
Infrastructure	18,492,154	22,950,990	41,443,144	-
Total assets	40,941,349	47,450,925	88,392,274	1,640,100
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred charge on refunding	-	120,003	120,003	-
Pension contributions	537,524	150,871	688,395	-
Pension economic/demographic losses	19,558	5,913	25,471	-
Pension deficient earnings	1,098,950	333,004	1,431,954	-
Pension assumption changes	11,043	3,180	14,223	-
OPEB contributions	973	297	1,270	-
OPEB assumption changes	9,338	2,844	12,182	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,677,386	616,112	2,293,498	-

Continued

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

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Continuation	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Economic Development Corporation
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$ 227,718	\$ 695,991	\$ 923,709	\$ -
Accrued liabilities	7,624	9,026	16,650	-
Accrued interest	30,779	41,219	71,998	-
Intergovernmental payable	89,106	19,775	108,881	-
Due to primary government	-	-	-	12,566
Customer deposits	-	268,840	268,840	-
Unearned revenues	-	12,329	12,329	-
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year	435,083	1,062,548	1,497,631	15,777
Due in more than one year	5,819,405	10,125,658	15,945,063	63,108
Other post employment benefits obligation	1,688,639	511,951	2,200,590	-
Net pension liability	3,382,423	971,143	4,353,566	-
Total liabilities	11,680,777	13,718,480	25,399,257	91,451
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension excess earnings	10,534	-	10,534	-
Pension economic/demographic gains	586,897	177,686	764,583	-
OPEB excess earnings	12,265	3,737	16,002	-
OPEB assumption changes	9,956	3,033	12,989	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	619,652	184,456	804,108	-
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	29,869,679	33,624,186	63,493,865	262,931
Restricted:				
By enabling legislation for special projects	209,580	-	209,580	-
Special projects	3,572	-	3,572	-
Debt service	197,023	-	197,023	-
Unrestricted	38,452	539,915	578,367	1,285,718
Total net position	\$ 30,318,306	\$ 34,164,101	\$ 64,482,407	\$ 1,548,649

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

**CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary Government:				
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 1,225,565	\$ 404	\$ 135,810	\$ -
Judicial	-	262,686	-	-
Public safety	4,927,024	23,294	401,798	258,026
Highways and streets	1,504,088	-	-	2,870,000
Culture and recreation	2,647,215	612,544	65,777	206,015
Conservation and development	261,981	-	-	-
Sanitation	1,500,565	2,081,830	31,908	-
Public services	303,153	-	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	143,906	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	<u>12,513,497</u>	<u>2,980,758</u>	<u>635,293</u>	<u>3,334,041</u>
Business-Type Activities:				
Water and sewer	5,473,333	7,655,669	-	3,769,822
Golf course	1,623,445	940,705	-	-
Total business-type activities	<u>7,096,778</u>	<u>8,596,374</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,769,822</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 19,610,275</u>	<u>\$ 11,577,132</u>	<u>\$ 635,293</u>	<u>\$ 7,103,863</u>
Component Unit:				
Economic Development	<u>\$ 464,399</u>	<u>\$ 6,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

General revenues:

Taxes:

Property taxes, levied for general purposes

Property taxes, levied for debt service

Sales and use taxes

Franchise taxes

Hotel/Motel taxes

Alcoholic beverage taxes

Unrestricted investment earnings

Gain on disposal of assets

Miscellaneous

Transfers

Total general revenues

Change in net position

Net position - beginning

Net position - ending

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

Primary Government			Component Unit
Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Economic Development Corporation
\$ (1,089,351)	\$ -	\$ (1,089,351)	\$ -
262,686	-	262,686	-
(4,243,906)	-	(4,243,906)	-
1,365,912	-	1,365,912	-
(1,762,879)	-	(1,762,879)	-
(261,981)	-	(261,981)	-
613,173	-	613,173	-
(303,153)	-	(303,153)	-
(143,906)	-	(143,906)	-
<u>(5,563,405)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,563,405)</u>	<u>-</u>
-	5,952,158	5,952,158	-
-	(682,740)	(682,740)	-
<u>-</u>	<u>5,269,418</u>	<u>5,269,418</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>(5,563,405)</u>	<u>5,269,418</u>	<u>(293,987)</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(458,399)</u>
3,036,449	-	3,036,449	-
440,037	-	440,037	-
2,365,995	-	2,365,995	788,665
682,669	-	682,669	-
250,687	-	250,687	-
26,891	-	26,891	-
39,970	104,924	144,894	5,413
6,335	2,384	8,719	-
85,996	33,487	119,483	1,607
4,863,145	(4,863,145)	-	-
<u>11,798,174</u>	<u>(4,722,350)</u>	<u>7,075,824</u>	<u>795,685</u>
6,234,769	547,068	6,781,837	337,286
<u>24,083,537</u>	<u>33,617,033</u>	<u>57,700,570</u>	<u>1,211,363</u>
<u>\$ 30,318,306</u>	<u>\$ 34,164,101</u>	<u>\$ 64,482,407</u>	<u>\$ 1,548,649</u>

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

**CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

	General	Non-major Governmental	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 244,089	\$ 286,433	\$ 530,522
Investments	1,875,628	-	1,875,628
Accounts receivables, net	709,272	-	709,272
Taxes receivable, net	21,252	26,909	48,161
Due from other funds	2,102,173	59,946	2,162,119
Due from other governments	411,687	-	411,687
Prepaid items	11,486	-	11,486
	\$ 5,375,587	\$ 373,288	\$ 5,748,875
Total assets	\$ 5,375,587	\$ 373,288	\$ 5,748,875
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	\$ 227,718	\$ -	\$ 227,718
Due to other funds	479,159	-	479,159
Payable to other governments	89,106	-	89,106
Accrued expenses	7,624	-	7,624
	803,607	-	803,607
Total liabilities	803,607	-	803,607
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	16,707	-	16,707
Unavailable revenue - other receivables	144,440	-	144,440
	161,147	-	161,147
Total deferred inflows of resources	161,147	-	161,147
FUND BALANCES			
Nonspendable:			
Prepaid items	11,486	-	11,486
Restricted:			
By enabling legislation for special projects	36,887	172,693	209,580
Special projects	-	3,572	3,572
Debt service	-	197,023	197,023
Assigned to:			
Special projects	207,884	-	207,884
Unassigned	4,154,576	-	4,154,576
	4,410,833	373,288	4,784,121
Total fund balances	4,410,833	373,288	4,784,121
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$ 5,375,587	\$ 373,288	\$ 5,748,875

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

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL
FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

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

Total fund balance - governmental funds	\$ 4,784,121
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the fund financial statement, but are reported in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position.	35,552,835
Certain accounts receivable are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are shown as unavailable revenues in the fund financial statements	161,147
Pension and OPEB losses, deficient earnings, and assumption changes are shown as deferred outflows of resources in the government-wide financial statements.	
Pension economic/demographic losses	19,558
Pension deficient earnings	1,098,950
Pension assumption changes	11,043
OPEB assumption changes	9,338
Pension and OPEB contributions paid after the measurement date, December 31, 2018, and before September 30, 2019 are expensed in the governmental funds and shown as deferred outflows of resources in the government-wide financial statements.	
Pension contributions	537,524
OPEB contributions	973
Pension and OPEB gains, excess earnings, and assumption changes are shown as deferred inflows of resources in the government-wide financial statements.	
Pension excess earnings	(10,534)
Pension economic/demographic gains	(586,897)
OPEB excess earnings	(12,265)
OPEB assumption changes	(9,956)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore, are not reported in the funds:	
Bonds and capital lease payable	(5,903,559)
Accrued interest payable	(30,779)
Compensated absences	(350,929)
Other post employment benefit obligations	(1,688,639)
Net pension liability	(3,382,423)
The assets and liabilities of internal service funds are not included in the fund financial statement, but are included in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position. (netted for capital assets reported above and the portion allocated to business-type activities)	<u>118,798</u>
Net position - governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 30,318,306</u></u>

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

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	<u>General</u>	<u>Non-major Governmental</u>	<u>Total Governmental</u>
REVENUES			
Taxes:			
Property	\$ 3,037,876	\$ 440,037	\$ 3,477,913
Sales	2,365,995	-	2,365,995
Franchise	682,669	-	682,669
Hotel/Motel	-	250,687	250,687
Mixed beverage	26,891	-	26,891
Licenses and fees	172,199	13,886	186,085
Fines and forfeitures	236,542	-	236,542
Intergovernmental	915,421	2,053	917,474
Charges for services	2,526,929	-	2,526,929
Investment earnings	33,088	956	34,044
Miscellaneous	79,656	6,340	85,996
	<u>10,077,266</u>	<u>713,959</u>	<u>10,791,225</u>
Total revenues			
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General government	1,208,630	-	1,208,630
Public safety	4,565,397	1,640	4,567,037
Highways and streets	687,305	-	687,305
Culture and recreation	2,036,418	2,330	2,038,748
Conservation and development	257,084	-	257,084
Sanitation	1,461,553	-	1,461,553
Public services	-	303,153	303,153
Debt Service:			
Principal	33,336	230,000	263,336
Interest and other charges	3,685	151,350	155,035
Capital Outlay	1,322,805	-	1,322,805
	<u>11,576,213</u>	<u>688,473</u>	<u>12,264,686</u>
Total expenditures			
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	<u>(1,498,947)</u>	<u>25,486</u>	<u>(1,473,461)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES			
Proceeds from sale of assets	6,335	-	6,335
Proceeds from note payable	487,885	-	487,885
Transfers in	4,870,545	-	4,870,545
	<u>5,364,765</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,364,765</u>
Total other financing sources			
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	3,865,818	25,486	3,891,304
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	<u>545,015</u>	<u>347,802</u>	<u>892,817</u>
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	<u>\$ 4,410,833</u>	<u>\$ 373,288</u>	<u>\$ 4,784,121</u>

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

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds:	\$ 3,891,304
<p>Governmental funds report outlays for capital assets as expenditures because such outlays use current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities reports only a portion of the outlay as expense. The outlay is allocated over the assets' estimated useful lives as depreciation expense for the period.</p> <p>This is the amount by which capital outlays, \$1,322,805, were exceeded by depreciation, \$1,775,140, in the current period for the governmental activities before the internal service fund allocation.</p>	
	(452,335)
<p>The Statement of Activities reports gains arising from the receipt of a donated capital asset. Conversely, governmental funds do not report any gain on a donation of capital assets.</p>	
	3,051,858
<p>Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are fully deferred in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. This amount represents the change in unavailable revenue.</p>	
	29,776
<p>In the Statement of Net Position, incurring debt increases long-term liabilities and does not affect the Statement of Activities. Similarly, repayments of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but reduces the liability in the Statement of Net Position.</p> <p>Debt issued or incurred:</p>	
Notes payable	(487,885)
Principal repayments:	
Capital lease	33,336
Bonds payable	230,000
Accrued interest payable, net change	(11,067)
Amortization of bond premium	22,196
<p>Changes in pension and OPEB related liabilities, outflows, and inflows reported in the government-wide Statement of Activities are not reported in the governmental funds as revenues or expenditures.</p>	
	(189,119)
<p>Accrued compensated absences are not reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds. This is the change in the accrual amounts for the year reported in the government-wide Statement of Activities.</p>	
	11,933
<p>Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of maintenance to individual funds. The net revenue of certain activities of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities. The total change in net position of the internal service fund (\$176,097) less the amount charged to business-type activities (\$71,325) is the amount of the internal service fund charged to governmental activities.</p>	
	104,772
Change in net position - governmental activities	\$ 6,234,769

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

**CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
	Water and Sewer	Golf Course	Total Enterprise Funds	Internal Service
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,146,991	\$ 65,675	\$ 2,212,666	\$ 556,927
Restricted cash - customer deposits	268,840	-	268,840	-
Restricted cash for construction	727,858	-	727,858	-
Receivables, net	1,121,700	-	1,121,700	-
Intergovernmental receivable	71,726	-	71,726	-
Due from other funds	1,369,249	156,911	1,526,160	52,092
Inventories	33,300	137,529	170,829	-
	<u>5,739,664</u>	<u>360,115</u>	<u>6,099,779</u>	<u>609,019</u>
Noncurrent assets:				
Capital assets:				
Land	5,054,012	397,138	5,451,150	-
Construction in progress	6,003,275	-	6,003,275	-
Buildings and improvements	340,099	460,018	800,117	-
Improvements other than buildings	12,232,783	709,452	12,942,235	-
Equipment	3,239,153	1,248,276	4,487,429	2,643,921
Infrastructure	35,528,840	720,958	36,249,798	-
Less accumulated depreciation	(19,780,631)	(2,031,236)	(21,811,867)	(1,303,873)
	<u>42,617,531</u>	<u>1,504,606</u>	<u>44,122,137</u>	<u>1,340,048</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>42,617,531</u>	<u>1,504,606</u>	<u>44,122,137</u>	<u>1,340,048</u>
Total assets	<u>48,357,195</u>	<u>1,864,721</u>	<u>50,221,916</u>	<u>1,949,067</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred charge on refunding	86,454	33,549	120,003	-
Pension contributions	115,989	34,882	150,871	-
Pension economic/demographic losses	4,546	1,367	5,913	-
Pension deficient earnings	256,011	76,993	333,004	-
Pension assumption changes	2,445	735	3,180	-
OPEB contributions	211	86	297	-
OPEB assumption changes	2,023	821	2,844	-
	<u>467,679</u>	<u>148,433</u>	<u>616,112</u>	<u>-</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>467,679</u>	<u>148,433</u>	<u>616,112</u>	<u>-</u>

Continued

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

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
	Water and Sewer	Golf Course	Total Enterprise Funds	Internal Service
Continuation				
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 576,912	\$ 119,079	\$ 695,991	\$ -
Accrued liabilities	1,089	7,937	9,026	-
Accrued interest	29,628	11,591	41,219	-
Due to other funds	52,092	3,017,986	3,070,078	191,134
Due to other governments	-	19,775	19,775	-
Unearned revenues	12,329	-	12,329	-
Customer deposits	268,840	-	268,840	-
Compensated absences - current	9,700	2,500	12,200	-
Note payable - current	-	120,348	120,348	-
Certificates of obligation and bonds payable - current	783,227	146,773	930,000	-
Total current liabilities	<u>1,733,817</u>	<u>3,445,989</u>	<u>5,179,806</u>	<u>191,134</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Accrued compensated absences	87,169	22,627	109,796	-
Net pension liability	746,608	224,535	971,143	-
Other post employment benefits obligations	390,813	121,138	511,951	-
Note payable	-	292,603	292,603	-
Certificates of obligation and bonds payable	8,814,260	908,999	9,723,259	-
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>10,038,850</u>	<u>1,569,902</u>	<u>11,608,752</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	<u>11,772,667</u>	<u>5,015,891</u>	<u>16,788,558</u>	<u>191,134</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension economic/demographic gains	136,604	41,082	177,686	-
OPEB excess earnings	2,658	1,079	3,737	-
OPEB assumption changes	2,157	876	3,033	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>141,419</u>	<u>43,037</u>	<u>184,456</u>	<u>-</u>
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	33,534,783	89,403	33,624,186	1,340,048
Unrestricted (deficit)	<u>3,376,005</u>	<u>(3,135,177)</u>	<u>240,828</u>	<u>417,885</u>
Total net position	36,910,788	(3,045,774)	33,865,014	<u>\$ 1,757,933</u>
Adjustment to report the cumulative internal balance for the net effect of the activity between the internal service fund and the enterprise fund over time	<u>174,091</u>	<u>124,996</u>	<u>299,087</u>	
Net Position (deficit) of business-type activities	<u>\$ 37,084,879</u>	<u>\$ (2,920,778)</u>	<u>\$ 34,164,101</u>	

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

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
	Water and Sewer	Golf Course	Total Enterprise Funds	Internal Service
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Charges for Sales and Services:				
Water sales	\$ 4,804,818	\$ -	\$ 4,804,818	\$ -
Sewer charges	2,828,801	-	2,828,801	-
Permits and licenses	22,050	-	22,050	-
Lease and other income	31,733	1,754	33,487	-
Golf services	-	596,678	596,678	-
Sales of goods	-	344,027	344,027	-
Internal service charges	-	-	-	517,100
Total operating revenues	<u>7,687,402</u>	<u>942,459</u>	<u>8,629,861</u>	<u>517,100</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Personnel costs	1,506,111	713,934	2,220,045	-
Supplies and contractual services	2,649,618	612,309	3,261,927	-
Depreciation	1,001,778	190,970	1,192,748	339,530
Intercity charges	105,700	102,000	207,700	-
Total operating expenses	<u>5,263,207</u>	<u>1,619,213</u>	<u>6,882,420</u>	<u>339,530</u>
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	<u>2,424,195</u>	<u>(676,754)</u>	<u>1,747,441</u>	<u>177,570</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):				
Intergovernmental	59,822	-	59,822	-
Investment earnings	104,633	291	104,924	5,927
Interest and fiscal charges	(246,425)	(39,258)	(285,683)	-
Gain on disposition of assets	-	2,384	2,384	-
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>(81,970)</u>	<u>(36,583)</u>	<u>(118,553)</u>	<u>5,927</u>
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE TRANSFERS	<u>2,342,225</u>	<u>(713,337)</u>	<u>1,628,888</u>	<u>183,497</u>
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	3,710,000	-	3,710,000	-
TRANSFERS	<u>(5,150,132)</u>	<u>286,987</u>	<u>(4,863,145)</u>	<u>(7,400)</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSTION	<u>902,093</u>	<u>(426,350)</u>	<u>475,743</u>	<u>176,097</u>
NET POSITION - BEGINNING (DEFICIT)	<u>36,008,695</u>	<u>(2,619,424)</u>	<u>33,389,271</u>	<u>1,581,836</u>
NET POSITION - ENDING (DEFICIT)	<u>\$ 36,910,788</u>	<u>\$ (3,045,774)</u>	<u>\$ 33,865,014</u>	<u>\$ 1,757,933</u>
Change in Net Position	\$ 902,093	\$ (426,350)	\$ 475,743	
Adjustment for the net effect of the current year activity between the internal service fund and the business-type activity - enterprise funds	<u>36,299</u>	<u>35,026</u>	<u>71,325</u>	
Changes in Net Position of business-type activities	<u>\$ 938,392</u>	<u>\$ (391,324)</u>	<u>\$ 547,068</u>	

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

**CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
	Water and Sewer	Golf Course	Total Enterprise Funds	Internal Service
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts from customers	\$ 7,606,752	\$ 942,459	\$ 8,549,211	\$ -
Receipts for internal service charges	-	-	-	517,100
Payments to employees for salaries and benefits	(1,508,601)	(694,946)	(2,203,547)	-
Payments to suppliers and service providers	(3,007,139)	(646,870)	(3,654,009)	-
Payments for interfund services used	(105,700)	(102,000)	(207,700)	-
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>2,985,312</u>	<u>(501,357)</u>	<u>2,483,955</u>	<u>517,100</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Transfers to other funds	(5,150,132)	286,987	(4,863,145)	(7,400)
Changes in interfund receivables/payables	3,933,105	569,834	4,502,939	100,486
Operating grants	59,822	-	59,822	-
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	<u>(1,157,205)</u>	<u>856,821</u>	<u>(300,384)</u>	<u>93,086</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Principal paid on capital debt	(767,420)	(250,700)	(1,018,120)	-
Interest paid on capital debt	(309,718)	(47,964)	(357,682)	-
Proceeds from capital debt	-	137,918	137,918	-
Acquisition or construction of capital assets	(4,591,544)	(356,382)	(4,947,926)	(569,847)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	5,130	5,130	44,337
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities	<u>(5,668,682)</u>	<u>(511,998)</u>	<u>(6,180,680)</u>	<u>(525,510)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Interest on investments	104,633	291	104,924	5,927
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>104,633</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>104,924</u>	<u>5,927</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	(3,735,942)	(156,243)	(3,892,185)	90,603
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING (including restricted amounts)	<u>6,879,631</u>	<u>221,918</u>	<u>7,101,549</u>	<u>466,324</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, ENDING, (including restricted amounts)	<u>\$ 3,143,689</u>	<u>\$ 65,675</u>	<u>\$ 3,209,364</u>	<u>\$ 556,927</u>

Continued

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

**CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

	<u>Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds</u>			<u>Governmental Activities</u>
	<u>Water and Sewer</u>	<u>Golf Course</u>	<u>Total Enterprise Funds</u>	<u>Internal Service</u>
Continuation				
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Operating income (loss)	\$ 2,424,195	\$ (676,754)	\$ 1,747,441	\$ 177,570
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash flows from operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	1,001,778	190,970	1,192,748	339,530
Change in allowance for doubtful accounts	10,317	-	10,317	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(104,770)	-	(104,770)	-
(Increase) decrease in intergovernmental receivable	(33,795)	-	(33,795)	-
(Increase) decrease in prepaids	50,503	-	50,503	-
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(12,432)	(17,566)	(29,998)	-
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of pension and OPEB	(243,916)	(77,767)	(321,683)	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(360,624)	(16,995)	(377,619)	-
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	10,904	(8,571)	2,333	-
Increase (decrease) in pension and OPEB liabilities	316,631	123,795	440,426	-
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenues	(1,173)	-	(1,173)	-
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	13,803	-	13,803	-
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of pension and OPEB	(86,109)	(18,469)	(104,578)	-
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>\$ 2,985,312</u>	<u>\$ (501,357)</u>	<u>\$ 2,483,955</u>	<u>\$ 517,100</u>
SCHEDULE OF NON-CASH CAPITAL ACTIVITIES:				
Amortization of debt issuance premiums and refunding charges	\$ 60,748	\$ 5,586	\$ 66,334	\$ -
Non-cash contribution of infrastructure	<u>3,710,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,710,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 3,770,748</u>	<u>\$ 5,586</u>	<u>\$ 3,776,334</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. General Description of Reporting Entity

The City of Canyon, Texas (the “City”) is a municipality operating under the applicable laws and regulations of the State of Texas. It is governed by a five member City Commission (the “Commission”) elected by registered voters of the City. The City prepares its basic financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles promulgated by the Government Accounting Standards Board; and it complies with the requirements of contracts and grants of agencies from which it receives funds. The City provides the following services: police and fire protection, streets, sanitation, culture and recreation, conservation and development, code enforcement, and general administrative services. In addition, the City maintains a water and sewer system and operates a municipal golf course. The significant accounting policies are described below.

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

Discretely Presented Component Unit: The Canyon Economic Development Corporation (CEDC) is a component unit due to the fact that the Commission appoints the CEDC board and also approves the annual budget. The CEDC has issued separately audited financial statements. Copies of the CEDC audit report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019 may be obtained by contacting the management of the CEDC at the following address:

Canyon Economic Development Corporation
1604 4th Avenue, Suite 21
Canyon, Texas 79015

B. Basis of Presentation – Government-wide Financial Statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The statement of net position and the statement of activities include the financial activities of the overall government. The government activities column incorporates data from governmental funds and the internal service fund, while business-type activities incorporate data from the City’s enterprise funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds.

As discussed earlier, the City has one discretely presented component unit. While it is not considered to be a major component unit, it is nevertheless shown in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. An exception to this general rule would be charges between enterprise funds and the various other functions of the government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

B. Basis of Presentation – Government Wide Financial Statements – Continuation

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the different business-type activities of the City and for each function of the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. The City does not allocate indirect expenses in the statement of activities. Program revenues include (a) fees, fines, and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

C. Basis of Presentation - Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the City's funds. Separate statements are presented for each fund category, governmental and proprietary. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as non-major funds.

These statements distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities of the City. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, fees, fines, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Non-operating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from non-exchange transactions or ancillary activities.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for and reports all financial resources of the City except those required to be accounted for and reported in another fund.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

The Water and Sewer Fund is to account for the operations of the water and sewer utilities furnished by the City to its residents.

The Golf Course Fund is to account for all the operations of Palo Duro Creek Golf Course.

In addition, the City reports the following fund types:

Internal Service Fund: This fund is used to account for and report revenues and expenses related to fleet management and supply services provided to parties inside the City. These funds facilitate distribution of support costs to the users of support services on a cost-reimbursement basis. Because the principal users of the internal services are the City's governmental activities, this fund type is included in the "Governmental Activities" column of the government-wide financial statements.

Special Revenue Funds: These funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

C. Basis of Presentation – Fund Financial Statements – Continuation

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

During the course of operations the government has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due to/due from other funds. While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Balances between funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the business-type activities column.

Further, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In fund financial statements these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between the funds included in government activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the government activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the business-type activities column.

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as *current financial resources* or *economic resources*. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the City gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. Property taxes are recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Grants, entitlements, and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as they are both measurable and available. The City considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within sixty days after year-end. Revenues from local sources consist primarily of property taxes. Property tax revenues and revenues received from the State are recognized under the susceptible-to-accrual concept. Miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because they generally are not measurable until actually received. Investment earnings are recorded as earned, since they are both measurable and available.

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting – Continuation

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they are due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

When the City incurs an expenditure or expense for which both restricted and unrestricted resources may be used, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources.

E. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the General Fund, Water and Sewer Fund, and the Golf Course Fund.

The appropriate budget is prepared by fund and function, which is the legal level of budgetary control.

Appropriations in all budgeted funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year even if they have related encumbrances. Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods and services. Encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. While all appropriations and encumbrances lapse at year end, valid outstanding encumbrances (those for which performance under the executory contract is expected in the next year) are re-appropriated and become part of the subsequent year's budget.

For the fiscal year, expenditures exceeded appropriations for general government, culture and recreation, sanitation, capital outlay, and debt service interest functions (budgeted with principal) in the General Fund. These overspendings were covered by utilizing expenditures lower than budget in every other functional area of the City as well using prior year fund balance reserves.

F. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance

a. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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.

b. Investments

Investments in certificates of deposit are valued at cost as they are nonparticipating investments in which the value does not vary with market interest rate changes.

c. Receivable and Payable Balances

Receivables include trade, delinquent taxes, and municipal court fees and fines, all of which are shown net of an allowance for estimated uncollectible amounts.

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

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

F. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance – Continuation

d. Inventories

All inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method and consist of expendable supplies in the water and sewer fund and goods for sale in the golf course fund. The cost of such inventories is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

e. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, equipment and infrastructure assets, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years.

Land is not depreciated. Buildings, improvements, equipment, and infrastructure assets of the primary government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Lives</u>
Buildings	50 years
Improvements other than buildings	20 years
Equipment	3-10 years
Infrastructure	50 years

f. Inter-fund Activity

Inter-fund activity results from loans, services provided, reimbursements or transfers between funds. Loans are reported as inter-fund receivables and payables as appropriate and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Services provided, deemed to be at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures or expenses. Reimbursements occur when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefitting fund and reduces its related cost as a reimbursement. All other inter-fund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers In and Transfers Out are netted and presented as a single "Transfers" line on government-wide statement of activities. Similarly, inter-fund receivables and payables are netted and presented as a single "Internal Balances" line of government-wide statement of net position.

g. Use of Estimates

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

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

F. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance – Continuation

h. Long-term Obligations

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

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs withheld from the actual debt proceeds received are reported as debt service expenditures.

i. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

The statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The deferred charge on refunding is reported in the government-wide statement of net position and the proprietary fund statement of net position. 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 amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The City also reports the applicable amounts as deferred outflows as they relate to the implementation of GASB 68 and 75 for contributions paid after the measurement date, deficiency of earnings, economic losses, and assumption changes in the plans after the measurement date of the pension and OPEB plans.

The statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has two items that qualify for reporting in this category. One item, *unavailable revenue*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The City reports unavailable revenues from property taxes and municipal court receivables. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The other items are related to the City's pension and other postemployment benefit plans reported in the government-wide statement of net position.

j. Pensions and Other Post-Employment Benefits

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

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

F. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance – Continuation

j. Pensions and Other Post-Employment Benefits – Continuation

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

k. Net Position

In government-wide financial statements, net position is classified and displayed in three categories:

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

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

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

At times, the City will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted – net position and unrestricted – net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government’s policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

l. Fund Balance

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The classifications are as follows:

Non-spendable fund balance – (inherently not spendable)

Includes amounts that will never convert to cash or will not convert to cash in the current period, such as inventory, supplies, long-term portion of loans and non-financial assets held for resale or principal of an endowment.

Restricted fund balance – (externally enforceable limitations on use)

Includes amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes stipulated by external resource providers either constitutionally or through enabling legislation. Examples include grants, court receipt restrictions (municipal technology fund) or charter restrictions.

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

F. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance – Continuation

1. Fund Balance – Continuation

Committed fund balance – (self-imposed limitations)

Includes amounts that can be used for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Council in form of a resolution. Commitments may be changed or lifted only by taking the same formal action that imposed the constraints originally.

Assigned fund balance – (self-imposed limitations)

Includes amounts that can be used for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Commission in form of a resolution. Assignments may be changed or lifted only by taking the same formal action that imposed the constraints originally.

Unassigned fund balance – (residual net resources)

This is the excess of total fund balance over non-spendable, restricted, committed, and assigned fund balance. Unassigned amounts are technically available for any purpose.

Fund balance flow assumptions:

When multiple categories of fund balances are available for expenditure (for example, a construction project is funded partly by grant money, funds set aside by the Commission, and unassigned fund balance) the City will start with the most restricted category first until depleted before moving to the next category with available funds. Spendable fund categories in order of most restricted to least restricted are: Restricted, Committed, Assigned, and Unassigned.

Minimum Unassigned Fund Balance:

It is the goal of the City of Canyon to achieve and maintain a minimum unassigned fund balance in the general fund to ensure that there will be adequate liquid resources in the event of unanticipated circumstances and events. The minimum unassigned fund balance is set at 25% of budgeted expenditures for the fiscal year, providing for approximately 90 days of estimated expenditures.

Designated Circumstances:

The minimum unassigned fund balance may be spent under the following extreme circumstances:

1. Natural disasters, including but not limited to tornados, fire or flood.
2. Opportunities for a grant in which the matching portion may require a portion of the minimum unassigned fund balance.
3. Shortfall in the budgeted revenue in excess of 20%
4. Unforeseeable expenditures in excess of 20% over budget.
5. When unforeseen circumstances or emergencies in another fund require a fund transfer from the general fund.

Replenishment of Minimum Unassigned Fund Balance:

1. When designated circumstances have reduced the unassigned fund balance below the targeted minimum level, the replenishment is to occur within 12 months.
2. Depending on the severity of the reduction of the minimum unassigned fund balance the following measures will be taken to replenish the minimum unassigned fund balance:
 - a) Should calculations reveal that the minimum unassigned fund balance will be replenished through normal activity within the next 12 months no action is necessary
 - b) Reduction of expenditures

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

F. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance – Continuation

1. Fund Balance – Continuation

- c) Delay of capital purchases
- d) Increase in fees and/or taxes
- e) Salary freeze
- f) Hiring freeze

Fund Balance Policies:

The City's highest level of decision-making authority is the Commission, and the commitment of fund balance would require formal action or order of the Commission. The Commission has not yet delegated the authority to assign fund balance amounts to a specific individual nor does it have a policy to authorize the assignment of fund balance.

G. Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

a. Program Revenues

Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or program and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting operational or capital requirements of a particular function or program. All taxes are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

b. Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied by October 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1 for all real and business personal property in conformity with Subtitle E, Texas Property Tax Code. Taxes are due on receipt of the tax bill and are delinquent if not paid before February 1 of the year following the year in which imposed. On January 1 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all taxes, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed.

Allowances for uncollectible tax receivables within the General Fund are based upon historical experience in collecting property taxes. Uncollectible personal property taxes are periodically reviewed and written off, but the City is prohibited from writing off real property taxes without specific statutory authority from the Texas Legislature.

c. Compensated Absences

Employees of the City are entitled to paid vacation, paid sick days and personal days off, depending on full-time status, length of service greater than 6 months, and other factors. After five years of employment, an employee shall be awarded twelve days of vacation, after ten years fifteen days of vacation, and after twenty years twenty days of vacation. A maximum accrual for sick leave of 90 days can be carried over each year. However, employees shall be allowed to receive reimbursement for a portion of any unused sick leave in excess of the 90 days at the beginning of the new year. Employees are eligible for payment of one-third of their accrued sick leave upon termination or retirement only upon completion of eight years of service.

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

G. Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses – Continuation

d. Proprietary Funds Operating and Non-operating Revenues and Expenses

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Non-operating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from non-exchange transactions or ancillary activities.

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

H. Compliance and Accountability

a. Finance-Related Legal and Contractual Provisions

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

Violation

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

Action Taken

A combination of underspending in other functional categories, as well as operating transfers from the Utility Fund have covered such overspendings.

**CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Following is a reconciliation of the City’s cash and deposit balances as of September 30, 2019:

Cash and deposit balances consist of:

Petty cash funds	\$	720
Bank deposits		2,197,268
Money market deposits		2,895,149
		2,895,149
Total	\$	5,093,137

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

Government-wide Statement of Net Position:

Unrestricted	\$	3,300,115
Restricted for customer deposits and construction		996,698
Component unit - unrestricted		796,324
		796,324
Total	\$	5,093,137

Custodial credit risk – deposits. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. As of September 30, 2019 the City’s deposits (cash, interest bearing accounts and certificates of deposit) with financial institutions was \$7,633,568, and \$4,168,733 of that amount was insured through the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and \$3,464,835 was collateralized with securities held by the pledging of institution’s agent in the City’s name. The depository makes no distinction between the City and its component unit when pledging securities.

Following is a reconciliation of the City’s investment balances as of September 30, 2019:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)
Certificates of deposit		
Governmental activities (interest rates at 1.065 - 1.253%)	\$ 1,875,628	161
Component Unit (interest rates at 2.12%)	180,489	182
Total fair value	2,056,117	
Portfolio weighted average maturity		163
Amarillo Area Foundation (Component Unit)	15,914	
Real estate (Component Unit)	244,510	
	\$ 2,316,541	

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS – Continuation

Custodial credit risk – investments. For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. As of September 30, 2019 the carrying amount of the City’s investments (certificates of deposit) with financial institutions was \$1,032,532, and was insured by the FDIC and collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution’s agent in the City’s name as described above with the City’s deposits.

The Component Unit has funds being held by the Amarillo Area Foundation and has invested in real estate which is to be used in economic development projects. The City does not believe that the investments are at any credit risk.

Interest rate risk is the risk that adverse changes in interest rates will result in an adverse effect on the fair value of an investment. The City manages its exposure to interest rate risk by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio to three years or less.

Credit risk is the risk that an insurer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. State law and City policy limit investments in local government pools to those rated no lower than AAA, or an equivalent rating, by at least on nationally recognized rating service.

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government’s investment in a single issuer. As of September 30, 2019, none of the City’s investments were considered concentrated.

Investment Accounting Policy

The City’s general policy is to report money market investments and short-term participating interest-earning investment contracts using a cost-based measure. However, if the fair value of an investment is significantly affected by the impairment of the credit standing of the issuer or by the other factors, it is reported at fair value. The term “short-term” refers to investments which have a remaining term of ninety days or less at time of purchase. The term “nonparticipating” means that the investments’ value does not vary with market interest rate changes. Nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are examples of nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts. The City’s investments include certificates of deposit.

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 3 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2019 was as follows:

Primary Government:

<u>Governmental activities:</u>	<u>Beginning Balances</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Transfers / Reclassifications</u>	<u>Ending Balances</u>
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 749,782	\$ 32,497	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 782,279
Construction in progress	639,333	30,196	-	(428,597)	240,932
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>1,389,115</u>	<u>62,693</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(428,597)</u>	<u>1,023,211</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Buildings	10,199,343	25,000	-	-	10,224,343
Improvements other than buildings	5,478,316	190,912	-	428,597	6,097,825
Equipment	8,579,548	1,416,018	(266,015)	-	9,729,551
Infrastructure	35,080,706	3,249,888	-	-	38,330,594
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>59,337,913</u>	<u>4,881,818</u>	<u>(266,015)</u>	<u>428,597</u>	<u>64,382,313</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	(2,322,902)	(348,413)	-	-	(2,671,315)
Improvements other than buildings	(1,659,220)	(228,676)	-	-	(1,887,896)
Equipment	(4,839,113)	(837,603)	221,678	-	(5,455,038)
Infrastructure	(19,138,462)	(699,978)	-	-	(19,838,440)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(27,959,697)</u>	<u>(2,114,670)</u>	<u>221,678</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(29,852,689)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>31,378,216</u>	<u>2,767,148</u>	<u>(44,337)</u>	<u>428,597</u>	<u>34,529,624</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 32,767,331</u>	<u>\$ 2,829,841</u>	<u>\$ (44,337)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 35,552,835</u>

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

Governmental activities:	
General government	\$ 53,822
Public safety	237,532
Highways and streets	819,011
Sanitation	68,652
Culture and recreation	596,123
Capital assets held by the government's internal service funds	<u>339,530</u>
Total depreciation expense-governmental activities	<u>\$ 2,114,670</u>

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 3 – CAPITAL ASSETS – Continuation

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Transfers / Reclassification	Ending Balances
<u>Business-type activities:</u>					
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 3,947,472	\$ 1,503,678	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,451,150
Construction in progress	3,967,946	2,864,301	-	(828,972)	6,003,275
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>7,915,418</u>	<u>4,367,979</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(828,972)</u>	<u>11,454,425</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Buildings	747,529	52,588	-	-	800,117
Improvements other than buildings	12,806,035	136,200	-	-	12,942,235
Equipment	4,188,892	315,871	(17,334)	-	4,487,429
Infrastructure	31,635,538	3,785,288	-	828,972	36,249,798
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>49,377,994</u>	<u>4,289,947</u>	<u>(17,334)</u>	<u>828,972</u>	<u>54,479,579</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	(503,739)	(16,801)	-	-	(520,540)
Improvements other than buildings	(4,208,860)	(325,340)	-	-	(4,534,200)
Equipment	(3,250,944)	(221,963)	14,588	-	(3,458,319)
Infrastructure	(12,670,164)	(628,644)	-	-	(13,298,808)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(20,633,707)</u>	<u>(1,192,748)</u>	<u>14,588</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(21,811,867)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>28,744,287</u>	<u>3,097,199</u>	<u>(2,746)</u>	<u>828,972</u>	<u>32,667,712</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 36,659,705</u>	<u>\$ 7,465,178</u>	<u>\$ (2,746)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 44,122,137</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to the functions/programs of the business-type activities of the primary government as follows:

<u>Business-type activities:</u>	
Water/sewer	\$ 1,001,778
Golf course	<u>190,970</u>
Total depreciation expense-business-type activities	<u>\$ 1,192,748</u>

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 3 – CAPITAL ASSETS – Continuation

Component Unit:

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Transfers / Reclassification	Ending Balances
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Buildings	\$ 276,557	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 276,557
Building improvements	3,941	-	-	-	3,941
Equipment	53,207	-	-	-	53,207
Total capital assets being depreciated	333,705	-	-	-	333,705
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	(12,314)	(7,091)	-	-	(19,405)
Building improvements	(3,612)	(329)	-	-	(3,941)
Equipment	(46,136)	(1,292)	-	-	(47,428)
Total accumulated depreciation	(62,062)	(8,712)	-	-	(70,774)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	271,643	(8,712)	-	-	262,931
Component unit capital assets, net	<u>\$ 271,643</u>	<u>\$ (8,712)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 262,931</u>

The only function of the component unit is the economic development and all depreciation was charged to that function.

Construction commitments. The City has active construction projects as of September 30, 2019. The projects included the Civic Complex expansion project and the Trail Grant project in the Governmental Activities. In the Business-type Activities the active projects are the water distribution system improvements, well field development projects, and the North Canyon wastewater expansion project.

NOTE 4 – INTER-FUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

Fund	Inter-fund Receivables	Inter-fund Payables
General Fund	\$ 2,102,173	\$ 479,159
Special Revenue Funds:		
Municipal Court Technology	33,485	-
Municipal Court Security	26,119	-
Debt Service Fund	342	-
Water/Sewer Fund	1,369,249	52,092
Golf Course Fund	156,911	3,017,986
Internal Service Fund	52,092	191,134
	<u>\$ 3,740,371</u>	<u>\$ 3,740,371</u>

The primary purpose of inter-fund receivables and payables is to meet current year expenditures.

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 4 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS – Continuation

Fund	Inter-fund Transfers In	Inter-fund Transfers Out
General Fund	\$ 4,870,545	\$ -
Water/Sewer Fund	7,400	5,157,532
Golf Course Fund	286,987	-
Internal Service Fund	-	7,400
	<u>\$ 5,164,932</u>	<u>\$ 5,164,932</u>

The primary purpose of inter-fund transfers is the supplementing of General Fund and Golf Course operations with excess revenues earned in the Water/Sewer Fund.

NOTE 5 – LONG-TERM DEBT

1. Long-Term Debt Activity

In July 2016, the City issued \$5,785,000 of General Obligation Bonds, Series 2016, (the “2016 Obligations”). Proceeds from the sale of the 2016 Obligations were used to construct the Canyon Aquatic Center. The 2016 Obligations will be repaid through ad valorem taxes, within the limits prescribed by law. The 2016 Obligations are due and payable between February 15, 2017 and February 15, 2036, and carry a fixed interest rate of 3.00%.

In August 2012, the City issued \$9,090,000 of Tax and Waterworks and Sewer System Surplus Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2012, (the “2012 Obligations”), that were used for improvements to the City’s water and sewer system. The 2012 Obligations are due and payable between February 15, 2013 and February 15, 2032, and carry variable interest rates between 2.00% and 3.50%.

In February 2013, the City issued \$6,180,000 of General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2013, (the “2013 Obligations”). Proceeds from the sale of the 2013 Obligations were used to 1) refund a portion of the City’s Series 2004 and Series 2007 Obligations, and 2) pay costs of issuance of the bonds. The 2013 Obligations can be repaid through ad valorem taxes, within the limits prescribed by law. However, as of September 30, 2019 the City has elected to repay these obligations using excess revenues from the Water and Sewer Fund rather than assess a tax rate. The 2013 Obligations are due and payable between February 15, 2014 and February 15, 2027, and carry variable interest rates between 2.00% and 3.00%.

The General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2013 was used to pay off the debt held in the water and sewer and the golf course funds. The new outstanding debt has been allocated between the two funds based on the amount outstanding at the time of refunding. The debt is shown under business-type activities on the statement of net position.

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 5 – LONG-TERM DEBT – Continuation

Advance Refunding

During the year September 30, 2013, the City issued \$6,180,000 of General Obligation Refunding Bonds with interest rates ranging between 2.00% and 3.00%. The City issued the bonds to advance refund a portion of the outstanding series 2004 and 2007 Surplus Revenue Certificates of Obligation with interest rates ranging between 3.00% and 4.75%. The net proceeds were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide funds for the future debt service payment on the refunded bonds. As a result, a portion of the Surplus Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2004 and 2007 are considered defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the statement of net position.

The reacquisition price was less than the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$173,000. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt. The City advanced refunded the Surplus Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2004 and currently refunded the Surplus Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2007 to reduce its total debt service payments over 14 years by \$1,024,915 and to obtain an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments of the old and new debt) of \$887,519.

During the year end September 30, 2018, the City financed the acquisition of golf course equipment with a note payable. Principal and interest payments are due annually on November 1 with a fixed interest rate of 3.21%.

During the year end September 30, 2019, the City financed the acquisition of a fire truck and related equipment with a note payable. Principal and interest payments are due annually on February 1 with a fixed interest rate of 4.049%.

During the year end September 30, 2019, the City financed the acquisition of radios and related equipment for city wide use with a note payable. Principal and interest payments are due annually on February 1 with a fixed interest rate of 4.049%.

Changes in long-term obligations for the year ended September 30, 2019, are as follows:

Primary Government:

Governmental Activities:	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Bonds Payable					
General Obligation Bonds,					
Series 2016	\$ 5,355,000	\$ -	\$ (230,000)	\$ 5,125,000	\$ 240,000
Unamortized Bond Premiums	242,599	-	(22,196)	220,403	
Note payable - Fire Truck	-	227,885	-	227,885	42,348
Note payable - Radios	-	260,000	-	260,000	83,114
Capital Leases	103,607	-	(33,336)	70,271	34,521
Compensated Absences	362,862	314,925	(326,858)	350,929	35,100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total Governmental Activities					
Long-Term Liabilities	<u>\$ 6,064,068</u>	<u>\$ 802,810</u>	<u>\$ (612,390)</u>	<u>\$ 6,254,488</u>	<u>\$ 435,083</u>

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 5 – LONG-TERM DEBT – Continuation

Business-Type Activities:	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Bonds Payable					
Surplus Revenue Obligation, Series 2012	\$ 6,900,000	\$ -	\$ (400,000)	\$ 6,500,000	\$ 405,000
General Obligation Refunding Bond, Series 2013	4,095,000	-	(510,000)	3,585,000	525,000
Unamortized Bond Premiums	668,149	-	(99,890)	568,259	
Capital lease	-	137,918	(16,819)	121,099	26,093
Note payable	383,153	-	(91,301)	291,852	94,255
Compensated Absences	117,372	120,671	(116,047)	121,996	12,200
Business-Type Activities Long-Term Liabilities	<u>\$ 12,163,674</u>	<u>\$ 258,589</u>	<u>\$ (1,234,057)</u>	<u>\$ 11,188,206</u>	<u>\$ 1,062,548</u>

During prior years, compensated absences have been typically liquidated by the General Fund for governmental activities and by the Proprietary Fund in which the liability has been incurred for all business-type activities. The City does not anticipate any changes in the future for liquidation of these types of liabilities from how they have been liquidated in the past.

Component Unit:

CEDC	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Note Payable - Highway 60	\$ 94,662	\$ -	\$ (15,777)	\$ 78,885	\$ 15,777

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 5 – LONG-TERM DEBT – Continuation

2. Debt Service Requirements

Debt service requirements at September 30, 2019, are as follows:

Governmental Activities:

Years Ending September 30	Total	General Obligation Bonds Series 2016		Note Payable - Fire Truck	
		Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 566,343	\$ 240,000	\$ 144,300	\$ 42,348	\$ 8,823
2021	564,068	245,000	137,025	43,659	7,512
2022	524,622	250,000	129,600	45,426	5,745
2023	433,121	260,000	121,950	47,266	3,905
2024	430,246	265,000	114,075	49,186	1,985
2025-2029	1,901,050	1,445,000	456,050	-	-
2030-2034	1,915,375	1,675,000	240,375	-	-
2035-2036	767,575	745,000	22,575	-	-
Total	\$ 7,102,400	\$ 5,125,000	\$ 1,365,950	\$ 227,885	\$ 27,970

Note Payable - Radios		Capital Leases	
Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
\$ 83,114	\$ 10,737	\$ 34,521	\$ 2,500
86,690	7,161	35,750	1,271
90,196	3,655	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
\$ 260,000	\$ 21,553	\$ 70,271	\$ 3,771

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 5 – LONG-TERM DEBT – Continuation

Business-Type Activities:

Years Ending September 30	Total	Surplus Revenue Obligation Series 2012		General Obligation Refunding Bond, Series 2013	
		Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 1,378,917	\$ 405,000	\$ 215,100	\$ 525,000	\$ 99,675
2021	1,385,492	425,000	202,650	540,000	83,700
2022	1,381,078	435,000	189,750	555,000	67,275
2023	1,276,279	445,000	175,438	575,000	50,325
2024	1,252,622	460,000	159,600	590,000	32,850
2025-2029	3,920,425	2,560,000	539,875	800,000	20,550
2030-2032	1,864,325	1,770,000	94,325	-	-
Total	\$ 12,459,138	\$ 6,500,000	\$ 1,576,738	\$ 3,585,000	\$ 354,375

Capital Lease		Note Payable	
Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
\$ 26,093	\$ 4,423	\$ 94,255	\$ 9,371
27,170	3,346	97,281	6,345
28,291	2,225	100,316	3,221
29,458	1,058	-	-
10,087	85	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
\$ 121,099	\$ 11,137	\$ 291,852	\$ 18,937

Component Unit:

Years Ending September 30	Total	Highway 60 - Note Payable	
		Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 15,777	\$ 15,777	\$ -
2021	15,777	15,777	-
2022	15,777	15,777	-
2023	15,777	15,777	-
2024	15,777	15,777	-
Total	\$ 78,885	\$ 78,885	\$ -

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 6 – LEASE OBLIGATIONS

Capital Leases

The City has leased certain equipment under non-cancellable capital leases. The interest rates are 3.500% for the Governmental Activities and 4.049% for the Business-Type Activities, and with maturity dates of November 2021 and January 2024, respectively. The following summarizes the City’s obligations under capital leases:

Year Ending September 30,	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
2020	\$ 37,021	\$ 30,516
2021	37,021	30,516
2022	-	30,516
2023	-	30,516
2024	-	10,172
Total	74,042	132,236
Less amounts representing interest	(3,771)	(11,136)
	\$ 70,271	\$ 121,100
The following summarizes the assets acquired under capital lease:		
Equipment	\$ 203,906	\$ 137,919
Accumulated Depreciation	(152,929)	(18,389)
Net Leased Equipment	\$ 50,977	\$ 119,530

**CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

NOTE 6 – LEASE OBLIGATIONS – Continuation

Operating Leases

The City is obligated under certain leases for office equipment and buildings, which are accounted for as operating leases. Operating leases do not give rise to property rights or lease obligations, and therefore the assets being leased under the lease agreements are not reflected in the City’s capital assets. The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Year Ending September 30,	Future Minimum Lease Payments
2020	\$ 96,998
2021	96,282
2022	16,762
2023	5,116
2024	2,111
Total	\$ 217,269

Lease expenditures under the City’s operating leases for the year ended September 30, 2019 totaled \$93,922.

NOTE 7 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft, damage or destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. During the fiscal year ended 2019, the City obtained general liability coverage at a cost that is considered to be economically justifiable by joining together with other governmental entities in the State as a member of the Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool (“TML”). TML is a self-funded pool operating as a common risk management and insurance program. The City pays an annual premium to TML for its insurance coverage described above. The agreement for the formation of TML provides that TML will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial companies for claims in excess of acceptable risk levels; however, each category of coverage has its own level of reinsurance. The City continues to carry commercial insurance for other risks of loss. There were no significant reductions in commercial insurance coverage in the past fiscal year and settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 8 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS

A. AGENT MULTIPLE – EMPLOYER PLAN

Plan Description:

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

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 8 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS – Continuation

A. AGENT MULTIPLE – EMPLOYER PLAN – Continuation

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

Benefits Provided:

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

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

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms:

At December 31, 2018, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	42
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	42
Active employees	100

Contributions:

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

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 8 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS – Continuation

A. AGENT MULTIPLE – EMPLOYER PLAN – Continuation

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

The City contributed using the actuarially determined rate of 16.34% for the months of the accounting year in 2018 and 15.33% for the months of the accounting year in 2019. The contribution rate payable by the employee members is 7.0% for fiscal year 2019 as adopted by the governing body of the City. The employee contribution rate and the employer contribution rate may be changed by the governing body of the City.

Net Pension Liability:

The City's net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability or asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions:

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3.5% to 10.5% including inflation
Investment rate of return	6.75%
Cost-of-living adjustments	None

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

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

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

The actuarial assumptions that determined the total pension liability as of December 31, 2018 were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2010 – December 31, 2014, except where required to be different by GASB 68.

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 8 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS – Continuation

A. AGENT MULTIPLE – EMPLOYER PLAN – Continuation

Discount Rate:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 8 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS – Continuation

A. AGENT MULTIPLE – EMPLOYER PLAN – Continuation

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

Changes in the Net Pension Liability / (Asset) and Related Ratios – Current Period:

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability / (Asset) (a) - (b)
Balances as of December 31, 2017	\$ 29,939,583	\$ 27,697,002	\$ 2,242,581
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	942,434	-	942,434
Interest on total pension liability	2,021,701	-	2,021,701
Difference between expected and actual experience	(622,046)	-	(622,046)
Changes of assumptions	-	-	-
Benefit payments/refunds of employee contributions	(919,350)	(919,350)	-
Contributions - employee	-	376,543	(376,543)
Contributions - employer	-	878,949	(878,949)
Net investment income (loss)	-	(829,982)	829,982
Administrative expenses	-	(16,035)	16,035
Other	-	(837)	837
	<u>\$ 31,362,322</u>	<u>\$ 27,186,290</u>	<u>\$ 4,176,032</u>
Balances as of December 31, 2018	<u>\$ 31,362,322</u>	<u>\$ 27,186,290</u>	<u>\$ 4,176,032</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability:			86.68%
Covered employee payroll:			\$ 5,379,188
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll:			77.63%

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 8 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS – Continuation

A. AGENT MULTIPLE – EMPLOYER PLAN – Continuation

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability / (Asset) to changes in the discount rate:

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

	1% Decrease 5.75%	Current Single Rate Assumption 6.75%	1% Increase 7.75%
Net pension liability / (asset)	\$ 8,528,829	\$ 4,176,032	\$ 598,635

Pension plan fiduciary net position:

Detailed information about the pension plan’s fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued TMRS financial report.

Pension Expense / (Income):

	January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018
Total service cost	\$ 942,434
Interest on total pension liability	2,021,701
Employee contributions (reduction of expenses)	(376,543)
Projected earnings on plan investments (reduction of expenses)	(1,869,548)
Administrative expenses	16,035
Other changes in fiduciary net position	837
Recognition of current year deferred (inflows)/outflows of resources - liabilities	(131,233)
Recognition of current year deferred (inflows)/outflows of resources - assets	539,906
Amortization of prior year deferred (inflows)/outflows of resources - liabilities	(190,499)
Amortization of prior year deferred (inflows)/outflows of resources - assets	13,570
Total pension expense	\$ 966,660

Continued

**CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

NOTE 8 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS – Continuation

A. AGENT MULTIPLE – EMPLOYER PLAN – Continuation

Deferred Inflows / Outflows of Resources:

As of September 30, 2019, the deferred inflows and outflows - current and future expenses are as follows:

	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 764,071	\$ 25,430
Changes of assumptions	-	13,673
Net difference between projected and actual earnings	-	1,431,954
Contributions made subsequent to measurement date	N/A	648,765

Deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources, by year, to be recognized in future pension expense as follows:

	Year ended December 31:
2019	\$ 229,428
2020	21,665
2021	13,101
2022	442,792
2023	-
Thereafter	-
	-
Total	\$ 706,986

B. COST-SHARING MULTIPLE – EMPLOYER

Plan Description:

The Texas Emergency Services Retirement System (TESRS) administers a cost-sharing multiple employer pension system (the System) established and administered by the State of Texas to provide pension benefits for emergency services personnel who serve without significant monetary remuneration. Direct financial activity for the System is classified in the financial statements as pension trust funds. The system issues a stand-alone financial report that is available at www.tesrs.org.

Of the nine member state board of trustees, at least five trustees must be active members of the pension system, one of whom must represent emergency medical services personnel. One trustee may be a retiree of the pension system, and three trustees must be persons who have experience in the fields of finance, securities investment, or pension administration. At August 31, 2018 there were 194 contributing fire and/or emergency service department members participating in TESRS.

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 8 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS – Continuation

B. COST SHARING MULTIPLE – EMPLOYER – Continuation

Eligible participants include volunteer emergency services personnel who are members in good standing of a participating department.

Benefits Provided:

Senate Bill 411, 65th Legislature, Regular Session (1977), created TESRS and established the applicable benefit provisions. The 79th Legislature, Regular Session (2005), recodified the provisions and gave the TESRS Board of Trustees authority to establish vesting requirements, contribution levels, benefit formulas, and eligibility requirements by board rule. The benefit provisions include retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. Members are 50% vested after the tenth year of service, with the vesting percent increasing 10% for each of the next five years of service so that a member becomes 100% vested with 15 years of service.

Upon reaching age 55, each vested member may retire and receive a monthly pension equal to his vested percent multiplied by six times the governing body's average monthly contribution over the member's years of qualified service. For years of service in excess of 15 years, this monthly benefit is increased at the rate of 6.2% compounded annually. There is no provision for automatic postretirement benefit increases.

On and off-duty death benefits and on-duty disability benefits are dependent on whether or not the member was engaged in the performance of duties at the time of death or disability. Death benefits include a lump sum amount and continuing monthly payments to a member's surviving spouse and dependent children.

Covered Membership:

On August 31, 2018, the pension system membership consisted of:

Non-participating vested members	16
Active participants	30

Funding Policy:

Contributions are made by governing bodies for the participating departments. No contributions are required from the individuals who are members of the System, nor are they allowed. The governing bodies of each participating department are required to make contributions for each month a member performs emergency services for a department (this minimum contribution is \$36 per member and the department may make a higher monthly contribution for its members). This is referred to as a Part One contribution, which is the legacy portion of the System contribution that directly impacts future retiree annuities.

The state is required to contribute an amount necessary to make the System "actuarially sound" each year, which may not exceed one-third of the total of all contributions made by participating governing bodies in a particular year.

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 8 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS – Continuation

B. COST SHARING MULTIPLE – EMPLOYER – Continuation

The board rule defining contributions was amended effective July 27, 2014 to add the potential for actuarially determined Part Two contributions that would be required only if the expected future annual contributions from the state are not enough with the Part One contributions to provide an adequate contribution arrangement as determined by the most recent actuarial valuation. This Part Two portion, which is actuarially determined as a percent of the Part One portion (not to exceed 15%), is to be actuarially adjusted every two years based on the most recent actuarial valuation. Based on the actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2018, the Part Two contributions were established by the board to be 2% of the Part One contributions beginning September 1, 2019.

Additional contributions may be made by governing bodies within two years of joining the System, to grant up to ten years of credit for service per member. Prior service purchased must have occurred before the department began participation in the System.

A small subset of participating departments has a different contribution arrangement which is being phased out over time. In this arrangement, contributions made in addition to the monthly contributions for active members, are made by local governing bodies on a pay-as-you-go basis for members who were pensioners when their respective departments merged into the System. There is no actuarial impact associated with this arrangement as the pay-as-you-go contributions made by these governing bodies are always equal to the benefit payments paid by the System.

Contributions Required and Contributions Made:

The contribution requirement per active emergency services personnel member per month is not actuarially determined. Rather, the minimum contribution provisions were set by board rule, and there is no maximum contribution rate. For the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018, total contributions (dues and prior service, and interest on financing of prior service) of \$50,395 were paid into TESRS by the City.

The purpose of the biennial actuarial valuation is to determine if the contribution arrangement is adequate to pay the benefits that are promised. Actuarial assumptions are disclosed below.

The actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2018 stated that TESRS has an adequate contribution arrangement for the benefit provisions recognized in the valuation based on the expected total contributions, including the expected contributions both from the governing body of each participating department and from the state. The expected contributions from the state are state appropriations equal to (1) the maximum annual contribution (one-third of all contributions to TESRS by governing bodies of participating departments in a year) as needed in accordance with state law governing TESRS and (2) approximately \$725,000 each year to pay for part of the System's administrative expenses.

Continued

**CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

NOTE 8 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS – Continuation

B. COST SHARING MULTIPLE – EMPLOYER – Continuation

Net Pension Liability:

The City’s net pension liability was measured as of August 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2018.

Total Pension Liability	\$ 1,127,618
Fiduciary Net Position	<u>950,084</u>
City's Net Pension Liability	<u>\$ 177,534</u>
 Fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	 84.3 %

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the August 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using an inflation rate of 3.00% and an investment rate of return rate of 7.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Lives Mortality Tables for males and for females projected to 2024 by scale AA.

The long-term rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future net real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These components 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 (currently 4.97%) and by adding expected inflation (3.00%). In addition, the final 7.75% assumption was selected by “rounding down” and thereby reflects a reduction of 0.22% for adverse deviation. The target allocation and expected arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 8 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS – Continuation

B. COST SHARING MULTIPLE – EMPLOYER – Continuation

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Net Real Rate of Return
Equities		
Large cap domestic	32%	5.81%
Small cap domestic	15%	5.92%
Developed international	15%	6.21%
Emerging markets	5%	7.18%
Master limited partnerships	5%	7.61%
Real estate	5%	4.46%
Fixed income	23%	1.61%
Cash	0%	0.00%
Total	<u>100%</u>	
Weighted average		5.01%

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75%. No projection of cash flows was used to determine the discount rate because the August 31, 2018 actuarial valuation showed that expected contributions would pay the normal cost and amortize the unfunded actuarial liability (UAAL) in 30 years using the conservative level dollar amortization method. Because of the 30-year amortization period with the conservative amortization method, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position is expected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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

The following presents the net pension liability of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 7.75%, 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 (6.75%) or 1 percentage point higher (8.75%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease 6.75%	Current Discount Rate 7.75%	1% Increase 8.75%
Net pension liability	\$ 352,814	\$ 177,534	\$ 59,312

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 8 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS – Continuation

B. COST SHARING MULTIPLE – EMPLOYER – Continuation

Pension Expense / (Income):

	<u>Year Ended August 31, 2018</u>
Service cost	\$ 13,067
Interest	81,214
Projected earnings on investments	(66,178)
Amortization of differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	1,020
Amortization of changes of assumption	2,499
Amortization of differences between expected and actual experience	(49)
Pension plan administrative expense	1,297
Change in benefit provisions	<u>23,168</u>
 Pension expense / (income)	 <u><u>\$ 56,038</u></u>

Deferred Inflows / Outflows of Resources:

	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 512	\$ 41
Changes of assumptions	-	550
Net difference between projected and actual earnings	10,534	-
Contributions made subsequent to measurement date	N/A	39,630

Continued

**CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

NOTE 8 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS – Continuation

B. COST SHARING MULTIPLE – EMPLOYER – Continuation

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

Year ended August 31:	
2019	\$ 11,089
2020	(6,448)
2021	(9,777)
2022	(5,319)
2023	-
Thereafter	-
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$ (10,455)</u>

All assumptions for the August 31, 2018 pension disclosure are contained in the August 31, 2018 Audited Annual Financial Report, a copy of which may be obtained at www.tesrs.texas.gov.

NOTE 9 – OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) OBLIGATIONS

A. TMRS – SUPPLEMENTAL DEATH BENEFITS FUND

Plan Description

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

Plan Benefits

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

Continued

**CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

NOTE 9 – OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) OBLIGATIONS – Continuation

A. TMRS – SUPPLEMENTAL DEATH BENEFITS FUND – Continuation

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At December 31, 2018, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	27
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	10
Active employees	100

Total OPEB Liability

The City’s total OPEB liability 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, applied to all periods included in the measurement.

All actuarial assumptions that determined the total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2018 were developed primarily from the actuarial investigation of the experience of TMRS over the four year period from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2014. They were adopted in 2015 and first used in the December 31, 2015 actuarial valuation. The post-retirement mortality assumption for healthy annuitants and Annuity Purchase Rate (APRs) are based on the Mortality Experience Investigation Study covering 2009 through 2011 and dated December 31, 2013.

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

Discount Rate

The SDBF covers both active and retiree benefits with no segregation of assets, and therefore doesn’t meet the definition of a trust under GASB No. 75, paragraph 4b, (i.e., no assets are accumulated for OPEB). As such the SDBF is considered to be a single-employer unfunded OPEB plan (and not a cost sharing plan) with benefit payments treated as being equal to employer’s yearly contributions for retirees. In accordance with paragraph 155, the applicable discount rate for an unfunded OPEB is based on an index of tax exempt 20-year municipal bond rates rated AA or higher. As of December 31, 2018, the discount rate used in development of the Total OPEB Liability was 3.31% compared to 3.78% as of December 31, 2017.

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 9 – OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) OBLIGATIONS – Continuation

A. TMRS – SUPPLEMENTAL DEATH BENEFITS FUND – Continuation

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability:

	Changes in Total OPEB Liability
Balances as of December 31, 2017	\$ 222,438
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	12,372
Interest on total OPEB liability	7,541
Changes of benefit terms	-
Effect of economic/demographic experience	(18,993)
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	(15,417)
Benefit payments	(1,614)
Other	-
	\$ 206,327
Balances as of December 31, 2018	\$ 206,327

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

The following presents the Total OPEB Liability of the employer, calculated using the discount rate of 3.31%, as well as the what the Total OPEB Liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.31%) or 1 percentage point higher (4.31%) than the current rate. Note that the healthcare cost trend rate does not affect the Total OPEB Liability, so sensitivity to the healthcare cost trend rate is not shown.

	1% Decrease 2.71%	Current Single Rate Assumption 3.71%	1% Increase 4.71%
Total OPEB liability	\$ 247,651	\$ 206,327	\$ 174,244

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 9 – OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) OBLIGATIONS – Continuation

A. TMRS – SUPPLEMENTAL DEATH BENEFITS FUND – Continuation

OPEB Expense / (Income)

	January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018
Service cost	\$ 12,372
Interest on total OPEB liability	7,541
Effect of plan changes	-
Recognition of deferred inflows/outflows of resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience (1)	-
Changes in assumptions or other inputs (2)	(2,991)
Recognition of investment gains or losses	-
Other	372
 Total OPEB expense	 \$ 17,294

(1) In the year of implementation, the beginning of year liability is rolled back from the measurement date, so there will be no experience loss / (gain).

(2) Generally, this will only be the annual change in the municipal bond index rate.

Deferred Inflows / Outflows of Resources:

As of December 31, 2018, the deferred inflows and outflows of resources are as follows:

	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 16,002	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	12,989	12,182
Contributions made subsequent to measurement date	N/A	1,270

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

Year ended December 31:	
2018	\$ (2,619)
2019	(2,619)
2020	(2,619)
2021	(2,619)
2022	(4,437)
Thereafter	(1,896)

Continued

**CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

NOTE 9 – OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) OBLIGATIONS – Continuation

B. TML – HEALTH CARE BENEFITS

Plan Description:

The City provides health care benefits for retired employees through an agent multiple-employer plan administered by Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Employee Benefits Pool (“TML”). All retired employees who were employed on or before August 6, 2012 and meet the eligibility guidelines for TMRS, are eligible to receive group health insurance coverage paid by the City for 7 years subsequent to retirement date, until the employee reaches the age of 65 years, or until the employee gains other employment whichever comes first. Retired employees’ spouses are eligible to receive the same health benefits at the employees’ cost for the same terms.

Benefits Provided

The City provides medical (including prescription drug) benefits to eligible retirees. The City pays up to \$1,000 of the monthly contribution for retirees meeting certain eligibility requirements. All active employees, hired on or before August 6, 2012, who retire directly from the City and meet the eligibility criteria may participate. Dependent coverage is available with the retiree paying the full premium for that coverage. Dental and vision coverage is available with the retiree paying 100% of the contribution.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

The following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	5
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	0
Active employees	53

Total OPEB Liability

The County’s total OPEB liability was measured as of September 30, 2018, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

**CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

NOTE 9 – OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) OBLIGATIONS – Continuation

B. TML – HEALTH CARE BENEFITS – Continuation

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the September 30, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement.

Actuarial cost method	Individual Entry-Age - Level percentage of Projected Salary
Service Cost	Determined for each employee as the Actuarial Present Value of Benefits allocated to the valuation year. The benefit attributed to the valuation year is that incremental portion of the total projected benefit earned during the year in accordance with the plan's benefit formula. This allocation is based on each participant's service between date of hire and dated of expected termination.
Discount rate	4.06% (1.06% real rate of return plus 3.00% inflation)
Average Per Capita Claim Cost	The pre-65 retiree IEBP premium rates are used for the explicit per capita claims cost. There is no assumed implicit cost since these rates are based on the experience of a pre-65 retiree pool and are not subsidized by active employee experience. Since the \$1,000 monthly subsidy is now less than any of the retiree plan premiums this amount was used as a non-trended cost for valuation purposes.
Healthcare cost trend rates	None
Effect of ACA	The excess coverage excise tax penalty of the Affordable Care Act has been postponed until the plan year beginning in 2022 and is not included in the projection of benefits in this valuation. This plan has current medical costs well under the limits in current law. Current legislative discussion include both repeal of the excise tax and postponement beyond 2022.
Mortality	RPH-2014 Total Table with Projection MP-2018
Turnover	Rates varying based on gender, age and select and ultimate at 9 years. Rates based on the TMRS actuarial assumptions from the 2017 retirement plan valuation report.

Continued

**CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

NOTE 9 – OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) OBLIGATIONS – Continuation

B. TML – HEALTH CARE BENEFITS – Continuation

Actuarial Assumptions – Continuation

Disability	None assumed
Salary Scale	3.50%

Discount Rate

The GASB statement requires that the discount rate used to determine the plan liabilities for retiree healthcare benefits is based on the earnings rate of the plan assets if the projected assets are sufficient to cover the projected benefit payments. If the projected assets are not sufficient then a municipal bond index rate must be used for discounting benefits not covered by the projected assets. Since there are no plan assets held in trust the Bond Buyer GO Bond 20 Index is used for determining the discount rate of 4.06%.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	<u>Changes in Total OPEB Liability</u>
Balances as of October 1, 2018	\$ 1,895,355
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	70,931
Interest on total OPEB liability	75,977
Changes of benefit terms	-
Effect of economic/demographic experience	-
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	-
Benefit payments	(48,000)
Other	-
Balances as of September 30, 2019	<u><u>\$ 1,994,263</u></u>

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 9 – OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) OBLIGATIONS – Continuation

B. TML – HEALTH CARE BENEFITS – Continuation

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

Regarding the sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate, the following presents the plan’s total OPEB liability, calculated using a discounted rate of 4.06%, as well as what the plan’s total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percent lower or one percent higher:

	1% Decrease 3.06%	Current Discount Rate 4.06%	1% Increase 5.06%
Total OPEB liability	\$ 2,114,782	\$ 1,994,263	\$ 1,881,575

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate

Regarding the sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rate, the following presents the plan’s total OPEB liability, calculated using the assumed trend rates, as well as what the plan’s total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a trend rate that is one percent lower or one percent higher:

	1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate Assumption	1% Increase
Total OPEB liability	\$ 1,840,728	\$ 1,994,263	\$ 2,166,030

OPEB Expense / (Income)

	October 1, 2018 to September 30, 2019
Service cost	\$ 70,931
Interest on total OPEB liability	75,977
Effect of plan changes	-
Recognition of deferred inflows/outflows of resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	-
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	-
Recognition of investment gains or losses	-
Other	-
Total OPEB expense	\$ 146,908

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 10 – COMPONENT UNIT TRANSACTIONS

CEDC Commitments:

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015 the Canyon Economic Development Corporation committed to Lone Star Milk Producers funding an amount not to exceed \$850,000 for job incentives to be paid in ten annual installments of \$85,000. This funding is based on meeting a minimum employment threshold. As of September 30, 2019 \$170,000 of this commitment has been funded, leaving a remaining commitment of \$680,000.

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015 the Canyon Economic Development Corporation committed to Furman Family Partnership, LLP (Depot Project) funding an amount not to exceed \$250,000 for the construction of 7,600 square feet of leasable retail space, to be paid in five annual installments of \$50,000. As of September 30, 2019 none of this commitment has been funded.

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016, the Canyon Economic Development Corporation committed an amount not to exceed \$46,000 to Panhandle Taproom, LLC to provide a partial lease reimbursement for three years. Under the agreement the first twelve months will be reimbursed at 50%, or an amount not to exceed \$23,000, year two will be reimbursed at 30%, or an amount not to exceed \$13,800, and year three will be reimbursed at 20%, or an amount not to exceed \$9,200. As of September 30, 2019, the remaining commitment is \$9,200.

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017 the Canyon Economic Development Corporation committed an amount not to exceed \$21,600 to Ruthette's Bridal Shop to provide a partial lease reimbursement for three years. Under the agreement the first twelve months will be reimbursed at 50%, or an amount not to exceed \$10,800, year two will be reimbursed at 30%, or an amount not to exceed \$6,480, and year three will be reimbursed at 20%, or an amount not to exceed \$4,320. As of September 30, 2019, the remaining commitment is \$3,192.

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017 the Canyon Economic Development Corporation committed an amount not to exceed \$220,000 to Joe Taco Canyon, LLC to provide cash incentives to assist in the opening of a business. Under the agreement \$50,000 will be remitted upon issuance of construction permits, \$50,000 upon issuance of the certificate of occupancy, \$50,000 on the first anniversary of opening to the public, and \$70,000 on the second anniversary of opening to the public. As of September 30, 2019, the remaining commitment is \$70,000.

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018 the Canyon Economic Development Corporation committed an amount not to exceed \$95,000 to Barrel and Pie (Fox & Owl, LLC) to provide funding and financial incentives for two years. Under the agreement the first payment of \$35,000 for the purchase of equipment will be disbursed on the first day the business is open to the public. The second payment of \$35,000 will be made on the one year anniversary of opening, contingent upon the business reaching the goal of Gross Sales Revenue as projected in the Business Plan. The final payment of \$25,000 will be disbursed upon documentation of the creation of four (4) upper management positions. As of September 30, 2019, the remaining commitment is \$35,000.

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018 the Canyon Economic Development Corporation committed an amount not to exceed \$18,666 to U.S. Cleaners to provide a lease subsidy for three years. Under the agreement the first year will be reimbursed at an amount not to exceed \$9,228, year two will be reimbursed at an amount not to exceed \$5,627, and year three will be reimbursed at an amount not to exceed \$3,811. As of September 30, 2019, the remaining commitment is \$8,130.

Continued

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 10 – COMPONENT UNIT TRANSACTIONS – Continuation

CEDC Commitments: – Continuation

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019 the Canyon Economic Development Corporation committed an amount not to exceed \$30,000 to 79 Salt to provide a partial lease reimbursement for three years. Under the agreement the first twelve months will be reimbursed at 50%, or an amount not to exceed \$15,00, year two will be reimbursed at 30%, or an amount not to exceed \$9,000, and year three will be reimbursed at 20%, or an amount not to exceed \$6,000. As of September 30, 2019, the remaining commitment is \$25,000.

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019 the Canyon Economic Development Corporation committed an amount not to exceed \$320,000 to O’Neal Enterprises, LLC to provide cash incentives to assist in the opening of a business. Under the agreement \$90,000 will be remitted upon issuance of construction permits, \$75,000 will be remitted when the project reaches 50% completion, \$77,500 upon issuance of the certificate of occupancy, and \$77,500 on the first anniversary of issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy. As of September 30, 2019, the remaining commitment is \$320,000.

NOTE 11 – TAX ABATEMENT AGREEMENTS

The City has entered into a tax abatement agreement which is authorized and governed by the Property Redevelopment and Tax Abatement Act, Chapter 312, Texas Tax Code with Lone Star Products, LLC. The Company is to develop a new milk powder processing, specialty drying and milk ingredient facility in the City of Canyon, Texas, costing approximately \$75,000,000. The City will abate 100% of the ad valorem taxes on this development for a period of ten years beginning on January 1 of the year following completion of the development. Starting in the third year of this ten year tax abatement period, the Company will begin to pay the City an amount in lieu of the ad valorem taxes. This amount begins at \$61,200 per year and increases to \$108,800 in year ten. The development has been completed as of March 21, 2018, and will therefore begin its abatement period with the 2020 tax roll year.

NOTE 12 – PROPERTY TAX

The State of Texas Constitutional tax rate limit for both operations and debt service is \$2.50 on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The tax rate on the 2018 tax roll was \$.44758 per \$100, which means that the City has a tax margin of \$2.05242 per \$100 and could raise up to \$16,768,489 additional revenue from the 2018 assessed valuation of \$817,010,622 before the limit is reached.

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



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



**CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
REVENUES				
Taxes:				
Property taxes	\$ 3,036,500	\$ 3,036,500	\$ 3,037,876	\$ 1,376
Sales	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,365,995	(34,005)
Franchise	940,000	940,000	682,669	(257,331)
Mixed beverage	20,000	20,000	26,891	6,891
Licenses and fees	100,500	100,500	172,199	71,699
Fines and forfeitures	262,100	262,100	236,542	(25,558)
Intergovernmental	615,118	615,118	915,421	300,303
Charges for services	2,513,500	2,513,500	2,526,929	13,429
Interest earnings	8,000	8,000	33,088	25,088
Miscellaneous	433,175	433,175	79,656	(353,519)
	<u>10,328,893</u>	<u>10,328,893</u>	<u>10,077,266</u>	<u>(251,627)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government:	1,242,699	1,242,699	1,208,630	34,069
Public safety	4,521,627	4,521,627	4,565,397	(43,770)
Highways and streets	1,154,097	1,154,097	687,305	466,792
Culture and recreation	2,052,590	2,078,747	2,036,418	42,329
Conservation and development	252,150	252,150	257,084	(4,934)
Sanitation	1,262,320	1,452,833	1,461,553	(8,720)
Debt Service:				
Principal	50,000	50,000	33,336	16,664
Interest and other charges	-	-	3,685	(3,685)
Capital outlay	722,500	755,815	1,322,805	(566,990)
	<u>11,257,983</u>	<u>11,507,968</u>	<u>11,576,213</u>	<u>(68,245)</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES				
	<u>(929,090)</u>	<u>(1,179,075)</u>	<u>(1,498,947)</u>	<u>(319,872)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	6,335	6,335
Proceeds from note payable	-	-	487,885	487,885
Transfers in	927,090	5,397,635	4,870,545	(527,090)
	<u>927,090</u>	<u>5,397,635</u>	<u>5,364,765</u>	<u>(32,870)</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE				
	(2,000)	4,218,560	3,865,818	(352,742)
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING				
	<u>545,015</u>	<u>545,015</u>	<u>545,015</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES - ENDING				
	<u>\$ 543,015</u>	<u>\$ 4,763,575</u>	<u>\$ 4,410,833</u>	<u>\$ (352,742)</u>

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

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total Pension Liability:				
Service cost	\$ 942,434	\$ 875,955	\$ 811,022	\$ 733,800
Interest on total pension liability	2,021,701	1,912,704	1,792,996	1,782,705
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(622,046)	(272,550)	64,757	(687,944)
Changes of assumptions	-	-	-	84,701
Benefit payments/refunds of contributions	(919,350)	(949,817)	(905,748)	(806,634)
Net change in total pension liability	1,422,739	1,566,292	1,763,027	1,106,628
Total pension liability, beginning	29,939,583	28,373,291	26,610,264	25,503,636
Total pension liability, ending (a)	<u>\$ 31,362,322</u>	<u>\$ 29,939,583</u>	<u>\$ 28,373,291</u>	<u>\$ 26,610,264</u>
Fiduciary Net Position:				
Employer contributions	\$ 878,949	\$ 810,657	\$ 775,373	\$ 754,463
Employee contributions	376,543	346,227	319,840	301,444
Net investment income	(829,982)	3,349,279	1,518,859	32,771
Benefit payments/refunds of contributions	(919,350)	(949,817)	(905,748)	(806,634)
Administrative expenses	(16,035)	(17,353)	(17,149)	(19,959)
Other	(837)	(879)	(925)	(986)
Net change in fiduciary net position	(510,712)	3,538,114	1,690,250	261,099
Fiduciary net position, beginning	27,697,002	24,158,888	22,468,638	22,207,539
Fiduciary net position, ending (b)	<u>\$ 27,186,290</u>	<u>\$ 27,697,002</u>	<u>\$ 24,158,888</u>	<u>\$ 22,468,638</u>
Net pension liability / (asset), ending = (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 4,176,032</u>	<u>\$ 2,242,581</u>	<u>\$ 4,214,403</u>	<u>\$ 4,141,626</u>
Fiduciary net position as a % of total pension liability	86.68%	92.51%	85.15%	84.44%
Pensionable covered payroll	\$ 5,379,188	\$ 4,946,105	\$ 4,569,140	\$ 4,306,341
Net pension liability as a % of covered payroll	77.63%	45.34%	92.24%	96.18%

Year Ended December 31,

2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
\$ 620,244	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
1,683,447	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(122,826)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(832,709)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1,348,156	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
24,155,480	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>\$ 25,503,636</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>
\$ 714,632	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
282,946	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1,193,503	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(832,709)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(12,460)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1,024)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1,344,888	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20,862,651	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>\$ 22,207,539</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>
<u>\$ 3,296,097</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>
87.08%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$ 4,042,081	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
81.54%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



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

Year Ending September 30:	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Actual Employer Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Pensionable Covered Payroll	Actual Contribution as a % of Covered Payroll
2015	\$ 745,367	\$ 745,367	\$ -	\$ 4,253,762	17.5%
2016	767,782	767,782	-	4,487,811	17.1%
2017	802,027	802,027	-	4,850,622	16.5%
2018	857,048	857,048	-	5,241,104	16.4%
2019	884,402	884,402	-	5,674,084	15.6%

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTION

Valuation Date:

Notes

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

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed
Remaining Amortization Period	27 years
Asset Valuation Method	10 Year smoothed market; 15% soft corridor
Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3.50% - 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:

Notes

There were no benefit changes during the year.

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

	Year Ended August 31,			
	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total Pension Liability:				
Service cost	\$ 13,067	\$ 14,405	\$ 15,316	\$ 13,774
Interest	81,214	85,592	80,474	68,867
Changes in benefit terms	23,168	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(742)	-	-	-
Assumption changes	-	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(47,885)	(45,492)	(37,680)	(36,575)
Change in allocation percentage	(108,462)	-	115,457	(38,449)
Net change in total pension liability	(39,640)	54,505	173,567	7,617
Total pension liability, beginning	1,167,258	1,112,753	939,186	931,569
Total pension liability, ending (a)	<u>\$ 1,127,618</u>	<u>\$ 1,167,258</u>	<u>\$ 1,112,753</u>	<u>\$ 939,186</u>
Fiduciary Net Position:				
Employer contributions	\$ 33,610	\$ 45,310	\$ 31,311	\$ 28,581
State contributions	10,900	14,318	14,318	13,311
Net investment income	92,773	88,379	44,809	(26,771)
Benefit payments	(47,885)	(45,492)	(37,680)	(36,575)
Plan administrative expenses	(1,297)	(1,667)	(1,508)	(1,755)
Other	-	-	-	-
Change in allocation percentage	(88,300)	-	76,009	(32,088)
Net change in fiduciary net position	(199)	100,848	127,259	(55,297)
Fiduciary net position, beginning	950,283	849,435	722,176	777,473
Fiduciary net position, ending (b)	<u>\$ 950,084</u>	<u>\$ 950,283</u>	<u>\$ 849,435</u>	<u>\$ 722,176</u>
Net pension liability / (asset), ending = (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 177,534</u>	<u>\$ 216,975</u>	<u>\$ 263,318</u>	<u>\$ 217,010</u>
Fiduciary net position as a % of total pension liability	84.3%	81.4%	76.3%	76.9%
Number of active members	30	30	29	35
Net pension liability per active member	\$ 5,918	\$ 7,233	\$ 9,080	\$ 6,200

Year Ended August 31,

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
\$	15,498	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
	68,275	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	(35,346)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	-					
	48,427	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	883,142	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$	<u>931,569</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>
\$	35,418	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
	12,977	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	100,983	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	(35,346)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	(1,405)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	-					
	112,627	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	664,846	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$	<u>777,473</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>
\$	<u>154,096</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>
	83.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	32	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$	4,815	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ N/A

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
TEXAS EMERGENCY SERVICES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS
Last 10 Fiscal Years (will ultimately be displayed as available)

Year Ending September 30:	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Actual Employer Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Pensionable Covered Payroll	Actual Contribution as a % of Covered Payroll
2015	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200	\$ -	\$ 283,862	13.8%
2016	40,750	40,750	-	292,205	13.9%
2017	45,900	45,900	-	306,073	15.0%
2018	50,395	50,395	-	327,359	15.4%
2019	39,630	39,630	-	399,821	9.9%

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
TEXAS EMERGENCY SERVICES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS
Last 10 Years (will ultimately be displayed as available)

<u>Year Ending</u> <u>August 31:</u>	<u>Annual Money-</u> <u>Weighted Net Real</u> <u>Rate of Return</u>
2013	13.84 %
2014	14.92 %
2015	(3.58) %
2016	5.57 %
2017	10.32 %
2018	10.86 %

Notes to Schedule:

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is compiled, only available information is shown.

The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expenses, reflecting the changing amounts actually invested during the year.

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

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total OPEB Liability:				
Service cost	\$ 12,372	\$ 9,892	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
Interest on total OPEB liability	7,541	7,301	N/A	N/A
Effect of plan changes	-	-	N/A	N/A
Effect of assumption changes or inputs	(15,417)	17,782	N/A	N/A
Effect of economic/demographic (gains) or losses	(18,993)	-	N/A	N/A
Benefit payments	(1,614)	(1,484)	N/A	N/A
Net change in total OPEB liability	(16,111)	33,491	N/A	N/A
Total OPEB liability, beginning	222,438	188,947	N/A	N/A
Total OPEB liability, ending	<u>\$ 206,327</u>	<u>\$ 222,438</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>
Covered employee payroll	\$ 5,379,188	\$ 4,946,105	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
Total OPEB liability as a % of covered employee payroll	3.84%	4.50%	N/A	N/A

Notes to Schedule:

Valuation Timing	Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated on a calendar year basis as of December 31, two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which the contributions are reported.
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Straight-Line amortization over Expected Working Life
Asset Valuation Method	Does not apply
Inflation	Does not apply
Salary increases	Does not apply
Investment rate of return	3.71% (20 Year Municipal GO AA Index published by the Fidelity Index as of December 31, 2018)

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

	Year Ended September 30,			
	2019	2018	2017	2016
Total OPEB Liability:				
Service cost	\$ 70,931	\$ 68,164	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
Interest on total OPEB liability	75,977	75,120	N/A	N/A
Effect of plan changes	-	-	N/A	N/A
Effect of assumption changes or inputs	-	-	N/A	N/A
Effect of economic/demographic (gains) or losses	-	-	N/A	N/A
Benefit payments	(48,000)	(60,000)	N/A	N/A
Net change in total OPEB liability	98,908	83,284	N/A	N/A
Total OPEB liability, beginning	1,895,355	1,812,071	N/A	N/A
Total OPEB liability, ending	<u>\$ 1,994,263</u>	<u>\$ 1,895,355</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>	<u>\$ N/A</u>
Covered employee payroll	\$ 3,201,000	\$ 3,201,000	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
Total OPEB liability as a % of covered employee payroll	62.30%	59.21%	N/A	N/A



COMBINING STATEMENTS AS SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



Non-major Governmental Funds

Special Revenue Funds

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

Municipal Court Technology – This fund is used to account for the fees paid in the municipal court designed for the purpose of financing the purchase of technological enhancements for the use of the office.

Municipal Court Security – This fund is used to account for the fees paid in the municipal court designed for the purpose of financing and maintaining the security of the office.

D-FY-IT Program – This fund is used to account for the scholarships paid out annually to the benefit of citizens of the City.

Emergency Management – This fund is used to account for the use of emergency funds as needed by the City.

LEOSE – This fund is used to account for the state funds received for the purpose of educating and training the law enforcement officers as designated by the State of Texas.

Library Gifts and Memorials – This fund is used to account for donations to the library and the expenses from those donations used for specific purposes for the library of the City.

Board of City Development (Hotel/Motel) – This fund is used to account for and report hotel/motel taxes that are legally restricted to the promotion of tourism for the City.

Debt Service Fund

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

**CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

Special Revenue				
	Municipal Court Technology	Municipal Court Security	D-FY-IT Program	Emergency Management
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 562	\$ 7,128
Taxes receivable, net	-	-	-	-
Due from other funds	33,485	26,119	-	-
	<u>33,485</u>	<u>26,119</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 33,485</u>	<u>\$ 26,119</u>	<u>\$ 562</u>	<u>\$ 7,128</u>
 FUND BALANCES				
Restricted:				
By enabling legislation for special projects	33,485	26,119	-	7,128
Special projects	-	-	562	-
Debt service	-	-	-	-
	<u>33,485</u>	<u>26,119</u>	<u>562</u>	<u>7,128</u>
Total fund balances	<u>33,485</u>	<u>26,119</u>	<u>562</u>	<u>7,128</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	<u>\$ 33,485</u>	<u>\$ 26,119</u>	<u>\$ 562</u>	<u>\$ 7,128</u>

Special Revenue

<u>LEOSE</u>	<u>Library Gifts & Memorials</u>	<u>Board of City Development (Hotel/Motel)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Debt Service</u>	<u>Total Non-major Governmental Funds</u>
\$ 9,798	\$ 3,010	\$ 69,254	\$ 89,752	\$ 196,681	\$ 286,433
-	-	26,909	26,909	-	26,909
-	-	-	59,604	342	59,946
<u>\$ 9,798</u>	<u>\$ 3,010</u>	<u>\$ 96,163</u>	<u>\$ 176,265</u>	<u>\$ 197,023</u>	<u>\$ 373,288</u>
9,798	-	96,163	172,693	-	172,693
-	3,010	-	3,572	-	3,572
-	-	-	-	197,023	197,023
<u>9,798</u>	<u>3,010</u>	<u>96,163</u>	<u>176,265</u>	<u>197,023</u>	<u>373,288</u>
<u>\$ 9,798</u>	<u>\$ 3,010</u>	<u>\$ 96,163</u>	<u>\$ 176,265</u>	<u>\$ 197,023</u>	<u>\$ 373,288</u>

CITY OF CANYON, TEXAS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	Special Revenue			
	Municipal Court Technology	Municipal Court Security	D-FY-IT Program	Emergency Management
REVENUES				
Taxes:				
Property	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Hotel/Motel	-	-	-	-
Licenses and fees	7,924	5,962	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-
Investment earnings	-	-	3	16
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-
	<u>7,924</u>	<u>5,962</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>16</u>
Total revenues				
	<u>7,924</u>	<u>5,962</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>16</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	-	740
Public services	-	-	-	-
Debt service:				
Principal	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total expenditures				
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>740</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	7,924	5,962	3	(724)
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	<u>25,561</u>	<u>20,157</u>	<u>559</u>	<u>7,852</u>
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	<u>\$ 33,485</u>	<u>\$ 26,119</u>	<u>\$ 562</u>	<u>\$ 7,128</u>

Special Revenue

LEOSE	Library Gifts & Memorials	Board of City Development (Hotel/Motel)	Total	Debt Service	Total Non-major Governmental Funds
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 440,037	\$ 440,037
-	-	250,687	250,687	-	250,687
-	-	-	13,886	-	13,886
2,053	-	-	2,053	-	2,053
19	6	177	221	735	956
-	1,808	-	1,808	4,532	6,340
<u>2,072</u>	<u>1,814</u>	<u>250,864</u>	<u>268,655</u>	<u>445,304</u>	<u>713,959</u>
-	2,330	-	2,330	-	2,330
900	-	-	1,640	-	1,640
-	-	303,153	303,153	-	303,153
-	-	-	-	230,000	230,000
-	-	-	-	151,350	151,350
<u>900</u>	<u>2,330</u>	<u>303,153</u>	<u>307,123</u>	<u>381,350</u>	<u>688,473</u>
1,172	(516)	(52,289)	(38,468)	63,954	25,486
<u>8,626</u>	<u>3,526</u>	<u>148,452</u>	<u>214,733</u>	<u>133,069</u>	<u>347,802</u>
<u>\$ 9,798</u>	<u>\$ 3,010</u>	<u>\$ 96,163</u>	<u>\$ 176,265</u>	<u>\$ 197,023</u>	<u>\$ 373,288</u>



COMPLIANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL



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

To The Honorable Mayor and City Commission
City of Canyon, Texas

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Canyon, Texas, 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, and have issued our report thereon dated February 26, 2020.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

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

DOSHIER, PICKENS & FRANCIS, LLC

February 26, 2020