
CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

**Year Ended September 30, 2022
with Report of Independent Auditors**

whitley

The logo for Whitley Penn consists of the company name in a bold, lowercase, sans-serif font. To the right of the name is a graphic element composed of four squares arranged in a 2x2 grid. The top-left square is white, the top-right is white, the bottom-left is orange, and the bottom-right is white.
CPAs and Professional Consultants

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	<u>Page</u>
Principal City Officials	i
Financial Section	
Independent Auditor's Report	3
Management's Discussion and Analysis	6
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	15
Statement of Activities	16
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	18
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Governmental Activities Statement of Net Position	19
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	20
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Governmental Activities Statement of Activities	21
Notes to the Financial Statements	23
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - General Fund	47
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Hotel Occupancy Tax - Special Revenue Fund	48
Notes to Budgetary Required Supplementary Information	49
Required Pension System Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios	50
Schedule of Contributions	51
Required Other Post-Employment Benefits Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios	52
Other Supplemental Information:	
Combining Balance Sheet - Non-major Governmental Funds:	57
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Balances - Non-major Governmental Funds	60



CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS**PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS****Elected Officials**

Cecil Willis, Jr.	Mayor
Don Jones	Mayor Pro Tem, Position 4
Alice Chen	City Councilmember, Position 1
Wen Guerra	City Councilmember, Position 2
Virginia Rosas	City Councilmember, Position 3
Xavier Herrera	City Councilmember, Position 5
Ken Mathew	City Councilmember, Position 6

Appointed Officials

Arthur L. Pertile, III	City Attorney
Alka Shah	Director of Finance
Roxanne Benitez	City Secretary
Richard Ramirez	Police Chief
Larry Di Camillo	Fire Chief
Jose Pastrana	Director of Public Works
Robert Frith	Director of Multimedia
Robert Young	Director of Information Technology
Susan Ricks	Director of Recreation
Nicole Nguyen	Court Director
Shanell Garcia	HR Director



FINANCIAL SECTION



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Stafford, Texas (the "City"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of September 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management's discussion and analysis, general fund budgetary comparison schedules, pension information, and other-post employment benefit information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information 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.

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

Supplementary Information

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

Whitley Penn LLP

Houston, Texas
February 13, 2023

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the City of Stafford (the “City”), we offer readers of the City’s financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the City include general government and administration, public safety, public works, and parks and recreation. The City currently does not have any business-type activities.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the City itself (known as *the primary government*), but also legally separate entities for which the City is financially accountable. Financial information for these *discretely presented component units* is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government itself. The City’s two discretely presented component units consist of the following: Stafford Economic Development Corporation and Stafford Municipal School District.

The government-wide financial statements can be found beginning on page 15 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The City currently only has governmental funds.

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued)

Governmental Funds

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

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

The City maintains thirteen (13) individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, Hotel Occupancy Tax Special Revenue Fund and Capital Projects Fund which are considered to be major funds. Data for the other ten (10) funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The governmental funds financial statements can be found on beginning on page 18 of this report.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found beginning on page 23 of this report.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents *required supplementary information* – including Schedules of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual for both the General Fund and Hotel Occupancy Tax Special Revenue Fund, Schedules of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Contributions, and a Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability. Required supplementary information can be found beginning on page 47 of this report.

The *other supplemental information* is presented following the required supplementary information. These combining statements can be found beginning on page 57 of this report.

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued)

Government-wide Financial Analysis

The following table provides a summary of the City's net position at September 30, 2022 and 2021:

Condensed Schedule of Net Position
September 30, 2022 and 2021

	Governmental Activities		Change	
	2022	2021	Amount	Percent
Current and other assets	\$ 31,371,447	\$ 25,886,170	\$ 5,485,277	21%
Capital assets and other noncurrent assets	67,073,988	68,545,698	(1,471,710)	-2%
Total Assets	98,445,435	94,431,868	4,013,567	4%
Deferred outflows of resources	1,355,790	1,361,411	(5,621)	0%
Current and other liabilities	8,325,845	6,493,778	1,832,067	28%
Long-term liabilities	17,775,260	20,510,608	(2,735,348)	-13%
Total Liabilities	26,101,105	27,004,386	(903,281)	-3%
Deferred inflows of resources	3,970,686	2,053,802	1,916,884	93%
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets	54,887,038	57,653,015	(2,765,977)	-5%
Restricted	8,006,908	8,082,590	(75,682)	-1%
Unrestricted	6,835,488	999,486	5,836,002	584%
Total Net Position	\$ 69,729,434	\$ 66,735,091	\$ 2,994,343	4%

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of government's financial position. In the case of the City of Stafford, assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$69.7 million as of September 30, 2022.

By far the largest portion of the City's net position, 79 percent reflects its net investment in capital assets (e.g., land, construction in progress, buildings, improvements other than buildings, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure), less any debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional 11 percent portion of the City's net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of net position carries a balance of \$6.8 million primarily due to long term pension and other post-employment benefits with a \$3.3 million downward impact on overall net position.

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued)

The following table provides a summary of the City's operations for the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021:

Condensed Statement of Activities
For the Years Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021

	Governmental Activities		Change	
	2022	2021	Amount	Percent
Revenues				
Program revenue:				
Charges for services	\$ 7,024,563	\$ 5,613,485	\$ 1,411,078	25%
Operating grants and contributions	994,247	5,763,899	(4,769,652)	-83%
Capital grants and contributions	70,250	124,105	(53,855)	-43%
General revenues:				
Sales and use taxes	19,367,409	16,860,497	2,506,912	15%
Other taxes	2,744,342	2,559,629	184,713	7%
Unrestricted investment earnings	(221,800)	1,481	(223,281)	-15076%
Miscellaneous	431,682	97,609	334,073	342%
Total Revenues	30,410,693	31,020,705	(610,012)	-2%
Expenses:				
General Administration	3,929,229	4,425,266	(496,037)	-11%
Finance Administration	583,937	544,221	39,716	7%
Municipal Services & Public Works	6,462,633	5,674,026	788,607	14%
Public Safety	11,980,839	11,452,994	527,845	5%
Recreation and Performing Arts	757,797	1,180,889	(423,092)	-36%
Stafford Centre	2,069,207	1,910,485	158,722	8%
Judicial	1,142,535	545,239	597,296	110%
Interest on long-term debt	490,173	997,079	(506,906)	-51%
Total Expenses	27,416,350	26,730,199	686,151	3%
Change in net position for the year	2,994,343	4,706,493	(1,712,150)	36%
Net Position - Beginning	66,735,091	62,028,598	4,706,493	8%
Net Position - Ending	\$ 69,729,434	\$ 66,735,091	\$ 2,994,343	4%

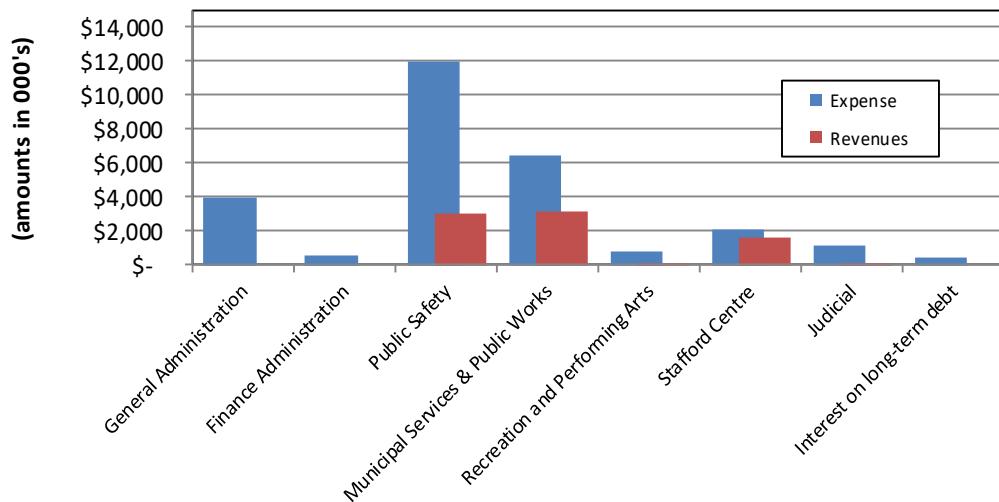
Governmental Activities

Governmental activities experienced the following significant changes in individual revenue and expense categories:

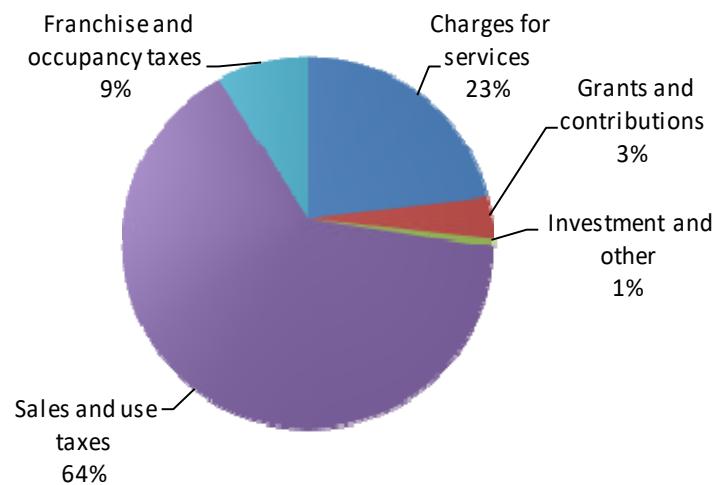
- Operating grants and contributions decreased by \$4.8 million due to elimination of operating grants of \$3.2 million from SEDC, Shuttered Venue Operator grant of \$0.9 million, and Cares Act reimbursement of \$1.9 million.
- Sales and use taxes increased by \$2.5 million due to new development in GRID area, increased revenues from businesses in the Fountains and inflation.
- General administration expenses decreased by \$0.5 million due to lower reimbursements under the 380 agreement and vacant positions for a few months.
- Municipal services & public works expenses increased by \$0.8 million due to filling of vacant positions.
- Police and emergency services expenses increased by \$0.5 million due to filling of vacant positions.

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued)

A comparison of program expenses to program revenues follows:



Revenue sources for governmental activities were distributed as follows:



Financial Analysis of the City's Funds

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

Governmental Funds

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$22.4 million. A portion of the fund balance (\$11.7 million) is restricted by law or third-party agreements and is not available for general governmental expenditures. The remainder of the governmental fund balance of \$10.6 million is available for any lawful purpose. The General Fund balance increased by \$4.0 million in the current fiscal year.

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued)

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget resulted in a \$0.5 million increase in appropriations.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of September 30, 2022, amounted to \$67.1 million (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, construction in progress, buildings, improvements other than buildings, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure.

The following table shows the balances at September 30, 2022 and 2021:

	2022	2021
Capital Assets not being depreciated		
Land	\$ 5,143,634	\$ 5,143,634
Construction in progress	314,941	2,125,198
Capital Assets, net of depreciation		
Buildings	21,634,501	22,606,344
Improvements other than buildings	1,612,802	1,890,884
Machinery and equipment	5,164,999	5,657,050
Infrastructure	<u>32,115,168</u>	<u>31,122,588</u>
Total capital assets - Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 65,986,045</u>	<u>\$ 68,545,698</u>

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 6 to the financial statements of this report.

Long-term liabilities

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City had a total long-term debt liability of \$17.1 million. A comparison of long-term debt at September 30, 2022 and 2021 follows:

	2022	2021
Certificates of obligation	\$ 13,990,000	\$ 14,320,000
Premiums on issuance	679,238	710,272
Sales Tax obligations	1,427,776	1,570,527
Compensated absences	<u>1,035,274</u>	<u>1,027,527</u>
	<u>\$ 17,132,288</u>	<u>\$ 17,628,326</u>

Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 7 to the financial statements of this report.

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued)

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

In the 2022-23 Budget, General Fund revenues are budgeted to increase by approximately \$5.7 million from the 2021-22 budget year primarily due to 3% increase in sales tax revenue, increased user fees and recognition of COVID Fiscal Recovery grant of \$2.3 million. Appropriations are budgeted to increase by approximately \$7 million from the 2021-22 budget year.

	2022 Budget	2023 Budget	Changes
Revenues	\$ 27,313,757	\$ 35,499,091	\$ 8,185,334
Expenditures	(24,992,835)	(32,229,626)	(7,236,791)
Other sources (uses)	(458,528)	(3,173,150)	(2,714,622)
Changes in fund balance	1,862,394	96,315	(1,766,079)
Beginning Fund Balance	<u>6,593,102</u>	<u>10,641,135</u>	<u>4,048,033</u>
Ending Fund Balance	<u><u>\$ 8,455,496</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 10,737,450</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,281,954</u></u>

In preparing the 2022-23 budget, management considered certain economic factors including:

- 3% increase in sales tax revenues
- Increase certain user fees to recover cost
- Implementation of compensation study
- Release few vacant positions in October and few in January
- Add some new positions
- Fund capital or one-time need from AARP grant
- Infrastructure maintenance including Technology, street, Pool, and Civic Center
- Maintaining services levels to citizens and users

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Director of Finance, City of Stafford, 2610 South Main, Stafford, Texas, 77477.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
September 30, 2022

	Primary Government		Component Units	
			Stafford	Stafford
	Governmental Activities	Economic Development Corporation	Municipal School District	
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15,394,712	\$ 5,490,696	\$ 12,143,164	
Investments	10,650,777	6,753,459	-	
Receivables (Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles)	5,282,445	1,102,528	3,064,972	
Due from primary government	-	89,103	-	
Inventories	42,617	-	64,441	
Prepaid items	896	-	5,042	
Noncurrent assets:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated	5,458,575	-	1,250,000	
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization	60,527,470	-	94,774,411	
Net pension asset	1,087,943	-	-	
Total Assets	98,445,435	13,435,786	111,302,030	
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Deferred charge on refunding	-	677,329	1,890,646	
Pension related	1,191,688	-	4,719,641	
OPEB related	164,102	-	2,539,198	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,355,790	677,329	9,149,485	
Liabilities				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,624,577	695,534	3,819,037	
Accrued interest payable	41,286	18,115	178,701	
Unearned revenues	4,659,982	-	22,204	
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year: bonds, compensated absences, claims	1,172,751	1,497,409	3,206,565	
Due in more than one year:				
Bonds, compensated absences, claims	15,959,537	11,493,698	105,141,674	
Net Pension Liability	-	-	5,838,409	
Net OPEB Liability	642,972	-	10,950,730	
Total Liabilities	26,101,105	13,704,756	129,157,320	
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Pension related	3,888,111	-	6,331,761	
OPEB related	82,575	-	7,616,796	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,970,686	-	13,948,557	
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	54,887,038	-	(10,323,791)	
Restricted for:				
Grants	-	-	1,655,291	
Debt service	-	-	3,705,956	
Public safety	238,077	-	-	
Tourism	7,768,831	-	-	
Unrestricted	6,835,488	408,359	(17,691,818)	
Total Net Position	\$ 69,729,434	\$ 408,359	\$ (22,654,362)	

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

Page 1 of 2

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenue		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary government				
Governmental Activities:				
General Administration	\$ 3,929,229	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Finance Administration	583,937	-	-	-
Municipal Services & Public Works	6,462,633	3,099,846	-	70,250
Public Safety	11,980,839	2,059,935	994,247	-
Recreation and Performing Arts	757,797	114,293	-	-
Stafford Centre	2,069,207	1,679,087	-	-
Judicial	1,142,535	71,402	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	490,173	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	27,416,350	7,024,563	994,247	70,250
Component Units				
Stafford Economic Development Corporation	2,360,986	-	-	272,742
Stafford Municipal School District	53,256,231	795,757	7,220,419	-
Total Component Units	55,617,217	795,757	7,220,419	272,742
Total	\$ 83,033,567	\$ 7,820,320	\$ 8,214,666	\$ 342,992

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

Page 2 of 2

Functions/Programs	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
	Primary			
	Government		Component Units	
	Governmental Activities	Stafford Economic Development Corporation	Stafford Municipal School District	
Primary government				
Governmental Activities:				
General Administration	\$ (3,929,229)	\$ -	\$ -	-
Finance Administration	(583,937)	-	-	-
Municipal Services & Public Works	(3,292,537)	-	-	-
Public Safety	(8,926,657)	-	-	-
Recreation and Performing Arts	(643,504)	-	-	-
Stafford Centre	(390,120)	-	-	-
Judicial	(1,071,133)	-	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	(490,173)	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	(19,327,290)	-	-	-
Component Units				
Stafford Economic Development Corporation	-	(2,088,244)	-	-
Stafford Municipal School District	-	-	(45,240,055)	
Total Component Units	-	(2,088,244)	(45,240,055)	
Total	\$ (19,327,290)	\$ (2,088,244)	\$ (45,240,055)	
General revenues:				
Taxes:				
Sales and use tax	19,367,409	5,982,677	-	-
Franchise taxes	1,743,158	-	-	-
Occupancy and other taxes	1,001,184	-	-	-
Property taxes	-	-	36,662,907	
Unrestricted investment income (loss)	(221,800)	(192,083)	100,006	
Grants and contributions not restricted	-	-	2,260,864	
Miscellaneous	431,682	24,025	444,398	
Total General Revenues	22,321,633	5,814,619	39,468,175	
Change in net position	2,994,343	3,726,375	(5,771,880)	
Net Position - Beginning, as restated	66,735,091	(3,318,016)	(16,882,482)	
Net Position - Ending	\$ 69,729,434	\$ 408,359	\$ (22,654,362)	

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS

BALANCE SHEET

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

September 30, 2022

	Hotel		Non-Major		Total
	General Fund	Occupancy Tax Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Governmental Funds	
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,994,548	\$ 2,370,479	\$ 1,424,413	\$ 403,457	\$ 15,192,897
Investments	3,184,751	5,301,560	2,164,466	-	10,650,777
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	4,924,568	96,792	29,481	-	5,050,841
Due from other governments	231,604	-	-	-	231,604
Inventories	42,617	-	-	-	42,617
Prepaid items	896	-	-	-	896
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	201,815	-	-	-	201,815
Total Assets	\$ 19,580,799	\$ 7,768,831	\$ 3,618,360	\$ 403,457	\$ 31,371,447
Liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ 3,158,327	\$ -	\$ 21,515	\$ 1,228	\$ 3,181,070
Accrued expenditures	443,507	-	-	-	443,507
Unearned revenue	4,659,982	-	-	-	4,659,982
Total Liabilities	8,261,816	-	21,515	1,228	8,284,559
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Unavailable revenues	677,848	-	26,614	-	704,462
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	677,848	-	26,614	-	704,462
Fund balances					
Nonspendable	43,513	-	-	-	43,513
Restricted:					
Debt service	-	-	-	25,153	25,153
Capital Projects	-	-	3,570,231	-	3,570,231
Public safety programs	-	-	-	377,076	377,076
Tourism	-	7,768,831	-	-	7,768,831
Unassigned	10,597,622	-	-	-	10,597,622
Total Fund Balances	10,641,135	7,768,831	3,570,231	402,229	22,382,426
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Fund Balances	\$ 19,580,799	\$ 7,768,831	\$ 3,618,360	\$ 403,457	\$ 31,371,447

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS**RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TO THE GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**
September 30, 2022

Total fund balance, governmental funds	\$ 22,382,426
---	----------------------

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

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in this fund financial statement, but are reported in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position.

65,986,045

Uncollected fines, forfeitures, fees, and other assessments that are not available to pay current period expenditures and therefore are not reported in the fund financial statements, but are reported in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position.

704,462

Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are not included in the fund financial statement, but are included in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position.

Bonds payable	(14,669,238)
Excess sales tax due to State	(1,427,776)
Accrued interest	(41,286)
Accrued compensated absences	(1,035,274)

Net pension liability and related deferred outflows and inflows do not represent assets or liabilities in the current period and are not recognized in the governmental fund financial statements.

Deferred outflows of resources	1,191,688
Net pension liability	1,087,943
Deferred inflows of resources	(3,888,111)

Net OPEB liability and related deferred outflows and inflows do not represent assets or liabilities in the current period and are not recognized in the governmental fund financial statements.

Deferred outflows of resources	164,102
Total OPEB liability	(642,972)
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>(82,575)</u>

Net Position of Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position	<u>\$ 69,729,434</u>
---	-----------------------------

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	General Fund	Hotel Occupancy Tax Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Taxes:					
Sales and use tax	\$ 18,299,479	\$ 1,001,184	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,300,663
Franchise taxes	1,743,158	-	-	-	1,743,158
Fines and forfeitures	1,149,506	-	-	62,060	1,211,566
Licenses and permits	1,878,219	-	-	-	1,878,219
Intergovernmental	2,306,745	-	-	6,045	2,312,790
Charges for services	2,467,695	-	-	-	2,467,695
Investment earnings	(1,192)	(158,707)	(63,267)	1,366	(221,800)
Miscellaneous	357,501	-	-	86,188	443,689
Total Revenues	28,201,111	842,477	(63,267)	155,659	29,135,980
Expenditures					
Current:					
General administration	2,764,123	-	7,580	-	2,771,703
Financial administration	557,270	-	-	-	557,270
Municipal services and public works	5,390,361	-	-	-	5,390,361
Public safety	11,754,804	-	-	69,151	11,823,955
Recreation and performing arts	371,612	258,622	-	-	630,234
Stafford Centre	2,006,454	-	-	-	2,006,454
Judicial	638,620	-	-	-	638,620
Capital Outlay	203,349	-	496,511	75,790	775,650
Debt Service:					
Principal	142,752	-	-	330,000	472,752
Interest and other charges	-	-	-	524,412	524,412
Total Expenditures	23,829,345	258,622	504,091	999,353	25,591,411
Revenues over (under) expenditures	4,371,766	583,855	(567,358)	(843,694)	3,544,569
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers in	530,767	-	-	854,500	1,385,267
Transfers out	(854,500)	(530,767)	-	-	(1,385,267)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(323,733)	(530,767)	-	854,500	-
Net Changes in Fund Balances	4,048,033	53,088	(567,358)	10,806	3,544,569
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	6,593,102	7,715,743	4,137,589	391,423	18,837,857
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 10,641,135	\$ 7,768,831	\$ 3,570,231	\$ 402,229	\$ 22,382,426

CITY OF STAFFORD, 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, 2022****Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds:** \$ 3,544,569

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

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 capital asset expenditures are allocated over the assets' estimated useful lives as depreciation expense for the period.

This is the amount by which capital outlay of \$1,431,884 was exceeded by depreciation of \$4,091,537 in the current period. (2,659,653)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, trade-ins, and donations) is to increase net position. 100,000

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. 105,436

Bond and other debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of bond and other debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.

Principal paid on capital leases and sales tax obligation 142,751
Principal paid on bonds 330,000

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and these are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:

Accrued interest on long-term debt	3,205
Amortization of bond premiums	31,034
Compensated absences	(7,747)
Changes in pension liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources	1,454,445
Changes in OPEB liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources	(49,697)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 2,994,343



CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 - Organization

The City of Stafford, Texas (the "City") is an independent political subdivision of the State of Texas governed by an elected six (6) member council and a mayor. The City provides services to the citizens of the City as authorized in its charter. Presently these services include police and fire protection, building and code inspection, planning, zoning, engineering, drainage, street repair and maintenance, park maintenance, recreation facilities, municipal court and general administrative services.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

A. Reporting Entity

In conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, the financial statements of component units have been included in the financial reporting entity as discretely presented component units.

Stafford Economic Development Corporation ("SEDC")

In 1999, the City of Stafford formed the Stafford Economic Development Corporation (a 4B corporation), which was created by voters approving an additional sales tax to be used for economic development. State law (4B) allows the City to collect sales tax to assist in the promotion and development activities of the City. The Stafford Economic Development Corporation has been included as a discretely presented component unit in the City's financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for governments. The Board of Directors is appointed by and serves at the discretion of the City Council. City Council approval is required for annual budgets and bonded debt issuance. In the event of dissolution, net position of the Corporation shall be conveyed to the City.

The Financial Statements for the Stafford Economic Development Corporation can be obtained from the Director of Finance, City of Stafford, Texas.

Stafford Municipal School District

The Stafford Municipal School District (SMSD) was created by the City of Stafford in 1977, SMSD has been included as a discretely presented component unit in the City's financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for governments. SMSD has a separately elected Board of Trustees and is a separate legal entity. However, the City approves the District's tax rate and budget, and must approve any debt issuance made by SMSD. In 2003, the City received legislative authority from the state for the council to have voting authority with the SMSD Board over the adoption of SMSD's annual budget. Therefore, the City Council approval is required for annual budgets and for bonded debt issuance making the District a component unit of the City.

SMSD has a fiscal year end (August 31st) that differs from the City's fiscal year end (September 30th). However, the year ends are treated consistently each year. The Financial Statements of SMSD can be obtained from the Chief Financial Officer of Stafford Municipal School District, 1625 Staffordshire, Stafford, Texas 77477.

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

A. Reporting Entity (continued)

Stafford Municipal School District (continued)

The City has an agreement with SMSD concerning its share of construction, maintenance and operating costs of a maintenance facility, and the costs of routine maintenance operations as more fully described in Note 11 of the financial statements.

The component units identified are included in the City's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the City. The City appoints a majority of these organizations' boards and is either able to impose its will or a financial benefit/burden exists.

The financial reporting entity consists of the primary government and other organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The definition of a reporting entity is based primarily on the notion of financial accountability. A primary government is financially accountable for the organizations that make up its legal entity. It is also financially accountable for legally separate organizations if its officials appoint a voting majority of an organization's governing body and either it is able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. A primary government may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations that are fiscally dependent on it.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. These statements include all activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

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

The City does not have any proprietary funds or fiduciary funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. Non-major governmental funds are combined and reported in a separate column in the fund financial statements.

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

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. The government-wide statements are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Sales taxes and franchise fees are recognized as revenues in the year that gives rise to the transaction. Grants are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation (continued)

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

Sales taxes, franchise fees, licenses, municipal court revenues and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

The *General Fund* is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the City, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The *General Fund* is made up of the City's General sub-fund and its Municipal Sales Tax sub-fund. All general tax revenues and other receipts that are not restricted by law or contractual agreement to some other fund are accounted for in this fund. General operating expenditures, fixed charges and capital improvement costs that are not paid through other funds are paid from the General Fund.

The *Hotel/Motel Occupancy Tax Fund* accounts for taxes collected from local hotels and motels and can only be used for special purposes as allowed by the State to promote tourism and benefit the City in attracting visitors to the City.

The *Capital Projects Fund* is used to account for the proceeds of the City's 2018 Certificate of Obligation construction program.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The City considers highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

E. Investments

Investments are reported at fair value. Fair values are based on published market rates. Current investments have an original maturity greater than three months but less than one year at the time of purchase. Non-current investments have an original maturity of greater than one year remaining at the end of the fiscal year.

The City categorizes fair value measurements of its investments based on the hierarchy established by GAAP. The fair value hierarchy, which has three levels, is based on the valuation inputs used to measure an asset's fair value: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The City's local government investment pools are valued and recorded at amortized costs as permitted by GASB Statement No. 79, *Certain Investment Pools and Pool Participants*.

F. Due to and from Other Funds

Interfund receivables and payables arise from interfund transactions and are recorded by all funds affected in the period in which transactions are executed. These receivables and payables are, for the most part, eliminated from the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position and are recorded as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" in the fund financial statements.

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

G. Inventory

Inventory is valued at cost and consists primarily of fuel and supplies. The consumption method of inventory is employed by the City, whereby the purchases of these supplies are charged directly to inventory for control and then expended as consumed.

H. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, machinery and equipment, infrastructure, and construction in progress, are reported in the applicable governmental type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets, other than infrastructure items, are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated assets are valued at their acquisition value on the date donated. Repairs and maintenance are recorded as expenses. Renewals and betterments are capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of governmental-type activities is not included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Depreciation has been calculated on each class of depreciable property using the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives are as follows:

<u>Asset</u>	
Buildings	50 Years
Improvements other than buildings	20 Years
Machinery and equipment	4-20 Years
Infrastructure	20-65 Years

I. Compensated Absences

The City's sick leave policy provides ten sick leave days per year. Employees may accumulate up to 180 sick leave days. Upon termination of employment, whether voluntary or involuntary, including retirement, employees receive payment for a maximum of 30 days accumulated sick leave at their base salary in effect at date of termination.

Nonexempt employees are allowed to take compensation time off for hours worked in excess of 40 hours during a week. The City has established limits of 40 hours of compensation time that can be accumulated which must be taken (or paid to the employee as compensation) before the end of the fiscal year.

Employees are allowed to earn up to 20 vacation leave days per year based on their length of employment with the City. No payment in lieu of taking vacation leave days is available for continuing employees. However, in the case of termination due to voluntary termination, discharge, retirement, or death of an employee, the employee or their estate shall be paid for the accrued but unused vacation leave as of the effective date of termination. The maximum amount of vacation leave paid upon termination, regardless of the amount accrued but unused, shall not exceed the total of vacation hours the employee is eligible to earn during the year in which termination occurs.

The compensated absences are funded from the General Fund when due and payable.

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

J. Deferred Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and therefore will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City has three items that qualify for reporting in this category. It is the deferred charge on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position, deferred amounts related to pension, and deferred amounts related to OPEB. The deferred charge on refunding resulted from the difference between 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 deferred amounts related to pension and OPEB relate differences between estimated and actual investment earnings, changes in actuarial assumptions, and other pension and OPEB related changes.

K. Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and therefore will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has three items that qualify for reporting in this category. Unavailable revenue is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from municipal court fines and assessments. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. In the government-wide financial statements the City reports deferred amounts related to pension and deferred amounts related to OPEB.

L. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the Fiduciary Net Position of the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and additions to/deductions from TMRS's Fiduciary Net Position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TMRS. For this purpose, plan contributions are recognized in the period that compensation is reported for the employee, which is when contributions are legally due. Benefit payments and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

M. Other Post-Employment Benefits

The City participates in a defined benefit group-term life insurance plan, both for current and retired employees, administered by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS). The City reports the total liability for this plan on the government-wide financial statements. Information regarding the City's total OPEB liability is obtained from TMRS through a report prepared for the City by TMRS' consulting actuary, Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company, in compliance with GASB Statement No. 75.

N. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual amounts may differ from these estimates.

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

O. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities 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.

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 the debt is reported as other financing resources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

P. Fund Equity

As of September 30, 2022, fund balances of the governmental funds are classified as follows:

Nonspendable - amounts that cannot be spent either because they are in nonspendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted - amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.

Unassigned - all other spendable amounts.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the City considers restricted funds to have been spent first. The City of Stafford has not adopted a minimum fund balance policy for the General Fund.

Q. Net Position

Net position represents the differences between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position invested in capital assets, 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. Net position are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislations adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

R. Current GASB Pronouncements

The following GASB pronouncements were effective during fiscal year 2022.

GASB Statement No. 87 *Leases* was issued in June 2017 and was effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2021. This Statement established a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. The City has evaluated the effects of this Statement and has determined that it does impact to the financial statements. The City has incorporated such leases into its capital assets and long-term liabilities on both the face of the financial statements and the note disclosures.

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 3 - Cash and Investments

The City classifies deposits and investments for financial statement purposes as cash and cash equivalents, current investments, and non-current investments based upon both liquidity (demand deposits) and maturity date (deposits and investments) of the asset at the date of purchase. For this purpose, an investment is considered a cash equivalent if when purchased it has maturity of three months or less. Investments are classified as either current investments or non-current investments. Current investments have maturity of one year or less and non-current investments are those that have a maturity of one year or more as of fiscal year-end.

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a financial institution failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to them. The City requires that all deposits with financial institutions be collateralized in an amount equal to 100 percent of all balances.

Under Texas state law, a bank serving as the depository must have a bond or in lieu thereof, deposited or pledged securities (or letters of credit) with the City or an independent third-party agent, an amount equal to the highest daily balance of all deposits the City may have during the term of the depository contract, less any applicable FDIC insurance.

At September 30, 2022, in addition to petty cash, the carrying amount of the City's cash, savings, and time deposits was \$7.6 million, with a deposit balance of \$8.1 million which was entirely covered by federal depository insurance and collateral pledged in the City's name. The collateral was held in the safekeeping department of another bank, which acts as the pledging bank's agent.

Investment Policy

Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code (the Public Funds Investment Act) authorizes the City to invest its funds under written investment policy (the "investment policy") that primarily emphasizes safety of principal and liquidity, addresses investment diversification, yield, and maturity and addresses the quality and capability of investment personnel. This investment policy defines what constitutes the legal list of investments allowed under the policies, which excludes certain instruments allowed under chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code.

The City's deposits and investments are invested pursuant to the investment policy, which is approved by the Council. The investment policy includes lists of authorized investment instruments and allowable stated maturity of individual investments. In addition, it includes an "Investment Strategy Statement" that specifically addresses each investment option and describes the priorities of suitability of investment type, preservation and safety of principal, liquidity, marketability, diversification and yield. Additionally, the soundness of financial institutions (including broker/dealers) in which the City will deposit funds is addressed. The City's investment policy and types of investments are governed by the Public Funds Investment Act (PFIA). The City's management believes it complied with the requirements of the PFIA and the City's investment policy.

The City holds investments (cash equivalents) in the Local Government Investment Cooperative (LOGIC), which is a "Constant Dollar" net asset value pool and is administered by First Southwest and JP Morgan Chase. LOGIC maintains three primary goals for investing public funds: safety, liquidity and yield. The City's amortized cost in Logic is the same as the value of the pool shares. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*, the LOGIC does not have any limitations and restrictions on withdrawals such as notice periods or maximum transaction amounts. LOGIC also does not impose any liquidity fees or redemption gates.

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 3 - Cash and Investments

Investment Policy (continued)

The City's Investment Officer submits an investment report each quarter to the Council. The report details the investment positions of the City and the compliance of the investment portfolios as they relate to both the adopted investment strategy statements and Texas State law.

The City is authorized to invest in the following investment instruments provided that they meet the guidelines of the investment policy:

1. Obligations of, or guaranteed by, governmental entities as permitted by Government Code 2256.009;
2. Certificates of deposit and share certificates as permitted by Government Code 2256.010;
3. Fully collateralized repurchase agreements permitted by Government Code 2256.011;
4. Banker's acceptances as permitted by Government Code 2256.012;
5. Commercial paper as permitted by Government Code 2256.013;
6. No-load money market mutual funds and no-load mutual funds as permitted by Government Code 2256.014;
7. A guaranteed investment contract as an investment vehicle for bond proceeds, provided it meets the criteria and eligibility requirements established by Government Code 2256.015; and
8. Public funds investment pools as permitted by Government Code 2256.016.

Interest Rate Risk - As a means of minimizing risk of loss due to interest rate fluctuations and in order to meet anticipated cash flow requirements, the Investment Policy requires that unless matched to a specific cash flow, the City will not directly invest in securities maturing more than two years from the date of purchase.

The City's investments in U.S. Agency Securities (FHLB, FHLMC, FFCB, Treasury Notes) and certificates of deposits are valued using quoted prices for identical assets in active markets (Level 1 inputs). Additional information regarding the City's portfolio is as follows:

Fund/Description	Fair Value	Weighted			
		Percentage of Portfolio	Average Maturity	Moody Rating	S&P Rating
Cash and cash equivalents:					
Bank deposits	\$ 7,599,904	30%	1	N/A	N/A
LOGIC investment pool	<u>7,794,808</u>	30%	19	N/A	N/A
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>15,394,712</u>				
Investments:					
Certificates of deposit	1,950,912	7%	242	N/A	N/A
Federal Home Loan Bank	5,806,270	22%	548	Aaa	AA+
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	481,980	2%	545	Aaa	AA+
Federal Farm Credit Bank	1,932,865	7%	333	Aaa	AA+
U.S. Treasury Notes	<u>478,750</u>	2%	457	N/A	AA+
Total investments	<u>10,650,777</u>				
Total cash and investments	<u>\$ 26,045,489</u>	100%	187		

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 4 - Receivables and Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

Receivables are evaluated and an allowance for uncollectible accounts is set up when the collections are doubtful. Receivables as of September 30, 2022, are as follows:

	General Fund	Hotel Occupancy Tax Fund		Capital Projects Fund	Non-major Governmental Funds		Total
		General Fund	Hotel Occupancy Tax Fund		Capital Projects Fund	Non-major Governmental Funds	
Receivables:							
Taxes:							
Sales and use taxes	\$ 3,221,667	\$ 83,259	\$ 26,615	\$	-	\$ 3,331,541	
Accrued interest	9,333	13,533	2,866		-		25,732
Courts	677,848	-	-		-		677,848
Stafford Centre	317,278	-	-		-		317,278
Grants	383,252	-	-		-		383,252
Stafford MSD	100,475	-	-		-		100,475
Other	446,319	-	-		-		446,319
Gross Receivables	5,156,172	96,792	29,481		-		5,282,445
Less: allowance for uncollectibles	-	-	-		-		-
Net Total Receivables	\$ 5,156,172	\$ 96,792	\$ 29,481	\$	-	\$	5,282,445

The City completed special work in a subdivision within the City which was financed by general obligation bonds. The City financed the project out of the capital projects fund and has assessed the owners of the property \$481,000 to be reimbursed to the City over seven years. The impact fees are recorded in the capital project fund as revenue when the payments are received from homeowners.

Note 5 - Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers

Amounts reported as interfund receivables/payables are considered temporary loans needed for normal operations and will be repaid during the following fiscal year. As of September 30, 2022, the City had no interfund balances outstanding.

During the year ended September 30, 2022, the general fund transferred \$854,500 to the debt service fund to meet the debt service requirements for the 2018 Series Certificates of Obligation. Additionally, the Hotel Tax Occupancy Fund transferred \$530,767 to the general fund to fund the operating loss of the Stafford Centre.

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 6 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2022, was as follows:

	Balance 9/30/2021	Additions	Retirements	Transfers	Balance 9/30/2022
Governmental Activities					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 5,143,634	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,143,634
Construction in progress	2,125,198	898,028	-	(2,708,285)	314,941
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	7,268,832	898,028	-	(2,708,285)	5,458,575
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Buildings	39,219,862	-	-	-	39,219,862
Improvements other than buildings	5,984,438	-	-	-	5,984,438
Machinery and equipment	22,936,322	633,856	(242,192)	-	23,327,986
Infrastructure	77,648,160	-	-	2,708,285	80,356,445
Total capital assets being depreciated	145,788,782	633,856	(242,192)	2,708,285	148,888,731
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	(16,613,518)	(971,843)	-	-	(17,585,361)
Improvements other than buildings	(4,093,554)	(278,082)	-	-	(4,371,636)
Machinery and equipment	(17,279,272)	(1,125,907)	242,192	-	(18,162,987)
Infrastructure	(46,525,572)	(1,715,705)	-	-	(48,241,277)
Total accumulated depreciation	(84,511,916)	(4,091,537)	242,192	-	(88,361,261)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	61,276,866	(3,457,681)	-	2,708,285	60,527,470
Total Governmental Activities Capital Assets	\$ 68,545,698	\$ (2,559,653)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65,986,045

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

Governmental Activities
General administration
Municipal services and public works
Police and emergency services
Recreation and performing arts
Judicial
Total depreciation expense -
governmental activities

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 6 - Capital Assets (continued)

Construction in progress for various projects as of September 30, 2022, is as follows:

Governmental Activities	Authorized	Total in	Remaining
	Budget	Progress	Commitment
Meadows Trail	\$ 470,000	\$ 23,495	\$ 446,505
Drainage Rehabilitation	632,000	43,167	588,833
Pike Road	10,000	1,350	8,650
Street Rehabilitation	1,019,230	246,929	772,301
	\$ 2,131,230	\$ 314,941	\$ 1,816,289

Note 7 - Long-Term Debt

The City issues general obligation bonds, certificates of obligation, permanent improvement bonds and permanent improvement refunding bonds. Payments of principal and interest on the debt are provided primarily from sales taxes. The sales tax for debt payments (0.5 percent) was specifically approved by voters for servicing debt to lower the property taxes required for debt service. According to state law, when a City has sales taxes approved to be used for debt payment and the City does not levy property taxes for debt service, the City is allowed to use sales tax deposits that exceed the amount of revenue needed to pay the current year debt service requirements of the City for municipal purposes consistent with the municipal budget. For the year ended September 30, 2022, the City had excess sales taxes collected of \$6,536,816 over sales tax obligation debt requirements. These amounts have been recorded in the General Fund to be used as approved by City Council.

Summary of Long-Term Debt Transactions

The following is a summary of long-term debt transactions of the City for the year ended September 30, 2022:

	Beginning			Ending		Due Within
	Balance	Additions	Reductions	Balance		One Year
Governmental Activities:						
Certificates of obligation	14,320,000	\$ -	\$ (330,000)	\$ 13,990,000	\$ 355,000	
Premiums on issuance	710,272	-	(31,034)	679,238		-
Sales Tax obligations	1,570,527	-	(142,751)	1,427,776		142,751
Compensated absences	1,027,527	7,747	-	1,035,274		675,000
Total Long-term Liabilities	\$ 17,628,326	\$ 7,747	\$ (503,785)	\$ 17,132,288	\$ 1,172,751	

Certificates of Obligation

Outstanding debt for the primary government consists of the following certificates of obligation:

Series	Interest	Original	Maturity	Debt
	Rate	Issue	Date	Outstanding
Series 2018 Certificates of Obligation	3.125% - 5.000%	\$ 8,930,000	2042	\$ 7,985,000
Series 2021 Certificates of Obligation	2.375% - 5.000%	6,065,000	2046	6,005,000
				\$ 13,990,000

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 7 - Long-Term Debt (continued)

Certificates of Obligation (continued)

Future debt service payments on certificates of obligation to maturity are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 355,000	\$ 495,438	\$ 850,438
2024	370,000	477,688	847,688
2025	390,000	459,188	849,188
2026	410,000	439,688	849,688
2027	425,000	419,188	844,188
2028 - 2032	2,445,000	1,784,259	4,229,259
2033 - 2037	2,925,000	1,304,640	4,229,640
2038 - 2042	3,480,000	743,750	4,223,750
2043 - 2046	3,190,000	191,544	3,381,544
	<u>\$ 13,990,000</u>	<u>\$ 6,315,383</u>	<u>\$ 20,305,383</u>

Excess Sales Tax Liability

The City negotiated a long-term payout of excess sales tax received in prior years in the amount of approximately \$3.6 million, with the State Comptroller. This amount was collected by the City and the Stafford Economic Development Corporation (SEDC) during the fiscal year periods 2000 through 2007. The total negotiated payout calls for a twenty-five-year period with equal prorate amounts deducted each month from City's and the SEDC's sales tax receipts beginning with October 2007. No interest is associated with this long-term liability.

During the 2015 fiscal year, the City negotiated a long-term payout of excess sales tax received in prior years in the amount of \$422,023, with the State Comptroller. The total negotiated payout calls for an eighteen-year period with equal amounts deducted each month from the City's sales tax receipts beginning with May 2015. No interest is associated with this long-term liability.

The annual requirements on the City's portion of the Excess Sales Tax liability, as of September 30, 2022, are \$142,751 through 2031 and \$143,023 in fiscal year 2032, for a total of \$1.4 million.

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 8 - Employee Retirement System

Texas Municipal Retirement System

Plan Description

The City participates as one of 895 plans in the nontraditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined benefit pension plan administered by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS). TMRS is an agency created by the State of Texas and administered in accordance with the TMRS Act, Subtitle G, Title 8, Texas Government Code (the TMRS Act) as an agent multiple-employer retirement system for municipal employees in the State of Texas. The TMRS Act places the general administration and management of the System with a six-member Board of Trustees. Although the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Board, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State of Texas. TMRS's defined benefit pension plan is a tax-qualified plan under Section 401 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code. TMRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that can be obtained at www.tmrs.com.

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

Benefits Provided

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

At retirement, the benefit is calculated as if the sum of the employee's contributions, with interest, and the city-financed monetary credits with interest were used to purchase an annuity. Members may choose to receive their retirement benefit in one of seven actuarially equivalent payments options. Members may also choose to receive a portion of their benefit as a Partial Lump Sum Distribution in an amount equal to 12, 24, or 36 monthly payments, which cannot exceed 75% of the member's deposits and interest.

At the date the plan began, the City granted monetary credits for service rendered before the plan began of a theoretical amount equal to two times what would have been contributed by the employee, with interest, prior to establishment of the plan. Monetary credits for service since the plan began are 200% of the employee's accumulated contributions.

Beginning in 2005, the City granted an annually repeating (automatic) basis a monetary credit referred to as an updated service credit (USC) which is a theoretical amount which takes into account salary increases or plan improvements. If at any time during their career an employee earns a USC, this amount remains in their account earning interest at 5% until retirement. At retirement, the benefit is calculated as if the sum of the employee's accumulated contributions with interest and the employer match plus employer-financed monetary credits, such as USC, with interest were used to purchase an annuity. Additionally, initiated in 2005, the City provided on an annually repeating (automatic) basis cost of living adjustments (COLA) for retirees equal to a percentage of the change in the consumer price index (CPI).

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

Employee deposit rate	7%
Matching ratio (City to employee)	2 to 1
Years required for vesting	5
Service retirement eligibility	20 years at any age, 5 years at age 60 and above
Updated Service Credit	100% Repeating
Annuity Increase to retirees	70% of CPI Repeating

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 8 - Employee Retirement System (continued)

Texas Municipal Retirement System (continued)

Benefits Provided (continued)

At the December 31, 2021 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Retirees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	90
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	103
Active employees	<u>175</u>
	<u>368</u>

Contributions

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

Employees for the City were required to contribute 7% of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. For fiscal year 2022, the City made contributions of 14.28% for the months in 2021 and 13.84% for the months in 2022.

Net Pension Liability

The City's Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions

The Total Pension Liability in the December 31, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.5% per year
Salary Increases	3.5% to 11.5% including inflation
Investment Rate of Return	6.75%

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

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 8 - Employee Retirement System (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

The actuarial assumptions were developed primarily from the actuarial investigation of the experience of TMRS over the four-year period from December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2018. They were adopted in 2019 and first used in the December 31, 2109 actuarial valuation. The post-retirement mortality assumption for Annuity Purchase Rates (APRs) is based on the Mortality Experience Investigation Study covering 2009 through 2011 and dated December 31, 2013. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with an emphasis on both capital appreciation as well as the production of income in order to satisfy the short-term and long-term funding needs of TMRS.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. In determining their best estimate of a recommended investment return assumption under the various alternative asset allocation portfolios, GRS focused on the area between (1) arithmetic mean (aggressive) without an adjustment for time (conservative) and (2) the geometric mean (conservative) with an adjustment for time (aggressive). The target allocation and best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class in fiscal year 20x2 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Global Equity	30%	5.30%
Core Fixed Income	10%	1.25%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20%	4.14%
Real Return	10%	3.85%
Real Estate	10%	4.00%
Absolute Return	10%	3.48%
Private Equity	10%	7.75%
Total	100.0%	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the Total Pension Liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will remain at the current 7% and employer contributions will be made at the rates specified in statute. Based on that assumption, the pension plan's Fiduciary Net Position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the Total Pension Liability.

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 8 - Employee Retirement System (continued)

Changes in the Net Pension Liability

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability
	(a)	(b)	(a) - (b)
Balance at 12/31/2020	\$ 48,676,371	\$ 46,407,177	\$ 2,269,194
Changes for the year:			
Service Cost	1,836,687	-	1,836,687
Interest	3,283,349	-	3,283,349
Difference between expected and actual experience	(341,495)	-	(341,495)
Contributions - employer	-	1,409,363	(1,409,363)
Contributions - employee	-	702,174	(702,174)
Net Investment income	-	6,051,942	(6,051,942)
Benefit payments, including refunds, of employee contributions	(1,905,020)	(1,905,020)	-
Administrative expense	-	(27,992)	27,992
Other changes	-	191	(191)
Net changes	2,873,521	6,230,658	(3,357,137)
Balance at 12/31/2021	\$ 51,549,892	\$ 52,637,835	\$ (1,087,943)

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

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

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (7.75%)
	\$ 6,457,391	\$ (1,087,943)	\$ (7,237,076)
City's net pension liability			

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 8 - Employee Retirement System (continued)

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

For the year ended September 30, 2022, the City recognized pension expense of \$2,832.

At September 30, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between actual and expected actuarial experience	\$ -	\$ (783,344)
Differences in assumption changes	104,030	-
Differences between projects and actual investment earnings	-	(3,104,767)
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,087,658	-
Total	\$ 1,191,688	\$ (3,888,111)

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the subsequent fiscal year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending	Net Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
2023	\$ (785,601)
2024	(1,493,352)
2025	(795,032)
2026	(677,929)
2027	(32,167)
Total	\$ (3,784,081)

Deferred Compensation Plan

The City also offers its employees a deferred compensation plan (457 Plan) created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The 457 Plan is administered by Nationwide Retirement Solutions, Inc. and is available to all full-time employees over the age of eighteen (18) immediately upon becoming employed by the City. The 457 Plan functions for the benefit of the employees and their beneficiaries. Participants may contribute up to the amount allowable under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. The City does not match participant contributions. The 457 Plan is not reported in the City's basic financial statements.

Participant contributions for the year ended September 30, 2022, were \$165,055. The trustee of the plan distributes any benefits provided by the plan from net position available for plan benefits. Contributions made by participants vest immediately in their accounts. Contributions made by the City vest in the participants' accounts at the time such contribution is made. When a participant retires, terminates employment or becomes disabled, he/she is entitled to receive all amounts in which he/she has a vested interest in either a lump-sum payment, periodic payment by fixed amount, periodic payment by fixed time period, partial lump sum payment, or purchased annuity contract.

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 9 - Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

TMRS Supplemental Death Benefits Fund

Benefit 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 the SDBF by adopting an ordinance before November 1 of any year to be effective the following January 1.

The death benefit for active employees provides a lump-sum payment approximately equal to the employee's annual salary (calculated based on the employee's actual earnings, for the 12-month period preceding the month of death); retired employees are insured for \$7,500; this coverage is another postemployment benefit (OPEB). 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).

Membership in the plan as of the measurement date of December 31, 2021 was as follows:

Inactive plan members or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	70
Inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	20
Active employees	<u>175</u>
Total plan members	<u>265</u>

Contributions

Contributions are made monthly based on the covered payroll of employee members of the participating member city. The contractually required contribution rate is determined annually for each city (currently 0.22% of covered payroll). The rate is based on the mortality and service experience of all employees covered by the SDBF and the demographics specific to the workforce of the city. There is a one-year delay between the actuarial valuation that serves as the basis for the employer contribution rate and the calendar year when the rate goes into effect. The funding policy of this plan is to assure that adequate resources are available to meet all death benefit payments for the upcoming year; the intent is not to prefund retiree term life insurance during employees' entire careers. As such, contributions are utilized to fund active member deaths on a pay-as-you-go basis; any excess contributions and investment income over payments then become net position available for benefits.

Discount Rate

The TMRS SDBF program is treated as unfunded OPEB plan because the SDBF trust covers both actives and retirees and the assets are not segregated for these groups. Under GASB No. 75, the discount rate for an unfunded OPEB plan should be based on 20-year tax-exempt AA or higher Municipal Bonds. Therefore, a discount rate of 1.84% based on the Fidelity Index's "20 Year Municipal GO AA Index" as of December 31, 2021.

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 9 - Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB) (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The City's Total OPEB Liability was measured at December 31, 2021 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation Date: December 31, 2021

Methods and Assumptions:

Inflation:	2.50%
Salary Increases:	3.50% to 11.50%, including inflation
Discount rate:	1.84%
Retirees' share of benefit related costs:	\$0
Administrative expenses:	All administrative expenses are paid through the Pension Trust and accounted for under reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 68.
Mortality rates – service retirees:	2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP.
Mortality rates – disabled retirees:	2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables with a 4-year set-forward for males and a 3-year set-forward for females. In addition, a 3.5% and 3% minimum mortality rate will be applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled for males and females, respectively. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements subject to the floor.

Other Information:

Notes: The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2021 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2018.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	<u>Total OPEB Liability</u>
Balance at 12/31/2020	\$ 613,088
Changes for the year:	
Service Cost	33,103
Interest	12,462
Difference between expected and actual experience	(22,061)
Changes in assumptions	19,420
Benefit payments, including refunds, of employee	(13,040)
Net changes	29,884
Balance at 12/31/2021	\$ 642,972

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 9 - Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB) (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

The following presents the Total OPEB Liability of the employer, calculated using the discount rate of 1.84%, as well as what the City's Total OPEB Liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher 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 in Discount Rate (0.84%)	Current Discount Rate (1.84%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (2.84%)
City's net OPEB liability	\$ 784,141	\$ 642,972	\$ 533,925

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

For the year ended September 30, 2022, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$62,671 relating to the SBFD plan. As of September 30, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources related to OPEBs from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between actual and expected actuarial experience	\$ 19,764	\$ (68,553)
Differences in assumption changes	134,782	(14,022)
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	9,556	-
Total	<u>\$ 164,102</u>	<u>\$ (82,575)</u>

Deferred Outflows of Resources

The \$9,556 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the OPEB liability in the subsequent fiscal year.

Amounts currently reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEBs, excluding contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ending</u>	<u>Net Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources</u>
2023	\$ 17,106
2024	17,106
2025	15,283
2026	12,089
2027	9,383
Thereafter	1,004
Total	<u>\$ 71,971</u>

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 10 - Agreement with Stafford Municipal School District ("SMSD") Regarding Maintenance Facility and Routine Maintenance Operations

Under the terms of an agreement, the SMSD paid approximately \$200,000 in a prior year for the construction of a maintenance facility to jointly benefit the City and the SMSD. The facility is owned and operated by the City, and the SMSD's costs for the facility's construction, under the terms of the agreement, were recorded by the City as a donation and capitalized as a capital asset.

The agreement provides for the SMSD's portion of operating costs of the facility, as well as the costs of routine maintenance operations and police officers provided to the SMSD by the City, to be paid by the SMSD. The City accumulates these costs and bills the SMSD periodically during the year. The routine maintenance activities provided by the City include all vehicle maintenance and operations and all grounds maintenance and operations. The 2021-2022 annual billing to the SMSD for these City provided services was \$230,186, with \$118,446 recorded as a receivable as of September 30, 2022, in the General Fund. The City also provides SMSD the use of the Civic Center at no charge.

Note 11 - Participation Agreements

The City has cost participation agreements with various developers pertaining to the purchase and operating costs of street lighting facilities and the construction of street and drainage facilities. Unexpended amounts from participation contributions for use under the terms of these agreements at September 30, 2022, are as follows:

Street lighting participation	\$ 25,521
Street and drainage participation	<u>176,294</u>
Total	<u>\$ 201,815</u>

Note 12 - Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts: theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The City's risk management program encompasses various means of protecting the City against loss by obtaining property, casualty, and liability coverage through commercial insurance carriers, self-insurance, and from participation in a risk pool. The City has not had any significant reductions in insurance coverage, and the amounts of insurance settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage for any of the last three years. At year-end, the City did not have any significant claims.

Note 13 - Litigation

From time to time, the City is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, it is the opinion of City Management and legal counsel that any ultimate uninsured liability to the City from these lawsuits will not be material.

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 14 – Chapter 380 Agreement

The City enters into sales tax abatement agreements with local businesses under Chapter 380 of the Texas Local Government Code which authorizes municipalities to offer incentives designed to promote economic development such as commercial and retail projects. Specifically, it provides for offering loans and grants of city funds or services at little or no cost to promote state and local economic development and to stimulate business and commercial activity. For fiscal year 2022, the City provided tax abatements through two programs: (i) Texas Instruments Redevelopment Property project and (ii) Stafford Retail Sales Center III project.

Stafford Retail Sales Center III Project

The Stafford Retail Sales Center III project provides sales tax abatements to a business in order to operate a Retail Sales Center and attract businesses contracted with the developer. Under the agreement the developer receives an 80% rebate of the combined City and SEDC 2.0% sales tax revenues generated solely by the activity of this business. The threshold to trigger the rebate is new net taxable revenues in excess of \$50 million in a 12-month period. The amounts rebated for the project during fiscal year 2022 are as follows:

	Sales Tax Revenue	Rebated Amount	Administrative Fee	Net Sales Tax Revenue
City	\$ 1,761,740	\$ (1,409,392)	28,188	\$ 380,536
SEDC	587,248	(469,798)	9,396	126,846
	\$ 2,348,988	\$ (1,879,190)	\$ 37,584	\$ 507,382

Texas Instruments Redevelopment Property Project

The Texas Instruments Redevelopment Property project provides sales tax abatements to develop a mixed-use, commercial, retail, and residential development to be known as the TI Redevelopment Property. The project's developer will pay all costs of the development project and the City and SEDC will make payments to the project's developer in a combined total amount not to exceed \$8,400,000 plus developer interest calculated at an annual rate of 4.5% for a term not to exceed 10 years. The annual payments are based on the sales tax generated directly by the project on a calendar year, minus administrative fees deducted by the State Comptroller. The percentage applied to the additional sales tax generated by the project is as follows:

Additional Sales Tax Generated on Project			%
(Less Administrative Fees)			
\$0	to	\$250,000	0%
\$250,001	to	\$1,000,000	50%
\$1,000,001	to	\$1,500,000	60%
\$1,500,001	to	\$2,000,000	70%

The amounts rebated for the project during fiscal year 2022 are as follows:

	Sales Tax Revenue	Rebated Amount	Administrative Fee	Net Sales Tax Revenue
City	\$ 281,496	\$ (225,197)	4,504	\$ 60,803
SEDC	93,831	(75,065)	1,501	20,267
	\$ 375,327	\$ (300,262)	\$ 6,005	\$ 81,070

Additionally, the City and SEDC accrued amounts related to the agreements which will be paid after September 30, 2022 as follows:

	General Fund	SEDC	Total
Stafford Retail Sales Center III Project	\$ 1,381,203	\$ 460,401	\$ 1,841,604
Texas Instruments Redevelopment Property Project	184,606	61,535	246,141
	\$ 1,565,809	\$ 521,936	\$ 2,087,745

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND
For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 17,911,250	\$ 19,347,800	\$ 20,042,637	\$ 694,837
Fines and fees	1,100,000	1,150,000	1,149,506	(494)
Licenses and permits	1,706,500	1,944,050	1,878,219	(65,831)
Intergovernmental	1,748,848	2,267,897	2,306,745	38,848
Charges for services	2,338,185	2,334,525	2,467,695	133,170
Interest	1,500	15,575	(1,192)	(16,767)
Miscellaneous	161,000	253,910	357,501	103,591
Total Revenues	24,967,283	27,313,757	28,201,111	887,354
Expenditures				
Current:				
General administration	3,626,020	3,085,784	2,764,123	321,661
Financial administration	536,006	608,919	557,270	51,649
Municipal Services and public works	5,635,619	5,626,615	5,390,361	236,254
Police and emergency services	11,551,983	12,166,456	11,754,804	411,652
Recreation and performing arts	338,244	455,679	371,612	84,067
Stafford Centre	2,074,880	2,068,074	2,006,454	61,620
Judicial	594,062	669,165	638,620	30,545
Capital Outlay	24,190	169,391	203,349	(33,958)
Debt Service:				
Principal and interest	142,752	142,752	142,752	-
Total Expenditures	24,523,756	24,992,835	23,829,345	1,163,490
Revenues over (under) expenditures	443,527	2,320,922	4,371,766	2,050,844
Other Financing Sources (uses)				
Transfers in	527,895	395,972	530,767	2,872
Transfers out	(854,500)	(854,500)	(854,500)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (uses)	(326,605)	(458,528)	(323,733)	2,872
Changes in fund balance	116,922	1,862,394	4,048,033	2,053,716
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	6,593,102	6,593,102	6,593,102	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 6,710,024	\$ 8,455,496	\$ 10,641,135	\$ 2,185,639

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
HOTEL OCCUPANCY TAX – SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Hotel occupancy taxes	\$ 950,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,001,184	\$ 1,184
Interest	500	22,000	(158,707)	(180,707)
Total Revenues	950,500	1,022,000	842,477	(179,523)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Recreation and performing arts	474,657	426,954	258,622	168,332
Total Expenditures	474,657	426,954	258,622	168,332
Revenues over (under) expenditures	475,843	595,046	583,855	(11,191)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers out	(50,000)	(418,472)	(530,767)	(112,295)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(50,000)	(418,472)	(530,767)	(112,295)
Changes in fund balance	425,843	176,574	53,088	(123,486)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	7,715,743	7,715,743	7,715,743	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 8,141,586	\$ 7,892,317	\$ 7,768,831	\$ (123,486)

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

All departments of the City submit requests for appropriations to the Mayor so that a budget may be prepared. The budget is prepared by fund and includes requested appropriations for the next year. The proposed budget is presented to the City Council for review. The City Council holds budget workshops and may add to, subtract from, or change appropriations. A public hearing is held prior to adoption.

Once the budget is adopted, expenditures may not legally exceed total appropriations at the fund level. Line item and department budgets may exceed appropriated amounts at the discretion of the City Council as long as total expenditures for the fund do not exceed appropriated amounts. Revisions to the budget were made during the year. Appropriations not exercised in the current year lapse at the end of the year.

Annually, the City adopts budgets for all governmental fund types. Capital Project Fund budgets are adopted on a project basis and are updated and modified annually. Special Revenue Fund budgets are prepared in aggregate and not on a fund by fund or project by project basis.

The General Fund, and Hotel Motel Occupancy Tax Fund budgets are annual appropriations style budgets prepared and typically presented on a GAAP (generally accepted accounting principles) basis.

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

LAST EIGHT MEASUREMENT YEARS

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total pension liability:								
Service cost	\$ 1,836,687	\$ 1,984,652	\$ 1,878,510	\$ 1,868,367	\$ 1,810,024	\$ 1,523,293	\$ 1,318,015	\$ 1,047,608
Interest	3,283,349	3,097,158	2,912,579	2,748,825	2,572,565	2,436,031	2,358,232	2,225,384
Difference between expected and actual experience	(341,495)	(324,689)	(369,204)	(308,403)	(130,043)	(417,968)	260,796	(12,479)
Change in assumptions	-	-	219,194	-	-	-	85,075	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,905,020)	(1,944,500)	(1,974,775)	(1,800,978)	(1,539,949)	(1,784,051)	(1,664,816)	(1,330,942)
Net change in total pension liability	2,873,521	2,812,621	2,666,304	2,507,811	2,712,597	1,757,305	2,357,302	1,929,571
Total pension liability - beginning	48,676,371	45,863,750	43,197,446	40,689,635	37,977,038	36,219,733	33,862,431	31,932,860
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 51,549,892	\$ 48,676,371	\$ 45,863,750	\$ 43,197,446	\$ 40,689,635	\$ 37,977,038	\$ 36,219,733	\$ 33,862,431
Plan fiduciary net position:								
Contributions - employer	\$ 1,409,363	\$ 1,524,080	\$ 1,475,020	\$ 1,481,176	\$ 1,485,955	\$ 1,223,185	\$ 1,129,513	\$ 1,007,242
Contributions - employee	702,174	755,031	715,039	705,805	691,603	590,097	527,809	478,662
Net investment income	6,051,942	3,252,408	5,713,748	(1,129,835)	4,516,431	2,062,493	45,017	1,643,366
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,905,020)	(1,944,500)	(1,974,775)	(1,800,978)	(1,539,949)	(1,784,051)	(1,664,816)	(1,330,942)
Administrative expense	(27,992)	(21,043)	(32,274)	(21,833)	(23,404)	(23,292)	(27,419)	(17,158)
Other	191	(821)	(970)	(1,141)	(1,186)	(1,255)	(1,354)	(1,411)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	6,230,658	3,565,155	5,895,788	(766,806)	5,129,450	2,067,177	8,750	1,779,759
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	46,407,177	42,842,022	36,946,234	37,713,040	32,583,590	30,516,413	30,507,663	28,727,904
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 52,637,835	\$ 46,407,177	\$ 42,842,022	\$ 36,946,234	\$ 37,713,040	\$ 32,583,590	\$ 30,516,413	\$ 30,507,663
Net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ (1,087,943)	\$ 2,269,194	\$ 3,021,728	\$ 6,251,212	\$ 2,976,595	\$ 5,393,448	\$ 5,703,320	\$ 3,354,768
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	102.11%	95.34%	93.41%	85.53%	92.68%	85.80%	84.25%	90.09%
Covered payroll (measurement year)	\$ 10,031,051	\$ 10,786,128	\$ 10,214,846	\$ 10,082,930	\$ 9,880,041	\$ 8,429,955	\$ 7,540,134	\$ 6,802,638
Net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	-10.85%	21.04%	29.58%	62.00%	30.13%	63.98%	75.64%	49.32%

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS
TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM
LAST TEN MEASUREMENT YEARS

	2021	2021	2020	2019	2018
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 1,457,276	\$ 1,475,512	\$ 1,519,432	\$ 1,506,395	\$ 1,443,390
Contribution in relation of the actuarially determined contribution	<u>1,457,276</u>	<u>1,475,512</u>	<u>1,519,432</u>	<u>1,506,395</u>	<u>1,443,390</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>
 Covered payroll (fiscal year)	 \$ 10,616,478	 \$ 10,326,571	 \$ 10,691,116	 \$ 10,273,748	 \$ 9,745,166
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.73%	14.29%	14.21%	14.66%	14.81%
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 1,436,970	\$ 1,193,121	\$ 1,057,340	\$ 1,042,715	\$ 937,294
Contribution in relation of the actuarially determined contribution	<u>1,436,970</u>	<u>1,193,121</u>	<u>1,057,340</u>	<u>985,363</u>	<u>862,664</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 57,352</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 74,630</u></u>
 Covered payroll (fiscal year)	 \$ 9,642,541	 \$ 8,046,812	 \$ 7,110,532	 \$ 6,725,305	 \$ 6,033,033
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.90%	14.83%	14.87%	14.65%	14.30%

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

LAST FIVE MEASUREMENT YEARS

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB liability:					
Service cost	\$ 33,103	\$ 28,044	\$ 20,430	\$ 21,174	\$ 17,784
Interest	12,462	14,603	17,259	13,979	13,619
Difference between expected and actual experience	(22,061)	(23,583)	(54,018)	41,848	
Change in assumptions	19,420	79,203	82,523	(29,689)	32,929
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(13,040)	(4,314)	(4,086)	(4,033)	(3,952)
Net change in total OPEB liability	29,884	93,953	62,108	43,279	60,380
Total OPEB liability - beginning	<u>613,088</u>	<u>519,135</u>	<u>457,027</u>	<u>413,748</u>	<u>353,368</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	<u>\$ 642,972</u>	<u>\$ 613,088</u>	<u>\$ 519,135</u>	<u>\$ 457,027</u>	<u>\$ 413,748</u>
Covered payroll (measurement year)	\$ 10,031,051	\$ 10,786,128	\$ 10,214,846	\$ 10,082,930	\$ 9,880,041
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	6.41%	5.68%	5.08%	4.53%	4.19%

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
NOTES TO PENSION AND OPEB SCHEDULES

Notes to Pension Schedules

Valuation Date:

Actuarial determined contribution rates are calculated as of December 31st each year and become effective in January, 12 months and a day 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:	24 years
Asset Valuation Method:	10 Year smoothed market; 12% soft corridor
Inflation:	2.50%
Salary Increases:	3.50% to 11.5% including inflation
Investment Rate of Return:	6.75%
Retirement Age:	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the City's plan of benefits. Last updated for the 2019 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period 2014-2018
Mortality:	Post-retirement: 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP. Pre-retirement: PUB(10) mortality tables, with the Public Safety table used for males and the General Employee table used for females. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP
Other Information	There were no benefit changes during the year

Notes to OPEB Schedule

Summary of Actuarial Assumptions:

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases	3.50% to 11.5% including inflation
Discount rate*	1.84%
Retirees' share of benefit-related costs	\$0
Administrative expenses	All administrative expenses are paid through the Pension Trust and accounted for under reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 68. 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP.
Mortality rates	2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables with a 4-year set-forward for males and a 3-year set-forward for females. In addition, a 3.5% and 3% minimum mortality rate will be applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled for males and females, respectively. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements subject to the floor.
Mortality rates	2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables with a 4-year set-forward for males and a 3-year set-forward for females. In addition, a 3.5% and 3% minimum mortality rate will be applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled for males and females, respectively. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements subject to the floor.

*The discount rate was based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2021.

Note: The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2021 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2018.



OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION



CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
September 30, 2022

Page 1 of 3

	Debt Service Fund	Judicial Efficiency	Narcotic Seizure	Court Security
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 25,153	\$ 18,357	\$ 93,815	\$ 74,124
Total Assets	\$ 25,153	\$ 18,357	\$ 93,815	\$ 74,124
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Fund balances				
Restricted:				
Debt service	25,153	-	-	-
Public safety programs	-	18,357	93,815	74,124
Total Fund Balances	25,153	18,357	93,815	74,124
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 25,153	\$ 18,357	\$ 93,815	\$ 74,124

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
September 30, 2022

Page 2 of 3

	Court Technology	Child Safety Fees	Police Department Funds	Local Truancy Prevention and Diversion Fund
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 37,253	\$ 15,756	\$ 16,385	\$ 77,461
Total Assets	\$ 37,253	\$ 15,756	\$ 16,385	\$ 77,461
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$ 1,228	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Liabilities	1,228	-	-	-
Fund balances				
Restricted:				
Debt service	-	-	-	-
Public safety programs	36,025	15,756	16,385	77,461
Total Fund Balances	36,025	15,756	16,385	77,461
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 37,253	\$ 15,756	\$ 16,385	\$ 77,461

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
September 30, 2022

Page 3 of 3

	Municipal Jury Fund	State Seizure	Total Non-Major Governmental Funds
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,642	\$ 42,511	\$ 403,457
Total Assets	\$ 2,642	\$ 42,511	\$ 403,457
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,228
Total Liabilities	-	-	1,228
Fund balances			
Restricted:			
Debt service	-	-	25,153
Public safety programs	2,642	42,511	377,076
Total Fund Balances	2,642	42,511	402,229
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 2,642	\$ 42,511	\$ 403,457

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

Page 1 of 3

	Debt Service Fund	Judicial Efficiency	Narcotic Seizure	Court Security
Revenues				
Fines and forfeitures	\$ -	\$ 7,708	\$ -	\$ 29,151
Intergovernmental	-	-	6,045	-
Investment earnings	489	37	207	174
Miscellaneous	-	-	56,341	-
Total Revenues	489	7,745	62,593	29,325
Expenditures				
Current:				
Public safety	-	757	38,319	-
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	20,279
Debt Service:				
Principal	330,000	-	-	-
Interest and other charges	524,412	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	854,412	757	38,319	20,279
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(853,923)	6,988	24,274	9,046
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	854,500	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	854,500	-	-	-
Changes in Fund Balance	577	6,988	24,274	9,046
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	24,576	11,369	69,541	65,078
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 25,153	\$ 18,357	\$ 93,815	\$ 74,124

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES,****EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE****NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS***For the Year Ended September 30, 2022**Page 2 of 3*

	Court Technology	Child Safety Fees	Police Department Funds	Local Truancy Prevention and Diversion Fund
Revenues				
Fines and forfeitures	\$ 25,201	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-
Investment earnings	114	50	35	162
Miscellaneous	-	373	-	26,900
Total Revenues	25,315	423	35	27,062
Expenditures				
Current:				
Public safety	23,080	2,250	-	-
Capital Outlay	15,554	39,957	-	-
Debt Service:				
Principal	-	-	-	-
Interest and other charges	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	38,634	42,207	-	-
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(13,319)	(41,784)	35	27,062
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	-	-
Changes in Fund Balance	(13,319)	(41,784)	35	27,062
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	49,344	57,540	16,350	50,399
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 36,025	\$ 15,756	\$ 16,385	\$ 77,461

CITY OF STAFFORD, TEXAS**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES,****EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE****NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS***For the Year Ended September 30, 2022**Page 3 of 3*

	Municipal Jury Fund	State Seizure	Total Non-Major Governmental Funds
Revenues			
Fines and forfeitures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,060
Intergovernmental	-	-	6,045
Investment earnings	6	92	1,366
Miscellaneous	1,355	1,219	86,188
Total Revenues	1,361	1,311	155,659
Expenditures			
Current:			
Public safety	-	4,745	69,151
Capital Outlay	-	-	75,790
Debt Service:			
Principal	-	-	330,000
Interest and other charges	-	-	524,412
Total Expenditures	-	4,745	999,353
Revenues over (under) expenditures	1,361	(3,434)	(843,694)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Transfers in	-	-	854,500
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	854,500
Changes in Fund Balance	1,361	(3,434)	10,806
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	1,281	45,945	391,423
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 2,642	\$ 42,511	\$ 402,229