

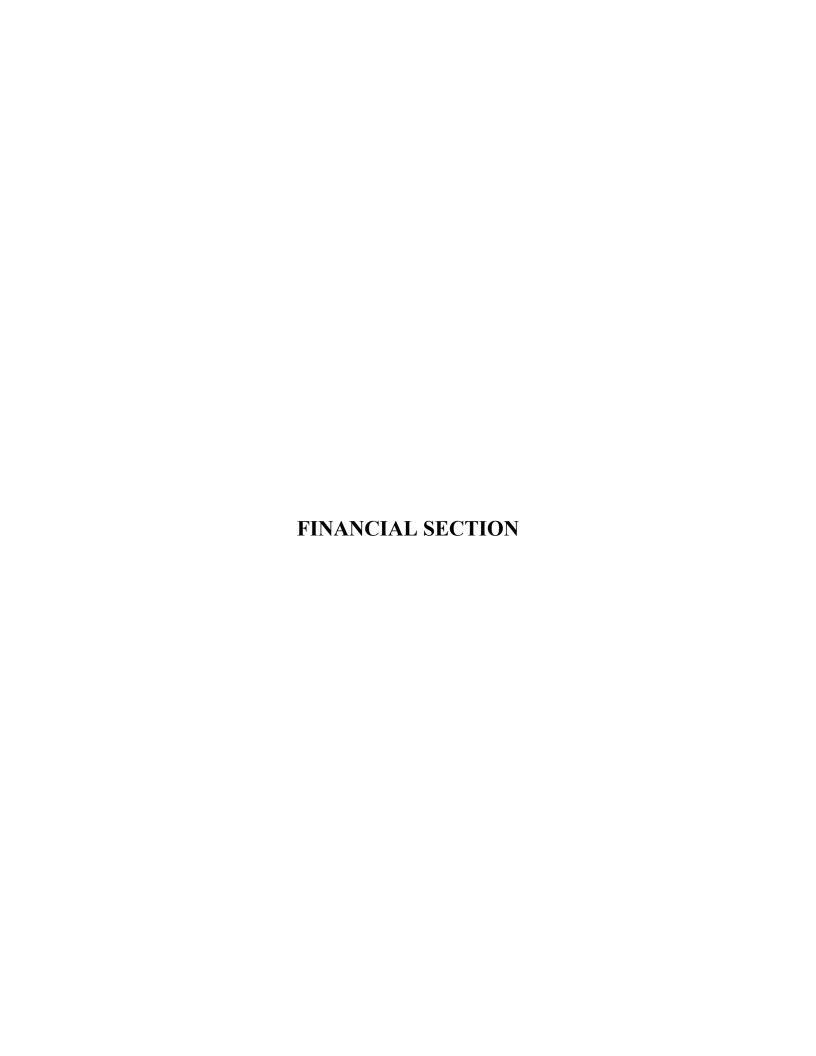
City of Forest Hill, Texas Annual Financial Report Year Ended September 30, 2019



ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT Year Ended September 30, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council City of Forest Hill, Texas

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council City of Forest Hill, Texas

Opinions

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

Other Matters

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 to 8, budgetary comparison information on pages 44 to 47, and pension and OPEB information on pages 48 to 50, and as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, and 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. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

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

Fort Worth, Texas March 18, 2020

Whitley FERN LLP

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

As management of the City of Forest Hill, we offer readers of the City of Forest Hill's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City of Forest Hill for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019. All amounts, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in actual dollars.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of the City of Forest Hill exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$24,123,333 (net position). Of this amount, \$9,168,069, (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The government's total net position increased by \$2,838,201.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City of Forest Hill governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$10,072,180, an increase of \$2,025,745 in comparison with the prior year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$2,266,281 or 25% of total general fund expenditures.
- The City of Forest Hill's long-term debt decreased by \$896,292 during the current fiscal year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Forest Hill's basic financial statements. The City of Forest Hill's basic financial statements comprise three components:

- 1) government-wide financial statements,
- 2) fund financial statements, and
- 3) notes to the financial statements.

This report also contains 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 of Forest Hill's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the City of Forest Hill's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources 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 of Forest Hill is improving or deteriorating.

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued)

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City of Forest Hill 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 of Forest Hill include general government, public safety, public works, and sanitation services. The business-type activities of the City of Forest Hill include the water and sewer system.

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

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

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

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

The City of Forest Hill maintains four governmental fund types. 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, the motel tax fund, and the community development corporation fund, all of which are considered to be major funds. The non-major governmental funds are special revenue funds used to account for debt service, capital projects, and various police funds.

The City of Forest Hill adopts an annual appropriated budget for its governmental funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund and the motel tax fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 11-14 of this report.

Proprietary Funds. The City of Forest Hill maintains one type of proprietary fund. *Enterprise funds* are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City of Forest Hill uses an enterprise fund to account for its Water and Sewer operations.

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

The proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 15-18 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 21-42 of this report.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued)

Other Information

The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds can be found on pages 52-55 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Total assets of the City are \$33,614,724. Capital assets, net of depreciation, represent the largest portion of the City's assets (\$16,875,866 or 50.2%) and include land, buildings, improvements, equipment, infrastructure, and construction-in-progress. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

As noted earlier, Net Position may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. As of September 30, 2019, the City of Forest Hill's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$24,123,333 (Net Position).

A portion of the City of Forest Hill's net position (\$13,200,011 or 55%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, building, improvements, equipment, infrastructure, and construction in progress) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City of Forest Hill uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City of Forest Hill'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 portion of the City of Forest Hill's net position (\$1,755,253 or 7%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of *unrestricted net position* of \$9,168,069 or 38.0% may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

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

Statement of Net Position

	Governmen	ital Act	ivities		Business-Ty	pe A	ctivities	Tota	ıls	
	2019		2018		2019		2018	2019		2018
Current and other assets	\$ 11,115,380	\$	9,422,987	\$	5,623,478	\$	5,032,335	\$ 16,738,858	\$	14,455,322
Capital assets	10,008,375		10,533,465		6,867,491		7,045,847	 16,875,866		17,579,312
Total Assets	 21,123,755		19,956,452		12,490,969		12,078,182	 33,614,724		32,034,634
Deferred outflows of resources	 1,464,176		464,190		196,417		82,322	 1,660,593		546,512
Long-term liabilities outstanding	8,081,926		7,268,396		1,099,489		1,025,116	9,181,415		8,293,512
Other liabilities	 843,693		1,055,813		791,313		1,060,994	 1,635,006		2,116,807
Total Liabilities	 8,925,619		8,324,209		1,890,802		2,086,110	 10,816,421		10,410,319
Deferred inflows of resources	 265,290		754,378	_	70,273		131,317	335,563		885,695
Net position:										
Net investment in capital assets	6,795,514		6,605,564		6,404,497		6,464,694	13,200,011		13,070,258
Restricted	1,755,253		1,550,304		-		-	1,755,253		1,550,304
Unrestricted	 4,846,255		3,186,187		4,321,814		3,478,383	 9,168,069		6,664,570
Total Net Position	\$ 13,397,022	\$	11,342,055	\$	10,726,311	\$	9,943,077	\$ 24,123,333	\$	21,285,132

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued)

Statement of Change in Net Position

C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	Governmer	ıtal Act	ivities	Business-Ty	pe Ac	tivities	Tota	ıls	
	2019		2018	2019		2018	 2019		2018
Revenues	 								
Program Revenues									
Fees, fines and charges for services	\$ 1,939,933	\$	1,687,990	\$ 6,133,149	\$	6,379,206	\$ 8,073,082	\$	8,067,196
Operating grants and									
contributions	26,777		42,361	-		-	26,777		42,361
General revenue									
Property taxes	5,178,536		4,554,017	-		-	5,178,536		4,554,017
Sales, franchise and other taxes	4,340,652		3,765,939	-		-	4,340,652		3,765,939
Interest on investments	168,019		86,409	53,427		6,417	221,446		92,826
Miscellaneous revenue	 188,346		164,441			-	 188,346		164,441
Total Revenues	11,842,263		10,301,157	6,186,576		6,385,623	18,028,839		16,686,780
Expenses				_	-	_			
General government	1,944,464		2,360,235	-		-	1,944,464		2,360,235
Public safety	5,304,616		4,550,979	-		-	5,304,616		4,550,979
Public works	2,677,410		1,880,531	-		-	2,677,410		1,880,531
Parks and recreation	10,782		163,681	-		-	10,782		163,681
Community development	368,904		518,893	-		-	368,904		518,893
Interest on long-term debt	155,306		165,346	-		-	155,306		165,346
Utilities Fund	 -		-	4,729,156		4,832,864	 4,729,156		4,832,864
Total Expenses	10,461,482		9,639,665	 4,729,156		4,832,864	15,190,638		14,472,529
Increase (decrease) in net									
position before transfers	1,380,781		661,492	1,457,420		1,552,759	2,838,201		2,214,251
Transfers	 674,186		188,888	 (674,186)		(188,888)			
Increase (decrease) in net									
position after transfers	2,054,967		850,380	783,234		1,363,871	2,838,201		2,214,251
Net position - beginning, restated	11,342,055		10,491,675	9,943,077		8,579,206	21,285,132		19,070,881
Net position - ending	\$ 13,397,022	\$	11,342,055	\$ 10,726,311	\$	9,943,077	\$ 24,123,333	\$	21,285,132

The following key elements influenced the changes in net position from the prior year:

Governmental Activities:

- Governmental activities increased the City of Forest Hill's net position by \$2,054,967
- Total revenues increased by \$1,541,106 (15.0%).
- Total expenses increased by \$821,817(8.5%).

Business-Type Activities:

- Business-Type activities increased the City of Forest Hill's net position by \$783,234.
- Total revenues decreased by \$199,047(3.1%).
- Total operating expenses decreased by \$103,708 (2.1%).

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental Funds. The focus of the City of Forest Hill'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 of Forest Hill's financing requirements. In particular, unrestricted fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available at the end of the fiscal year.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued)

As the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Forest Hill's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balance of \$10,072,180, an increase of \$2,025,745 from the prior year. Most of the increase is due to transfers from the water and sewer fund and excess revenues over expenditures.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City of Forest Hill. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$2,266,281. Total unreserved fund balance represents 25% of total general fund expenditures.

The motel tax fund has a total fund balance of \$3,506,653, all of which is committed for future uses in the community.

The community development corporation fund has a total fund balance of \$1,901,250, all of which is committed for future uses in the community.

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

Unrestricted net position of the Enterprise Fund at the end of the year amounted to \$4,321,814. The factors concerning the finances of this fund have already been addressed in the discussion of the City of Forest Hill's business type activities.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the year, revenues were over budget by \$428,578, primarily due to taxes and franchise fees and fines and forfeitures. Expenditures were under budget by \$265,129.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The City of Forest Hill's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of September 30, 2019, amounts to \$16,875,866 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, equipment, infrastructure, and construction-in-progress.

The addition of equipment and infrastructure was the major addition to governmental activities capital assets during the year.

Additional information on the City of Forest Hill's capital assets can be found in Note 3 to the financial statements of this report.

Long-Term Debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Forest Hill had bonded debt outstanding of \$4,130,000. All of this amount comprises debt backed by the full faith and credit of the government. The City also has outstanding capital lease obligations totaling \$143,159. The City of Forest Hill's long-term debt decreased by \$896,292 during the current fiscal year. Additional information can be found in Note 4 to the financial statements of this report.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued)

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The 2019-2020 budget goals are stated as follows:

- Address organizational issues within city government while emphasizing quality customer service at all levels of the organization.
- Promote a positive environment for economic development in the community to achieve stable and positive financial conditions.
- Enhance the quality of life by improving the City's capital infrastructures.

The state of our national and local economy continues to be of concern; although some of our economic indicators are showing signs of a slow but steady growth. Several considerations, goals, and priorities were identified with the development of this budget. Those priorities addressed in the FY 2019-2020 Budget are:

- 1) Continue to maintain current ad valorem property tax rate of \$.992873;
- 2) Maintain adequate funding for street, water and sewer infrastructure needs and other capital projects to include municipal facilities maintenance;
- 3) Continue funding adequate pay and benefit to City employees with a 3% pay raise;
- 4) Continue fleet replacement for Police and Public Work Departments;
- 5) Continue promoting economic development activities and make Forest Hill an ideal place to live, work and to do business;
- 6) Incorporate the TCEQ Mandate at South Linear (Griggs Park);
- 7) Resurrect the Home Grant/Housing Rehabilitation Program;
- 8) Establish Smart Water Meter Testing Program;
- 9) Continue replacement of water meters to ensure accurate water reads;
- 10) Outsource the City's Website; and
- 11) Improve Griggs Park

Forest Hill is fortunate to have many dedicated community leaders who understand the importance of cohesive economic development. Efforts are being made to strengthen our business retention and expansion programs by re-establishing the Forest Hill Chamber of Commerce, reinvesting wealth within our local economy and ultimately improving our economic position through the creation of jobs in our community. Tourism remains a growth industry in Texas and Forest Hill hopes to capitalize on that industry by sponsoring events and festivals for Forest Hill aimed at attracting people to our City.

Forest Hill is also poised to benefit from the location of our City Hall as it brings needed visibility and creates opportunities for business expansion for commercial and retail growth on the vacant 82 acre site across I-20 on Forest Hill Circle. This will lessen our dependability on ad valorem taxes as the primary means of supporting maintenance and operations of the City now and in the future.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Forest Hill's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the City Manager, 3219 E. California Parkway, Forest Hill, Texas 76119.

CITY OF FOREST HILL, TEXAS GOVERNMENT WIDE - STATEMENT OF NET POSITION September 30, 2019

		Primary Governme	ent
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets	# 5.000 40.6		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,233,496	\$ 4,475,317	\$ 11,708,813
Investments	2,456,993	506.042	2,456,993
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	1 2 4 2 0 6 0	586,842	586,842
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	1,342,069	536,771	1,878,840
Internal Balances	(12,720)	12,720	11 020
Inventories Proposid items	95,542	11,828	11,828 95,542
Prepaid items Nondepreciable Capital Assets:	93,342	-	93,342
Land	807,225	25,567	832,792
Construction in progress	112,252	25,507	112,252
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	112,232	-	112,232
Buildings and improvements	3,192,190	6,676,862	9,869,052
Equipment	420,587	165,062	585,649
Infrastructure	5,476,121	105,002	5,476,121
Total Capital Assets	10,008,375	6,867,491	16,875,866
Total Assets	21,123,755	12,490,969	33,614,724
Total Assets	21,123,733	12,470,707	33,014,724
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Deferred charge on refunding	-	20,757	20,757
Deferred outflows - pension	1,453,915	172,360	1,626,275
Deferred outflows - OPEB	10,261	3,300	13,561
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,464,176	196,417	1,660,593
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	357,456	341,015	698,471
Accrued liabilities	356,581	59,756	416,337
Accrued interest	25,621	3,275	28,896
Unearned revenues	102,710	-	102,710
Customer deposits	1,325	387,267	388,592
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	1,028,005	196,300	1,224,305
Due in more than one year	3,688,800	477,847	4,166,647
Net pension liability	3,212,123	404,442	3,616,565
Net OPEB liability	152,998	20,900	173,898
Total Liabilities	8,925,619	1,890,802	10,816,421
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Deferred inflows - pension	249,484	68,073	317,557
Deferred inflows - OPEB	15,806	2,200	18,006
Total deferred outflows of resources	265,290	70,273	335,563
NI A De 222 au			
Net Position Net investment in capital assets	6,795,514	6,404,497	13,200,011
Restricted for:	0,793,314	0,404,497	13,200,011
Debt service	494,090		494,090
Public safety	494,090 292,849	-	494,090 292,849
Parks and recreation	292,849	-	280,861
Public works	687,453	-	687,453
Unrestricted	4,846,255	4,321,814	9,168,069
Total Net Position			\$ 24,123,333
i utai 1900 I ushtivii	\$ 13,397,022	\$ 10,726,311	φ 44,143,333

CITY OF FOREST HILL, TEXAS GOVERNMENT WIDE - STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

		Progran	Program Revenue			Pı	Primary Government	vernment		
		Charges for	Operating Grants and	gu Bu	Governmental	mental	Business-Type	-Type		
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	ions	Activities	rities	Activities	ities		Total
Primary government										
Governmental activities										
General government	\$ 1,944,464	\$ 1,248,975	\$	14,558	\$	(680,931)	S	ı	S	(680,931)
Public safety	5,304,616	72,500		7,079	4.)	(5,225,037)				(5,225,037)
Public works	2,677,410	211,963			. (2)	(2,465,447)				(2,465,447)
Parks and recreation	10,782	25,536				14,754				14,754
Community development	368,904	380,959		5,140		17,195		ı		17,195
Interest on long-term debt	155,306	•		ı		(155,306)		ı		(155,306)
Total governmental activities	10,461,482	1,939,933	2	26,777	3)	(8,494,772)				(8,494,772)
Business-type activities:										
Utilities	4,729,156	6,133,149		1		ı	1,4	1,403,993		1,403,993
Total business-type activities	4,729,156	6,133,149					1,4	,403,993		1,403,993
Total primary government	\$ 15,190,638	\$ 8,073,082	\$ 2	26,777	3)	(8,494,772)	1,4	1,403,993		(7,090,779)
	General revenues:	••								
	Taxes:									
	Property taxes	Property taxes, levied for general purposes	ourposes		4,	5,178,536				5,178,536
	Sales and use taxes	taxes			<i>(,</i>)	3,755,316				3,755,316
	Franchise taxes	S				585,336				585,336
	Interest on investments	tments				168,019		53,427		221,446
	Miscellaneous revenue	evenue				188,346				188,346
	Transfers					674,186	9)	(674,186)		ı
	Total general rev	Total general revenues and transfers	70		1(10,549,739	9)	(620,759)		9,928,980
	Change in net position	osition		•		2,054,967	7	783,234		2,838,201
	Net position - beginning	nning			=	11,342,055	6,6	9,943,077		21,285,132
	Net position - ending	ng .		•	\$ 13	13,397,022	\$ 10,7	10,726,311	S	24,123,333
				••						

CITY OF FOREST HILL, TEXAS BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS September 30, 2019

		General Fund	_Motel Tax_	De	ommunity velopment orporation	on Major vernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,292,453	\$ 3,463,374	\$	743,824	\$ 1,733,845	\$	7,233,496
Investments		933,335	-		993,658	530,000		2,456,993
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles								
Property taxes		197,268	-		-	30,684		227,952
Accounts receivable		779,280	43,279		163,768	127,790		1,114,117
Due from Other Funds		10,523	-		-	-		10,523
Prepaids items		95,417				125		95,542
Total Assets	\$	3,308,276	\$ 3,506,653	\$	1,901,250	\$ 2,422,444	\$	11,138,623
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Baland	ces							
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	280,973	\$ -	\$	50	\$ 76,433	\$	357,456
Accrued liabilities		354,406	-		-	2,175		356,581
Due to other funds		12,720	-		-	10,523		23,243
Deposits		1,325	-		-	-		1,325
Unearned revenue		102,710						102,710
Total Liabilities		752,134			50	 89,131		841,315
Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Unavailable revenue - Property Taxes		194,444			-	30,684		225,128
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		194,444				 30,684		225,128
Fund balances: Non-Spendable								
Prepaid items		95,417	_		_	125		95,542
Restricted		,,,,,				120		>0,0 .2
Capital acquisitions and								
contractual obligations		_	_		_	576,549		576,549
Debt service		_	_		_	464,765		464,765
Parks and recreation		_	_		_	280,888		280,888
Public works		_	_		_	687,453		687,453
Public safety		_	_		_	292,849		292,849
Committed			3,506,653		1,901,200	-		5,407,853
Unassigned		2,266,281	-			_		2,266,281
Total Fund balances		2,361,698	3,506,653		1,901,200	 2,302,629		10,072,180
Total Land Dalances		2,301,096			1,501,200	 2,302,029		10,072,100
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of								
Resources and Fund Balances	\$	3,308,276	\$ 3,506,653	\$	1,901,250	 2,422,444	\$	11,138,623

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION September 30, 2019

Total fund balance -	governmental funds
----------------------	--------------------

10,072,180

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 the governmental funds balance sheet.

10,008,375

Deferred outflows related to Texas Municipal Retirement System

1,453,915

Deferred outflows related to OPEB

10,261

Revenues earned but not available within sixty days of the year end are not recognized as revenue on the fund financial statements.

225,128

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

(25,621)

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

Bonds and capital lease obligations	(3,789,410)
Compensated absences	(927,395)
Net pension liability	(3,212,123)
Net OPEB liability	(152,998)
Deferred inflows related to Texas Municipal Retirement System	(249,484)
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	(15,806)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 13,397,022

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

	General Fund	Motel Tax	Community Development Corporation	Non Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Taxes and franchise fees	\$ 7,052,732	\$ 512,725	\$ 926,552	\$ 1,146,680	\$ 9,638,689
Licenses and permits	475,062	-	-	-	475,062
Charges for services	422,863	-	-	25,536	448,399
Fines and forfeitures	1,005,398	-	-	42,353	1,047,751
Interest income	66,410	44,778	20,984	38,487	170,659
Intergovernmental	16,103	-	-	-	16,103
Miscellaneous	129,545	-	-	38,021	167,566
Total Revenues	9,168,113	557,503	947,536	1,291,077	11,964,229
Expenditures					
Current:					
General government	1,790,972	-	_	41,378	1,832,350
Public safety	5,470,124	-	_	12,138	5,482,262
Public works	1,121,497	-	-	680,655	1,802,152
Parks and recreation	36,360	-	_	207	36,567
Community development	357,513	-	10,747	-	368,260
Capital outlay	246,919	-	- -	-	246,919
Debt Service:					
Principal	160,618	-	-	538,850	699,468
Interest and other charges	6,623	-	-	137,241	143,864
Bond issuance costs	-	-	-	828	828
Total Expenditures	9,190,626		10,747	1,411,297	10,612,670
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over					
expenditures	(22,513)	557,503	936,789	(120,220)	1,351,559
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers in	929,745	_	_	419,253	1,348,998
Transfers out	(250,000)	(63,649)	(268,553)	(92,610)	(674,812)
Total other financing sources and					
uses	679,745	(63,649)	(268,553)	326,643	674,186
Net change in fund balances	657,232	493,854	668,236	206,423	2,025,745
Fund balances - beginning	1,704,466	3,012,799	1,232,964	2,096,206	8,046,435
Fund balances - ending	\$ 2,361,698	\$ 3,506,653	\$ 1,901,200	\$ 2,302,629	\$ 10,072,180

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

For the Year Ended September 30, 2019	
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 2,025,745
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report outlays for capital assets as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount of capital assets recorded in the current period.	666,805
Depreciation expense on capital assets is reported in the statement of activities but does not require the use of current financial resources. Therefore, depreciation expense and adjustments are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	(1,191,895)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. bonds and leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds.	699,468
Current year changes in long-term liability for compensated absences do not require the use of current financial resources; therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	72,602
Pension contributions made to the pension plan are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds and are reported as a reduction in net pension liability on the face of the statement of net position.	684,019
OPEB contributions made to the OPEB plan are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds and are reported as a reduction in OPEB liability on the face of the statement of net position.	2,498
Certain unavailable revenues in the government-wide statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenue in the governmental funds.	(121,232)
Pension expense for the pension plan measurement year	(767,573)
OPEB expense for the plan measurement year	 (15,469)

See Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

Change in net position of governmental activities

2,054,967

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND

September 30, 2019

	Enterprise Fund
	Utilities
Assets	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,538,317
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	523,842
Accounts receivable, net	536,771
Due from other funds	12,720
Inventories	11,828
Total current assets	5,623,478
Non-current assets:	
Capital Assets:	
Land	25,567
Buildings and improvements	11,208,940
Equipment	1,197,368
Total noncurrent assets	12,431,875
Less Accumulated depreciation	(5,564,384)
Total noncurrent assets, net	6,867,491
Total assets	12,490,969
1000	12,470,707
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Deferred charge on refunding	20,757
Deferred outflows - pension	172,360
Deferred outflows - OPEB	3,300
Total deferred outflows	196,417
	150,117
Liabilities	
Current liabilities	
Payable from current assets	
Accounts payable	341,015
Accrued liabilities	59,756
Customer deposits	387,267
Accrued interest	3,275
Current portion of bonds payable	133,300
Total current liabilities	924,613
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Bonds payable	350,450
Compensated absences	190,397
Net pension liability	404,442
Net OPEB liability	20,900
Total non-current liabilities	966,189
Total liabilities	1,890,802
Deferred inflows of Resources	<0.0 70
Deferred inflows - pension	68,073
Deferred inflows - OPEB	2,200
Total deferred inflows	70,273
Net Pecition	
Net Position	C 404 407
Net investment in capital assets	6,404,497
Unrestricted Total Net Position	\$ 10,726,311
I OCAL LICE I USHIVII	\$ 10,726,311

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	Enterprise Fund
	Utilities
Operating revenues	
Water service	\$ 2,699,178
Sewer service	2,503,814
Tap & collection fees	290,394
Delinquent charges	133,290
Service fees and miscellaneous	506,473
Total operating revenues	6,133,149
Operating expenses	
Personnel services	932,854
Supplies	305,226
Contractual services	3,202,595
Depreciation and amortization	259,011
Total operating expenses	4,699,686
Operating income (loss)	1,433,463
Non-operating revenues (expenses)	
Intrest income	53,427
Interest expense	(29,470)
Total Non-operating revenue (expenses), net	23,957
Income (loss) before transfers	1,457,420
Transfers in	7,256
Transfers out	(681,442)
Change in net position	783,234
Total net position - beginning of the year	9,943,077
Total net position - ending of the year	\$ 10,726,311

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUND YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	Enter	prise Fund
	U	tilities
Operating Activities		
Cash received from customers	\$	6,306,190
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services		(3,603,247)
Cash payments to employees for services		(1,081,670)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities		1,621,273
Noncapital Financing Activities		
Transfers to other funds		(681,442)
Transfers from other funds		7,256
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital		
financing activities		(674,186)
Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Purchase of capital assets		(80,655)
Repayment of debt		(131,150)
Interest paid on debt		(16,480)
Net cash provided (used) in capital and related		_
financing activities		(228,285)
Investing Activities		
Investment income		53,427
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities		53,427
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		772,229
Cash and equivalents, beginning of year		4,289,930
Cash and equivalents, at end of year	\$	5,062,159

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUND (continued) YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities Utilities	
Reconciliation of operating income (loss)		
to net cash provided by operating activities		
Operating income (loss)	\$	1,433,463
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss)		
to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization		259,011
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		
and unbilled revenue		183,694
(Increase) decrease in inventories		(11,828)
(Increase) decrease in prepaids items		9,220
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows - pensions		(125,585)
Increase (decrease) in deferred outflows - OPEB		(1,500)
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows - pension		(63,244)
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows - OPEB		2,200
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(92,818)
Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities		(166,210)
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability		199,295
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB liability		(700)
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences		6,928
Increase (decrease) in deposits		(10,653)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	1,621,273
Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents		
to the Statement of Net Position		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	4,538,317
Restricted for customer deposits		387,267
Restricted for bond payments		136,575
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$	5,062,159

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - AGENCY FUND

September 30, 2019

	Age	Agency Fund	
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	93,746	
Total Assets	\$	93,746	
Liabilities			
Due to Others	\$	93,746	
Total Liabilities	\$	93,746	

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Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

A. Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the government, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in GAAP. There are three specific tests for determining whether a particular legally separate entity is a component unit of a primary government financial reporting entity. Those tests involve 1) appointment of the unit governing board (accompanied by either the potential imposition of will or ongoing financial benefit/burden), 2) fiscal dependence on the primary government, and 3) the potential that exclusion would result in misleading financial reporting. For this last test, special attention must be paid 1) to certain special financing authorities and 2) to the nature and significance of a legally separate, tax-exempt entity's relationship with the primary government and its component units. Based upon the application of these tests, the City of Forest Hill does not have any component units.

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 activities of the primary government. 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 the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

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

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

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

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The *general fund* is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The motel tax fund accounts for all taxes received from hotel/motel taxable receipts. The City assesses a 7% tax on taxable room receipts.

The community development corporation fund accounts for a portion of sales tax revenues.

The government reports the following major proprietary fund:

The *enterprise fund* is used to account for those operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business or where the council has decided that the determination of revenues earned, costs incurred and/or net income is necessary for management accountability. The government's enterprise fund accounts for water and sewer, sanitation and storm water activities.

The government reports on type of fiduciary fund, an agency fund, which accounts for water impact fees for the City of Fort Worth. The government only reports the cash and the amount due to the City of Fort Worth.

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

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

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

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity

1. Deposits and Investments

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

2. Receivables

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. Property taxes are levied for appropriation for the fiscal year beginning on October 1, are due October 1, attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1, and become delinquent on February 1. Property taxes are accrued based on the period for which they are levied and available. Delinquent taxes estimated not to be available are treated as deferred revenue in the governmental fund financial statements. Property taxes for cities, including those applicable to debt service, are limited by the Texas Constitution to \$2.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation. The City's current tax rate is \$0.992873 per \$100 of assessed valuation and assessed valuation is approximately 100% of estimated value.

3. Short-Term Interfund Receivables/Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" on the balance sheet. Short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables."

4. Transactions Between Funds

Legally authorized transfers are treated as interfund transfers and are included in the results of operations of both governmental and proprietary funds. Interfund transfers in the fund statements are reported as other financing sources (uses) in governmental funds and after non-operating revenues (expenses) in the proprietary funds.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity (continued)

5. Prepaid Items

Prepaid balances are for payments made by the City in the current year to provide services occurring in the subsequent fiscal year. Prepaid balances are reported in the governmental funds using the purchase method instead of the consumption method. Payments for prepaid items are fully recognized as expenditures in the year of payment.

6. Inventories

Inventories, which are recognized as expenditures as they are consumed, are stated at cost (first-in, firstout method). Inventories consist primarily of expendable supplies. Inventories are offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate the inventory values are not available for appropriation and are not expendable financial resources.

7. Restricted Assets

Certain resources are set aside on the balance sheet because their use is limited. When the government incurs an expense for which it may use either restricted or unrestricted assets, it uses the restricted assets first.

8. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

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

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

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

Assets	<u>Years</u>
Water/Sewer System	30-65
Buildings	25-30
Infrastructure	25-50
Equipment	5-10
Vehicles	5

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity (continued)

9. Compensated Absences

It is the government's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. Employees can earn vacation up to a maximum of 20 days per year and are required to use or request buy back for a minimum of 80 hours per year. Any remaining vacation balances may be carried forward. Upon termination, vacation accrual would be paid. Sick leave will be accrued up to a maximum of 15 days per year and would be accrued without limit; however, upon termination unused sick leave will be compensated at a lump sum, up to a maximum of 90 days. The vacation limitation may be waived by the City Manager under certain circumstances. All vacation pay and sick leave benefits are accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

10. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows and inflows of resources are reported in the statement of net position as described below:

A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of a government's net assets (a decrease in assets excess of any related decrease in liabilities or an increase in liabilities in excess of any related increase in assets) by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. The City has two items that qualify for reporting in this category reported in the government-wide statement of net position:

- Deferred outflows of resources for other post-employment benefits "OPEB" these deferred outflows result from OPEB plan contributions made after the measurement date of the net OPEB liability and the results of changes in assumptions and other inputs. The deferred outflows of resources resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the next fiscal year. The other OPEB related outflow will be amortized over the expected remaining service lives of all employees (active and inactive employees) who are provided with OPEB benefits, which is currently between 5.75 and 8.5 years, depending on the plan.
- Deferred outflows of resources for pension this deferred outflow results from pension plan contributions made after the measurement date of the net pension liability and the results of differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments. The deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the next fiscal year. The other pension related outflow will be amortized over a closed five year period.

A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of a government's net assets (an increase in assets in excess of any related increase in liabilities or a decrease in liabilities in excess of any related decrease in assets) by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. The City has three items that qualify for this category:

• Deferred inflows of resources for unavailable revenues – reported in the governmental funds balance sheet, unavailable revenues from property taxes arise under the modified accrual basis of accounting. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity (continued)

10. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources (continued)

- Deferred inflows of resources for other post-employment benefits ("OPEB") reported in the government wide financial statement of net position, these deferred inflows result primarily from 1) changes in actuarial assumptions and 2) differences between expected and actual actuarial experiences. These OPEB related deferred inflows will be amortized over the expected remaining service lives of all employees (active and inactive employees) who are provided with OPEB which is currently between 5.75 and 8.5 years, depending on the plan.
- Deferred inflows of resources for pension Reported in the government-wide statement of net position, these deferred inflows result primarily from differences between expected and actual experience. These amounts will be amortized over the expected remaining service lives of all employees (active and inactive employees) who are provided with pension through the pension plan, which is currently 3.45 years.

11. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of Net Position.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types, the face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

12. Fund Equity

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

- Nonspendable: This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted: This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- <u>Committed</u>: This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City Council. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance or resolution) that was employed when the funds were initially committed. The City has committed \$3,506,653 for the Motel Tax fund (a major fund) as well as \$1,901,250 for the Community Development Corporation fund (a major fund).

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity (continued)

12. Fund Equity (continued)

- <u>Assigned</u>: This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the City's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by an official to which the City Council delegates this authority. No amounts were assigned.
- <u>Unassigned</u>: This classification includes amounts that have not been assigned to other funds or restricted, committed or assigned to a specific purpose within the General Fund.

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

13. Pension

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, pension related deferred outflows and inflows of resources, and pension expense, City specific information about its Fiduciary Net Position in the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and additions to/deductions from the City's Fiduciary Net Position have been determined on the same basis as 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. Information regarding the City's Total Pension Liability is obtained from TMRS through a report prepared for the City by TMRS consulting actuary, GRS Retirement Consulting, in compliance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements No. 68 and No. 71.

14. 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 and proprietary fund 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, GRS Retirement Consulting, in compliance with GASB Statement No. 75.

Note 2 - Deposits (Cash) and Investments

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

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 2 - Deposits (Cash) and Investments (continued)

Deposits and investments as of September 30, 2019, are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Governmental Activities	\$ 9,690,489
Business-Type Activities	5,062,159
	\$ 14,752,648

Deposits and investments as of September 30, 2019, consist of the following:

Deposits with financial institutions	\$ 269,843
Investments	 14,482,805
	\$ 14,752,648

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, the City considers all highly liquid investments with maturities at the date of purchase of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. One of the ways that the City manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by investing mainly in investment pools which purchase a combination of shorter term investments with an average maturity of less than 365 days thus reducing the interest rate risk. The City monitors the interest rate risk inherent in its portfolio by measuring the weighted average maturity of its portfolio. The City has no specific limitations with respect to this metric.

As of September 30, 2019, the City had the following investments:

Investment Type	Cos	rrying Value	Weighted Average Maturity
investment Type	Ca.	irying value	Maturity
TexPool	\$	4,860,637	36 days
TexPool Prime		7,151,706	33 days
Treasury Bills		2,470,462	24 days
	\$	14,482,805	

Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Presented below is the minimum rating required by (where applicable) the Public Funds Investment Act, the City's investment policy or debt agreements and the actual rating as of year-end for each investment type.

Note 2 - Deposits (Cash) and Investments (continued)

			Minimum Rating	Actual
Investment Type	Ca	rrying Value	Required	Investment Rating
TexPool	\$	4,860,637	AAA	AAAm
TexPool Prime		7,151,706	AAA	AAAm
Treasury Bills		2,470,462	N/A	AA+
	\$	14,482,805		

The City reports restricted assets for the following items:

Customer Deposits	\$ 387,267
Accrued Interest Payable	3,275
Current Portion of Bonds Payable	 133,300
	\$ 523,842

Concentration of Credit Risk

The investment policy of the City contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer. As of September 30, 2019, other than external investment pools, the City did not have 5% or more of its investments with one issuer.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The Public Funds Investment Act and the City's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits. The Public Funds Investment Act requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least the bank balance less the FDIC insurance of \$250,000 at all times.

At September 30, 2019, the carrying amount of the City's cash on hand and deposits was \$269,843 and the bank balance was \$648,028. Of the bank balance, \$500,000 was covered by federal depository insurance for depository, while the remaining \$148,028 was secured with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the City's name.

Note 2 - Deposits (Cash) and Investments (continued)

Custodial Credit Risk (continued)

The City is a voluntary participant in the TexPool external investment pools. TexPool policies require that local government deposits be used to purchase investments authorized by the Public Funds Investment Act (PFIA) of 1987, as amended. The Texas State Comptroller of Public Accounts has oversight responsibility for TexPool. TexPool is a public funds investment pool created by the Texas Treasury Safekeeping Trust Company (Trust Company) to provide a safe environment for the placement of local government funds in authorized short-term, fully collateralized investments, including direct obligations or, or obligations guaranteed by, the United States or State of Texas or their agencies; federally insured certificates of deposit issued by Texas banks or savings and loans; and fully collateralized direct repurchase agreements secured by United States Government agency securities and placed through a primary government securities dealer. The Trust Company was incorporated by the State Treasurer by authority of the Texas Legislature as a special purpose trust company with direct access to the services of the Federal Reserve Bank to manage, disburse, transfer, safe keep, and invest public funds and securities more efficiently and economically. The State Comptroller of Public Accounts exercises oversight responsibility over TexPool. Oversight includes the ability to significantly influence operations, designation of management, and accountability for fiscal matters. TexPool uses amortized cost rather than fair value to report net position to compute share prices. The fair value of the position in TexPool is the same as the value of TexPool shares. Accordingly, the City's investments in TexPool are stated at cost, which approximates fair value. TexPool is currently rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's. This rating indicates excellent safety and superior capacity to maintain principal value and limit exposure to loss.

The City's external pooled funds are reported at amortized cost as permitted by GASB Statement No. 79, Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants. Amortized cost for the investment pools approximates fair value. In addition, The City's investment pools do not have any limitations and restrictions on withdrawals such as notice periods or maximum transaction amounts. The pools do not impose any liquidity fees or redemption gates.

Note 3 - Accounts Receivable

Amounts recorded as receivables as of September 30, 2019, for the government's individual major and non-major funds, including the applicable allowance for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	General Fund		Motel Tax		Community Development Corporation		Other Non Major Funds		Enterprise Fund		Total	
Receivables												
Property taxes, including												
penalties and interest	\$	392,724	\$ 43,279	\$	-	\$	71,606	\$	-	\$	507,609	
Sales and other taxes		306,942	-		153,471		103,010		-		563,423	
Franchise fees		37,654	-		-		-		-		37,654	
Customer accounts		-	-		-		-		680,342		680,342	
Other		458,684	-		10,297		24,780		-		493,761	
Allowance for												
uncollectibles		(219,456)					(40,922)		(143,571)		(403,949)	
	\$	976,548	\$ 43,279		163,768	\$	158,474	\$	536,771	\$	1,878,840	
		•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·									

CITY OF FOREST HILL, TEXAS NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 4 - Capital Assets

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

Governmental activities Capital assets not being depreciated \$ 807,225 \$ - \$ - Construction in progress 34,131 112,252 (34,131) Total capital assets not being depreciated 841,356 112,252 (34,131) Capital assets being depreciated 841,356 112,252 (34,131) Capital assets being depreciated 4,061,055 - - - Equipment 4,572,502 179,181 - - Infrastructure 38,368,412 409,503 - - Total capital assets being depreciated 47,001,969 588,684 - - Less accumulated depreciation (764,598) (104,267) - - Equipment (4,162,661) (168,435) - - Infrastructure (32,382,601) (919,193) - Total accumulated depreciation (37,309,860) (1,191,895) - Total capital assets being depreciated, net 9,692,109 (603,211) -	\$ 807,225 112,252 919,477 4,061,055 4,751,683 38,777,915 47,590,653 (868,865) (4,331,096)
Land \$ 807,225 \$ - \$ - Construction in progress 34,131 112,252 (34,131) Total capital assets not being depreciated 841,356 112,252 (34,131) Capital assets being depreciated 841,356 112,252 (34,131) Capital assets being depreciated 4,061,055 - - - Equipment 4,572,502 179,181 -	112,252 919,477 4,061,055 4,751,683 38,777,915 47,590,653 (868,865)
Construction in progress 34,131 112,252 (34,131) Total capital assets not being depreciated 841,356 112,252 (34,131) Capital assets being depreciated 841,356 112,252 (34,131) Buildings and improvements 4,061,055 - - Equipment 4,572,502 179,181 - Infrastructure 38,368,412 409,503 - Total capital assets being depreciated 47,001,969 588,684 - Less accumulated depreciation (764,598) (104,267) - Equipment (4,162,661) (168,435) - Infrastructure (32,382,601) (919,193) - Total accumulated depreciation (37,309,860) (1,191,895) -	112,252 919,477 4,061,055 4,751,683 38,777,915 47,590,653 (868,865)
Total capital assets not being depreciated 841,356 112,252 (34,131) Capital assets being depreciated 4,061,055 - - Buildings and improvements 4,572,502 179,181 - Infrastructure 38,368,412 409,503 - Total capital assets being depreciated 47,001,969 588,684 - Less accumulated depreciation (764,598) (104,267) - Equipment (4,162,661) (168,435) - Infrastructure (32,382,601) (919,193) - Total accumulated depreciation (37,309,860) (1,191,895) -	919,477 4,061,055 4,751,683 38,777,915 47,590,653 (868,865)
Capital assets being depreciated 4,061,055 - - Buildings and improvements 4,572,502 179,181 - Equipment 38,368,412 409,503 - Total capital assets being depreciated 47,001,969 588,684 - Less accumulated depreciation 588,684 - - Buildings and improvements (764,598) (104,267) - Equipment (4,162,661) (168,435) - Infrastructure (32,382,601) (919,193) - Total accumulated depreciation (37,309,860) (1,191,895) -	4,061,055 4,751,683 38,777,915 47,590,653 (868,865)
Buildings and improvements 4,061,055 - - Equipment 4,572,502 179,181 - Infrastructure 38,368,412 409,503 - Total capital assets being depreciated 47,001,969 588,684 - Less accumulated depreciation 8uildings and improvements (764,598) (104,267) - Equipment (4,162,661) (168,435) - Infrastructure (32,382,601) (919,193) - Total accumulated depreciation (37,309,860) (1,191,895) -	4,751,683 38,777,915 47,590,653 (868,865)
Equipment 4,572,502 179,181 - Infrastructure 38,368,412 409,503 - Total capital assets being depreciated 47,001,969 588,684 - Less accumulated depreciation 8uildings and improvements (764,598) (104,267) - Equipment (4,162,661) (168,435) - Infrastructure (32,382,601) (919,193) - Total accumulated depreciation (37,309,860) (1,191,895) -	4,751,683 38,777,915 47,590,653 (868,865)
Infrastructure 38,368,412 409,503 - Total capital assets being depreciated 47,001,969 588,684 - Less accumulated depreciation (764,598) (104,267) - Equipment (4,162,661) (168,435) - Infrastructure (32,382,601) (919,193) - Total accumulated depreciation (37,309,860) (1,191,895) -	38,777,915 47,590,653 (868,865)
Total capital assets being depreciated 47,001,969 588,684 - Less accumulated depreciation (764,598) (104,267) - Equipment (4,162,661) (168,435) - Infrastructure (32,382,601) (919,193) - Total accumulated depreciation (37,309,860) (1,191,895) -	47,590,653 (868,865)
Less accumulated depreciation (764,598) (104,267) - Buildings and improvements (4,162,661) (168,435) - Equipment (32,382,601) (919,193) - Total accumulated depreciation (37,309,860) (1,191,895) -	(868,865)
Buildings and improvements (764,598) (104,267) - Equipment (4,162,661) (168,435) - Infrastructure (32,382,601) (919,193) - Total accumulated depreciation (37,309,860) (1,191,895) -	
Equipment (4,162,661) (168,435) - Infrastructure (32,382,601) (919,193) - Total accumulated depreciation (37,309,860) (1,191,895) -	
Infrastructure (32,382,601) (919,193) - Total accumulated depreciation (37,309,860) (1,191,895) -	(4,331,096)
Total accumulated depreciation (37,309,860) (1,191,895) -	(22 201 704)
	(33,301,794)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net 9,692,109 (603,211) -	(38,501,755)
	9,088,898
Governmental activities capital assets, net \$ 10,533,465 \$ (490,959) \$ (34,131)	\$ 10,008,375
	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
2018 Completions Adjustments	Balance September 30, 2019
Business-Type Activities	
Capital assets not being depreciated	b 05.567
Land \$ 25,567 \$ - \$ - \$	\$ 25,567
Total capital assets not being depreciated 25,567	25,567
Capital assets being depreciated	
Buildings and improvements 11,208,940	11,208,940
Equipment 1,175,955 80,656 (59,242)	1,197,369
Total capital assets being depreciated 12,384,895 80,656 (59,242)	12,406,309
Less accumulated depreciation for	
Buildings and improvements (4,317,361) (214,717) -	(4,532,078)
Equipment (1,047,254) (44,295) 59,242	(1,032,307)
Total accumulated depreciation (5,364,615) (259,012) 59,242	(5,564,385)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net 7,020,280 (178,356)	6,841,924
Business-type activities	0,011,721
	6,867,491

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 4 - Capital Assets (continued)

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

Governmental activities	
General government	\$ 104,267
Public safety	168,435
Public works	919,193
Total depreciation expense - Governmental Activities	\$ 1,191,895
Business-Type activities	
Water and sewer	\$ 259,012
Total depreciation expense - Business-Type Activities	\$ 259,012

Construction in progress and remaining commitments under construction related construction contracts at September 30, 2019 are as follows:

	R	emaining	,	Total In
Project Name	Con	mmitment	F	Progress
Governmental Activities:				
Triumph Street Improvements	\$	142,098	\$	112,252
Total Governmental Activities	\$	142,098	\$	112,252

Capital Leases

The government has entered into various lease agreements as lessee for financing the acquisition of vehicles and equipment. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the date of their inception. As of September 30, 2019, the equipment leased under capital leases had a carrying value of \$140,945, all of which are classified with governmental activities equipment.

Note 5 - Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of long-term debt transactions of the City for the year ended September 30, 2019:

	Balance Beginning			Balance End of	W	Due /ithin One
	 of Year	 Increase	Decrease	Year		Year
Governmental Activities						
General obligation bonds	\$ 1,875,100	\$ -	\$ (318,850)	\$ 1,556,250	\$	326,700
Certificates of obligation	2,310,000	-	(220,000)	2,090,000		230,000
Capital lease obligations	303,777	-	(160,618)	143,159		101,305
Compensated absences	 999,997	 379,084	(451,685)	927,396		370,000
Total governmental activities	 5,488,874	379,084	(1,151,153)	4,716,805		1,028,005
Business-Type Activities						
General obligation bonds	614,900	-	(131,150)	483,750		133,300
Compensated absences	 183,469	 63,607	(56,679)	190,397		63,000
Total Business-type Activities	798,369	63,607	(187,829)	674,147		196,300
Total government-wide activities	\$ 6,287,243	\$ 442,691	\$ (1,338,982)	\$ 5,390,952	\$	1,224,305

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 5 - Long-Term Debt (continued)

Compensated absences will be liquidated from General Fund and the Utilities Fund.

Amounts payable at September 30, 2019, are comprised of the following individual issues:

2007 Certificates of Obligation; interest payable February 1 and August 1 at a rate of 4.14%	\$ 1,300,000
2009 Certificates of Obligation; interest payable February 1 and August 1 at rates ranging from $2.00%$ to $4.375%$	790,000
2011 General Obligation Refunding Bonds; interest payable February 1 and August 1 at rates ranging from 2.0% and 3.0%	1,125,000
2014 General Obligation Refunding Bonds; interest payable March 1 and September 1 at a rate of 2.45%	915,000
	\$ 4,130,000

Annual Requirements to Retire Debt Obligations

The annual aggregate maturities for each bond type for the years subsequent to September 30, 2019, are as follows:

General Obligation Bonds

	Governmental Activities			 Business-Typ	e Acti	ivities
	Principal		Interest	Principal		Interest
2020	\$ 326,700	\$	37,217	\$ 133,300	\$	12,513
2021	332,400		28,147	137,600		8,450
2022	338,100		18,905	141,900		4,257
2023	239,050		11,051	70,950		1,064
2024	155,000		5,956	-		-
2025	165,000		2,026	-		-
	\$ 1,556,250	\$	103,302	\$ 483,750	\$	26,284

Certificates of Obligation

	Governmental Activities				
	 Principal		Interest		
2020	\$ 230,000	\$	81,903		
2021	235,000		72,404		
2022	245,000		62,597		
2023	260,000		52,280		
2024	265,000		41,553		
2025 - 2027	855,000		55,058		
	\$ 2,090,000	\$	365,795		

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 5 - Long-Term Debt (continued)

The City's capital leases are for police cars and fire trucks. The annual principal and interest requirements for capital leases are as follows:

		Governmental Activities				
	F	Principal	I	nterest		
2021	\$	101,304	\$	2,289		
2022		41,855		753		
	\$	143,159	\$	3,042		

Note 6 - Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

For the year ended September 30, 2019, interfund balances consisted of:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	A	mounts
Enterprise Fund	General Fund	\$	12,720
General Fund	Special Revenue Fund		10,523
		\$	23,243

For the year ended September 30, 2019, interfund transfers consisted of:

Transfers In	Transfers Out	 Amounts
General Fund	Juvenille Case Manager	\$ 2,494
General Fund	Motel Tax	63,649
General Fund	Community Development	99,300
General Fund	Street Improvements	82,860
General Fund	Utilities	681,442
Street Improvements	General Fund	250,000
Debt Service	Community Development	169,253
Utilities	Debt Service	7,256
		\$ 1,356,254

All interfund transfers between the various funds are approved supplements to the operations of those funds.

Note 7 - Employee Retirement System

The City of Forest Hill, Texas participates as one of 887 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.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 7 - Employee Retirement System (continued)

A. Benefits Provided

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

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

Employee deposit rate	7.00%
Matching ration (city to employee)	2 to 1
Years required for vesting	5
Updated Service Credit	100% Repeating Transfers
Annuity Increase (to retirees)	70% of CPI Repeating

Employees covered by benefit terms.

Members can retire at ages 60 and above with 5 or more years of service or with 20 years of service regardless of age.

At the December 31, 2018 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Number of	
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	71
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	90
Active employees	85
Total	246

B. Contributions

The contribution rates for employees in TMRS are either 5%, 6%, or 7% of employee gross earnings, and the city matching percentages are either 100%, 150%, or 200%, both as adopted by the governing body of the city. Under the state law governing TMRS, the contribution rate for each city is determined annually by the actuary, using the Entry Age Normal (EAN) actuarial cost method. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the cost of 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 7.00% of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City were 13.45% and 13.49% in calendar years 2018 and 2019, respectively. The City's contributions to TMRS for the year ended September 30, 2019 were \$771,398, and were equal to the required contributions.

CITY OF FOREST HILL, TEXAS NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 7 - Employee Retirement System (continued)

C. Net Pension Liability

The City's Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2018, 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, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.50% per year
Overall payroll growth	3.00% per year
Investment Rate of Return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

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

Actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018, valuation were based on the results of actuarial experience studies. The experience study in TMRS was for the period December 31, 2010 through December 31, 2014, first used in the December 31, 2015 valuation. Healthy post-retirement mortality rates and annuity purchase rates were updated based on a Mortality Experience Investigation Study covering 2009 through 2011, and dated December 31, 2013. These assumptions were first used in the December 31, 2013 valuation, along with a change to the Entry Age Normal (EAN) actuarial cost method. Assumptions are reviewed annually. No additional changes were made for the 2018 valuation.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 6.75%. The pension plan's policy in regard to the allocation of invested assets is established and may be amended by the TMRS Board of Trustees. 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.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 7 - Employee Retirement System (continued)

C. Net Pension Liability (continued)

Actuarial assumptions:

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arighmetic)
Domestic Equity	17.50%	4.55%
International Equity	17.50%	6.10%
Core Fixed Income	10.00%	1.00%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.00%	3.65%
Real Return	10.00%	4.03%
Real Estate	10.00%	5.00%
Absolute Return	10.00%	4.00%
Private Equity	5.00%	8.00%
Total	100.00%	

Discount Rate

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

Changes in Net Pension Liability

	Total Pension Liability		Plan Fiduciary Net Position		Net Pension Liability	
Balance at 12/31/2017	\$	22,279,746	\$	20,453,521	\$	1,826,225
Changes for the year:						
Service cost		897,913		-		897,913
Interest (on the Total Pension Liability)		1,505,217		-		1,505,217
Difference between expected and actual experience		(163,536)		-		(163,536)
Contributions - employer		-		704,139		(704,139)
Contributions - employee		-		369,873		(369,873)
Net investment income		-		(612,299)		612,299
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee						
contributions		(858,395)		(858,395)		-
Administrative expense		-		(11,841)		11,841
Other				(618)		618
Balance at 12/31/2018	\$	23,660,945	\$	20,044,380	\$	3,616,565

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 7 - Employee Retirement System (continued)

C. Net Pension Liability (continued)

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	Current Single Rate Assumption	1% Increase
5.75%	6.75%	7.75%
\$7,479,279	\$3,616,565	\$505,402

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

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

For the year ended September 30, 2019, the City recognized pension expense of \$863,719.

At September 30, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Difference in expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$	317,557
Difference in assumption changes		-		-
Difference in projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments.		1,062,622		-
Employer contributions made after the measurement date		563,653		
Totals	\$	1,626,275	\$	317,557

The City reported \$563,653 as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ending September 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Net Deferred Outflows	,
Fiscal Year	(Inflows) of Resources	
2019	\$ 162,197	
2020	58,774	
2021	125,509	
2022	398,585	
Total	\$ 745,065	_

CITY OF FOREST HILL, TEXAS NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 8 - Other Postemployment Benefits

A. TMRS Supplemental Death Benefits Plan

Benefit Plan Description

Texas Municipal Retirement System ("TMRS") administers a defined benefit group-term life insurance plan known as the Supplemental Death Benefits Fund ("SDBF"). This is a voluntary program in which participating member cities may elect, by ordinance, to provide group-term life insurance coverage for their active members, including or not including retirees. The death benefit for active employees provides a lump-sum payment approximately equal to the employee's annual salary (calculated based on the employee's actual earnings, for the 12-month period preceding the month of death). The death benefit for retirees is considered an other postemployment benefit ("OPEB") and is a fixed amount of \$7,500. As the SDBF covers both active and retiree participants, with no segregation of assets, the SDBF is considered to be an unfunded OPEB plan (i.e. no assets are accumulated).

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

Membership in the plan as of the measurement date of December 31, 2018, was as follows:

Number of	
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	26
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	12
Active employees	85
Total	123

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 0.13% 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.

B. 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 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 3.71% based on the 20 Year Bond GO Index published by bondbuyer.com is used as of the measurement date of December 31, 2018. At transition, GASB 75 also requires that the Total OPEB Liability (TOL) as of the prior fiscal year end be estimated based on the 20 Year Bond GO Index as of the prior fiscal year end. The actuary has estimated the TOL as of December 31, 2018 using a discount rate of 3.71% as of December 31, 2018.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 8 - Other Postemployment Benefits (continued)

C. Actuarial Assumptions

The City's Total OPEB Liability ("TOL") was measured at December 31, 2018 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases	3.50% to 10.5% including inflation
Discount rate*	3.71%
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	RP2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% and projected on a fully generational basis with scale BB.
Mortality rates – disabled retirees	RP2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% with a 3 year setforward for both males and females. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale BB to account for future mortality improvements subject to the 3% floor.

^{*} The discount rate was based on the Fidelity Index's "20-year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2018.

D. Changes in Total OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB Liability		
Balance at 12/31/2017	\$	180,044	
Changes for the year:			
Service cost		10,484	
Interest (on the Total OPEB Liability)		6,107	
Difference between expected and actual experience		(6,776)	
Changes of assumptions		(14,388)	
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee			
contributions		(1,573)	
Balance at 12/31/2018	\$	173,898	
Total OPEB as a Percent of Covered Payroll		3.32%	

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 8 - Other Postemployment Benefits (continued)

E. Sensitivity Analysis

The following presents the Total OPEB Liability of the employer, calculated using the discount rate of 3.71%, 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 (2.71%) or 1 percentage point higher (4.71%) 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	Current Single Rate Assumption	1% Increase
2.7100%	3.71%	4.7100%
\$213,121	\$173,898	\$144,190

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

For the year ended September 30, 2019, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$15,810 relating to the SDBF plan.

As of September 30, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources related to OPEBs from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Difference in expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$	5,765
Difference in assumption changes		11,173		12,241
Employer contributions made after the measurement date		2,388		
Totals	\$	13,561	\$	18,006

The \$2,388 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the OPEB liability in the year ending September 30, 2019.

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:

Fiscal Year	Outflo	Net Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources		
2019	\$	(781)		
2020	*	(781)		
2021		(781)		
2022		(781)		
2023		(1,493)		
2023 and after		(2,216)		
Total	\$	(6,833)		

CITY OF FOREST HILL, TEXAS NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 9 - Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts such as: theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. The City participates in the Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool (Risk Pool) to provide general liability and property insurance and workers' compensation.

The City, along with other participating entities, contributes annual amounts determined by the Risk Pool. Contributions to the Risk Pool for workers' compensation are based on the City's payroll. As claims arise they are submitted to and paid by the Risk Pool.

The liability of the Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool is limited to a \$2,000,000 annual aggregate for general liability, errors and omissions, and law enforcement. The automobile liability limit for the risk pool is \$1,000,000 for each occurrence.

There have been no significant changes in insurance coverage as compared to last year. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Note 10 - Litigation

Various claims and lawsuits are pending against the City of Forest Hill. In the opinion of the City's Legal Counsel and Management, the potential losses will not have a material effect on the City's financial statements.

Note 11 - Implementation of Future GASB Statement

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") has issued the following new statements to be implemented in future years.

GASB Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities. This statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities. It presents separate criteria for evaluating component units, pension and other postemployment benefit arrangements, and other fiduciary activities. The focus is on a government controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and identification of the beneficiaries of those assets. Fiduciary activities are reported in one of four types of funds: pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, or custodial funds. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not held in a trust. The agency fund designation will no longer be used. GASB 84 also provides guidance on fiduciary fund statements and timing of recognition of a liability to beneficiaries. This standard becomes effective for the City in fiscal year 2020.

GASB Statement No. 87, Leases. This statement provides a new framework for accounting for leases under the principle that leases are financings. No longer will leases be classified between capital and operating. Lessees will recognize an intangible asset and a corresponding liability. The liability will be based on the payments expected to be paid over the lease term, which includes an evaluation of the likelihood of exercising renewal or termination options in the lease. Lessors will recognize a lease receivable and related deferred inflow of resources. Lessors will not derecognize the underlying asset. An exception to the general model is provided for short-term leases that cannot last more than 12 months. Contracts that contain lease and non-lease components will need to be separated so each component is accounted for accordingly. This standard becomes effective for the City in fiscal year 2021.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF FOREST HILL, TEXAS BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
Revenues				
Taxes and franchise fees	\$ 6,753,958	\$ 6,941,383	\$ 7,052,732	\$ 111,349
Licenses and permits	478,600	478,600	475,062	(3,538)
Charges for services	410,100	410,100	422,863	12,763
Fines and forfeitures	827,552	827,552	1,005,398	177,846
Interest income	36,100	36,100	66,410	30,310
Intergovernmental	2,200	2,200	16,103	13,903
Miscellaneous	43,600	43,600	129,545	85,945
Total Revenues	8,552,110	8,739,535	9,168,113	428,578
Expenditures				
Current:				
General government	2,482,055	2,482,055	1,790,972	691,083
Public safety	4,878,096	5,029,777	5,470,124	(440,347)
Public works	1,154,894	1,200,638	1,121,497	79,141
Parks and recreation	31,300	31,300	36,360	(5,060)
Community development	378,485	378,485	357,513	20,972
Capital outlay	175,000	175,000	246,919	(71,919)
Debt Service:				
Principal	158,500	158,500	160,618	(2,118)
Interest and other charges			6,623	(6,623)
Total Expenditures	9,258,330	9,455,755	9,190,626	265,129
Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
over expenditures	(706,220)	(716,220)	(22,513)	693,707
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	929,745	929,745	929,745	-
Transfers out	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	
Total other financing sources				
and uses	679,745	679,745	679,745	
Net change in fund balances	(26,475)	(36,475)	657,232	693,707
Fund balance, beginning of year	1,704,466	1,704,466	1,704,466	-
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 1,677,991	\$ 1,667,991	\$ 2,361,698	\$ 693,707

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET INFORMATION

Year Ended September 30, 2019

A. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Annual appropriated budgets are legally adopted for the general fund and water and sewer fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. Project-length financial plans are adopted for all capital projects funds.

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

- 1. Prior to September 1, the City Manager and staff meet with the City Council in a series of workshops to work on the budget for the fiscal year commencing the following October 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.

No later than August 10, the City Manager officially presents the budget to the City Council for consideration. A second Council meeting is scheduled before October 1 to finalize the adoption of the new budget.

- 3. The City Manager is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within departments in any fund; however, any revisions that alter expenditures between departments of any fund, must be approved by the City Council.
- 4. Formal budgetary integration, using the modified accrual basis, is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund. No supplemental appropriations were made during the fiscal year.
- 5. The Debt Service and Capital Project Funds do not have formal budgets since all are controlled by contractual obligations approved at inception or as part of the General Fund on an annual basis.

B. Budget Variances

Expenditures related to parks and recreation and debt service were less than budgeted amounts by \$5,060 and \$8,741, respectively. Total revenue and expenditures within the General Fund (the legal level of budgetary control) exceeded budgetary revenues and expenditures by \$428,578 and \$265,129, respectively, resulting in a net excess of \$693,707. Net transfers were \$929,745 and were equal to the budget resulting in a net change in fund balance of \$693,707. Employee pay and benefits resulted in expense of \$6,832,178 which exceeded the budgetary amount of \$6,217,845 by \$614,333.

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - MOTEL TAX For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Budget Amounts					Actual	Variance Positive /		
	Orig	ginal Budget		nal Budget		Amounts	(Negative)		
Revenues									
Taxes	\$	475,000	\$	475,000	\$	512,725	\$	37,725	
Interest income		7,400		7,400		44,778		37,378	
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-	
Total Revenues		482,400		482,400		557,503		75,103	
Expenditures									
Current:									
Parks and recreation		1,100		1,100		-		1,100	
Total Expenditures		1,100		1,100		-		1,100	
Net change in fund balances		417,651		417,651		493,854		76,203	
Fund balances, beginning of year		3,012,799		3,012,799		3,012,799			
Fund balances, end of year	\$	3,430,450	\$	3,430,450	\$	3,506,653	\$	76,203	

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

		Budget Ar	nounts		Actual	Variance Positive /		
	Orig	ginal Budget	Fi	nal Budget	A	Amounts	(N	legative)
Revenues								
Taxes	\$	750,000	\$	750,000	\$	926,552	\$	176,552
Interest income		2,600		2,600		20,984		18,384
Total revenues		752,600		752,600		947,536		194,936
Expenditures								
Current:								
Community Development		87,650		87,650		10,747		76,903
Total expenditures	,	87,650		87,650		10,747		76,903
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		664,950		664,950		936,789		271,839
Other financing sources (uses)								
Transfers out	,	(268,553)		(268,553)		(268,553)		-
Total other financing sources (uses)		(268,553)		(268,553)		(268,553)		-
Net change in fund balances		396,397		396,397		668,236		271,839
Fund balances, beginning of year		1,232,964		1,232,964		1,232,964		
Fund balances, end of year	\$	1,629,361	\$	1,629,361	\$	1,901,200	\$	271,839

CITY OF FOREST HILL, TEXAS REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS Last Five Measurement Years

	 2018	2017	2016		2015		2014	
Total pension liability:	 							
Service cost	\$ 897,913	\$ 812,138	\$	771,871	\$	759,161	\$	633,495
Interest	1,505,217	1,417,740		1,350,673		1,314,117		1,233,382
Difference between expected								
and actual experience	(163,536)	(208,646)		(418,201)		(8,297)		(42,513)
Change in assumptions	-	-		-		(2,517)		-
Benefit payments, including refunds								
of employee contributions	 (858,395)	 (677,943)		(783,244)		(880,658)		(587,027)
Net change in total pension liability	1,381,199	1,343,289		921,099		1,181,806		1,237,337
Total pension liability - beginning	 22,280,046	 20,936,757		20,015,658		18,833,852		17,596,515
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 23,661,245	\$ 22,280,046	\$	20,936,757	\$	20,015,658	\$	18,833,852
Plan fiduciary net position:								
Contributions - employer	\$704,139	\$642,100		\$621,952		\$641,548		\$560,850
Contributions - employee	369,873	337,187		324,901		325,222		299,234
Net investment income	(612,299)	2,454,527		1,111,844		24,134		870,744
Benefit payments, including refunds								
of employee contributions	(858,395)	(677,943)		(783,244)		(880,658)		(587,027)
Administrative expense	(11,841)	(12,721)		(12,555)		(14,699)		(9,090)
Other	 (618)	 (645)		(676)		(726)		(747)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	(409,141)	2,742,505		1,262,222		94,821		1,133,964
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	 20,453,821	 17,711,316		16,449,094		16,354,273		15,220,309
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 20,044,680	\$ 20,453,821	\$	17,711,316	\$	16,449,094	\$	16,354,273
Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 3,616,565	\$ 1,826,225	\$	3,225,441	\$	3,566,564	\$	2,479,579
Plan fiduciary net position as a								
percentage of total pension liability	84.72%	91.80%		84.59%		82.18%		86.83%
Covered payroll	\$5,241,756	\$4,816,953		\$4,641,438		\$4,646,029		\$4,264,769
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	69.00%	37.91%		69.49%		76.77%		58.14%

The amounts presented are for each measurement year, which ends the preceding December 31st of the City's fiscal year end. Net pension liability is calculated using a new methodology and will be presented prospectively in accordance with GASB 68. Ten years of data should be presented in this schedule but data was unavailable prior to 2014.

CITY OF FOREST HILL, TEXAS REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS Last Five Fiscal Years

	2019		Fiscal Year 2018		2017		2016		2015	
Actuarially Determined Contributions	\$	771,398	\$	698,363	\$	633,430	\$	629,783	\$	605,850
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution		(771,398)		(698,363)		(633,430)		(629,783)		(605,850)
Contribution deficiency(excess)		-		-		-		-		-
Covered payroll		5,722,745		5,193,289		4,703,542		4,625,896		4,394,610
Contributions as a percentage of Covered payroll		13.48%		13.45%		13.47%		13.61%		13.79%

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

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Amortization Method Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed

Remaining Amortization Period 27 years

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

Inflation 2.5%

Salary Increases 3.50% to 10.5% 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 2015 valuation pursuant to an experience

study of the period 2010 - 2014.

Mortality RP2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment

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

Other Information:

Notes There were no benefit changes during the year.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
Last Two Measurement Years

	2018	2017		
Total OPEB liability:				
Service cost	\$ 10,484	\$	8,189	
Interest	6,107		5,855	
Change in assumptions	(14,388)		15,927	
Benefit payments, including refunds				
of employee contributions	(1,573)		(1,445)	
Net change in total OPEB liability	(6,146)		28,526	
Total OPEB liability - beginning	180,044		151,518	
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$ 173,898	\$	180,044	
Covered payroll	\$5,237,892		\$4,814,011	
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	3.32%		3.74%	

The amounts presented are for each measurement year, which end the preceding December 31 of the City's fiscal year end. Net OPEB liability is calculated using a new methodology and will be presented prospectively in accordance with GASB 75. Ten years of data should be presented in this schedule but data was unavailable prior to 2017.

COMBINING FUND STATEMENTS

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS September 30, 2019

	uvenile Case Ianager	Court chnology	Court Safety			Park
Assets	10.001	• • • • • •		0.4		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,921	\$ 39,461	\$	8,217		23,725
Investments	115,000	-]	115,000	2	250,000
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles						
Property taxes	-	-		-		-
Accounts receivable	1,192	140		1,192		5,657
Prepaid items	-	_		_		125
Total assets	\$ 129,113	\$ 39,601	\$ 1	124,409	\$ 2	279,507
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances Liabilities Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ 173	\$	101	\$	1,204
Accrued liabilities	-	-		-		-
Due to other funds		 		<u>-</u>		
Total liabilities	 -	 173		101		1,204
Deferred Inflows of Resources Deferred inflows Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	 <u>-</u>	 <u>-</u>		<u>-</u> -		<u>-</u>
Fund Balances						
Non-spendable Prepaid items Restricted Capital acquisitions and	-	-		-		125
contractual obligations	-	_		_		_
Debt service	-	-		-		-
Parks and recreation	-	-		-	2	278,178
Public works	-	-		-		-
Public safety	129,113	39,428		124,308		_
Total Fund Balances	129,113	 39,428	1	124,308		278,303
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund						
Balances	\$ 129,113	\$ 39,601	\$ 1	124,409	\$ 2	279,507

Library		Imp	Street provements	De	bt Service	Capital jects Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds		
\$	-	\$	658,725	\$	414,247	\$ 576,549	\$	1,733,845	
	-		-		50,000	-		530,000	
	-		-		30,684	-		30,684	
	16,081		103,010		518	-		127,790	
\$	16,081	\$	761,735	\$	495,449	\$ 576,549	\$	125 2,422,444	
			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		.,,,,,,	 		_,,,,	
\$	673	\$	74,282	\$	-	\$ _	\$	76,433	
	2,175		-		-	-		2,175	
	10,523		-		_	 		10,523	
	13,371		74,282		-			89,131	
	_		-		30,684	-		30,684	
_			-		30,684	-		30,684	
	-		-		-	-		125	
	-		-		-	576,549		576,549	
	-		-		464,765	-		464,765	
	2,710		-		-	-		280,888	
	-		687,453		-	-		687,453	
	2,710		687,453		464,765	 576,549		292,849 2,302,629	
\$	16,081	\$	761,735	\$	495,449	\$ 576,549	\$	2,422,444	

CITY OF FOREST HILL, TEXAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Juvenil Case Manage		Court echnology	Court Safety	<u>Park</u>
Revenues					
Taxes and franchise fees	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -
Licenses and permits	-		-	-	-
Charges for services	-		-	-	275
Fines and forfeitures	17,5		14,153	10,606	-
Interest income	1,2		259	1,255	2,859
Miscellaneous	2,7				·
Total revenues	21,6	03	14,412	11,861	3,134
Expenditures					
Current:					
General government	-		-	-	-
Public safety	2	50	6,420	5,468	-
Public works	-		-	-	-
Parks and recreation	-		-	-	207
Debt Service:					
Principal	-		-	-	-
Interest and other charges	-		-	-	-
Bond issuance costs					. <u> </u>
Total Expenditures	2	50	6,420	5,468	207
Excess (deficiency) of revenues					
over expenditures	21,3	53	7,992	6,393	2,927
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers in					
Transfers out	(2,4	94)	_	-	-
Total other financing	(2,1				
sources (uses)	(2,4	94)	-		<u> </u>
Net change in fund balances	18,8	59	7,992	6,393	2,927
Fund balances - beginning	110,2	54	31,436	117,915	275,376
Fund balances - ending	\$ 129,1	13 \$	39,428	\$ 124,308	\$ 278,303

Li			Street	De	bt Service	Capital jects Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds			
\$	-	\$	463,208	\$	683,472	\$ -	\$	1,146,680		
	-		-		-	-		-		
	25,261		-		-	-		25,536		
	-		-		-	-		42,353		
	-		11,064		6,760	15,033		38,487		
			34,729			540		38,021		
	25,261		509,001		690,232	15,573		1,291,077		
	30,122		11,256		-	-		41,378		
	-		-		-	-		12,138		
	-		680,655		-	-		680,655		
	-		-		-	-		207		
	-		-		538,850	-		538,850		
	-		-		137,241	-		137,241		
					828	 		828		
	30,122		691,911		676,919	 -		1,411,297		
	(4,861)		(182,910)		13,313	 15,573		(120,220)		
	- -		250,000 (82,860)		169,253 (7,256)	 - -		419,253 (92,610)		
			167,140		161,997	 		326,643		
	(4,861)		(15,770)		175,310	15,573		206,423		
	7,571		703,223		289,455	 560,976		2,096,206		
\$	2,710	\$	687,453	\$	464,765	\$ 576,549	\$	2,302,629		