FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ACCOUNTANTS' OPINION

**SEPTEMBER 30, 2021** 

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# HANKINS, EASTUP, DEATON, TONN & SEAY

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Honorable Mayor and Town Council Town of Hickory Creek, Texas

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component units and each major fund of the Town of Hickory Creek, Texas ("Town"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

# **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component units and each major fund of the Town of Hickory Creek, Texas as of September 30, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Other Matters

## Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the *management's discussion and analysis* on pages 5 through 11 and the Texas Municipal Retirement system schedules on pages 52 through 56 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other Information

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

# Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 15, 2021 on our consideration of the Town of Hickory Creek, Texas's internal control over financial reporting and on our test of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town of Hickory Creek, Texas's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Hankins, Eastup, Deaton, Tonn & Seay, PC Denton, Texas

Hembius, Eastup, Deaton, Tom + Say

December 15, 2021

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

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# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

As management of the Town of Hickory Creek, we offer readers of the Town of Hickory Creek's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Hickory Creek for the year ended September 30, 2021. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the Town's basic financial statements.

# Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Town of Hickory Creek exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows at September 30, 2021 by \$16,485,307. Of this amount, \$5,261,624 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The Town's total net position increased by \$1,482,146 during the fiscal year from the results of current year operations.
- As of September 30, 2021, the Town of Hickory Creek's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$10,188,364, an increase of \$5,344,124 in comparison with the beginning of the period. Approximately 50 percent of this total amount, \$5,053,252, is available for spending at the government's discretion (*unassigned fund balance*).
- At the end of the current period, unassigned fund balance for the general fund of \$5,053,252 was 103.16 percent of total general fund expenditures.

#### **Overview of the Financial Statements**

The management discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the Town of Hickory Creek's basic financial statements. The Town of Hickory Creek'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.

Also included as a discretely presented component unit are the Hickory Creek Economic Development Corporation, which was formed on July 1, 2003 as the result of a successful 4B sales tax election, the Hickory Creek Public Improvement District No. 1, which was created on March 31, 2012 to finance certain public improvements within the District, the Hickory Creek Public Improvement District No. 2, which was created on September 18, 2012, to finance certain public improvements within the District, and the Hickory Creek Public Improvement District No. 3, which was created May 21, 2019, to finance certain public improvements within the District.

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

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

The statement of activities presents information showing how the Town's net position changed during the most recent period. All of the current period's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid. 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 vacation leave). Both the statement of net position and the statement of activities are prepared utilizing the accrual basis of accounting as opposed to the modified accrual basis used in prior reporting models.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the Town is divided between two kinds of activities:

- Governmental activities. All of the Town's basic services are reported here, including the police, fire, library, community development, public works, park services, municipal court, and general administration. Property taxes, sales taxes, and franchise fees finance most of these activities.
- Business-type activities. The Town may charge a fee to customers to help it cover all or most of the cost of certain services it provides. The Town had no business-type activities during the current period.

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. Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds, not the Town as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by state law or bond covenants. However, the Town Council may establish other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain taxes, grants and other money. All of the funds of the Town of Hickory Creek are considered governmental funds.

Governmental Funds. All of the Town's basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at period-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method identified as the modified accrual basis of accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Town's general operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps the reader determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Town's programs. By comparing information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. The relationship or differences between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds are detailed in a reconciliation following the fund financial statements.

The Town of Hickory Creek maintains three individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, debt service fund and capital projects fund, each of which are considered to be major funds.

**Fiduciary Funds**. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the Town of Hickory Creek's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The Town of Hickory Creek does not currently have any fiduciary funds.

**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 funds financial statements.

Other Information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information highlighting budgetary information for the general fund.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

# Government-wide Financial Analysis

The Town's combined net position was \$16,485,307 as of September 30, 2021. The Town first implemented GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statement – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments*, in fiscal year 2004. The following analysis presents both current and prior year data and discusses significant changes in the accounts. This analysis focuses on the net position (Table 1) and general revenues (Table 2) and changes in net position (Table 3) of the Town's governmental activities.

The largest portion of the Town's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town'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.

Table 1 Net Position

	Governmental		
	Acti	vities	
	2021	2020	
Current and other assets	\$ 10,509,985	\$ 5,558,104	
Capital assets	17,020,865	17,529,085	
Total assets	27,530,850	23,087,189	
Deferred outflows of resources	688,545	710,239	
Long-term liabilities outstanding	11,223,426	7,825,346	
Other liabilities	290,739	680,914	
Total liabilities	11,514,165	8,506,260	
Deferred inflows of resources	219,923	288,007	
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	10,705,372	10,511,190	
Restricted for:			
Debt Service	-	122,437	
Street improvements/maintenance	264,946	991,436	
Court security and technology	117,550	103,160	
Parks	135,815	130,188	
Unrestricted	5,261,624	3,144,750	
Total net position	\$ 16,485,307	\$ 15,003,161	

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

The following table provides a summary of the Town's operations for the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2021.

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2021	2020	
Revenues:			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 2,673,298	\$ 1,842,427	
Operating grants and contributions	649,845	314,159	
Capital grants and contributions	-	104,400	
General Revenues:			
Property taxes	2,110,176	2,042,937	
Sales taxes	1,552,205	1,361,064	
Other taxes	330,783	280,283	
Investment earnings	8,330	57,499	
Miscellaneous	9,304	8,251_	
	7,333,941	6,011,020	
Expenses:			
Administration	853,029	825,715	
Police	1,483,218	1,251,924	
Fire	613,633	613,633	
Municipal court	526,701	463,935	
Public works	2,025,231	2,112,852	
Debt service - interest and fees	371,053	225,476	
	5,872,865	5,493,535	
Sale of assets	21,070	-	
Change in net position	1,482,146	517,485	
Net position - October 1 (beginning)	15,003,161	14,485,676	
Net position - September 30 (ending)	\$ 16,485,307	\$ 15,003,161	

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

# Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

As of the end of the current period, the Town's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$10,188,364, an increase of \$5,344,124 in comparison with the beginning of the period. Approximately 49.6 percent of this total amount (\$5,053,252) constitutes unassigned and assigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the Town's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is not available for new spending because it has already been committed or assigned 1) to pay for capital improvements (\$4,271,502), 2) to pay for court security and technology costs (\$117,550), 3) to liquidate prepaid items (\$16,156), and 4) to pay for park maintenance (\$135,815).

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Town. At the end of the current period, unassigned fund balance of the general fund totaled \$5,053,252, while total fund balance was \$5,587,719. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 103.16 percent of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 114.07 percent of that same amount.

The fund balance of the Town's general fund increased by \$913,513 during the current year compared to a \$86,420 decrease in the prior year. Key factors in this increase are as follows:

- Revenues increased \$990,485 or 20.24% from the previous year, primarily due to increases in building permits, sales tax revenues and court citations.
- Expenditures decreased \$81,659 or 1.64% from the previous year, primarily due to fewer capital outlay expenditures.

The fund balance of the Town's debt service fund decreased \$122,437 compared to a \$8,014 increase in the prior year. Revenues were comparable to the prior year but expenditures increased \$204,513 or 23.92% due to additional debt service requirements on new debt.

The fund balance of the capital projects increased \$4,006,556 during the current year due to proceeds from the sale of certificates of obligation.

# General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the current year, the Town Council of the Town of Hickory Creek amended the budget for the General Fund on one occasion. The majority of the appropriation related to actions taken to fund unbudgeted items during the period.

The Town administration reviewed each supplemental appropriation throughout the year and determined that increased revenues or beginning fund balance provided sufficient reserves to recommend the increase.

The original budget reflected that the activity for the year would cause a \$56,823 decrease in available fund balance. The available fund balance for the general fund actually increased in the amount of \$913,513, due primarily to increases in building permits, sales tax and court citations, and lower than anticipated expenditures in most departments.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

# **Capital Asset and Debt Administration**

Capital Assets. The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of September 30, 2021, amount to \$17,020,865 (net of accumulated depreciation). This amount represents a net decrease of \$508,220, or 2.9 percent, below the beginning of the year. The investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, equipment, vehicles, roads and construction in progress.

Major capital asset additions during the current year included the following:

<u>Description</u>	 Amount
Work on various street and sidewalk improvements	\$ 369,806
Park restroom building	48,991
Laptops	16,968
Total	\$ 435,765

Table 4
Capital Assets at Year-end
(Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities	
Land	\$ 757,710	
Buildings	2,718,467	
Equipment and Vehicles	471,802	
Street and Road Infrastructure	12,713,998	
Construction in Progress	358,888	
Totals	\$ 17,020,865	

Additional information on the Town's capital assets can be found in Note 6 of this report.

**Long-term Debt.** At the end of the current period, the Town had general obligation bonds outstanding of \$3,085,000, certificates of obligation outstanding of \$6,510,000, and accrued compensated absences of \$89,048, for a total of \$9,684,048.

The Town's total debt increased by \$3,284,301 during the current year. The only new debt incurred during the year was the issuance of \$3,720,000 certificates of obligation. Information on the Town's long-term debt can be found in Note 7 of this report.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

## **Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates**

The Town of Hickory Creek continues to see substantial residential and commercial growth. The Mayor and Town Council adopted an ad valorem tax rate of 0.307280 per \$100 assessed values which are \$745,322,425.

Residential development continues to be strong in Hickory Creek. D.R. Horton completed The Alcove Subdivision with housing prices well above anticipated amounts. 212 home sites have been developed by Beazer Homes (93) and Tripoint Homes (119) with construction underway for models.

Hickory Creek worked again with landowners to annex property into the Town limits which was in the extra territorial jurisdiction. This includes a development for 209 high-end townhomes and a townhome development which will annex into the Town in 2024.

The Town continues to see commercial growth with Don Camillo's opening in February 2021.

The Town of Hickory Creek concentrated on the final plans for the reconstruction of Sycamore Bend Road and after obtaining the required permits from the U.S. Corps of Engineers, the bidding process will be completed in January 2022 with construction commencing in the spring.

The Town completed several items of the master park plan including a 2.7-mile hike and bike trail to open in March 2022, further connectivity of sidewalks throughout town, a community garden, new restroom facility in Sycamore Bend primitive camping area, new playground equipment in Arrowhead Park and a new multipurpose exercise station in Point Vista Park. The Town council approved a plan for a dog park to be built in the future along the walking trail between Parkridge and Ronald Reagan.

The Town of Hickory Creek continues to maintain a strong financial reserve due to the dedication of the staff, Mayor and Town Council.

# **Requests for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town'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 Town of Hickory Creek, P.O. Box 1717, Lake Dallas, Texas 75065.

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# STATEMENT OF NET POSITION SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

	Primary Government		onent Units
	Governmental Activities	Economic Development Corporation	Public Improvement District No. 1
ASSETS			
Cash and Investments	\$ 10,118,669	\$ 2,062,836	\$ 301,507
deceivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	-1 -1		
Taxes – Ad Valorem	71,721	-	-
Taxes – Sales	353,178	-	-
Taxes - Mixed Beverage	2,555 36,584	-	-
Other aternal Balances	(88,878)	88,878	_
repaid Costs	16,156	-	
apital Assets:	10,130		
Land	757,710	1,479,983	_
Buildings, net	2,718,467	-	-
Equipment and Vehicles, net	471,802	-	-
Street, Road, Park Infrastructure, net	12,713,998	16,761	3,461,651
Construction in Progress	358,888		-
Total Assets	27,530,850	3,648,458	3,763,158
EFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Outflow Related to TMRS	566,793	-	-
Deferred Outflow Related to OPEB	12,866	-	-
Deferred Charge on Bond Refunding	108,886_		
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	688,545	-	
IABILITIES			
ccounts Payable	152,573	460	-
ccrued Wages	22,310	-	-
ccrued Interest	40,839	-	11,942
eveloper Escrow	-	-	-
ue to State Agencies	75,017	-	
nearned Assessments	-	-	74,285
ong-term Liabilities:	204 644		00.545
Due within one year	804,644 9,715,339	-	90,545 3,673,620
Due in more than one year Net Pension Liability	648,220	-	3,073,020
Net OPEB Liability	55,223	-	
Total Liabilities	11,514,165	460	3,850,392
EFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Inflow Related to TMRS	219,610	_	_
Deferred Inflow Related to OPEB	313	-	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	219,923	_	-
ET POSITION			
et Investment in Capital Assets	10,705,372	1,496,744	(288,349
estricted for:			
Debt Retirement	-	-	249,405
Economic Development	-	2,151,254	-
Street Improvements/Maintenance Court Security/Technology	264,946	-	-
COURT SECURITY/ LECHNOLOGY	117,550	-	-
	125 015		
Parks nrestricted Net Position	135,815 5,261,624		(48,290)

Public	Public
Improvement	Improvement
District No. 2	District No. 3
District No. 2	District No. 5
\$ 457,605	\$ 844,545
-	-
	-
-	
_	-
-	_
_	
-	-
-	-
-	-
3,516,705	-
-,-10,700	3,149,747
3,974,310	3,994,292
3,774,510	3,777,676
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
18,807	15,821
24,474	25,000
-	-
30,370	127,708
70,000	-
3,995,000	4,185,000
-	-
-	
4,138,651	4,353,529
-	-
(548,295)	(647,046)
325,622	276,320
-	-
-	-
-	-
58,332	11,489
\$ (164,341)	\$ (359,237)
(101,511)	4 (555,251)

# STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

		Program Revenues					
Functions/Programs	 Expenses		Charges for Services	Ope	rating Grants Contributions	Capit	al Grants ntributions
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:							
General Government	\$ 853,029	\$	6,825	\$	10,000	\$	-
Police	1,483,218		442,284		594,067		-
Fire	613,633		-		-		•
Municipal Court	526,701		526,701		-		-
Public Works	2,025,231		1,697,488		-		-
Debt Service - Interest and Fees	371,053		-		45,778		
Total Governmental Activities	5,872,865		2,673,298		649,845		
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	\$ 5,872,865	\$	2,673,298	\$	649,845	\$	
COMPONENT UNITS:							
<b>Economic Development Corporation</b>	\$ 90,009	\$	_	\$	-	\$	-
Public Improvement District No. 1	294,589		-		-		-
Public Improvement District No. 2	389,123		-		-		-
Public Improvement District No. 3	 244,969			-			-
TOTAL COMPONENT UNITS	\$ 1,018,690	\$	-	_\$		\$	

# **GENERAL REVENUES:**

Taxes:

Property taxes – maintenance and operation

Property taxes - debt service

Sales taxes

Franchise taxes

Mixed beverage taxes

Special Assessments

Sale of assets

**Investment Earnings** 

Lease Income

Miscellaneous

Total General Revenues and Special Items

Change in Net Position

NET POSITION, October 1 (beginning)

NET POSITION, September 30 (ending)

		Public Improvement	nent Units		
Governmental			Public Improvement	Public Improvement	
Activities	Development Corp	District No. 1	District No. 2	District No. 3	
\$ (836,204) (446,867)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	
(613,633)	-	-	-		
(327,743)	-	-	-		
(325,275) (2,549,722)	-	<del></del>			
(2,549,722)			-		
-	(90,009)	-	-		
-	-	(294,589)	(200.122)		
<u>-</u>	-	-	(389,123)	(244,96	
-	(90,009)	(294,589)	(389,123)	(244,96	
1,308,982	-	-	~		
801,194 1,552,205	517.402	-	-		
300,648	517,402	-	-		
30,135	-	-	-		
-	-	253,468	340,995	74,12	
	_	-	-		
21,070	1 696	1/10	178	20	
8,330 -	1,686 12,000	148	178	29	
8,330	12,000	148	178 - -	29	
		253,616	341,173		
8,330 - 9,304	12,000	- -	-	74,424	
9,304 4,031,868	12,000 229 531,317	253,616	341,173	74,42 <sup>2</sup> (170,54) (188,692	

# BALANCE SHEET-GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments	\$ 5,518,024	\$ -
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles):		
Taxes -Ad Valorem	41,767	29,954
Taxes - Sales	353,178	-
Taxes - Mixed Beverage	2,555	-
Other	36,584	-
Prepaid Costs	16,156	_
Total Assets	\$ 5,968,264	\$ 29,954
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	\$ 152,573	\$ -
Accrued Wages	22,310	-
Due to State Agencies	75,017	••
Due to EDC	88,878	
Total Liabilities	338,778	
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Unavailable Revenue-Property Taxes	41,767	29,954
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	41,767	29,954
Fund Equity:		
Nonspendable Fund Balance:		
Prepaid Costs	16,156	-
Restricted Fund Balance:		
Court Security and Technology	117,550	-
Street Improvements/Maintenance	264,946	Apa
Parks	135,815	-
COVID-19 Costs	-	-
Unassigned Fund Balance	5,053,252	
Total Fund Equity	5,587,719	_
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Equity	\$ 5,968,264	\$ 29,954

Capital Project Funds	I	Special Revenue RF Funds)	G	Total overnmental Funds
4,006,556	\$	594,089	\$	10,118,669
-		- -		71,721 353,178
-		-		2,555 36,584 16,156
\$ 4,006,556	\$	594,089	\$	10,598,863
\$ - - -	\$	- - -	\$	152,573 22,310 75,017
	-			88,878 338,778
<u>-</u>				71,721 71,721
-		-		16,156
1 006 556		-		117,550
4,006,556		-		4,271,502 135,815
-		594,089		594,089
4,006,556	-	594,089		5,053,252
\$ 4,006,556	\$	594,089	\$	10,598,863

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# RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

Total Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	\$ 10,188,364
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the fund financial statements.	24,895,470
Accumulated depreciation is not reported in the fund financial statements.	(7,874,605)
General obligation bonds, certificates of obligation and compensated absences are not reported in the fund financial statements.	(9,684,048)
Property tax revenue reported as unavailable revenues in the fund financial statements was recognized as revenue in the government-wide financial statements.	71,721
Bond premiums are not recognized in the fund financial statements.	(835,935)
Deferred charge on bond refunding is not recognized in the fund financial statements.	108,886
Interest is accrued on outstanding debt in the government-wide financial statements, whereas in the fund financial statements interest expenditures are reported when due.	(40,839)
Included in the items related to debt is the recognition of the Town's net TMRS pension liability required by GASB 68 in the amount of \$648,220, a Deferred Resource Inflow related to TMRS in the amount of \$219,610 and a Deferred Resource Outflow related to TMRS in the amount of \$566,793. This amounted to a decrease in Net Position in the amount of \$301,037.	(301,037)
Included in the items related to debt is the recognition of the Town's net TMRS OPEB liability required by GASB 75 in the amount of \$55,223, a Deferred Resource Inflow related to OPEB in the amount of \$313 and a Deferred Resource Outflow related to OPEB in the amount of \$12,866. This amounted to a decrease in Net Position in the amount of \$42,670.	(42,670)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 16,485,307</u>

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

	GENERAL FUND	DEBT SERVICE FUND	CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
Revenues:			
Taxes - Ad Valorem	\$ 1,303,248	\$ 797,902	\$ -
- Franchise	300,648	-	-
- Sales	1,552,205	-	-
- Mixed Beverage	30,135		-
Court Citations	867,524	-	-
Corp of Engineers	47,228	-	-
Building Permits	1,295,940	-	2.062
Interest Income	5,345	-	2,963
Other Permits and Fees	141,941	-	-
Parks and Recreation	153,675	-	-
Coronavirus Relief Funds	150.074	-	-
Road Improvement Fees	159,874	45 779	-
Donations from EDC	12 270	45,778	-
Public Donations	13,379	-	-
Other	13,041	0.42.600	2.062
Total Revenues	5,884,183	843,680	2,963
Expenditures:			
Current:	904 601		
General Governments	804,691 1,290,642	-	-
Police Fire	613,633	_	_
	508,324	-	-
Municipal Court Public Works	1,209,411	_	_
Debt Service:	1,209,411	_	_
Principal	_	740,000	_
Interest and Fees	-	319,398	106,996
	471 750	319,390	100,990
Capital Outlay	471,758	1.070.200	100000
Total Expenditures	4,898,459	1,059,398	106,996
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues over Expenditures	985,724	(215,718)	(104,033)
Other Financing Resources (Uses):			
Certificates of Obligation Principal	-	-	3,720,000
Certificates of Obligation Premium	-	-	390,589
Sale of Personal Property	21,070	-	-
Transfers in	-	93,281	-
Transfers out	(93,281)		-
Total Other Financing Resources (Uses)	(72,211)	93,281	4,110,589
Net Change in Fund Balance	913,513	(122,437)	4,006,556
Fund Balance - October 1 (beginning)	4,674,206	122,437	-
Fund Balance - September 30 (ending)	\$ 5,587,719	\$ -	\$ 4,006,556
i and Datanee - population so (chains)	Ψ 3,307,719	Ψ	1,000,000

SPECIAL REVENUE (CRF FUNDS)	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	
\$ - - - -	\$ 2,101,150 300,648 1,552,205 30,135 867,524	
22 - - 594,067	47,228 1,295,940 8,330 141,941 153,675 594,067	
594,089	159,874 45,778 13,379 13,041 7,324,915	
47,597	804,691 1,338,239	
47,397 - - -	613,633 508,324 1,209,411	
47,597	740,000 426,394 471,758 6,112,450	
546,492	1,212,465 3,720,000	
- - -	390,589 21,070 93,281 (93,281)	
546,492 47,597	4,131,659 5,344,124 4,844,240	
\$ 594,089	\$ 10,188,364	

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

Total Net Change in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	\$5,344,124
Current year capital asset additions are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but they are shown as increases in capital assets in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of reclassifying the current year capital asset additions is to increase net position.	471,758
Depreciation is not recognized as an expense in governmental funds since it does not require the use of current financial resources. The net effect of the current year's depreciation is to decrease net position in the government-wide financial statements.	(979,978)
Revenues from property taxes are shown as unavailable in the fund financial statements until they are considered available to finance current expenditures, but such revenues are recognized when assessed, net of an allowance for uncollectable amounts, in the government-wide financial statements.	9,026
Current year compensated absences earned but not used is not recorded in the fund financial statements, but is shown as an increase in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements.	11,644
Current year principal payments on tax notes, capital leases and general obligation bonds are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but are shown as reductions in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements.	740,000
Current year amortization of the premium on bond issuance is not recorded in the fund financial statements, but is shown as a reduction in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements.	74,644
Current year amortization of the deferred loss on bond refunding is not recorded in the fund financial statements, but is shown as a reduction of net position in the government-wide financial statements.	(8,209)
Interest is accrued on outstanding debt in the government-wide financial statements, whereas in the fund financial statements interest expenditures are reported when due.	(11,094)
Current year issuances of certificates of obligation are shown as other resources in the fund financial statements, but are shown as increases in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements.	(3,720,000)
The premium on the current year issuance of certificates of obligation is recorded as an other resource in the fund financial statements, but is capitalized in the government-wide financial statements.	(390,589)

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

The implementation of GASB 68 required that certain expenditures be de-expended and recorded as deferred resource outflows. The contributions made after the measurement date of 12/31/20 caused the change in ending net position to increase in the amount of \$154,127. Contributions made before the measurement date but during the 2020 FY were also de-expended and recorded as a reduction in the net position liability for the Town. This also caused an increase in the change in net position in the amount of \$46,660. These contributions were replaced with the Town's pension expense for the year of \$254,513, which caused a decrease in the change in net position. The impact of all of these is to decrease the change in net position by \$53,726.

(53,726)

The implementation of GASB 75 required that certain expenditures be de-expended and recorded as deferred resource outflows. The contributions made after the measurement date of 12/31/20 caused net position to increase in the amount of \$102. Contributions made before the measurement date but during the 2020 FY were also de-expended and recorded as a reduction in the net position liability for the Town. This also caused an increase in the in the amount of \$34. These contributions were replaced with the Town's OPEB expense for the year of \$5,590, which caused a decrease in the change in net position. The impact of all of these is to decrease net position by \$5,454.

(5,454)

**Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities** 

\$1,482,146

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts			
	***************************************			Variance
	Original	Final	Amounts (GAAP BASIS)	With Final Budget
	Original	111141	(GAAI DASIS)	1 mai Budget
Revenues:				
Taxes - Ad Valorem	\$ 1,321,860	\$ 1,315,860	\$ 1,303,248	\$ (12,612)
- Franchise	267,700	275,566	300,648	25,082
- Sales	1,237,500	1,237,500	1,552,205	314,705
- Mixed Beverage	7,000	16,000	30,135	14,135
Court Citations	658,000	658,000	867,524	209,524
Corp of Engineers	41,500	47,293	47,228	(65)
Building Permits	350,000	1,050,000	1,295,940	245,940
Interest Income	47,650	7,766	5,345	(2,421)
Other Permits and Fees	55,110	88,010	141,941	53,931
Parks and Recreation	63,500	63,500	153,675	90,175
Road Improvement Fees	-	160,000	159,874	(126)
Public Donations	500	1,500	13,379	11,879
Other	48,000	103,839	13,041	(90,798)
Total Revenues	4,098,320	5,024,834	5,884,183	859,349
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General Government	826,437	892,636	804,691	87,945
Police	1,259,840	1,302,968	1,290,642	12,326
Fire	615,000	615,000	613,633	1,367
Municipal Court	424,741	437,721	508,324	(70,603)
Public Works	1,029,125	1,413,369	1,209,411	203,958
Capital Outlay	_	471,758	471,758	160
Total Expenditures	4,155,143	5,133,452	4,898,459	234,993
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues over Expenditures	(56,823)	(108,618)	985,724	1,094,342
Other Financing Resources (Uses):				
Sale of Personal Property	-	_	21,070	21,070
Transfers Out	-	_	(93,281)	(93,281)
Total Other Financing Resources (Uses)	-		(72,211)	(72,211)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(56,823)	(108,618)	913,513	1,022,131
Fund Balance - October 1 (beginning)	4,674,206	4,674,206	4,674,206	
Fund Balance – September 30 (ending)	\$ 4,617,383	\$ 4,565,588_	\$ 5,587,719	\$ 1,022,131

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Town of Hickory Creek (the "Town") are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applicable to state and local governmental units as set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB).

In fiscal year 2004, the Town implemented GASB Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for the State and Local Governments, GASB Statement No. 37, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments: Omnibus which provides additional guidance for the implementation of GASB Statement 34, GASB Statement No. 38, Certain Financial Statement Disclosures, which changes note disclosures requirements for governmental entities, and GASB Interpretation No. 6, Recognition and Measurement of Certain Liabilities and Expenditures in Governmental Fund Financial Statements, which clarifies the application of standards for modified accrual recognition of certain liabilities and expenditures in areas where difference have arisen, or potentially could arise, in interpretation and practice of GASB Statement No. 34.

GASB Statements No. 34 established a new financial reporting model for state and local governments that included the addition of management's discussion and analysis, government-wide financial statements, required supplementary information and the elimination of the use of account groups to the already required fund financial statements and notes. GASB Statement No. 37 provides additional guidance in reporting infrastructure, program revenues and major criteria.

The GASB determined that fund accounting has and will continue to be essential in helping governments to achieve fiscal accountability and should, therefore, be retained. The GASB also determined that the government-wide financial statements are needed to allow users of financial reports to assess a government's operational accountability. The new GASB model integrates fund-based financial reporting and government-wide financial reporting as complementary components of a single comprehensive financial reporting model.

The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies.

## A. Reporting Entity

The Town of Hickory Creek (Town) is a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and five-member council. The accompanying financial statements present the government and its component units, entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. The criteria for including organizations as component units within the Town's reporting entity, as set forth in Section 2100 GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, include whether:

- the organization is legally separate (can sue and be sued in their own name)
- the Town holds the corporate powers of the organization
- the Town appoints a voting majority of the organization's board
- the Town is able to impose its will on the organization
- the organization has the potential to impose a financial benefit/burden on the Town
- there is fiscal dependency by the organization on the Town

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government's operations. Each discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the Town.

The Town had four discretely presented component units at September 30, 2020, the Hickory Creek Economic Development Corporation, which was created in fiscal year 2003 as the result of a successful 4B sales tax election, the Hickory Creek Public Improvement District No. 1, which was created on March 31, 2012 to finance certain public improvements benefiting property owners within the public improvement district, the Hickory Creek Public Improvement District No. 2, which was created on September 18, 2012 to finance certain public improvements benefiting property owners within the public improvement district, and the Hickory Creek Public Improvement District No. 3, which was created on May 21, 2019 to finance certain public improvements benefiting property owners within the public improvement district.

## B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the Town and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. The Town had no business-type activities during the period.

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 government funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded for the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. The Town had no proprietary funds or fiduciary funds during the period.

# 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 proprietary fund and fiduciary 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.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

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 Town 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.

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

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about Fiduciary Net Position of the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and additions to/deductions from TMRS's Fiduciary Net Position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TMRS. For this purpose, plan contributions are recognized in the period that compensation is reported for the employee, which is when contributions are legally due. Benefit payments are treated as being equal to the employer's yearly contributions for retirees. There are no investments as this is a pay-as-you-go plan.

Property taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the Town.

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

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u> – The General fund is the general operating fund of the Town. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

<u>Debt Service Fund</u> – This fund is established to account for payment of principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt and other long-term debts for which a tax has been dedicated. This is a budgeted fund. Any unused sinking fund balances are transferred to the General Fund after all of the related debt obligations have been met.

<u>Capital Projects Fund</u> – The Capital Projects Funds accounts for proceeds from the sale of Certificates of Obligation and Tax Notes to be used for authorized acquisition, construction, or renovation projects. Upon completion of a project, any unused debt proceeds, if any, are used to retire related debt principal.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> – These funds are established to account for federally financed or expenditures legally restricted for specified purposes. In many special revenue funds, any unused balances are returned to the grantor at the close of specified project periods. For funds in this fund type, project accounting is employed to maintain integrity for the various sources of funds.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

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.

# D. Cash and Investments

The Town's cash and investments are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments in State investment pools.

## E. Receivable and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the period are referred to as "due to/from other funds" or "advances to/from other funds." Property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles, if applicable.

## F. Property Taxes

Ad valorem taxes are levied from valuations assessed as of January 1 and recognized as revenue on the date of levy, on October 1. Property tax receivables are recognized when the Town has an enforceable claim against the property owner. In the governmental funds, property tax revenue is recognized in the fiscal period for which the taxes are levied, provided that they become available. Available means collected within the current period, or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter, to be used to pay current liabilities. The Town's availability period is sixty days. Taxes collected prior to the levy date to which they apply are recorded as deferred revenues and recognized as revenue of the period to which they apply.

Current taxes are due on October 1 and become delinquent if unpaid on February 1. Taxes unpaid as of February 1 are subject to penalty and interest as the Town Council provides by ordinance. On January 1 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure all taxes, penalties and interest ultimately imposed.

For fiscal year 2021, the assessed values were established at 100% of estimated market value. The assessed value for the roll of January 1, 2020, upon which the fiscal year 2021 levy was based, was \$662,370,797. The tax rate to finance general governmental services and road maintenance for the year ended September 30, 2021, was \$.319943 per \$100.

# G. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These items consist primarily of prepaid insurance.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

# H. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks and similar items), are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. The Town defines capital assets as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$500 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the time received. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

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

Depreciation expense is calculated on the straight-line method. Depreciation methods are designed to amortize the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives. Estimated useful lives of major categories of property are as follows:

Category	Estimated Life
Street and Road Infrastructure	15 years
Buildings	40 years
Leasehold improvements	40 years
Machinery and equipment	7-10 years
Vehicles	7 years

# I. Compensated Absences

It is the Town's policy to permit employees to accumulate certain earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since the Town does not have a policy to pay any amounts when employees separate from service with the Town. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements.

## J. Estimates

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

# K. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows, deferred inflows and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvements of those assets, and adding back unspent proceeds. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Town or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

# L. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Prior to September 1, the Town administration submits to the Town Council a proposed budget for the ensuing fiscal year. At the meeting of the Town Council at which the budget is submitted, the Town Council fixes the time and place of the public hearing on the budget and causes to be published a notice of the budget hearing. After the budget hearing the budget may be adopted by a favorable vote of the majority vote of the Council. Upon adoption the budget is filed with the Town Secretary and the County Clerk of Denton County.

The Town administration is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments with any fund; however, any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Town Council. Expenditures should not exceed appropriations at the department level, the classification level as reported in the combined financial statements. Unused appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year.

The budgets for the general fund and debt service fund are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The budgets are amended at times during the year by the Town Council. Such amendments are reflected in the official minutes of the Council.

# 2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The Town's funds are required to be deposited and invested under the terms of a depository agreement. The depository bank deposits for safekeeping and trust with the Town's agent bank approved pledged securities in an amount sufficient to protect Town funds on a day-to-day basis during the period of the agreement. The pledge of approved securities is waived only to the extent of the depository bank's dollar amount of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance.

#### 1. Cash Deposits:

At September 30, 2021 the carrying amount of the Town's deposits in checking accounts and interest-bearing savings accounts was \$265,267 and the bank balance was \$326,493. The Town's cash deposits at September 30, 2021 were entirely covered by FDIC insurance or by pledged collateral held by the Town's agent bank in the Town's name.

# 2. 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 Town to adopt, implement, and publicize an investment policy. That policy must address the following areas: (1) safety of principal and liquidity, (2) portfolio diversification, (3) allowable investments, (4) acceptable risk levels, (5) expected rates of return, (6) maximum allowable stated maturity of portfolio investments, (7) maximum average dollar-weighted maturity allowed based on the stated maturity date for the portfolio, (8) investment staff quality and capabilities, (9) and bid solicitation preferences for certificates of deposit. Statutes authorize the Town to invest in (1) obligations of the U.S. Treasury, certain U.S. agencies, and the State of Texas, (2) certificates of deposit, (3) certain municipal securities, (4) money market savings accounts, (5) repurchase agreements, (6) bankers acceptance, (7) Mutual Funds, (8) Investment pools, (9) guaranteed investment contracts, (10) and common trust funds. The Act also requires the Town to have independent auditors perform test procedures related to investment practices as provided by the Act. The Town is in substantial compliance with the requirements of the Act and with local policies.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

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

- a. Custodial Credit Risk Deposits: In the case of deposits, this is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned to it. As of September 30, 2021, the Town's cash balances totaled \$326,493. This entire amount was either collateralized with securities held by the Town's financial institution's agent in the Town's name or covered by FDIC insurance. Thus, the Town's deposits are not exposed to custodial credit risk.
- b. Custodial Credit Risk Investments: For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Town will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At September 30, 2021, the Town held all of its investments in the LOGIC public funds investment pool. Investments in external investment pools are considered unclassified as to custodial credit risk because they are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.
- c. Credit Risk: This is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will be unable to fulfill its obligation. The rating of securities by nationally recognized rating agencies is designed to give an indication of credit risk. The credit quality rating for LOGIC at year-end was AAA (Standard & Poor's).
- d. Interest Rate Risk: This is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Town manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio to less than one year from the time of purchase. The weighted average maturity for the LOGIC investment pool is less than 60 days.
- e. Foreign Currency Risk: This is the risk that exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. At September 30, 2021, the Town was not exposed to foreign currency risk.
- f. Concentration of Credit Risk: This is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the Town's investment in a single issuer (i.e., lack of diversification). Concentration risk is defined as positions of 5 percent or more in the securities of a single issuer. Investment pools are excluded from the 5 percent disclosure requirement.

The Town's investment at September 30, 2021 is shown below:

Name	Carrying <u>Amount</u>	Market <u>Value</u>
LOGIC Investment Pool	\$ 9,851,708	\$ 9,851,708
Total	\$ 9,851,708	<u>\$ 9,851,708</u>

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

#### Fair Value Measurements

The Town categorizes its fair value measurements with the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy below.

In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the above fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based in the lowest level input that is significantly to the valuation. The Town's assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair value measurements requires judgment and considers factors specific to each asset or liability.

The Town's investments in the LOGIC investment pools (statewide 2a7-like external investment pools) are not required to be measured at fair value but are measured at amortized cost.

#### 3. FUND BALANCE

The Town has implemented GASB Statement No. 54, "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions." This Statement provides more clearly defined fund balance categories to make the nature and extent of the constraints placed on a government's fund balances more transparent.

<u>Fund Balance Classification</u>: The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on classifications that comprise a hierarchy that is based primarily on the extent to which the Town is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes 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. The Town has classified prepaid items as being nonspendable as these items are not expected to be converted to cash.
- Restricted: This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Court security and technology fees and park fees are being restricted because their use is restricted pursuant to the regulations that allow the collection of those fees. Debt service resources are to be used for future servicing of the Town's bonded debt and are restricted through debt covenants. Capital projects fund resources are to be used for future construction and renovation projects and are restricted through bond orders and constitutional law.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

- Committed: This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Town Council. The Council establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution. This can also be done through adoption and amendment of the budget. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. The Town has no committed fund balance as of September 30, 2021.
- Assigned: This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the Town's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the Council or through the Council delegating this responsibility to other individuals in the Town. Under the Town's policy, only the Council may assign amounts for specific purposes. This classification also includes the remaining positive fund balance for all governmental funds except for the General Fund. The Town has no assigned fund balance as of September 30, 2021.
- <u>Unassigned</u>: This classification includes all amounts not included in other spendable classifications, including the residual fund balance for the General Fund.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the Town considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the Town considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless the Council has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

The fund balance policy of the Town expresses an intent to maintain a level of assigned and unassigned fund balance in the general fund equal to 25 percent of the fund's operating expenditures.

Beginning fund balances for the Town's governmental funds have been restated to reflect the above classifications. The details of the fund balances are included in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet (pages 18 and 19) and are described below:

#### General Fund

The General Fund has unassigned fund balance of \$5,053,252 at September 30, 2021. Prepaid expenditures (prepaid items) of \$16,156 are considered nonspendable fund balance. Court security and technology fees of \$117,550 and park fees of \$135,815 are shown as restricted for those purposes. Street improvement/maintenance funds of \$264,946 are shown as restricted because the source of such funds are sales taxes, special assessments and developer contributions earmarked for street maintenance.

#### Other Major Funds

The Coronavirus Relief Fund special revenue fund has \$594,089 of CRF funds restricted for needs related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Capital Projects Fund has \$4,006,556 of unspent certificates of obligation proceeds restricted for street and other capital improvements.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

#### 4. RECEIVABLES

Government-wide receivables as of September 30, 2021, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

General		Debt	
Fund	Serv	vice Fund	Total
\$ 41,767	\$	29,954	\$ 71,721
353,178		-	353,178
2,555		-	2,555
15,170		-	15,170
21,414			21,414
434,084		29,954	464,038
\$434,084	\$	29,954	\$ 464,038
	Fund  \$ 41,767 353,178 2,555 15,170 21,414 434,084	Fund Server \$ 41,767 \$ 353,178 2,555 15,170 21,414 434,084	Fund         Service Fund           \$ 41,767         \$ 29,954           353,178         -           2,555         -           15,170         -           21,414         -           434,084         29,954

Governmental funds report unavailable revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. At the end of the current fiscal year, the unavailable revenue reported in the governmental funds relates to delinquent property taxes.

### 5. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

There were no interfund receivables and payables at September 30, 2021.

Internal balances between the primary government and component units at September 30, 2021 consist of the following:

	Due From		Due To	
General Fund:				
Economic Development Corporation	\$	-	\$	88,878
Economic Development Corporation:				
General Fund		88,878		
Total	\$	88,878	\$	88,878

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

These balances resulted from the time lag between the date that payments between the two entities are made.

The following is a summary of transfers:

		Transfer in:			
	Economic	Debt			
	Development	Service			
Transfer Out:	Corporation	Fund	Total		
General Fund	\$ 508,562	\$ 93,281	\$ 601,843		

Transfers from the general fund to the Economic Development Corporation represent remittance of sales taxes deposited initially in the general fund bank account. Transfer from the general fund to the debt service fund represents funds required to cover debt service payments for the year.

### 6. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity of the Town for the year ended September 30, 2021 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance Increases		ncreases	Decreases		Ending Balance		
Governmental activities:								
Capital assets, not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	757,710	\$	-	\$	-	\$	757,710
Construction in Progress		784,287		369,806		(795,205)		358,888
Total capital assets,								
not being depreciated		1,541,997		369,806		(795,205)		1,116,598
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Buildings and Improvements		4,135,165		48,991		-		4,184,156
Street, Road, Park Infrastructure		16,971,072		795,205		-		17,766,277
Furniture, Equipment and Vehicles		1,876,335		52,961		(100,857)		1,828,439
Total Capital assets, being								
depreciated		22,982,572		897,157		(100,857)		23,778,872
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Buildings and Improvements		(1,354,871)		(110,818)		~		(1,465,689)
Street, Road, Park Infrastructure		(4,354,137)		(698,142)		-		(5,052,279)
Furniture, Equipment and Vehicles		(1,286,476)		(171,018)		100,857		(1,356,637)
Total accumulated depreciation		(6,995,484)		(979,978)		100,857		(7,874,605)
Total capital assets, being								
depreciated, net		15,987,088		(82,821)		_		15,904,267
Governmental activities capital	***							
assets, net	\$	17,529,085	\$	286,985	\$	(795,205)	\$	17,020,865

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

Governmental Activities:	
General government	\$ 52,826
Police	92,338
Municipal court	16,795
Public works	818,019
Total depreciation expense –	 
Governmental activities	\$ 979,978

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

Capital asset activity of the Hickory Creek Economic Development Corporation for the year ended September 30, 2021 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance Increases		Decreases		Ending Balance		
Land Street and Road Infrastructure Totals at historic cost	\$	1,479,983 150,854 1,630,837	\$ -	\$	-	\$	1,479,983 150,854 1,630,837
Less accumulated depreciation for: Street and Road Infrastructure Total accumulated depreciation		(124,036) (124,036)	(10,057) (10,057)			_	(134,093) (134,093)
Capital Assets, net	\$	1,506,801	\$ (10,057)	\$		\$	1,496,744

Capital asset activity of the Hickory Creek Public Improvement District No. 1 for the year ended September 30, 2021 is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Street and Road Infrastructure Totals at historic cost	\$ 3,994,215 3,994,215	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,994,215 3,994,215
Less accumulated depreciation for: Street and Road Infrastructure Total accumulated depreciation	(399,423)	(133,141) (133,141)		(532,564) (532,564)
Capital Assets, net	\$ 3,594,792	\$ (133,141)	\$ -	\$ 3,461,651

Capital asset activity of the Hickory Creek Public Improvement District No. 2 for the year ended September 30, 2021 is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Street and Road Infrastructure Totals at historic cost	\$ 3,907,449 3,907,449	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,907,449 3,907,449
Less accumulated depreciation for: Street and Road Infrastructure Total accumulated depreciation	(260,496) (260,496)	(130,248) (130,248)		(390,744) (390,744)
Capital Assets, net	\$ 3,646,953	\$ (130,248)	\$ -	\$ 3,516,705

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

Capital asset activity of the Hickory Creek Public Improvement District No. 3 for the year ended September 30, 2021 is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Street and Road Infrastructure Totals at historic cost	\$2,930,000	\$ 219,747 219,747	\$ -	\$3,149,747 3,149,747
Less accumulated depreciation for: Street and Road Infrastructure Total accumulated depreciation	-			-
Capital Assets, net	\$2,930,000	\$ 219,747	\$	\$3,149,747

#### 7. LONG TERM DEBT

Long term debt of the Town at September 30, 2021 consists of two general obligation bond series, one certificates of obligation series, and accrued compensated absences. All long-term debt represents transactions in the Town's governmental activities.

The following is a summary of the changes in the Town's Long-term Debt for the year ended September 30, 2021:

	Interest	Amounts		Dafundad/	Amounts	Due Within
Description	Rate	Outstanding 10/01/20	Additions	Refunded/ Retired	Outstanding 9/30/21	One Year
Description	Payable	10/01/20	Additions	Retired	9/30/21	Olie i cai
General Obligation Bonds:						
Series 2012 Refunding	2.06 %	\$ 595,000	\$ -	\$ 255,000	\$ 340,000	\$260,000
Series 2015 Refunding	2.0 - 4.0%	2,950,000		205,000	2,745,000	205,000
		3,545,000	-	460,000	3,085,000	465,000
Certificates of Obligation:						
Series 2015	2.0 - 4.0%	3,070,000	-	160,000	2,910,000	165,000
Series 2020	2.0 - 3.0%	-	3,720,000	120,000	3,600,000	100,000
		3,070,000	3,720,000	280,000	6,510,000	265,000
Premiums on Bond Issuance		519,990	390,589	74,644	835,935	74,644
Compensated Absences		100,692		11,644	89,048	
Total Long-Term Debt		\$ 7,235,682	\$4,110,589	\$ 826,288	\$10,519,983	\$804,644

Long-term debt of the Hickory Creek Public Improvement District No. 1 consists of \$4,140,000 special assessment revenue bonds that were issued in September, 2017 to finance public improvements benefiting property owners within the public improvement district. The Town is not obligated in any manner for the debt service payments on the special assessment debt. A summary of the change in the long-term debt for the year ended September 30, 2021 is as follows:

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

	Interest Rate Payable	Amounts Outstanding 10/01/20	Additions	Refunded/ Retired	Amounts Outstanding 9/30/21	Due Within One Year
Description Special Assessment Revenue Bonds: Series 2017	3.0 - 4.0%	\$ 3,840,000	\$ -	\$ 90,000	\$3,750,000	\$ 90,000
Premiums on Bond Issuance		14,710		545	14,165	545
Total Long-Term Debt		\$ 3,854,710	\$ -	\$ 90,545	\$3,764,165	\$ 90,545

Long-term debt of the Hickory Creek Public Improvement District No. 2 consists of \$4,220,000 special assessment revenue bonds that were issued in July, 2018 to finance public improvements benefiting property owners within the public improvement district. The Town is not obligated in any manner for the debt service payments on the special assessment debt. A summary of the change in the long-term debt for the year ended September 30, 2021 is as follows:

	Interest Rate	Amounts Outstanding		Refunded/	Amounts Outstanding	Due Within
	Payable	10/01/20	Additions	Retired	9/30/21	One Year
Description						
Special Assessment Revenue Bonds:						
Series 2018	5.125 - 5.65%	\$ 4,130,000		\$ 65,000	\$4,065,000	\$ 70,000
Total Long-Term Debt		\$ 4,130,000	\$ -	\$ 65,000	\$4,065,000	\$ 70,000

Long-term debt of the Hickory Creek Public Improvement District No. 3 consists of \$4,185,000 special assessment revenue bonds that were issued in July, 2019 to finance public improvements benefiting property owners within the public improvement district. The Town is not obligated in any manner for the debt service payments on the special assessment debt. A summary of the change in the long-term debt for the year ended September 30, 2021 is as follows:

	Interest Rate Payable	Amounts Outstanding 10/01/20	Additions	Refunded/ Retired	Amounts Outstanding 9/30/21	Due Within One Year
Description Special Assessment Revenue Bonds:		10,01,20	Traditions	1000100		
Series 2019	5.125 - 5.65%	\$ 4,185,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,185,000	\$ 80,000
Total Long-Term Debt		\$ 4,185,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,185,000	\$ 80,000

### 8. DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS TO MATURITY

Presented below is a summary of general obligation bond requirements to maturity:

Year Ended			Total
September 30	Principal	Interest	Requirements
2022	\$ 465,000	\$ 110,404	\$ 575,404
2023	290,000	98,898	388,898
2024	225,000	90,950	315,950
2025	230,000	84,200	314,200
2026	235,000	75,000	310,000
2027-2031	1,340,000	225,000	1,565,000
2032	300,000	12,000	312,000
	\$3,085,000	\$ 696,452	\$ 3,781,452

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

Presented below is a summary of certificates of obligation requirements to maturity:

Year Ended			Total
September 30	Principal	Interest	Requirements
2022	\$ 265,000	\$ 216,300	\$ 481,300
2023	320,000	208,350	528,350
2024	325,000	200,250	525,250
2025	340,000	192,050	532,050
2026	350,000	180,050	530,050
2027-2031	1,940,000	706,200	2,646,200
2032-2036	2,030,000	337,500	2,367,500
2037-2040	940,000	71,550	1,011,550
	\$6,510,000	\$2,112,250	\$ 8,622,250

Presented below is a summary of the Hickory Creek Public Improvement District No. 1 special assessment revenue bonds to maturity:

Year Ended			Total
September 30	Principal	Interest	Requirements
2022	\$ 90,000	\$ 143,300	\$ 233,300
2023	95,000	140,600	235,600
2024	95,000	137,750	232,750
2025	100,000	134,900	234,900
2026	100,000	131,400	231,400
2027-2031	575,000	599,300	1,174,300
2032-2036	680,000	483,250	1,163,250
2037-2041	830,000	338,806	1,168,806
2042-2046	1,010,000	159,600	1,169,600
2047	175,000	7,000	182,000
	\$3,750,000	\$2,275,906	\$ 6,025,906

Presented below is a summary of the Hickory Creek Public Improvement District No. 2 special assessment revenue bonds to maturity:

September 30         Principal         Interest         Requirements           2022         \$ 70,000         \$ 225,681         \$ 295,681           2023         75,000         222,094         297,094           2024         80,000         218,250         298,250           2025         85,000         214,150         299,150           2026         90,000         209,794         299,794           2027-2031         535,000         972,775         1,507,775           2032-2036         705,000         805,219         1,510,219           2037-2041         925,000         583,594         1,508,594	Year Ended
2023       75,000       222,094       297,094         2024       80,000       218,250       298,250         2025       85,000       214,150       299,150         2026       90,000       209,794       299,794         2027-2031       535,000       972,775       1,507,775         2032-2036       705,000       805,219       1,510,219	September 30
2024       80,000       218,250       298,250         2025       85,000       214,150       299,150         2026       90,000       209,794       299,794         2027-2031       535,000       972,775       1,507,775         2032-2036       705,000       805,219       1,510,219	2022
2025       85,000       214,150       299,150         2026       90,000       209,794       299,794         2027-2031       535,000       972,775       1,507,775         2032-2036       705,000       805,219       1,510,219	2023
2026       90,000       209,794       299,794         2027-2031       535,000       972,775       1,507,775         2032-2036       705,000       805,219       1,510,219	2024
2027-2031       535,000       972,775       1,507,775         2032-2036       705,000       805,219       1,510,219	2025
2032-2036 705,000 805,219 1,510,219	2026
	2027-2031
2027 2041 025 000 593 504 1 508 504	2032-2036
2037-2041 923,000 363,394 1,306,394	2037-2041
2042-2046 1,215,000 292,781 1,507,781	2042-2046
2047 285,000 16,031 301,031	2047
\$4,065,000 \$3,760,369 \$ 7,825,369	

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

Presented below is a summary of the Hickory Creek Public Improvement District No. 3 special assessment revenue bonds to maturity:

Year Ended			Total
September 30	Principal	Interest	_Requirements_
2022	\$ 80,000	\$ 189,850	\$ 269,850
2023	85,000	186,650	271,650
2024	90,000	183,250	273,250
2025	90,000	179,650	269,650
2026	95,000	176,050	271,050
2027-2031	530,000	819,900	1,349,900
2032-2036	650,000	693,375	1,343,375
2037-2041	810,000	532,975	1,342,975
2042-2046	1,020,000	324,426	1,344,426
2047	735,000	70,775_	805,775
	\$4,185,000	\$3,356,901	\$ 7,541,901

### 9. DEFEASED BONDS OUTSTANDING

In prior years, the Town issued refunding bonds to defease outstanding bonds for the purpose of consolidation and to achieve debt service savings. The Town has placed the proceeds from the refunding issues in irrevocable escrow accounts with a trust agent to ensure payment of debt service on the refunded bonds.

Accordingly, the trust account assets and liabilities for the defeased bonds are not included in the Town's financial statements. Although defeased, the refunded debt from those earlier issues will not be actually retired until the call dates have come due or until maturity if they are not callable issues. At September 30, 2021, \$2,610,000 of bonds outstanding are considered defeased.

### 10. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

#### Plan Description

The Town of Hickory Creek participates as one of 895 plans in the defined benefit cash-balance 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 Governor-appointed Board of Trustees. However, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State of Texas. TMRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that can be obtained at <a href="https://www.tmrs.com">www.tmrs.com</a>.

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

### **Benefits Provided**

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

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

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

	Plan Year 2020	Plan Year 2021
Employee deposit rate	7.0%	7.0%
Employer deposit rate	12.06%	13.79%
Matching ratio (Town to employee)	2 to 1	2 to 1
Years required for vesting	5	5
Service retirement eligibility		
(expressed as age/years of service)	60/5,0/20	60/5,0/20
Updated Service Credit	100% Repeating, Transfers	100% Repeating, Transfers
Annuity Increase (to retirees)	70% of CPI Repeating	70% of CPI Repeating

#### Employees covered by benefit terms.

At the December 31, 2020 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	14
Inactive employees entitled to buy not yet receiving benefits	14
Active employees	<u>22</u>
	50

### **Contributions**

The contribution rates for employees in TMRS are either 5%, 6%, or 7% of employee gross earnings, and the town matching percentages are either 100%, 150%, or 200%, both as adopted by the governing body of the town. Under the state law governing TMRS, the contribution rate for each town 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 Town of Hickory Creek were required to contribute 7% of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the Town of Hickory Creek were 12.06% and 13.79% in calendar years 2020 and 2021, respectively. The Town's contributions to TMRS for the year ended September 30, 2021 were \$200,787, and were equal to the required contributions.

### **Net Pension Liability**

The Town's Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2020, and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

### Actuarial assumptions:

The Total Pension Liability in the December 31, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation

2.50% per year

Overall payroll growth

2.75% per year, adjusted down for population declines, if any

Investment Rate of Return

6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

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

The actuarial assumptions were developed primarily from the actuarial investigation of the experience of TMRS over the four-year period from December 31, 2104 to December 31, 2018. They were adopted in 2019 and first used in the December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation. The post-retirement mortality assumption for Annuity Purchase Rates (APRs) is based on the Mortality Experience Investigation Study covering 2009 through 2011 and dated December 31, 2013. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with an emphasis on both capital appreciation as well as the production of income, in order to satisfy the short-term and long-term funding needs of TMRS.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. In determining their best estimate of a recommended investment return assumption under the various alternative asset allocation portfolios, GRS focused on the area between (1) arithmetic mean (aggressive) without an adjustment for time (conservative) and (2) the geometric mean (conservative) with an adjustment for time (aggressive). The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class in fiscal year 2021 are summarized in the following table:

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

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

#### Discount Rate

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

Changes in the Net Pension Liability Increase (Decrease)			
	Total Pension	Plan Fiduciary	Net
	Liability	Net Position	Pension
	(a)	(b)	Liability
			(a) - (b)
Balance at 12/31/2019	\$4,090,033	\$3,545,531	\$544,502
Changes for the year:			
Service Cost	234,704	-	234,704
Interest	280,109	-	280,109
Change in benefit terms	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	115,335	-	115,335
Changes of assumptions	-	-	
Contributions – employer	-	162,785	(162,785)
Contributions – employee	-	95,519	(95,519)
Net investment income	-	269,936	(269,936)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee	(115,253)	(115,253)	-
contributions			
Administrative expense		(1,741)	1,741
Other changes	-	(69)	69
Net changes	\$ 514,895	\$ 411,177	\$ 103,718
Balance at 12/31/2020	\$4,604,928	\$3,956,708	\$ 648,220

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

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

The following presents the net pension liability of the Town, calculated using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the Town'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:

e berger	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (5.75%)	Discount Rate (6.75%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (7.75%)
Town's net pension liability (asset)	\$1,481,429	\$648,220	\$(20,352)

#### Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position, by Participating City. That report may be obtained on the Internet at www.tmrs.com.

### <u>Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related</u> to Pensions

For the year ended September 30, 2021, the Town recognized pension expense of \$252,684.

At September 30, 2021, the Town 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
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 283,909	\$ 7,671
Changes in actuarial assumptions	16,908	
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	111,849	211,939
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	154,127	-
Total	\$ 566,793	\$ 219,610

\$154,127 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ending September 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended September 30:	
2022	\$ 58,057
2023	\$ 98,896
2024	\$ 20,849
2025	\$ 15,254
2026	\$ -
Thereafter	\$ -

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

#### 11. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

#### **Plan Description**

The Town also participates in 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 (Supplemental Death Benefits) for their active members, including or not including retirees.

### **Benefits Provided**

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 employees, with no segregation of assets, the SDBF is considered to be an unfunded OPEB plan. Texas Local Government Code Section 177.001 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the Town Council. At the December 31, 2020 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	7
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	1
Active employees	_22
Total	30

### **Contributions**

The Town contributes to the SDBF program at a contractually required rate. An annual actuarial valuation is performed, and the contractual rate is equal to the cost of providing one-year term life insurance. The premium rate is expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of members employed by the participating employer. 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 SDBF program is voluntary and employers can cease participation by adopting an ordinance before November 1 of any year to be effective the following January 1. Therefore, the funding policy of the program is to ensure that adequate resources are available to meet all insurance benefit payments for the upcoming year. It is not the intent of the funding policy to pre-fund retiree term life insurance during employees' entire careers. The Town's contribution, which equaled the required contribution, was as follows for the year ended September 30:

	2021
Employer rate	0.10%
Employer contributions	\$ 136

### **Actuarial Assumptions**

The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation 2.5%

Salary increases 3.50% to 11.5%, including inflation

Discount rate 2.00%

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

Mortality rates for service retirees were based on the 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with Scale UMP.

Mortality rates for disabled retirees were based on the 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables with a 4 year set-forward for males and a 3 year set-forward for females. In addition, a 3.5% and 3% minimum mortality rate will be applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled for males and females, respectively. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements subject to the floor.

Actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2020 valuation were based on the results of actuarial experience studies. The experience study in TMRS was for the period December 31, 2014 through December 31, 2018.

The SDBF program is treated as an unfunded OPEB plan because the SDBF trust covers both actives and retirees and the assets are not segregated for these groups. A discount rate of 2.00% was based on the 20-Year Municipal GO AA Index as of December 31, 2020.

### OPEB Liability, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

At September 30, 2021, the Town reported a total OPEB liability of \$55,223 measured at December 31, 2020. For the year ended September 30, 2021, the Town recognized OPEB expense of \$5,596.

There were no changes of assumptions or other inputs that affected measurement of the total OPEB liability during the measurement period.

There were no changes of benefit terms that affected measurement of the total OPEB liability during the measurement period.

Changes in the total OPEB liability for the measurement year ended December 31, 2020 are as follows:

	Total OPEB	
Changes in Total OPEB Liability	L	iability
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$	45,162
Changes for the year:		
Service cost		2,320
Interest on total OPEB liability		1,272
Changes of benefit terms		-
Effect of economic/demographic experience		(1,352)
Effect of assumption changes or inputs		7,957
Benefit payments*		(136)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	\$	55,223

<sup>\*</sup>Due to the SDBF being considered an unfunded OPEB plan under GASB 75, benefit payments are treated as being equal to the employer's yearly contributions for retirees.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

### **Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis**

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Town, calculated using the discount rate of 2.00%, as well as what the Town's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (1.00%) or 1 percentage point higher (3.00%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (1.00%)	Discount Rate (2.00%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (3.00%)
Total OPEB liability	\$68,341	\$55,223	\$44,867

At December 31, 2020, the Town reported its deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic	\$ -	\$ 313
experience		
Changes in actuarial assumptions	12,764	-
Difference between projected and actual investment	-	-
earnings		
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	102	-
Total	\$ 12,866	\$ 313

Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contribution subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability for the year ended September 30, 2022 in the amount of \$102. The other net amounts of the employer's balances of deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB, excluding contributions made subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended September 30:	
2022	\$ 2,004
2023	2,004
2024	2,004
2025	2,004
2026	1,704
Thereafter	2,731

### 12. LITIGATION AND CONTINGENCIES

The Town participates in some state and Federal grant programs which are governed by various rules and regulations of the grantor agencies. Costs charged to the respective grant programs are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor agencies; therefore, to the extent that the Town has not complied with the rules and regulations governing the grants, if any, refunds of any money received may be required and the collectability of any related receivable at September 30, 2021 may be impaired. In the opinion of the Town, there are no significant contingent liabilities relating to compliance with the rules and regulations governing the respective grants; therefore, no provision has been recorded in the accompanying financial statements for such contingencies.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

#### 13. RISK MANAGEMENT

Liability and property insurance coverage is provided by TML Intergovernmental Risk Pool. The Town retains, as a risk only, the deductible amounts for each declaration of coverage. There were no reductions in coverage in the past fiscal year and there were no settlements exceeding insurance coverage in each of the past three fiscal years.

The Town is a member of the Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool. Insurance coverage of the Town is divided into the following types: property, crime, general liability, public official's liability, auto liability, auto physical damage, auto catastrophic, inland marine (mobile equipment), law enforcement liability, and boiler and machinery.

### 14. COMMITMENT

The donation from the Hickory Creek Economic Development Corporation to the Debt Service Fund of \$45,778 represents a commitment by the EDC toward the debt service payments on the Series 2004 Certificates of Obligation, based on the use of a portion of the proceeds for the construction of Ronald Reagan Avenue.

### 15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has reviewed events subsequent to September 30, 2021 through December 15, 2021, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. No subsequent events were identified that were required to be recorded or disclosed in the financial statements.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

	2020	2019	2018
Total Pension Liability		<del></del>	
Service Cost	\$ 234,704	\$ 217,722	\$ 198,358
Interest (on the Total Pension Liability)	280,109	233,183	212,443
Changes of benefit terms	115 225	222 102	(1.202)
Difference between expected and actual experience Change of assumptions	115,335	333,103 29,386	(1,302)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee		27,500	
contributions	(115,253)	(138,131)	(85,694)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	514,895	675,263	323,805
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	4,090,033	3,414,770	3,090,965
Total Pension Liability – Ending (a)	\$4,604,928	\$ 4,090,033	\$ 3,414,770
Plan Fiduciary Net Position			
Contributions – Employer	\$ 162,785	\$ 170,812	\$ 140,364
Contributions – Employee	95,519	144,563	84,497
Net Investment Income (Loss)	269,936	452,530	(86,094)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee	(115.252)	(120 121)	(95,604)
contributions Administrative Expense	(115,253) (1,741)	(138,131) (2,549)	(85,694) (1,660)
Other	(69)	(77)	(87)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	411,177	627,148	51,326
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Beginning	3,545,531	2,918,383	2,867,057
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Ending (b)	\$3,956,708	\$ 3,545,531	\$ 2,918,383
Net Pension Liability – Ending (a) – (b)	\$ 648,220	\$ 544,502	\$ 496,387
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability	85.92%	86.69%	85.46%
Covered Employee Payroll	\$1,364,557	\$ 1,276,958	\$ 1,155,932
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage			
of Covered Employee Payroll	47.50%	42.64%	42.94%

Note: The information from this schedule corresponds with the period covered as of the Plan's measurement dates of December 31. Plan information was unavailable prior to 2014. Ten years will ultimately be displayed.

2017	2016	2015	2014
\$ 182,790	\$ 177,160	\$ 165,653	\$ 174,809
193,825	168,939	160,830	165,468
_	-	-	-
(36,475)	68,097	(69,632)	(311,100)
-	-	1,125	-
(58,520)	(38,143)	(78,847)	(102,884)
281,620	376,053	179,129	(73,707)
2,809,345	2,433,292	2,254,163	2,327,870
\$ 3,090,965	\$ 2,809,345	\$ 2,433,292	\$ 2,254,163
	<del></del>		
\$ 124,509	\$ 112,899	\$ 116,879	\$ 107,208
75,891	73,250	72,248	73,630
332,276	142,458	2,945	103,811
(58,520)	(38,143)	(78,847)	(102,884)
(1,720)	(1,607)	(1,793)	(1,083)
(87)	(87)		(89)
472,349	288,770	111,343	180,593
2,394,708	2,105,938	1,994,595	1,814,002
\$ 2,867,057	\$ 2,394,708	\$ 2,105,938	\$ 1,994,595
\$ 223,908	\$ 414,637	\$ 327,354	\$ 259,568
92.76%	85.24%	86.55%	88.48%
\$ 1,084,165	\$ 1,046,424	\$ 1,032,109	\$ 1,055,218
20.65%	39.62%	31.75%	24.60%

### SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021

3 <del></del>	2021	2020		2019
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 200,787	\$ 161,368	\$	150,388
Contribution in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (200,787)	 (161,368)	_	(150,388)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$	
City's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 1,504,573	\$ 1,355,083	\$	1,240,701
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	13.34%	11.91%		12.12%

Note: The information from this schedule corresponds with the Town's fiscal years ended September 30. Plan information was unavailable prior to 2014. Ten years will ultimately be displayed.

2018		2017	2016	2015
\$ 136,996	\$	121,089	\$ 114,731	\$ 114,451
(136,996)		(121,089)	(114,731)	(114,451)
 (130,770)	_	(121,00)	 (111,731)	 (111,131)
\$ _	\$		\$ _	\$ 
\$ 1,151,205	\$	1,060,603	\$ 1,036,338	\$ 1,023,296
11.90%		11.42%	11.07%	11.18%

## SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

	2021	2020	2019
Total OPEB Liability			
Service cost	\$ 2,320	\$ 1,788	\$ 1,849
Interest on total OPEB liability	1,272	1,259	1,125
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	(1,352)	1,103	88
Change of assumptions	7,957	8,025	(2,949)
Benefit payments/refunds of contributions	(136)	(128)	(116)
Net change in total OPEB liability	10,061	12,047	(3)
Total OPEB liability, beginning	45,162	33,115	33,118
Total OPEB liability, ending	\$ 55,223	\$ 45,162	\$ 33,115
Covered employee payroll	1,364,557	1,276,960	1,155,932
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	4.05%	3.54%	2.86%

Note: The information from this schedule corresponds with the period covered as of the Plan's measurement dates of December 31. Plan information was unavailable prior to 2018. Ten years will ultimately be displayed.

No assets are accumulated in a trust as defined by GASB 75. Benefits are on a pay as you go basis.

### NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

### Note A - Net Pension Liability - Texas Municipal Retirement System

**Valuation Date:** 

Notes Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of

December 31 and become effective in January 13 months later.

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial Cost Method

Entry Age Normal

Amortization Method

Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed

Remaining Amortization

Period

25 years

Asset Valuation Method

10 Year smoothed market; 12% soft corridor

Inflation

2.5%

Salary Increases

3.50% to 11.5%, including inflation

Investment Rate of Return

6.75%

Retirement Age

Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the Town's plan of

benefits. Last updated for the 2019 valuation pursuant to an

experience study of the period 2014-2018

Mortality

Post-retirement: 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with Scale UMP. Pre-retirement: PUB(10) mortality tables, with the Public Safety table used for males and the General Employee table used for females. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with

Scale UMP.

### **Changes of Benefit Terms**

There were no benefit changes during the year.

### Changes in the Size or Composition of the Population Covered by the Benefit Terms

There were no changes in the size or composition of the population covered by the benefit terms during the measurement period.

### **Changes of Assumptions**

There were no changes of assumptions or other inputs that affected measurement of the total pension liability during the measurement period.

### NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

### Note B - Total OPEB Liability - Texas Municipal Retirement System

**Valuation Date:** 

Notes

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

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial Cost Method

Entry Age Normal

Inflation

2.5%

Salary Increases

3.50% to 11.5%, including inflation

Discount Rate

2.00%

Retirement Age

Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the Town's plan of

benefits. Last updated for the 2019 valuation pursuant to an

experience study of the period 2014-2018

Mortality

2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables with 4 year setforward for males and a 3 year set-forward for females. In addition, a 3.5% and 3% minimum mortality rate will be applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled for males and females, respectively. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality

improvements subject to the floor.

COMBINING & INDIVIDUAL FUND STATEMENTS & SCHEDULE

# STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021 PLUS COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

		2021		
	100		Variance	
			Favorable	2020
	Budget	Actual	(Unfavorable)	Actual
Expenditures:		-		
General Government:				
Salaries and Wages	\$ 324,563	\$ 329,836	\$ (5,273)	\$ 308,840
Insurance, Taxes and Retirement	106,771	112,127	(5,356)	92,961
Dues and Memberships	2,500	2,397	103	1,971
Training and Education	1,500	935	565	1,005
Office Supplies and Postage	8,300	10,061	(1,761)	7,565
Printing	1,500	1,621	(121)	925
Copier Rental	2,500	1,329	1,171	3,682
Computer Support and Maintenance	130,203	45,477	84,726	56,428
Advertising/Legal Notices	2,500	4,003	(1,503)	4,624
Public Relations	19,000	20,889	(1,889)	19,998
Telephone	28,000	35,505	(7,505)	37,533
Utilities	31,500	43,998	(12,498)	30,171
Legal Fees	60,000	39,375	20,625	44,345
Audit Fees	13,500	13,500	-	13,500
General Insurance	35,427	35,427	-	34,680
Building Maintenance and Supplies	59,000	59,459	(459)	68,779
Library Services	650	964	(314)	429
Travel	1,500	640	860	921
Tax Collection/Appraisal Costs	15,400	14,877	523	14,672
Ordinance Codification	2,400	-	2,400	94
Election costs	12,500	6,113	6,387	-
Town Council Costs	5,500	2,145	3,355	5,732
Volunteer/Staff Events	10,500	8,760	1,740	6,663
Children's Advocacy Center	2,172	1,964	208	2,792
Special Events	13,000	10,485	2,515	7,469
Other Expenditures	2,250	2,804	(554)	2,406
Total General Government Expenditures	892,636	804,691	87,945	768,185
Total General Government Expenditures	072,030			
Police Department:				
Salaries and Wages	828,451	803,877	24,574	592,351
Insurance, Taxes and Retirement	262,457	274,450	(11,993)	179,853
Office Supplies and Postage	1,800	2,662	(862)	1,911
Dues and Memberships	500	300	200	337
Personnel Equipment	20,196	27,003	(6,807)	33,286
Crime Lab Analysis	3,000	2,845	155	2,204
Auto Expense - Lease	52,000	30,228	21,772	-
Auto Expense - Gas	20,000	29,684	(9,684)	20,941
Auto Expense - Repairs	25,000	35,044	(10,044)	39,464
Uniforms	6,000	8,754	(2,754)	8,012
Books and Subscriptions	500	330	170	504
Computer Support and Maintenance	40,132	35,648	4,484	33,554
Citizens on Patrol	500		500	_
Community Outreach	100	781	(681)	423
Denton County Dispatch	29,632	29,632	-	29,387
Drug Forfeiture/Seizure	27,002	->,00-	_	1,531
Drug i orientalo ocizare				1,001

# STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021 PLUS COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

		2021		
	-		Variance	
			Favorable	2020
	Budget	Actual	(Unfavorable)	Actual
Police Department continued:			(4.64)	
K-9 Unit	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,361	\$ (161)	\$ 673
Training and Travel	10,500	7,043	3,457	4,906
Total Police Department Expenditures	1,302,968	1,290,642	12,326	949,337
Expenditures:				
Fire Department:				
Contract Services	615,000	613,633	1,367	613,633
Total Fire Department Expenditures	615,000	613,633	1,367	613,633
Municipal Court:				
Salaries and Wages	117,067	118,893	(1,826)	112,598
Insurance, Taxes and Retirement	38,794	40,740	(1,946)	33,892
Office Supplies and Postage	1,200	1,293	(93)	1,431
Dues and Memberships	200	93	107	230
Travel	500	-	500	
Training and Education	500	305	195	200
Municipal Judge	13,000	12,500	500	12,240
State Court Costs	245,000	315,778	(70,778)	272,70
Building Security/Court Technology Costs	21,385	18,694	2,691	13,819
Books and Subscriptions	75	28	47_	
Total Municipal Court	437,721	508,324	(70,603)	447,118
Public Works:				
Salaries and Wages	203,040	202,724	316	197,062
Insurance, Taxes and Retirement	65,363	68,641	(3,278)	59,316
Dues and Memberships	350	245	105	531
Office Supplies and Postage	500	552	(52)	950
Computer Support and Maintenance	1,000	874	126	69
Animal Control	10,600	8,389	2,211	11,13
Auto Expense - Gas	10,500	16,333	(5,833)	12,93
Auto Expense - Repairs	20,000	19,626	374	12,952
Supplies	6,500	5,792	708	8,53
Equipment Repairs and Maintenance	13,995	19,516	(5,521)	13,52
Uniforms	2,600	1,925	675	2,45
Training	900	680	220	37
Travel	100	-	100	55
Street Lighting	33,000	36,226	(3,226)	37,60
Street Repairs and Maintenance	488,112	326,126	161,986	481,50
Engineering	115,000	134,741	(19,741)	56,90
Inspection Fees	135,000	158,604	(23,604)	122,54
Landscaping Services	140,000	78,286	61,714	70,17
Parks and Recreation	68,009	117,668	(49,659)	227,80
Beautification	95,000	8,429	86,571	70
Radios	3,800	4,034_	(234)	4,53
Total Public Works	1,413,369	1,209,411	203,958	1,322,80

# STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021 PLUS COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	н	2021		
			Variance Favorable	2020
	Budget	Actual	(Unfavorable)	Actual
Expenditures:				
Capital Outlay:				
Buildings	\$ 48,991	\$ 48,991	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment and Vehicles	52,961	52,961	-	284,120
Streets	369,806	369,806	-	594,917
Total Capital Outlay	471,758	471,758	_	879,037
Total Expenditures	\$5,133,452	\$4,898,459	\$ 234,993_	_\$4,980,118_

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL - DEBT SERVICE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

	Budgete	ed Amounts	Actual	Variance
	Original	Final	Amounts (GAAP BASIS)	With Final Budget
Revenues:				
Taxes - Ad Valorem	\$ 810,868	\$ 805,868	\$ 797,902	\$ (7,966)
Donations from EDC	45,778	45,778	45,778	
Total Revenues	856,646	851,646	843,680	(7,966)
Expenditures:				
Principal	740,000	740,000	740,000	-
Interest	325,533	325,533	319,398	6,135
Total Expenditures	1,065,533	1,065,533	1,059,398	6,135
Excess of Revenue over Expenditures	(208,887)	(213,887)	(215,718)	(1,831)
Other Financing Resources (Uses):				
Transfers In	-	-	93,281	93,281
Total Other Financing Resources (Uses)	**	-	93,281	93,281
Net Change in Fund Balance	(208,887)	(213,887)	(122,437)	91,450
Fund Balance – October 1 (beginning)	122,437	122,437	122,437	
Fund Balance – September 30 (ending)	\$ (86,450)	\$ (91,450)	\$ -	\$ 91,450

### SCHEDULE OF DELINQUENT TAXES RECEIVABLE SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

Tax	Tax	Rates	Assessed	Balance September 30,
Year	Maintenance	Debt Service	Valuation	2020
1998	\$ 0.33374	\$ 0.08303	\$ 90,399,261	\$
1999	0.34055	0.07316	98,120,181	
2000	0.30236	0.06763	122,433,850	
2001	0.29716	0.05261	156,884,810	
2002	0.29934	-	197,999,265	
2003	0.31939	-	218,034,378	
2004	0.34020	-	241,570,253	36
2005	0.34020	-	259,282,187	43
2006	0.34020		287,603,175	42
2007	0.27824	0.16738	318,990,395	56
2008	0.27442	0.17120	319,262,600	58
2009	0.249409	0.174878	317,875,400	52
2010	0.245426	0.178861	308,348,595	2,75
2011	0.242609	0.181678	307,337,200	2,66
2012	0.244716	0.179571	309,243,743	3,64
2013	0.235848	0.181034	317,095,245	4,67
2014	0.238121	0.163246	352,265,383	4,61
2015	0.194116	0.207251	385,206,806	5,80
2016	0.197559	0.189760	426,423,955	5,75
2017	0.197067	0.169866	464,507,144	6,55
2018	0.204169	0.143366	561,813,918	7,55
2019	0.198590	0.131812	613,243,867	15,77
2020	0.198363	0.121580	662,370,797	
al				\$ 62,69

Current Levy	Collections	Supplements/ Adjustments	Septe	ember 30,
	\$ -	\$ (3)	\$	_
	ψ - -	(3)	Ψ	_
	_	-		2
	-	-		3
	-	_		2
	pa .	-		2
	_	-		361
	-	•		432
	-	-		423
	-	-		567
	_	-		587
	-	(29)		492
	~	-		2,754
	-	-		2,667
		-		3,641
	(474)	(474)		4,674
	(449)	(449)		4,610
	(457)	(457)		5,809
	(876)	(876)		5,755
	(757)	(913)		6,394
	(213)	(841)		6,927
	(4,909)	(10,532)		10,151
\$ 2,119,209	2,103,742		7	15,467
\$ 2,119,209	\$ 2,095,607	\$ (14,577)	\$	71,720
Less allowance	e for uncollectible accou	unts		
			\$	71,720

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

	A1
Revenues:	
Taxes – Sales	\$ 517,402
Interest Income	1,686
Lease Income	12,000
Gas Royalties	229
Total Revenues	531,317
Expenditures:	
Administration:	
Legal and Professional	4,640
Marketing	21,020
Administrative Fees	5,325
Contribution to Town for Debt Service	45,778
Mowing	2,280
Training	910
Total Expenditures	79,953
Change in Fund Balance	451,364
Fund Balance – October 1 (beginning)	1,699,889
Fund Balance – September 30 (ending)	\$ 2,151,253

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1 FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

Revenues:	
Special Assessment Fees	\$ 253,468
Interest Income	148
Total Revenues	253,616
Expenditures:	
Current:	
Administrator Costs	9,649
Continuing Disclosure Fee	2,500
Audit Fee	1,250
Tax Statements Fee	160
Debt Service:	
Principal	90,000
Interest and Fees	148,433
Total Expenditures	251,992
Change in Fund Balance	1,624
Fund Balance - October 1 (beginning)	263,434
Fund Balance – September 30 (ending)	\$ 265,058

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 2 FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

Revenues:	
Special Assessment Fees	\$ 340,995
Interest Income	178
Total Revenues	341,173
Expenditures:	
Current:	
Administrator Costs	22,484
Continuing Disclosure Fee	3,500
Audit Fee	1,250
Tax Statement Fees	143
Debt Service:	
Principal	65,000
Interest and Fees	231,496
Total Expenditures	323,873
Change in Fund Balance	17,300
Fund Balance – October 1 (beginning)	435,477
Fund Balance – September 30 (ending)	\$ 452,777

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 3 FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

Revenues:	
Special Assessment Fees	\$ 74,125
Interest Income	299
Total Revenues	74,424
Expenditures:	
Current:	
Administrator Costs	45,109
Continuing Disclosure Fee	3,500
Audit Fee	1,250
Debt Service:	
Interest and Fees	- 195,109
Capital Outlay	219,747
Total Expenditures	464,715
Change in Fund Balance	(390,291
Fund Balance - October 1 (beginning)	1,081,870
Fund Balance – September 30 (ending)	\$ 691,579

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### HANKINS, EASTUP, DEATON, TONN & SEAY

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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

Honorable Mayor and Town Council Town of Hickory Creek, Texas

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component unit and each major fund of the Town of Hickory Creek, Texas, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise The Town of Hickory Creek, Texas's basic financial statements, and have issued our report dated December 15, 2021.

### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

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

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

### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

### Purpose of this Report

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

Hankins, Eastup, Deaton, Tonn & Seay, PC

Hamlius, Ecitup, Deaton, Tom Leny

Denton, Texas

December 15, 2021