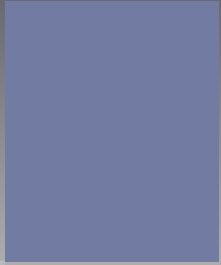


# City of Richmond, Texas

## Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

### For Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019



Photography

Museum



EXPLORE  
HISTORY



*A Charming Past.*



Art  
History



Historic  
Community



*A Soaring Future.*



Festivals



**RICHMOND**  
EST. **TEXAS** 1837



**COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL  
FINANCIAL REPORT**

**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

**Terri Vela  
City Manager**

**Prepared by  
Finance Department**

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**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**  
 COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT  
 SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

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## **INTRODUCTORY SECTION**

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**EVALYN W. MOORE**  
**MAYOR**  
**BARRY C. BEARD**  
**ALEX BEMENT**  
**CARL DROZD**  
**TERRY R. GAUL**  
**COMMISSIONERS**

# City of Richmond

402 Morton Street  
Richmond, TX 77469  
(281) 342-5456



February 27, 2020

Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Commission  
City of Richmond, Texas

State law requires that all general-purpose local governments publish a complete set of financial statements presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) and audited in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards by a firm of licensed certified public accountants. Pursuant to that requirement, the comprehensive annual financial report of the City of Richmond, Texas (the “City”) for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, is hereby submitted.

The responsibility for both the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the City's management. The report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the City. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, the City has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed to protect the City's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the City's financials in conformity with GAAP. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the City's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement. As management, we believe the enclosed data to be accurate in all material respects and reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various funds and account groups of the City. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the City's financial activities have been included.

The City's financial statements have been audited by Pattillo, Brown & Hill, L.L.P. Certified Public Accountants. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the City for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditor concluded, based upon the audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the City's financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2019, are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The independent auditors' report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. The MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

## **PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT**

The City, incorporated in 1837 as one of the first three cities in the Republic of Texas, is located in Fort Bend County at the site of Stephen F. Austin's original colonies in Texas and currently occupies a land area of 4.3 square miles and serves a population of 12,391. The City is empowered to levy a property tax on both real and personal properties located within its boundaries. It also is empowered by state statute to extend its corporate limits by annexation, which occurs periodically upon request by the majority of land owners and approval is granted by the City Commission.

The Commission, vested with policy-making and legislative authority, is comprised of a Mayor and four Commissioners. The Mayor and Commissioners are all elected at large for staggered three-year terms, with no term limits. The City Commission is responsible, among other things, for passing ordinances, adopting the budget and hiring the City's manager, attorney and municipal judge.

The City provides a full range of municipal services: public safety (police and fire protection), public improvements, sanitation, repair and maintenance of infrastructure, recreation and general administrative services. As an independent political subdivision of the State of Texas governed by an elected Mayor and four Commissioners, the City is considered a primary government. In accordance with standards established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, the City reports all funds for which the City, as the primary government, is accountable.

The annual budget serves as the foundation for the City's financial planning and control. Department heads are required to submit requests for appropriation to the Finance Director in June of each year. The City Manager reviews, makes recommendations and presents the proposed budget to the Commission for review. The Commission is required to hold a public hearing on the proposed budget and to adopt a final budget by no later than September 30<sup>th</sup>, the close of the City's fiscal year. The appropriated budget is prepared by fund and department (e.g. police, fire). Department heads may make transfers of appropriations between line items (e.g. supplies) at the department level, and the City Manager is authorized to make transfers within a fund and across departments. Transfers of appropriations between funds, however, require the approval of the City Commission. Budget to actual comparisons are provided in this report for each individual governmental fund for which an appropriated annual budget has been adopted. The City officially adopts a budget for the General, Debt Service, and Enterprise Funds for accounting purposes. The City, for management control, also approves the Special Revenue, Component Units and Capital Projects Funds. In order to facilitate budgetary controls, the City utilizes an encumbrance accounting system to aid in accomplishing budgetary control, and unencumbered amounts lapse at year end. As demonstrated by the statements and schedules included in the financial section of this report, the City continues to meet its responsibility for sound financial management.

## **LOCAL ECONOMY**

The City of Richmond is home to a diversified group of industries, including: healthcare, metals, oil and gas services, higher education, hospitality and a variety of general retail operations. This diversification is evident in the fact that no single taxpayer represents more than 5% of total assessed valuation in the City, which adds to the stable property tax base when coupled with the strong residential foundation.

The total taxable assessed value for all residential and commercial property in the City exceeded \$562 million for fiscal year 2019, which is approximately an 8% increase from fiscal year 2018.

## **ECONOMIC OUTLOOK**

The planned development of over 1,000 acres of prime ranch land along the City's Interstate 69 (I-69) corridor is fueling a springboard of economic speculation and activity within the City's extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ), which is benefitting the economic growth within the city limits of Richmond. Strategic

Partnership agreements are in place with various Municipal Utility Districts (MUDs) to share in the sales tax generated from commercial activity in the City's ETJ along the I-69 corridor.

Average home values in the City continue to increase as new investments are being made. This year, the values increased from \$123,272 to \$132,419 or 7.42% for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2019. Unemployment has decreased slightly from the previous year to 3.5%, as of September 30, 2019.

The City continues to partner with property owners to strategically annex properties and engage in public private partnerships when appropriate in order to grow Richmond's local economy and increase city revenue. Richmond has seen an increase in economic opportunities that have resulted from executing its strategic planning objectives and from the rapid growth occurring in Fort Bend County as a whole. Richmond is located in the center of a wave of growth that is projected to grow the county's population to 2.25 million residents by the year 2050. Richmond's strategic infrastructure, investments and planning will help it to capitalize on this in the coming years. The completion of several key infrastructure projects will also serve as a boon to Richmond's economy. The recent completion of the \$27 million TXDOT FM 359 overpass project has significantly alleviated congestion at a primary intersection of the city creating new economic opportunities for properties along FM 359. The ongoing widening of Interstate 69, which started construction in 2014, is nearing completion and will double the capacity of the highway between the Grand Parkway and Reading Road. The completion of this project will significantly increase the economic development opportunities for properties along this key corridor.

The tourism industry in Richmond has seen dramatic growth in the last fiscal year. LaQuinta Inn & Suites, a 51,000 square foot hotel with 83 rooms, opened for business in January 2019 and is the first hotel to operate in Richmond. Two additional hotels are planned to open in 2019 including a Hilton Home2 Suites and a Marriott Fairfield Inn. Richmond's many cultural and historic sites mixed with its collection of unique restaurants and stores make it an ideal location for regional tourism. The new revenue stream of hotel occupancy tax dollars will enable the City of Richmond to invest in activities such as tourism promotion and historic preservation that will further enlarge this sector of the local economy. In addition to these new hotels, it's important to highlight that the City was successful in facilitating passage of HB 4347 during the 86th regular session of the State legislature, which amended the Texas Tax code section 351.152. This change will allow the City to pledge hotel occupancy tax revenues for the development of a future hotel conference center, that will create additional economic development opportunities.

New growth within the City is underway, with a new subdivision being developed within the City that is expected to add 275 residential properties, as well as new commercial. The groundwork on the development is already underway. Additionally, the City is working with a developer for voluntary annexation of the Fort Bend Country Club Golf Course property. This property will be a commercial and retail center providing additional amenities to the Veranda subdivision (a master planned community by Johnson Development), as well as the rest of the City and surrounding communities.

## **ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS AND BUDGETING CONTROL**

### **Accounting Systems**

The City's accounting records for general governmental operations are maintained on a modified accrual basis with the revenues recorded when available and measurable and expenditures recorded when the services and goods are received and the liabilities are incurred. Accounting records for the City's proprietary activities are maintained on the accrual basis.

Consideration of adequate internal accounting controls has been made in designing the City's accounting system. Internal accounting controls, instituted by the Finance Department as part of the accounting system, are designed to provide reasonable assurances that assets are properly safeguarded against loss from

unauthorized use or disposition, that financial records used in preparation of the financial statements are reliable, and that accountability for the City's assets is maintained. The concept of reasonable assurance in relation to internal controls recognizes that the cost of a control process should not exceed the benefits derived from the performance of related procedures and that the City's management must make estimates and judgments in evaluating the cost and benefit relationships relating to internal control processes and procedures that become a part of the City's accounting system.

### **Budgetary Compliance**

Because budgetary compliance is significant in managing governmental activities, budgetary compliance controls are critical. The objective of these controls is to ensure compliance with legal spending limits in annual or project appropriated budgets approved by City Commission. State Law provides that the City Commission shall adopt annual or project budgets every fiscal year for all City funds. The budgets are prepared and maintained by the City.

The objective of budgetary controls is to ensure compliance with legal provisions contained in the annual appropriated budget approved by the City Commission. The City officially adopts a budget for the General, Debt Service, and Enterprise Funds for accounting purposes, however, for management control, it also approves the Special Revenue, Component Units and Capital Projects Funds. The original budget is adopted by the City Commission prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level. Expenditure requests, which would require an increase in total budgeted appropriations, must be approved by City Commission through a formal budget amendment. At any time in the fiscal year, the Commission may make emergency appropriations to meet a pressing need for public expenditure in order to protect the public health, safety, or welfare.

### **Budget Process**

According to the City of Richmond's charter, the fiscal year shall begin on the first day of October and end on the last day of September on the next succeeding year. Such Fiscal year shall also constitute the budget and accounting year. The following process is followed in order to meet the requirements of the City's charter.

### **Submission of Budget and Budget Message**

On or before August 15th of the fiscal year, the City Manager shall submit to the City Commission a budget for the ensuing fiscal year and an accompanying budget message. The proposed budget submitted to Commission for review will be an itemized budget in accordance with state law.

### **Budget Message**

The City Manager's message shall explain the budget both in fiscal terms and in terms of the work programs. It shall outline the proposed financial policies of the City for the ensuing fiscal year, describe the important features of the budget, indicate any major changes from the current year in financial policies, expenditures and revenues together with the reasons for such changes, summarize the City's debt position and include such other material as the City Manager deems desirable.

### **Budget a Public Record**

In accordance with state law, the proposed budget and all supporting schedules shall be filed with the person performing the duties of City Secretary when submitted to the City Commission and shall be open to the public inspection by anyone interested. A notice of availability shall be published in the official newspaper within ten (10) days of the budget being presented to City Commission.

## **Public Hearing on Budget**

At the City Commission meeting when the budget is submitted, the City Commission shall name the date and place of a public hearing and shall have published in the official newspaper of the City, the time and place, which will be not less than the ten (10) days nor more than thirty (30) days after the date of notice. At this hearing, interested citizens may express their opinions concerning items of expenditures, giving their reasons for wishing to increase or decrease any items of expense.

## **Proceeding on Adoption of Budget**

After public hearing, the City Commission shall analyze the budget, making any additions or deletions which they feel appropriate, and shall, at least ten (10) days prior to the beginning of the next fiscal year, adopt the budget by the affirmative vote of a majority of the City Commission. Should the City Commission take no final action on or prior to such day, the current budget shall be in force on a month-to-month basis until a new budget is adopted, but budget must be approved within sixty (60) days of the next fiscal year.

## **Budget Appropriation and Amount to be Raised by Taxation**

On final adoption, the budget shall be in effect for the budget year. Final adoption of the budget by the City Commission shall constitute the official appropriations as proposed by expenditures for the current year and shall constitute the basis of official levy of the property tax as the amount of tax to be assessed and collected for the corresponding tax year. Estimated expenditures will in no case exceed proposed revenue plus cash on hand. Unused appropriations may be transferred back to general funds.

## **Amending the Budget**

Under conditions which may arise and which could not reasonably have been foreseen in the normal process of planning the budget, the City Commission may, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the City Commission, amend or change the budget to provide for any additional expense in which the general welfare of the citizenry is involved. These amendments shall be by ordinance and shall become an attachment to the original budget.

## **Certification; Copies Made Available**

A copy of the budget, as finally adopted, shall be filed with the person performing the duties of City Secretary and such other places required by state law or as the City Commission shall designate. The final budget shall be printed or otherwise reproduced and sufficient copies shall be available for the use of all office, agencies and for the use of interested persons and civic organizations. A notice of availability shall be published in the official newspaper within ten (10) days of the budget being approved by the City Commission.

## **Capital Program**

The City Manager shall submit a five (5) year capital program as an attachment to the annual budget. The program as submitted shall include:

1. A clear general summary of its contents;
2. A list of all capital improvements which are proposed to be undertaken during the five (5) fiscal years succeeding the budget year, with appropriate supporting information as to the necessity for such improvements;

3. Cost estimates, method of financing and recommended time schedules for each improvement, and
4. The estimated annual cost of operating and maintaining the facilities to be constructed or acquired.

### **Lapse of Appropriations**

Every appropriation, except an appropriation for a capital expenditure, shall lapse at the close of the fiscal year to the extent that it has not been expended or encumbered. An appropriation for a capital expenditure shall continue in force until the purpose for which it was made has been accomplished or abandoned. The purpose of any such appropriation with the exception of a bond fund, shall be deemed abandoned if three (3) years pass without any disbursement from or encumbrance of the appropriation. Any funds not expended, disbursed or encumbered shall be deemed excess funds.

### **Additional Funding**

In any budget year, the City Commission may in accordance with state law, by affirmative vote of a majority of the Commission Members, authorize the borrowing of money. Notes may be issued which are repayable not later than the end of the current fiscal year.

### **Administration of the Budget**

No payment shall be made or obligation incurred against any allotment or appropriation except in accordance with appropriations duly made, unless the City Manager, or the City Manager's designee, states or ensures first that there is a sufficient unencumbered balance in such allotment or appropriation and that sufficient funds therefore are or will be available to cover the claim or meet the obligation when it becomes due and payable.

Any authorization of payment or incurring of obligation in violation of the provisions of this Charter shall be void and any payment so made illegal. Such action shall be cause for removal of any officer who knowingly authorized or made such payment or incurred such payment or obligation, and the officer shall also be liable to the City for any amount so paid.

This prohibition shall not be construed to prevent the making or authorizing of payments or making of contracts for capital improvements to be financed wholly or partly by the issuance of bonds, time warrants, certificates of indebtedness or certificates of obligation or to prevent the making of any contract or lease providing for payments beyond the end of the fiscal year, providing that such action is made or approved by ordinance.

The City manager shall submit to the City Commission each month a report covering the revenues and expenditures of the City in such form as requested by the City Commission.

The City's General Fund balance shall be enough to handle any unexpected decrease in revenues or unbudgeted expenditures during the fiscal year. The minimum fund balance should be within the range of ninety (90) days of operating expenditures.

### **LONG-TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING**

The established long-range policies regarding financial management are to retain a sound financial condition, strive to retain the best possible ratings on bonds, and provide future generations with the ability



to borrow capital for construction of facilities, street, and drainage improvements without a severe financial burden. The City's current bond rating by Standard & Poors is AA-.

The City has adopted Comprehensive Master and Land Use Plans, a Trails Master Plan, Water and Sewer Master Plans and a Facilities Master Plan. Additionally, components of each of these plans are summarized into a Long-term Capital Improvements Plan. Each of the adopted master plans is reviewed every five (5) years unless the need requires a sooner review. The master plans are a working model in which major projects are pinpointed, planned, engineered, and costs evaluated.

The City's strategic planning and budget processes are most closely related to the long-term capital improvement plan. The City underwent a strategic planning process in 2012, which aligned the goals of the City with its actions, and is currently updating this plan. The City has also created a strategic budgeting process that links with the strategic plan to ensure that the priorities identified are funded. The Long Term Capital Improvements Plan acts in concert with these other plans to provide critical financial information to these planning processes at key junctures. In this way, other planning processes will be better able to set achievable goals in light of available resources, and ensures the City can identify and close any financial gaps projected by the long-term capital improvements planning process.

The three legs of the foundation for the future of Richmond and its assured financial health is the combination of the Long-Term Capital Improvements Plan, the Strategic Plan, and the Comprehensive Master and Land Use Plan. These three processes play key roles in establishing a firm financial foundation for Richmond, and support the goals the City has set.

## **RELEVANT FINANCIAL IMPACTS**

The Fort Bend Subsidence District (Subsidence District) was created by the Texas Legislature in 1989. In 2003, the Subsidence District adopted its District Regulatory Plan (Regulatory Plan) to reduce subsidence by regulating the withdrawal of Groundwater within Fort Bend County.

The Regulatory Plan requires Groundwater permit holders within the Richmond/Rosenberg Sub-Area (as described by the Regulatory Plan) to limit their Groundwater withdrawals to seventy percent of their water consumption by 2016 and forty percent by 2025. The City of Richmond has met and is currently exceeding the 2016 required ground water reduction and is working on plans to obtain more water rights and expand its existing surface water treatment plant to meet the 2025 required reduction.

## **AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

### **Awards**

The Government Finance Officers Association ("GFOA") awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report ("CAFR") for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018. This was the 15th year that the City received this prestigious award.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting, the government has to publish an easily readable and efficiently organized CAFR that satisfies both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of only one year. We believe that our current CAFR continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

Other Recent Awards:

- Platinum Scenic City Award, 2019 – Texas Municipal League
- Outstanding Public Water System Award, 2019 – Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
- Community of the Year Award, 2016 – American Planning Association Texas Chapter
- Comprehensive Master Plan of the Year – American Planning Association Texas Chapter
- Parks and Natural Areas Award (Special recognition for the Trails Master Plan), 2016 – Houston Galveston Area Council
- Distinguished Budget Presentation Award, Fiscal Year 2018 – Government Finance Officers Association
- City Manager, Terri Vela – Public Official of the Year, 2017 – University of Houston Master of Public Administration Program
- City Attorney, Gary Smith – Outstanding Mentor of the Year, 2019– Texas City Attorney’s Association

**Recognitions**

- Texas Best Practices Recognition Program – Texas Police Chief’s Foundation
- Scenic City Certification – Bronze Level for 2015-2020 Period – Scenic Texas

**Acknowledgements**

In closing, without the dedication of the employees and the direction of the members of the City Commission, preparation of this report would not have been possible. We would like to express our sincere appreciation to our employees, who have continually demonstrated their professionalism and abilities in the management of the finance function of their respective departments. We also want to thank the Members of the City Commission for their support in planning and conducting the financial operations of the City in a responsible and proactive manner.

Respectfully submitted,



Terri Vela  
City Manager



Justin Alderete  
Finance Director



Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of  
Achievement  
for Excellence  
in Financial  
Reporting**

Presented to

**City of Richmond  
Texas**

For its Comprehensive Annual  
Financial Report  
for the Fiscal Year Ended

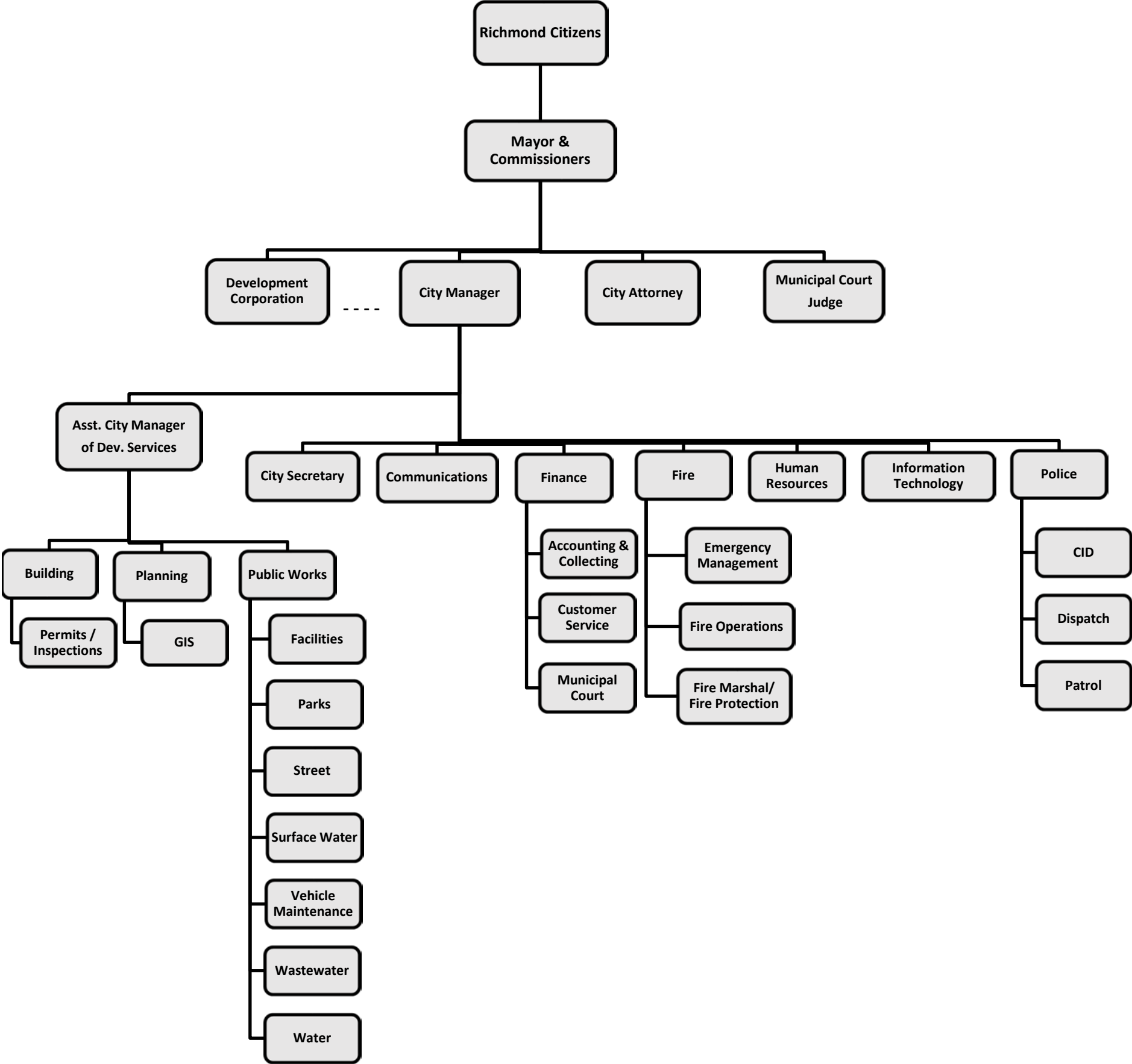
**September 30, 2018**

*Christopher P. Morill*

Executive Director/CEO

# CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS

## Organizational Chart



**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

<b>Elected Officials</b>	<b>Position</b>
Evalyn Moore	Mayor
Terry Gaul	Commissioner Position 1
Barry Beard	Commissioner Position 2
Carl Drozd	Commissioner Position 3
Alex Bement	Commissioner Position 4

<b>Key Staff</b>	<b>Position</b>
Terri Vela	City Manager*
Gary Smith	City Attorney*
Laura Scarlato	City Secretary
Phyllis Ross	Municipal Court Judge*
Gary Adams	Police Chief
Justin Alderete	Finance Director
Howard Christian	Assistant City Manager
Jose Abraham	Director of Planning
Mike Youngblood	Fire Chief

\* City Commission Appointment

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## **FINANCIAL SECTION**

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor and  
Members of the City Commission  
City of Richmond, Texas

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

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

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

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

### ***Auditor's Responsibility***

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

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

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

---

### OFFICE LOCATIONS

TEXAS | Waco | Temple | Hillsboro | Houston  
NEW MEXICO | Albuquerque

## **Opinions**

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

## **Other Matters**

### *Required Supplementary Information*

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

### *Other Information*

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Richmond, Texas' basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules, and statistical section, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules are the responsibility of management and were 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 nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

## **Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards**

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 27, 2020, on our consideration of the City of Richmond, Texas' internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of Richmond, Texas' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

*Pattillo, Brown & Hill, L.L.P.*

Waco, Texas  
February 27, 2020

**MANAGEMENT'S  
DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

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## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the City of Richmond (the "City"), we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019.

### Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$68,222,059 (*net position*). Of this amount, \$9,374,907 (*unrestricted net position*) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$9,301,781, a decrease of \$1,715,117 over the prior year. Approximately 60% of this total amount, \$5,576,426, is *available for spending* at the government's discretion (*unassigned fund balance*).

### Overview of the Financial Statements

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

### Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the City include general government, public safety, public works, and parks and recreation. The business-type activities of the City include a water and sewer operating fund.

The government-wide financial statements include the City itself (known as the *primary government*), but also a legally separate Development Corporation of Richmond and the Richmond Higher Education Finance Corporation. Financial information for these component units is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government itself.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 13-15 of this report.

### Fund Financial Statements

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

## **Governmental Funds**

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

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

The City maintains 13 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the General, Debt Service, and Capital Projects Funds, which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other 9 governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund and Debt Service Fund. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided to demonstrate compliance with these budgets.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 16-21 of this report.

## **Proprietary Funds**

The City maintains two types of proprietary funds, which are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its water and sewer utility and surface water activities.

Proprietary fund financial statements provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the water and sewer operating fund that is considered to be a major fund of the City.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 22-24 of this report.

## **Combining Component Unit Financial Statements**

The City's two discretely presented component units shown in aggregate on the face of the government-wide financial statements have individual information presented in the form of combining statements immediately following the fund financial statements of the primary government.

## **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 27-46 of this report.

## **Other information**

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the City's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension and OPEB benefits to its employees and budgetary comparisons. Required supplementary information can be found on pages 47-54 of the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with non-major governmental funds are presented immediately following the required supplementary information on pensions. Combining and individual fund statements and schedules can be found beginning on page 55 of the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

## Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$68,222,059 (net position). At the end of the current fiscal year, the City is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position, both for the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities.

By far, the largest portion of the City's net position, 76%, reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, infrastructure, machinery and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

The following table provides a summary of the City's net position at September 30, 2019 and 2018:

### CONDENSED SCHEDULE OF NET POSITION September 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Current and other assets	\$ 13,523,562	\$ 13,462,651	\$ 16,926,840	\$ 17,011,851	\$ 30,450,402	\$ 30,474,502
Capital assets	<u>22,740,407</u>	<u>21,179,439</u>	<u>62,931,916</u>	<u>60,929,283</u>	<u>85,672,323</u>	<u>82,108,722</u>
Total assets	<u>36,263,969</u>	<u>34,642,090</u>	<u>79,858,756</u>	<u>77,941,134</u>	<u>116,122,725</u>	<u>112,583,224</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>2,838,325</u>	<u>1,326,799</u>	<u>705,550</u>	<u>326,862</u>	<u>3,543,875</u>	<u>1,653,661</u>
Current and other liabilities	5,442,792	2,384,819	3,471,970	3,082,076	8,914,762	5,466,895
Long-term liabilities	<u>22,546,932</u>	<u>20,789,566</u>	<u>19,890,174</u>	<u>20,300,909</u>	<u>42,437,106</u>	<u>41,090,475</u>
Total liabilities	<u>27,989,724</u>	<u>23,174,385</u>	<u>23,362,144</u>	<u>23,382,985</u>	<u>51,351,868</u>	<u>46,557,370</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>74,138</u>	<u>939,438</u>	<u>18,535</u>	<u>234,860</u>	<u>92,673</u>	<u>1,174,298</u>
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	5,722,976	6,897,558	45,809,547	43,224,556	51,532,523	50,122,114
Restricted	458,562	735,843	6,856,067	5,933,209	7,314,629	6,669,052
Unrestricted	<u>4,856,894</u>	<u>4,221,665</u>	<u>4,518,013</u>	<u>5,492,386</u>	<u>9,374,907</u>	<u>9,714,051</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 11,038,432</u>	<u>\$ 10,546,961</u>	<u>\$ 57,183,627</u>	<u>\$ 55,958,256</u>	<u>\$ 68,222,059</u>	<u>\$ 66,505,217</u>

An additional portion of the City's net position, 11%, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position, \$9,374,907, may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The City's net position increased to \$68,222,059 during the current fiscal year, demonstrating the ability of the City's revenues to keep pace with annual expenses.

The following table summarizes the changes in net position for the City for the year ended September 30, 2019.

**CONDENSED SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION**  
**For the Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
<b>Revenues:</b>						
<b>Program revenue:</b>						
Charges for services	\$ 5,576,727	\$ 4,989,507	\$ 10,879,429	\$ 10,693,220	\$ 16,456,156	\$ 15,682,727
Operating grants and contributions	990,185	1,539,114	-	-	990,185	1,539,114
Capital grants and contributions	240,107	124,581	1,746,541	-	1,986,648	124,581
<b>General revenues:</b>						
Property taxes	3,666,765	3,368,354	-	-	3,666,765	3,368,354
Sales and use taxes	5,161,034	5,005,098	-	-	5,161,034	5,005,098
Franchise taxes	810,817	759,287	-	-	810,817	759,287
Hotel/motel taxes	41,416	-	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted investment earning	25,343	7,084	31,855	10,352	57,198	17,436
Miscellaneous	548,729	338,460	-	-	548,729	338,460
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>17,061,123</b>	<b>16,131,485</b>	<b>12,657,825</b>	<b>10,703,572</b>	<b>29,718,948</b>	<b>26,835,057</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>						
General government	3,435,738	2,752,167	-	-	3,435,738	2,752,167
Public safety	10,321,982	9,345,497	-	-	10,321,982	9,345,497
Public works	3,438,462	3,496,887	-	-	3,438,462	3,496,887
Parks and recreation	952,248	827,222	-	-	952,248	827,222
Community development	273,382	250,017	-	-	273,382	250,017
Interest on long-term debt	593,917	701,024	-	-	593,917	701,024
Water and sewer	-	-	6,830,967	6,830,537	6,830,967	6,830,537
Surface water	-	-	2,155,410	2,061,224	2,155,410	2,061,224
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>19,015,729</b>	<b>17,372,814</b>	<b>8,986,377</b>	<b>8,891,761</b>	<b>28,002,106</b>	<b>26,264,575</b>
<b>Increases in net assets before transfers</b>						
	( 1,954,606)	( 1,241,329)	3,671,448	1,811,811	1,716,842	570,482
<b>Transfers</b>	<b>2,446,077</b>	<b>2,081,109</b>	<b>( 2,446,077)</b>	<b>( 2,081,109)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Change in net position</b>	<b>491,471</b>	<b>839,780</b>	<b>1,225,371</b>	<b>( 269,298)</b>	<b>1,716,842</b>	<b>570,482</b>
<b>Net position, beginning</b>	<b>10,546,961</b>	<b>9,941,529</b>	<b>55,958,256</b>	<b>54,595,057</b>	<b>66,505,217</b>	<b>64,536,586</b>
<b>Prior period adjustment</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>( 234,348)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,632,497</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,398,149</b>
<b>Net position, ending</b>	<b>\$ 11,038,432</b>	<b>\$ 10,546,961</b>	<b>\$ 57,183,627</b>	<b>\$ 55,958,256</b>	<b>\$ 68,222,059</b>	<b>\$ 66,505,217</b>

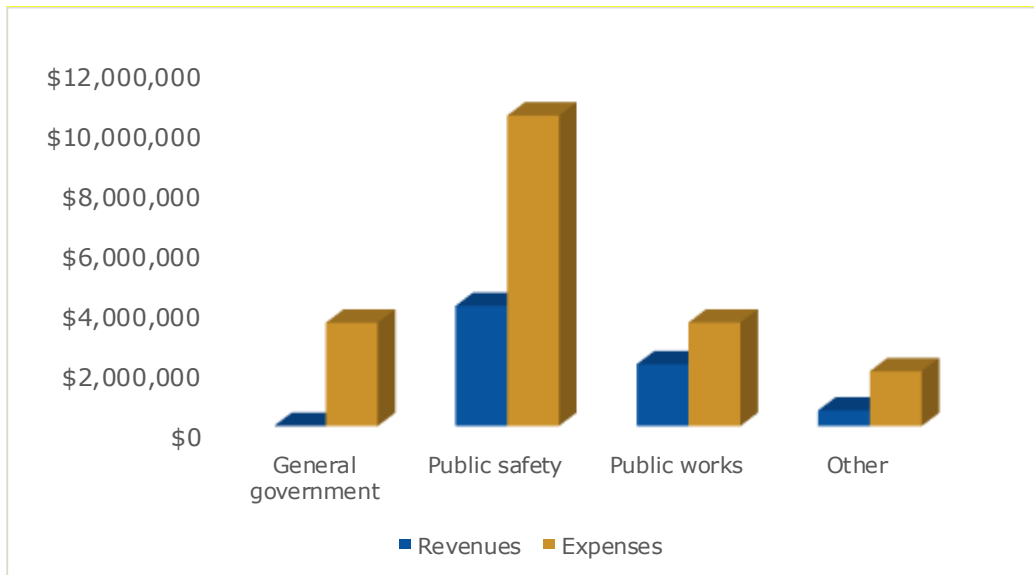
**Governmental Activities**

Governmental activities increased the City's net position by approximately \$491,471, or 5%, of beginning net position. The key elements of this increase are as follows:

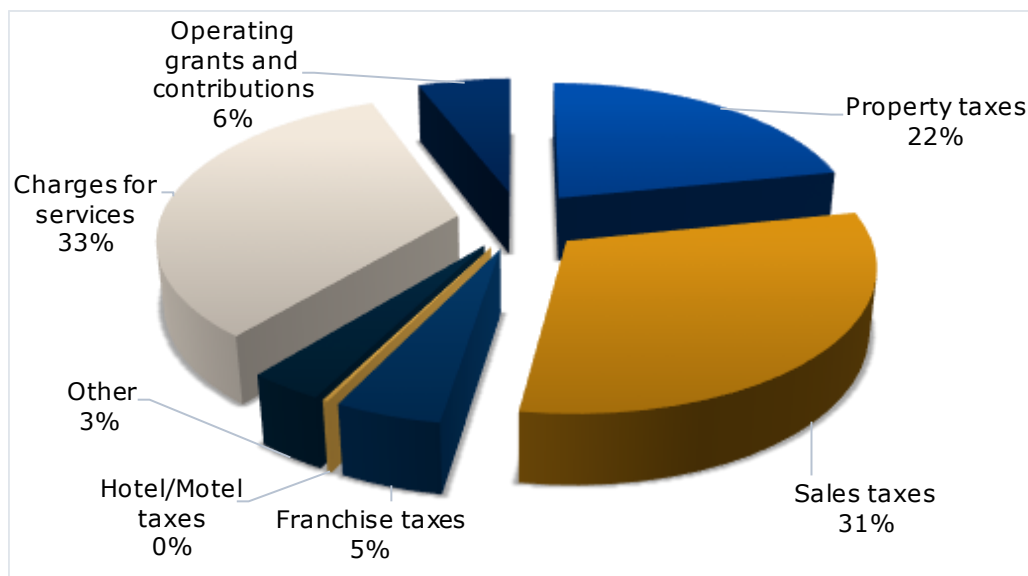
- Transfers from the water & sewer fund (business-type activity) are made to subsidize the general fund (governmental activity) for indirect costs associated with the operations of the business-type activity which are funded through the general fund departments such as vehicle maintenance, information technology, public safety, etc.



A comparison of program expenses to program revenues follows:

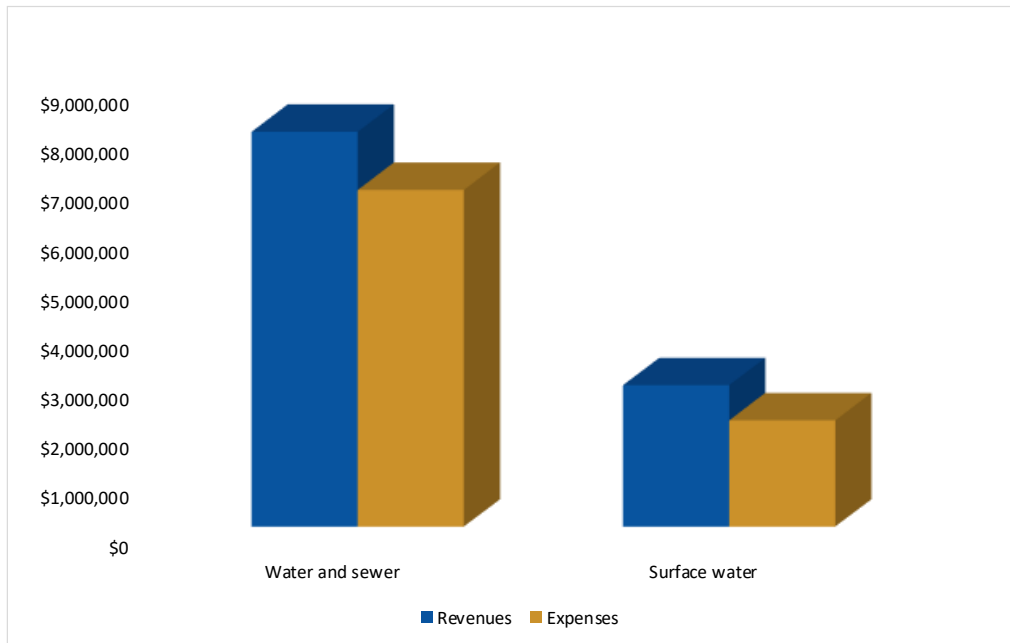


Revenue sources for governmental activities were distributed as follows:



## Business-type Activities

Business-type activities increased the City's net position by \$1,225,371. This was caused by operating revenues (charges for services) of the business-type activities increasing by \$186,209, and capital contributions increasing by \$1,746,541. A comparison between expenses relating to water and sewer operations and program revenues (charges for services) for water and sewer and surface water activities follows:



Revenue sources for business-type activities were almost entirely comprised of charges for water and sewer services.

## Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

### Governmental Funds

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

At the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$9,301,781, a \$(1,715,117) decrease of from the prior year. Key elements of this decrease are as follows:

- Capital spending of bond proceeds for the construction of street & drainage improvements, fire station construction, and R.O.W. acquisition for Front Street widening project beginning in the current year.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance was \$5,576,426. The General Fund fund balance decreased by \$(114,135) from fiscal year 2018. The key elements of this decrease are as follows:

- Transfers from the water & sewer fund (business-type activity) to subsidize the general fund (governmental activity) for indirect costs associated with the operations of the business-type activity which are funded through the general fund departments such as vehicle maintenance, information technology, public safety, etc.
- The General Fund had a planned drawdown of available fund balance to complete various projects throughout the city. Revenues came in over budget to make the planned drawdown less than budgeted.

At the close of the current fiscal year, the City's capital projects fund reported a fund balance of \$2,986,574, a decrease of \$ (1,353,554) from the prior year. The decrease was due to the capital improvement spending in the current year.

At the close of the current fiscal year, the City's debt service fund reported a decrease in fund balance of \$ (203,890). The decrease is mainly attributed to a planned use of excess fund balance reserve.

**Proprietary Funds**

The City maintains two types of proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are used to report the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses an enterprise fund to account for its water and sewer utility, and its surface water utility.

Unrestricted net position of the Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund at the end of the year amounted to \$967,462, or 14% of annual operating and non-operating expenses for the fund.

The Surface Water Enterprise Fund had an unrestricted net position of \$3,550,551 or 181% of annual operating and non-operating expenses for the fund.

**General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget primarily relate to an increase in capital improvement related project activity. Actual revenues were more than budgeted revenues by \$313,583 primarily as a result of an increase in sales and use taxes and charges for services. Appropriations exceeded expenditures, creating a positive variance to budget of \$30,289.

**Capital Asset and Debt Administration**

**Capital Assets**

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the City's governmental activities and business-type activities had invested \$22,740,407 and \$62,931,916, respectively, in a variety of capital assets and infrastructure, as reflected in the following schedule. This represents an increase of \$1,560,968, or 7% over the end of last fiscal year for the governmental activities' capital assets and an increase of \$2,002,633 or 3% for the business-type activities.

The following table shows the balances at September 30, 2019 and 2018:

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Land	\$ 4,084,466	\$ 3,985,014	\$ 1,936,937	\$ 1,926,938	\$ 6,021,403	\$ 5,911,952
Construction in progress	2,057,504	414,450	2,696,161	19,586,627	4,753,665	20,001,077
Buildings and improvements	15,161,318	14,462,667	39,133,543	18,917,138		
Infrastructure	9,937,538	9,837,538	53,354,525	52,944,666	63,292,063	62,782,204
Machinery and equipment	8,799,832	8,814,221	1,655,666	1,483,079	10,455,498	10,297,300
Less accumulated depreciation	( 17,300,251)	( 16,334,451)	( 35,844,916)	( 33,929,165)	( 53,145,167)	( 50,263,616)
<b>Total capital assets</b>	<b>\$ 22,740,407</b>	<b>\$ 21,179,439</b>	<b>\$ 62,931,916</b>	<b>\$ 60,929,283</b>	<b>\$ 85,672,323</b>	<b>\$ 82,108,722</b>

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found on pages 35-36 in the notes to the basic financial statements of this report.

## Long-term Liabilities

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City had total bonded debt outstanding of \$35,225,000. This is a decrease from the prior year of \$(2,415,000) primarily due the regular scheduled payments of debt. The entire amount of bonded debt, to include general obligation and certificates of obligation, is backed by the full faith and credit of the City. A schedule of long-term debt at September 30, 2019 and 2018, follows:

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Bonds payable						
General obligation bonds	\$ 8,720,000	\$ 9,615,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,720,000	\$ 9,615,000
Certificates of obligation	7,815,000	8,215,000	18,690,000	19,810,000	26,505,000	28,025,000
Bond issuance premiums/discounts	498,554	546,974	733,356	773,384	1,231,910	1,320,358
Compensated absences	<u>986,940</u>	<u>767,732</u>	<u>138,094</u>	<u>92,631</u>	<u>1,125,034</u>	<u>860,363</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 18,020,494</u>	<u>\$ 19,144,706</u>	<u>\$ 19,561,450</u>	<u>\$ 20,676,015</u>	<u>\$ 37,581,944</u>	<u>\$ 39,820,721</u>

On November 2, 2017, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services affirmed its long-term debt rating and underlying rating (SPUR) on the City's general obligation (GO) of 'AA-'. The outlook is stable.

Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found on pages 37-39 in the notes to the basic financial statements of this report.

## Economic Factors

The City, through strategic partnership agreements and limited purpose annexations, leverage sales tax collections in most of the municipal utility districts (MUDs) that exist in its extra-territorial jurisdiction (ETJ). The City has structured these limited purpose annexations so that at a minimum 50% of the sales tax collections are retained by the City, however, most agreements allow the City to retain between 85% to 100% of the collections. These agreements allow the City to grow its revenue base without burdening existing taxpayers.

The planned development of over 1,000 acres of prime ranch land along the City's Interstate 69 (I-69) corridor is fueling a springboard of economic speculation and activity within the City's extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ), which is benefitting the economic growth within the city limits of Richmond.

Average home values in the City continue to increase as new investments are being made. This year, the values increased from \$123,272 to \$132,419 or 7.42% for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2019. Unemployment has also decreased slightly from the previous year to 3.5%, as of September 30, 2019.

The City continues to partner with property owners to strategically annex properties and engage in public private partnerships when appropriate in order to grow Richmond's local economy and increase city revenue. Richmond has seen an increase in economic opportunities that have resulted from executing its strategic planning objectives and from the rapid growth occurring in Fort Bend County as a whole. Richmond is located in the center of a wave of growth that is projected to grow the county's population to 2.25 million residents by the year 2050. Richmond's strategic infrastructure, investments and planning will help it to capitalize on this in the coming years. The completion of several key infrastructure projects will also serve as a boon to Richmond's economy. The recent completion of the \$27 million TXDOT FM 359 overpass project has significantly alleviated congestion at a primary intersection of the city creating new economic opportunities for properties along FM 359. The ongoing widening of Interstate 69, which started construction in 2014, is nearing completion and will double the capacity of the highway between the Grand Parkway and Reading Road. The completion of this project will significantly increase the economic development opportunities for properties along this key corridor.

The tourism industry in Richmond has seen dramatic growth in the last fiscal year. LaQuinta Inn & Suites, a 51,000 square foot hotel with 83 rooms, opened for business in January 2019 and is the first hotel to operate in Richmond. Two additional hotels are planned to open in 2019 including a Hilton Home2 Suites and a Marriott Fairfield Inn. Richmond's many cultural and historic sites mixed with its collection of unique restaurants and stores make it an ideal location for regional tourism. The new revenue stream of hotel occupancy tax dollars will enable the City of Richmond to invest in activities such as tourism promotion and historic preservation that will further enlarge this sector of the local economy. In addition to these new hotels, it's important to highlight that the City was successful in facilitating passage of HB 4347 during the 86th regular session of the State legislature, which amended the Texas Tax code section 351.152. This change will allow the City to pledge hotel occupancy tax revenues for the development of a future hotel conference center, that will create additional economic development opportunities.

New growth within the City is underway, with a new subdivision being developed within the City that is expected to add 275 residential properties, as well as new commercial. The groundwork on the development is already underway. Additionally, the City is working with a developer for voluntary annexation of the Fort Bend Country Club Golf Course property. This property will be a commercial and retail center providing additional amenities to the Veranda subdivision (a master planned community by Johnson Development), as well as the rest of the City and surrounding communities.

Since the City passed its Charter in 2013, under the leadership of City Manager, Terri Vela, it has positioned itself to stand above other cities to protect its growth and ensure the economic viability of the community. A few of the accomplishments put into place since 2013 are as follows:

- Planning and Zoning– Not only does zoning protect future development, it also preserves the values of the existing real estate to ensure the City will retain its stability in existing real estate investments and neighborhoods. It's important to note that the City of Houston does not have zoning.
- Future Land Use Maps incorporating the City Limits and Extraterritorial Jurisdiction
- Unified Development Code dictating quality construction and landscaping standards
- Comprehensive Master Plan of the Year – American Planning Association Texas Chapter
- Special Recognition for the Trails Master Plan by Houston – Galveston Area Council's "Parks and Natural Areas Award 2016"
- Proud to be a Certified Scenic City – Bronze Level – Scenic Texas until 2020
- 2016 Community of the Year Award – American Planning Association Texas Chapter 2017 Public Official of the Year – Terri Vela, City Manager, awarded by the University of Houston Master of Public Administration program. The award for Ms. Vela was due in large part to the economic development advances mentioned above, as well as her leadership during the 2016 Memorial Day flooding events and was recognized as one of only 4 individuals in the entire Houston Metropolitan area to receive this award.

### **Next Year's Budget and Rates**

With exponential growth continuing, the City's department heads, division superintendents and various consultants remain cognizant of the pains associated with rapid growth, and the difficulties we face to stay on track utilizing our long-term planning tools. During this year's budget kick-off, emphasis was once again placed on the Comprehensive Master Plan Priorities as follows:

#### Comprehensive Master Plan Priorities

- A. User annexation as a strategic growth tool to expand Richmond's population and tax base.
- B. Leverage public investments to enhance the existing community and promote growth.
- C. Strengthen Transportation connections and increase choices between ways to travel.
- D. Elevate the appearance, quality, and compatibility of development.
- E. Create mixed-use activity centers that serve as community destinations.
- F. Rehabilitate and preserve Richmond's existing neighborhoods and community assets.
- G. Partner with existing local businesses to assist in their success and improve access to resources.
- H. Diversify Richmond's business and employer mix through innovation and strategic recruitment.

- I. Enhance and preserve Richmond’s natural amenities.
- J. Strengthen the awareness and image of Richmond throughout the region.

Departments were asked to focus on projects already outlined in the Comprehensive Master Plan, Parks and Trails Master Plans and the soon-to-be-completed Water and Wastewater Master Plans. Guidance is also being sought through the goals of the Strategic Annexation Plan. Implementation of all the plans was made a priority during the budget kick-off as well as throughout the entire budget process. Emphasis was also placed upon critical thinking with identification of problem areas to be recognized with solutions presented simultaneously. Furthermore, a focus was placed upon the Information Technology infrastructure by creating a proactive plan, rather than a reactive approach.

Total taxable ad valorem value has experienced considerable growth with an increase of \$44,456,634, or approximately 8% over last year, which represents a total taxable ad valorem value of \$562,107,243. New improvements resulted in \$7,815,990 in added value for fiscal year 2019. The City maintained its property tax rate of \$0.6999 per \$100 value, despite the disproportionately large amount of exempt property value.

The City’s sales tax revenue has seen strong increases over the last several years, however the growth has flattened out in Fiscal Year 2019. For fiscal year 2020 sales tax projection were left flat at the 2019 level. By projecting a conservative sales tax figure for fiscal year 2020, the City has better positioned itself to deal with the inherent volatility associated with sales tax.

Over the course of the year, the City finalized a utility rate study in June of 2019, and adjusted rates accordingly. On average, water rates increased 3% and wastewater and surface water rates increased 10%. These rates increases were necessary in order to properly maintain the system and allow for necessary capacity.

**Requests for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City’s finances for all those with an interest in the government’s finances. Questions concerning any of the information should be addressed to the Finance Director, Justin Alderete, 402 Morton Street, Richmond, Texas 77469.

**BASIC  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	Primary Government			Discretely Presented Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,237,609	\$ 14,521,085	\$ 25,758,694	\$ 5,390,060
Accounts receivable	1,317,856	2,400,627	3,718,483	269,842
Due from other governments	509,316	-	509,316	-
Other receivables	434,223	-	434,223	610
Prepaid expenses	24,558	5,128	29,686	-
Capital assets, not subject to depreciation:	6,141,970	4,633,100	10,775,070	-
Capital assets, net of depreciation:	<u>16,598,437</u>	<u>58,298,816</u>	<u>74,897,253</u>	-
Total capital assets	<u>22,740,407</u>	<u>62,931,916</u>	<u>85,672,323</u>	-
Total assets	<u>36,263,969</u>	<u>79,858,756</u>	<u>116,122,725</u>	<u>5,660,512</u>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Deferred outflows related to pensions	2,803,488	700,872	3,504,360	-
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	18,714	4,678	23,392	-
Deferred charge on refunding	16,123	-	16,123	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>2,838,325</u>	<u>705,550</u>	<u>3,543,875</u>	-
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,008,616	1,212,836	3,221,452	224,847
Deposits	-	1,037,383	1,037,383	-
Unearned Revenue	1,940,698	-	1,940,698	-
Accrued interest payable	49,784	57,942	107,726	-
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year:				
Long-term debt	1,443,694	1,163,809	2,607,503	-
Due in more than one year:				
Long-term debt	16,576,800	18,397,641	34,974,441	-
Net pension liability	5,698,156	1,424,539	7,122,695	-
Total OPEB liability	<u>271,976</u>	<u>67,994</u>	<u>339,970</u>	-
Total liabilities	<u>27,989,724</u>	<u>23,362,144</u>	<u>51,351,868</u>	<u>224,847</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Deferred inflows related to pensions	42,183	10,546	52,729	-
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	31,955	7,989	39,944	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>74,138</u>	<u>18,535</u>	<u>92,673</u>	-
<b>NET POSITION</b>				
Net investment in capital assets	5,722,976	45,809,547	51,532,523	-
Restricted for:				
Debt service	187,254	-	187,254	-
Community projects	29,661	-	29,661	5,435,665
Public safety	241,647	-	241,647	-
Capital projects	-	6,856,067	6,856,067	-
Unrestricted	<u>4,856,894</u>	<u>4,518,013</u>	<u>9,374,907</u>	-
Total net position	<u>\$ 11,038,432</u>	<u>\$ 57,183,627</u>	<u>\$ 68,222,059</u>	<u>\$ 5,435,665</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Function/Program Activities	Expenses	Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary government				
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 3,435,738	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Public safety	10,321,982	3,254,222	739,822	-
Public works	3,438,462	2,052,625	-	240,107
Culture and recreation	952,248	269,880	-	-
Community development	273,382	-	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	593,917	-	250,363	-
Total governmental activities	<u>19,015,729</u>	<u>5,576,727</u>	<u>990,185</u>	<u>240,107</u>
Business-type activities:				
Water and sewer	6,830,967	8,011,078	-	1,746,541
Surface water	2,155,410	2,868,351	-	-
Total business-type activities	<u>8,986,377</u>	<u>10,879,429</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,746,541</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 28,002,106</u>	<u>\$ 16,456,156</u>	<u>\$ 990,185</u>	<u>\$ 1,986,648</u>
Component Units				
Development Corporation of Richmond	<u>1,558,889</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total component units	<u>\$ 1,558,889</u>			

General revenues:  
 Taxes:  
   Property taxes  
   Sales and use taxes  
   Franchise taxes  
   Hotel/motel taxes  
 Unrestricted investment earnings  
 Miscellaneous  
 Transfers  
 Total general revenues and transfers

Change in net position

Net position, beginning

Net position, ending

Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position

Primary Government			Discretely Presented Component Units
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Governmental Activities
\$( 3,435,738)	\$ -	\$( 3,435,738)	\$ -
( 6,327,938)	-	( 6,327,938)	-
( 1,145,730)	-	( 1,145,730)	-
( 682,368)	-	( 682,368)	-
( 273,382)	-	( 273,382)	-
( 343,554)	-	( 343,554)	-
<u>( 12,208,710)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>( 12,208,710)</u>	<u>-</u>
-	2,926,652	2,926,652	-
<u>-</u>	<u>712,941</u>	<u>712,941</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>-</u>	<u>3,639,593</u>	<u>3,639,593</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>\$( 12,208,710)</u>	<u>\$ 3,639,593</u>	<u>\$( 8,569,117)</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>( 1,558,889)</u>
			<u>\$( 1,558,889)</u>
3,666,765	-	3,666,765	-
5,161,034	-	5,161,034	1,528,418
810,817	-	810,817	-
41,416	-	41,416	-
25,343	31,855	57,198	9,667
548,729	-	548,729	6,035
<u>2,446,077</u>	<u>( 2,446,077)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>12,700,181</u>	<u>( 2,414,222)</u>	<u>10,285,959</u>	<u>1,544,120</u>
491,471	1,225,371	1,716,842	( 14,769)
<u>10,546,961</u>	<u>55,958,256</u>	<u>66,505,217</u>	<u>5,450,434</u>
<u>\$ 11,038,432</u>	<u>\$ 57,183,627</u>	<u>\$ 68,222,059</u>	<u>\$ 5,435,665</u>

**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

BALANCE SHEET  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,217,521	\$ 5,395,410
Accounts receivable, net	65,177	-
Taxes receivable, net	1,176,598	-
Other receivables	433,197	1,026
Due from other governments	509,316	-
Due from other funds	68,886	-
Prepaid items	<u>24,558</u>	<u>-</u>
 Total assets	 \$ <u>7,495,253</u>	 \$ <u>5,396,436</u>
<b>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS, AND FUND BALANCES</b>		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	1,455,357	471,164
Due to other funds	-	-
Unearned revenue	<u>2,000</u>	<u>1,938,698</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1,457,357</u>	<u>2,409,862</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Unavailable revenues - property taxes	152,605	-
Unavailable revenues - court fines	<u>65,177</u>	<u>-</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>217,782</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances:		
Nonspendable	24,558	-
Restricted:		
Debt service	-	-
Capital projects	-	2,986,574
Public safety	-	-
Community projects	-	-
Assigned - Subsequent year's appropriation of fund balance	219,130	-
Unassigned	<u>5,576,426</u>	<u>-</u>
Total fund balances	<u>5,820,114</u>	<u>2,986,574</u>
 Total liabilities, Deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	 \$ <u>7,495,253</u>	 \$ <u>5,396,436</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

<u>Debt Service</u>	<u>Non-Major Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
\$ 179,263	\$ 445,415	\$ 11,237,609
-	-	65,177
57,775	18,306	1,252,679
-	-	434,223
-	-	509,316
-	-	68,886
-	-	24,558
<u>237,038</u>	<u>463,721</u>	<u>13,592,448</u>
-	82,095	2,008,616
-	68,886	68,886
-	-	1,940,698
<u>-</u>	<u>150,981</u>	<u>4,018,200</u>
54,685	-	207,290
-	-	65,177
<u>54,685</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>272,467</u>
-	-	24,558
182,353	-	182,353
-	41,432	3,028,006
-	241,647	241,647
-	29,661	29,661
-	-	219,130
-	-	5,576,426
<u>182,353</u>	<u>312,740</u>	<u>9,301,781</u>
<u>\$ 237,038</u>	<u>\$ 463,721</u>	<u>\$ 13,592,448</u>

**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Total fund balance, governmental funds	\$ 9,301,781
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in this fund financial statement, but are reported in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position.	22,740,407
Certain other long-term assets are not available to pay current period expenditures and therefore are not reported in this fund financial statement, but are reported in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position.	
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	207,290
Unavailable revenue - court fines	65,177
Deferred gain/loss of refunding	16,123
Long-term liabilities are not due in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements, but are included in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position	
Bonds payable, at maturity	( 16,535,000)
Premium/discount on bonds payable	( 986,940)
Accrued long-term interest	( 49,784)
Compensated absences	( 498,554)
Net Pension Liability and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources do not represent current liabilities and are not reported in the fund financial statements, but are included in the governmental activities of the statement of net position.	
Deferred outflows related to pensions	2,803,488
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	18,714
Net Pension Liability	( 5,698,156)
Total OPEB Liability	( 271,976)
Deferred inflows related to pensions	( 42,183)
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	<u>31,955</u>
Net position of governmental activities in the statement of net position	\$ <u>11,038,432</u>

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**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>
<b>REVENUES</b>		
Taxes:		
Property taxes	\$ 2,843,564	\$ -
Sales and use taxes	5,161,034	-
Franchise taxes	810,817	-
Hotel/motel taxes	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	430,262	-
License and permits	266,780	-
Intergovernmental	735,774	-
Charges for services	4,802,042	-
Investment earnings	12,255	12,034
Miscellaneous	<u>91,860</u>	<u>343,286</u>
Total revenues	<u>15,154,388</u>	<u>355,320</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>		
Current:		
General government	3,205,749	-
Public safety	8,931,531	-
Public works	3,202,470	-
Culture and recreation	773,181	-
Community development	258,140	-
Capital outlay	857,778	1,736,143
Debt service:		
Principal	-	-
Interest and other charges	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total expenditures	<u>17,228,849</u>	<u>1,736,143</u>
<b>REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>( 2,074,461)</u>	<u>( 1,380,823)</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>		
Transfers in	2,489,355	529,029
Transfers out	<u>( 529,029)</u>	<u>( 501,760)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>1,960,326</u>	<u>27,269</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</b>	<u>( 114,135)</u>	<u>( 1,353,554)</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING</b>	<u>5,934,249</u>	<u>4,340,128</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 5,820,114</u>	<u>\$ 2,986,574</u>

<u>Debt Service</u>	<u>Non-Major Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
\$ 780,835	\$ -	\$ 3,624,399
-	-	5,161,034
-	-	810,817
-	41,416	41,416
-	12,466	442,728
-	-	266,780
250,363	334,981	1,321,118
-	-	4,802,042
917	137	25,343
-	22,757	457,903
<u>1,032,115</u>	<u>411,757</u>	<u>16,953,580</u>
-	-	3,205,749
-	194,946	9,126,477
-	-	3,202,470
-	-	773,181
-	-	258,140
-	30,186	2,624,107
1,295,000	-	1,295,000
629,650	-	629,650
<u>1,924,650</u>	<u>225,132</u>	<u>21,114,774</u>
( 892,535)	186,625	( 4,161,194)
688,645	-	3,707,029
-	( 230,163)	( 1,260,952)
<u>688,645</u>	<u>( 230,163)</u>	<u>2,446,077</u>
( 203,890)	( 43,538)	( 1,715,117)
<u>386,243</u>	<u>356,278</u>	<u>11,016,898</u>
<u>\$ 182,353</u>	<u>\$ 312,740</u>	<u>\$ 9,301,781</u>

**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds: \$( 1,715,117)

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

Governmental funds report outlays for capital assets as expenditures because such outlays use current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities reports only a portion of the outlay as expense. The capital asset expenditures are allocated over the assets' estimated useful lives as depreciation expense for the period:

Capital outlay 2,759,311  
Depreciation expense ( 1,198,343)

Governmental funds do not present revenues that are not available to pay current obligations. In contrast, such revenues are reported in the Statement of Activities when earned.

107,543

Governmental fund report repayment of bond principal and capital leases as an expenditure. In contrast, the Statement of Activities treats such repayments as a reduction in long-term liabilities. This is the amount of payments made on long-term debt.

1,295,000

Deferred charges on bond refunding, and other debt charges which are treated as expenditures or other sources/uses in the fund basis financial statements are set up as assets and amortized the Statement of Net Position. The net change for each represents an increase/(decrease) in net position.

Bond premiums/discounts 48,420  
Amortization of deferred charge on refunding ( 3,225)

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

Changes in accrued interest ( 9,462)  
Changes in accrued compensated absences ( 219,208)

Pension expense does not represent a use of current resources and is not recognized in the fund financial statements.

( 549,214)

OPEB expense does not represent a use of current resources and is not recognized in the fund financial statements.

( 24,234)

Change in net position of governmental activities \$ 491,471

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**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
PROPRIETARY FUNDS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities		
	Water and Wastewater	Surface Water	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,698,641	\$ 5,822,444	\$ 14,521,085
Accounts receivable, net	2,203,916	196,711	2,400,627
Prepaid expenses	5,128	-	5,128
Total current assets	<u>10,907,685</u>	<u>6,019,155</u>	<u>16,926,840</u>
Non-current assets:			
Capital assets			
Land and improvements	1,811,715	125,223	1,936,938
Construction in progress	2,696,162	-	2,696,162
Infrastructure	50,195,080	3,159,446	53,354,526
Buildings	10,098,586	23,209,922	33,308,508
Improvement other than buildings	5,189,630	635,405	5,825,035
Equipment and furniture	1,633,500	22,167	1,655,667
Less accumulated depreciation	( 35,545,964)	( 298,956)	( 35,844,920)
Total non-current assets	<u>36,078,709</u>	<u>26,853,207</u>	<u>62,931,916</u>
Total assets	<u>46,986,394</u>	<u>32,872,362</u>	<u>79,858,756</u>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Deferred outflows related to pensions	700,872	-	700,872
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	4,678	-	4,678
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>705,550</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>705,550</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	1,096,364	116,472	1,212,836
Deposits	1,037,383	-	1,037,383
Accrued interest payable	6,797	51,145	57,942
Compensated absences	13,809	-	13,809
Bonds, notes and loans payable	-	1,150,000	1,150,000
Total current liabilities	<u>2,154,353</u>	<u>1,317,617</u>	<u>3,471,970</u>
Non-current liabilities:			
Compensated absences	124,285	-	124,285
Bonds, notes and loans payable	-	18,273,356	18,273,356
Net pension liability	1,424,539	-	1,424,539
Total OPEB liability	67,994	-	67,994
Total non-current liabilities	<u>1,616,818</u>	<u>18,273,356</u>	<u>19,890,174</u>
Total liabilities	<u>3,771,171</u>	<u>19,590,973</u>	<u>23,362,144</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Deferred inflows related to pensions	10,546	-	10,546
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	7,989	-	7,989
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>18,535</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18,535</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>			
Net investment in capital assets	36,078,709	9,730,838	45,809,547
Restricted for capital projects	6,856,067	-	6,856,067
Unrestricted	967,462	3,550,551	4,518,013
Total net position	<u>\$ 43,902,238</u>	<u>\$ 13,281,389</u>	<u>\$ 57,183,627</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities		
	Water and Wastewater	Surface Water	Total
<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>			
Charges for services	<u>8,011,078</u>	<u>2,868,351</u>	<u>10,879,429</u>
Total operating revenues	<u>8,011,078</u>	<u>2,868,351</u>	<u>10,879,429</u>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>			
Personnel services	1,973,491	254,103	2,227,594
Supplies	35,574	-	35,574
Contracted services	705,573	-	705,573
Other	2,340,513	1,074,999	3,415,512
Depreciation	<u>1,775,816</u>	<u>201,281</u>	<u>1,977,097</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>6,830,967</u>	<u>1,530,383</u>	<u>8,361,350</u>
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>	<u>1,180,111</u>	<u>1,337,968</u>	<u>2,518,079</u>
<b>NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)</b>			
Capital contributions	1,746,541	-	1,746,541
Interest and investment revenue	18,775	13,080	31,855
Interest expense	<u>-</u>	<u>( 625,027)</u>	<u>( 625,027)</u>
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	<u>1,765,316</u>	<u>( 611,947)</u>	<u>1,153,369</u>
<b>INCOME BEFORE TRANSFERS</b>	2,945,427	726,021	3,671,448
Transfers in	731,923	-	731,923
Transfers out	<u>( 3,178,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>( 3,178,000)</u>
<b>CHANGE IN NET POSITION</b>	499,350	726,021	1,225,371
<b>NET POSITION, BEGINNING</b>	<u>43,402,888</u>	<u>12,555,368</u>	<u>55,958,256</u>
<b>NET POSITION, ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 43,902,238</u>	<u>\$ 13,281,389</u>	<u>\$ 57,183,627</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
PROPRIETARY FUNDS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities		
	Water and Sewer	Surface Water	Total
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Receipts from customers	\$ 7,430,270	\$ 2,950,380	\$ 10,380,650
Payments to employees for salaries and benefits	( 2,563,751)	( 254,103)	( 2,817,854)
Payments to suppliers and service providers	( 1,784,665)	( 1,313,348)	( 3,098,013)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	<u>3,081,854</u>	<u>1,382,929</u>	<u>4,464,783</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Transfers from other funds	731,923	-	731,923
Transfers to other funds	( 3,178,000)	-	( 3,178,000)
Net cash used for noncapital financing activities	<u>( 2,446,077)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>( 2,446,077)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Proceeds from capital contributions	3,054,646	-	3,054,646
Principal paid on capital debt	-	( 1,090,000)	( 1,090,000)
Interest paid on capital debt	-	( 695,055)	( 695,055)
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	( 3,663,229)	( 316,501)	( 3,979,730)
Cash flows provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	<u>( 608,583)</u>	<u>( 2,101,556)</u>	<u>( 2,710,139)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Interest received	<u>18,775</u>	<u>13,080</u>	<u>31,855</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>18,775</u>	<u>13,080</u>	<u>31,855</u>
<b>NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	45,969	( 705,547)	( 659,578)
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING</b>	<u>8,652,672</u>	<u>6,527,991</u>	<u>15,180,663</u>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 8,698,641</u>	<u>\$ 5,822,444</u>	<u>\$ 14,521,085</u>
<b>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Operating income (loss)	\$ 1,180,111	\$ 1,337,968	\$ 2,518,079
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	1,775,816	201,281	1,977,097
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	( 655,048)	82,029	( 573,019)
(Increase) decrease in accrued liabilities	-	34,522	34,522
Decrease in prepaid expenses	( 1,548)	-	( 1,548)
Decrease in deferred outflows of resources relating to pensions	( 379,596)	-	( 379,596)
Decrease in deferred outflows of resources relating to OPEB	908	-	908
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	519,457	( 272,871)	246,586
Increase in customer deposits	74,240	-	74,240
Increase in accrued compensated absences	45,463	-	45,463
Increase in net pension liability	741,213	-	741,213
Increase in total OPEB liability	( 2,837)	-	( 2,837)
(Decrease) in deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions	( 224,314)	-	( 224,314)
Increase in deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions	<u>7,989</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,989</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 3,081,854</u>	<u>\$ 1,382,929</u>	<u>\$ 4,464,783</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS  
COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	Discretely Presented Component Units		
	Development Corporation of Richmond	Richmond Higher Education Finance Corporation	Totals
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,389,065	\$ 995	\$ 5,390,060
Taxes receivable, net	269,842	-	269,842
Other receivables	610	-	610
Total assets	5,659,517	995	5,660,512
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	224,847	-	224,847
Total liabilities	224,847	-	224,847
<b>NET POSITION</b>			
Restricted for:			
Community projects	5,434,670	995	5,435,665
Total net position	\$ 5,434,670	\$ 995	\$ 5,435,665



**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS  
COMBINING STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	Discretely Presented Component Units		
	Development Corporation of Richmond	Richmond Higher Education Finance Corporation	Total
<b>GENERAL REVENUES</b>			
Taxes:			
Sales and use taxes	\$ 1,528,418	\$ -	\$ 1,528,418
Unrestricted investment earnings	9,667	-	9,667
Intergovernmental	-	-	-
Other	6,035	-	6,035
Total general revenues and transfers	<u>1,544,120</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,544,120</u>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
General government	1,283,526	-	1,283,526
Intergovernmental	250,363	-	250,363
Community development	25,000	-	25,000
Total expenses	<u>1,558,889</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,558,889</u>
<b>CHANGE IN NET POSITION</b>	( 14,769)	-	( 14,769)
<b>NET POSITION, BEGINNING</b>	<u>5,449,439</u>	<u>995</u>	<u>5,450,434</u>
<b>NET POSITION, ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 5,434,670</u>	<u>\$ 995</u>	<u>\$ 5,435,665</u>

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# CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

### I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Richmond, Texas (the City), was incorporated on June 5, 1837, by Act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas. On July 30, 1913, the City adopted a Commission form of government. On May 7, 2013 the citizens of the City voted to adopt a home-rule charter which provided for a commission-manager form of government.

The City Commission is the principal legislative body of the City. The Mayor presides at meetings of the City Commission.

The City provides the following services: public safety to include police and fire, highways and streets, sanitation, water and wastewater, recreation, public improvements, and general administration.

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

#### A. Reporting Entity

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

##### **Development Corporation of Richmond**

The Development Corporation of Richmond (the "Corporation") has been included in the reporting entity as a discretely presented component unit. In 1995, the Corporation was created by the City under the Texas Development Corporation Act of 1979 for the purpose of promoting, assisting, and enhancing economic and development activities on behalf of the City. The Board of Directors is appointed by and serves at the discretion of the City Commission. City Commission approval is required for annual budgets and bonded debt issuance. In the event of dissolution, net position of the Corporation shall be conveyed to the City.

##### **Richmond Higher Education Finance Corporation**

The Richmond Higher Education Finance Corporation (the "Education Corporation") has been included in the reporting entity as a discretely presented component unit. In 2002, the Education Corporation was created by the City for the purpose of financing buildings and other capital assets for universities. The Board of Directors is appointed by and serves at the discretion of the City Commission. City Commission approval is required for annual budgets and bonded debt issuance. In the event of dissolution, net position of the Education Corporation shall be conveyed to the City.

Separately-issued audited financial statements are not issued for the discretely presented component units.

The City is an independent political subdivision of the State of Texas governed by an elected commission and a mayor and is considered a primary government. As required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements have been prepared based on considerations regarding the potential for inclusion of component units, which are other entities or organizations that are financially accountable to the City. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government's operations, and as a result, data from these units are combined with data of the primary government. The City had no such blended component units. Discretely presented component units, on the other hand, are reported in a separate column in the government-wide statements to emphasize that they are legally separate from the primary government. Based on these considerations, the City's financial statements include the following discretely presented component units: the Development Corporation of Richmond and the Richmond Higher Education Finance Corporation. No other entities have been included in the City's reporting entity. Additionally, as the City is considered a primary government for financial reporting purposes, its activities are not considered a part of any other governmental or other type of reporting entity.

Considerations regarding the potential for inclusion of other entities, organizations or functions in the City's financial reporting entity are based on criteria prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles. These same criteria are evaluated in considering whether the City is a part of any other governmental or other type of reporting entity. The overriding elements associated with prescribed criteria considered in determining that the City's financial reporting entity status is that of a primary government are that it has a separately elected governing body; it is legally separate; and it is fiscally independent of other state and local governments. Additionally, prescribed criteria under generally accepted accounting principles include considerations pertaining to organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable; and considerations pertaining to organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The component units discussed below are included in the City's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the City.

## **B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements**

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds, while business-type activities incorporate data from the government's enterprise funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

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

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual proprietary funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. Non-major governmental funds are combined and reported in a separate column in the fund financial statements. The City has two proprietary funds.

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

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available if they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures are generally 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.

General property taxes are recorded as receivables when levied and as revenue in the period for which they were levied and become available. Property taxes receivable have been recorded as deferred inflows of resources at year-end.

Property taxes collected within 60 days subsequent to September 30, 2018, have not been recorded as revenue as the amount is not considered material. Franchise taxes and sales taxes relating to underlying transactions that occurred prior to September 30, 2018, have been recorded as receivables and revenue. Licenses and permits and fines are not susceptible to accrual since they are not measurable until received. Revenue on federal and state cost-reimbursement grants is accrued when the related expenditures are incurred. Interest is recorded when earned.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

The *General Fund* is used to account for all financial transactions that are not accounted for in another fund. The principal sources of revenue of the General Fund are property taxes, sales and use taxes, franchise taxes, licenses and permits, and fines and forfeitures. Expenditures are for general government, public safety, public works, parks and recreation and community development.

The *Capital Projects Fund* is used to account for the accumulation of resources for the construction of capital projects through debt proceeds and other governmental activity resources.

The *Debt Service Fund* is used to account for the accumulation of resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned for the payment of principal and interest on long-term obligations of governmental funds.

The City's business type activities consist of the following major proprietary funds:

The *Water and Sewer Fund* is used to account for operations of the water and sewer division and the construction of related facilities.

The *Surface Water Fund* is used to account for the operations of the surface water facilities and was formerly reported as a part of the *Water and Sewer Fund*.

These funds are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises -- where the intent of the City is that the cost (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The acquisition, maintenance and improvement of the physical plant facilities required to provide these goods and services are financed from existing cash resources, the issuance of bonds (revenue or general obligation), impact fees and other City funds.

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the water and wastewater enterprise fund are charges to customers for sales and services. Operational expenses for the fund include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements; however, interfund services that are provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation.

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

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

1. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

Investments for the City are reported at fair value, except for the position in investment pools. The City's investment in pools are reported at the net asset value per share (which approximates fair value) even though it is calculated using the amortized cost method. City did not have any of the investments mentioned above in the current year.

The City maintains a cash pool that is available for use by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the combined financial statements as cash and cash equivalents. The City's cash and cash equivalents can be readily converted to cash at their carrying value.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the City considers cash and other investments with maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase to be cash and cash equivalents. The City did not have any investments as defined above in the current year.

2. Prepaid items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

3. Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. The government defines capital assets as assets with an initial, individual cost of \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. All purchased capital assets are valued at cost where historical records exist. Donated capital assets are valued at acquisition cost, which is the price that would have been paid to acquire an asset with equivalent service potential on the date of acquisition.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Improvements, including public domain, and equipment are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets using the straight line method, as applicable.

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Lives</u>
Buildings	50 years
Improvements other than buildings	30 years
Infrastructure	30 years
Vehicles	5 years
Machinery and equipment	5 years

4. Compensated Absences

The City's employees earn vacation and sick leave which may either be taken or accumulated, up to certain amounts, until paid upon termination or retirement. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

The City accrues vacation and sick leave based on criteria established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. For all funds, this liability reflects amounts attributable to cumulative employee services previously rendered, where the payment is probable and can be reasonably estimated.

5. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and the proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt is reported as a liability in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds if material in amount. In the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums and discounts are recognized during the current period. The face amount of debt recorded as other financing sources. Bond premiums and discounts are recorded as other financing sources and uses.

6. Interfund Receivables/Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as "due from/to other funds" and "advances to/from other funds" on the fund financial statements. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

7. Interfund Services Provided and Used

Interfund services provided and used are sales and purchases of goods and services between funds for a price approximating their external exchange value. Interfund services provided and used are recognized as revenues and expenditures (or expenses) in the funds involved just as they would be recognized if the transactions involved organizations outside the governmental unit.

8. Pensions

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

9. Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

*Supplemental Death Benefit.* For purposes of measuring the total Texas Municipal Retirement System Supplemental Death Benefit Fund (TMRS SDBF) OPEB liability, related deferred outflows and inflows of resources, and expense, City specific information about its total TMRS SDBF liability and additions to/deductions from the City's total TMRS SDBF liability have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TMRS. The TMRS SDBF expense and deferred (inflows)/outflows of resources related to TMRS SDBF, primarily result from changes in the components of the total TMRS SDBF liability. Most changes in the total TMRS SDBF liability will be included in TMRS SDBF expense in the period of the change. For example, changes in the total TMRS SDBF liability resulting from current-period service cost, interest on the TOL, and changes of benefit terms are required to be included in TMRS SDBF expense immediately. Changes in the total TMRS SDBF liability that have not been included in TMRS SDBF expense are required to be reported as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources related to TMRS SDBF

## 10. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position and/or balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City has the following items that qualify for reporting in this category.

- Deferred charges on refunding – A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.
- Pension and OPEB contributions after measurement date – These contributions are deferred and recognized in the following fiscal year.
- Changes in actuarial assumptions and other inputs – This difference is deferred and recognized over the estimated average remaining lives of all members determined as of the measurement date.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position and/or balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has the following types of items that qualify for reporting in this category.

- Unavailable revenue is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.
- Difference in projected and actual earnings on pension assets – This difference is deferred and amortized over a closed five-year period.
- Difference in expected and actual pension and experience - This difference is deferred and recognized over the estimated average remaining lives of all members determined as of the measurement date.
- Changes in actuarial assumptions and other inputs – This difference is deferred and recognized over the estimated average remaining lives of all members determined as of the measurement date.

## 11. Net Position Flow Assumption

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

## 12. Fund Balance Flow Assumption

Sometimes the City will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the City's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.



### 13. Fund Balance Policies

Fund balance of governmental funds is reported in various categories based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific purposes. The City itself can establish limitations on the use of resources through either a commitment (committed fund balance) or an assignment (assigned fund balance).

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the City's highest level of decision-making authority. The City Commission is the highest level of decision-making authority for the City that can, by adoption of an ordinance prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another ordinance) to remove or revise the limitation.

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The City Commission has by resolution authorized the finance director to assign fund balance. The City Commission may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

### 14. General Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied by October 1 in conformity with Subtitle E, Texas Property Tax Code. Taxes are due upon receipt and all taxes not paid prior to February 1 are deemed delinquent and are subject to such penalty and interest set forth by the Property Tax Code. On January 1 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all taxes, penalties and interest ultimately imposed. Appraised values are established by the Fort Bend County Central Appraisal Districts (the "CAD"). Taxes are levied by the City Commission based on the appraised values received from the CAD.

### 15. Debt Service

The ad valorem tax rate is allocated each year between the General Fund and the Debt Service Fund. The full amount estimated to be required for debt service on the general obligation debt is provided by the debt service tax together with interest earned in the Debt Service Fund.

### 16. Use of Estimates

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

## **II. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL ACTIVITIES AND FUNDS**

### **A. Deposits and Investments**

The Texas Public Funds Investment Act (PFIA), as prescribed in Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code, regulates deposits and investment transactions of the City.

In accordance with applicable statutes, the City has a depository contract with an area bank (depository) providing for interest rates to be earned on deposited funds and for banking charges the City incurs for banking services received. The City may place funds with the depository in interest and non-interest bearing accounts. State law provides that collateral pledged as security for bank deposits must have a market value of not less than the amount of the deposits and must consist of: (1) obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities; (2) direct obligations of the State of Texas or its agencies; (3) other obligations, the principal and interest on which are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the State of Texas; and/or (4) obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state having been rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm and having received a rating of not less than A or its equivalent. City policy requires the collateralization level to be at least 102% of market value of principal and accrued interest. The Commission has adopted a written investment policy regarding the investment of City funds as required by the Public Funds Investment Act (Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code). The investments of the City are in compliance with the City's investment policy. It is the City's policy to restrict its direct investments to obligations of the U.S. Government or U.S. Government Agencies, fully collateralized certificates of deposit, and brokered certificates of deposit fully insured by the State of Texas, repurchase agreements, commercial paper, obligations of the State of Texas or other state agencies, and local government investment pools. The maximum maturity allowed is three years from date of purchase. The City's investment policy does not allow investments in bankers' acceptances, mutual funds, and floating rate investments or swaps.

The City's cash and investments are classified as: cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash. The cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and deposits with financial institutions. The restricted cash and investments are assets restricted for specific use.

The following schedule shows the City's recorded cash and cash equivalents at year-end:

	Total Fair Value	
	Primary Government	Component Units
Cash deposits	\$ <u>25,758,694</u>	\$ <u>5,390,060</u>

At September 30, 2019, all of the City's deposits were entirely covered by federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the City's agent in the City's name.

*Interest Rate Risk:* At year-end, the City had no investments subject to interest rate risk disclosure, under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The City measures interest rate risk using the weighted average maturity method for the portfolio. The City's investment policy specifies a maximum weighted average maturity of 270 days based on the stated maturity date for each investment in the portfolio. To the extent possible, the City attempts to match investments with anticipated cash flow requirements. The City does not directly invest in securities with a stated maturity date more than three years or 1,095 days from date of purchase. The settlement date is considered the date of purchase.

*Concentration of Credit Risk:* The City's investment policy allows investments by type based on the following diversification requirements:

	Percentage of Portfolio (Maximum)
U.S. Treasury Obligations	90%
U.S. Government Agency Securities and Instrumentalities of Government-Sponsored Corporations	80%
State Obligations	20%
Fully Collateralization Certificates of Deposit	40%
Fully Collateralized Repurchase Agreements	50%
Flex in CIP Funds	100%
Local Government Investment Pools	100%
Money Market Funds	100%
Commercial Paper	25%
Demand Deposits	100%
Brokered CD Securities	20%

## B. Receivables

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

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Debt Service Fund	Water and Sewer	Surface Water	Nonmajor Funds	Discretely Presented Component Units	Total
Receivables:								
Sales and use taxes	\$ 904,908	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 269,842	\$ 1,174,750
Property taxes	215,236	-	76,258	-	-	-	-	291,494
Franchise taxes	108,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,620
Hotel/motel taxes	-	-	-	-	-	18,306	-	18,306
Court fines	2,208,790	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,208,790
Customer accounts	394,029	-	-	2,495,420	196,711	-	-	3,086,160
Other	39,168	1,026	-	-	-	-	610	40,804
Gross receivables	3,870,751	1,026	76,258	2,495,420	196,711	18,306	270,452	6,928,924
Less: allowance for uncollectibles	(2,195,779)	-	(18,483)	(291,504)	-	-	-	(2,505,766)
Net total receivables	\$ 1,674,972	\$ 1,026	\$ 57,775	\$ 2,203,916	\$ 196,711	\$ 18,306	\$ 270,452	\$ 4,423,158

## C. Capital Assets

A summary of activity for capital assets for the year ended September 30, 2019, follows:

	Balance 9/30/2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance 9/30/2019
Governmental Activities				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 3,985,014	\$ 99,452	\$ -	\$ 4,084,466
Construction in progress	314,450	2,003,429	(260,375)	2,057,504
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	4,299,464	2,102,881	(260,375)	6,141,970
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	9,728,388	196,816	-	9,925,204
Improvements other than buildings	4,734,279	501,835	-	5,236,114
Infrastructure	9,937,538	-	-	9,937,538
Machinery and equipment	8,814,221	206,253	(232,543)	8,787,931
Total capital assets being depreciated	33,214,426	904,904	(232,543)	33,886,787
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(1,716,622)	(122,920)	-	(1,839,542)
Improvements other than buildings	(1,277,988)	(104,144)	-	(1,382,132)
Infrastructure	(7,311,849)	(274,072)	-	(7,585,921)
Machinery and equipment	(6,027,992)	(685,306)	232,543	(6,480,755)
Total accumulated depreciation	(16,334,451)	(1,186,442)	232,543	(17,288,350)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	16,879,975	(281,538)	-	16,598,437
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 21,179,439	\$ 1,821,343	\$ (260,375)	\$ 22,740,407

	Balance 9/30/2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance 9/30/2019
<b>Business-Type Activities</b>				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,926,937	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ 1,936,937
Construction in progress	<u>19,586,628</u>	<u>2,513,961</u>	<u>(19,404,428)</u>	<u>2,696,161</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>21,513,565</u>	<u>2,523,961</u>	<u>(19,404,428)</u>	<u>4,633,098</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	13,616,239	19,692,270	-	33,308,509
Improvements other than buildings	5,300,898	524,136	-	5,825,034
Infrastructure	52,944,665	409,860	-	53,354,525
Machinery and equipment	<u>1,483,078</u>	<u>233,931</u>	<u>(49,441)</u>	<u>1,667,568</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>73,344,880</u>	<u>20,860,197</u>	<u>(49,441)</u>	<u>94,155,636</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	( 4,835,615)	( 226,114)	-	( 5,061,729)
Improvements other than buildings	( 2,058,572)	( 399,098)	-	( 2,457,670)
Infrastructure	( 25,818,637)	( 1,275,205)	-	( 27,093,842)
Machinery and equipment	<u>( 1,216,338)</u>	<u>( 76,680)</u>	<u>49,441</u>	<u>( 1,243,577)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(33,929,162)</u>	<u>(1,977,097)</u>	<u>49,441</u>	<u>(35,856,818)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>39,415,718</u>	<u>18,883,100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>58,298,818</u>
Business-type activities				
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 60,929,283</u>	<u>\$ 21,407,061</u>	<u>\$ (19,404,428)</u>	<u>\$ 62,931,916</u>

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

<b>Governmental Activities</b>	
General government	\$ 121,411
Public safety	745,209
Public works	175,171
Parks and recreation	<u>144,651</u>
	<u>\$ 1,186,442</u>
<b>Business-Type Activities</b>	
Water and sewer	\$ 1,775,816
Surface water	<u>201,281</u>
	<u>\$ 1,977,097</u>

Construction in progress for the various projects and remaining commitments under these construction contracts at September 30, 2019, are as follows:

	Authorized Commitment	Total in Progress	Remaining Commitment
<b>Governmental Activities</b>			
Fire Station #2	\$ 2,030,493	\$ 1,530,712	\$ 499,781
Wayside Horn Project Phase II	700,000	-	700,000
Rabbs Bayou Master Drainage Plan	450,000	46,123	403,877
Drainage Master Plan	100,000	98,898	1,102
Collins Road Sidewalk and Drainage	2,200,000	261,303	1,938,698
Fueling Station	<u>257,975</u>	<u>249,196</u>	<u>8,779</u>
	<u>\$ 5,738,468</u>	<u>\$ 2,186,232</u>	<u>\$ 3,552,236</u>
<b>Business-Type Activities</b>			
Elevated Storage Tank #4	\$ 3,229,637	\$ 1,636,700	\$ 1,592,937
Motor Control Rehabilitation	180,000	16,500	163,500
Riverpark West Regional Lift Station	1,368,893	1,021,857	347,036
Regional WWTP Lift Station Rehab	735,341	21,104	714,237
Surface Water Treatment Plant	<u>5,540,830</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,540,830</u>
	<u>\$ 11,054,701</u>	<u>\$ 2,696,161</u>	<u>\$ 8,358,540</u>

#### D. Long-term Debt

The City issues a variety of long-term debt instruments in order to acquire and/or construct major capital facilities and equipment for general government and enterprise fund activities. These instruments include general obligation bonds and certificates of obligation. General long-term bonds reported as the governmental activities are paid through the Debt Service Fund from tax revenues. Business-type activities long-term debt is paid from water and sewer system revenues. Governmental activities compensated absences are liquidated from the General Fund in the governmental activities and Enterprise fund in the business-type activities.

During the year ended September 30, 2019, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Governmental Activities:					
Bonds payable:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 9,615,000	\$ -	\$( 895,000)	\$ 8,720,000	\$ 930,000
Certificates of obligation	8,215,000	-	( 400,000)	7,815,000	415,000
Bond issuance premiums/discounts	546,974	-	( 48,420)	498,554	-
Compensated absences	<u>767,732</u>	<u>976,676</u>	<u>( 757,468)</u>	<u>986,940</u>	<u>98,694</u>
Governmental activities long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 19,144,706</u>	<u>\$ 976,676</u>	<u>\$(2,100,888)</u>	<u>\$ 18,020,494</u>	<u>\$ 1,443,694</u>
Business-Type Activities:					
Bonds payable:					
Certificates of obligation	\$ 19,810,000	\$ -	\$( 1,120,000)	\$ 18,690,000	\$ 1,150,000
Bond issuance premiums/discounts	773,384	-	( 40,028)	733,356	-
Compensated absences	<u>92,631</u>	<u>141,035</u>	<u>( 95,572)</u>	<u>138,094</u>	<u>13,809</u>
Business-type activities long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 20,676,015</u>	<u>\$ 141,035</u>	<u>\$(1,255,600)</u>	<u>\$ 19,561,450</u>	<u>\$ 1,163,809</u>

The following is a summary of the terms of obligations of general obligation bonds and certificates of obligation outstanding as of September 30, 2019:

**Governmental Activities:**

Series	Interest Rate	Original Issue	Maturity Date	Debt Outstanding
<b>General Obligation Bonds</b>				
Series 2009 general obligation bonds	3.00-4.25%	\$ 4,000,000	2029	\$ 2,940,000
Series 2010 general obligation and refunding bonds	2.00-4.00%	5,040,000	2020	480,000
Series 2013 general obligation and refunding bonds	3.00-4.25%	6,620,000	2038	<u>5,300,000</u>
				<u>8,720,000</u>
<b>Certificates of Obligation</b>				
Series 2013 combination tax and revenue certificates of obligation	2.00-4.13%	2,265,000	2038	1,890,000
Series 2016B combination tax and revenue certificates of obligation	3.00%	3,375,000	2035	2,760,000
Series 2017B combination tax and revenue certificates of obligation	3.00%	3,405,000	2037	<u>3,165,000</u>
				<u>7,815,000</u>
Total Governmental Activities				<u>\$ 16,535,000</u>

**Business-Type Activities:**

Series	Interest Rate	Original Issue	Maturity Date	Debt Outstanding
<b>Certificates of Obligation:</b>				
Series 2015 combination tax and revenue certificates of obligation	3.00-4.00%	9,705,000	2045	\$ 8,890,000
Series 2016A combination tax and revenue certificates of obligation	3.00%	6,025,000	2034	4,270,000
Series 2017A combination tax and revenue certificates of obligation	3.00%-3.20%	5,955,000	2037	<u>5,530,000</u>
Total Business-Type Activities				<u>\$ 18,690,000</u>

Annual debt service requirements to retire outstanding general obligation bonds and certificates of obligation are as follows:

Year Ending September 30,	Governmental Activities		
	General Obligation Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 930,000	\$ 197,519	\$ 1,127,519
2021	640,000	176,464	816,464
2022	660,000	161,711	821,711
2023	685,000	145,704	830,704
2024	710,000	128,319	838,319
2025-2029	2,340,000	418,297	2,758,297
2030-2034	1,405,000	170,053	1,575,053
2035-2038	<u>1,350,000</u>	<u>44,834</u>	<u>1,394,834</u>
	<u>\$ 8,720,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,442,901</u>	<u>\$ 10,162,901</u>

Year Ending September 30,	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities		
	Certificates of Obligation			Certificates of Obligation		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 415,000	\$ 246,900	\$ 661,900	\$ 1,150,000	\$ 596,483	\$ 1,746,483
2021	420,000	234,725	654,725	1,180,000	561,533	1,741,533
2022	430,000	221,963	651,963	1,225,000	525,458	1,750,458
2023	440,000	208,538	648,538	1,255,000	488,258	1,743,258
2024	445,000	194,625	639,625	640,000	459,833	1,099,833
2025-2029	2,125,000	761,494	2,886,494	3,440,000	1,998,413	5,438,413
2030-2034	2,215,000	416,128	2,631,128	3,895,000	1,435,369	5,330,369
2035-2039	1,325,000	76,859	1,401,859	3,055,000	820,008	3,875,008
2040-2044	-	-	-	2,330,000	344,600	2,674,600
2045	-	-	-	520,000	10,400	530,400
	<u>\$ 7,815,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,361,232</u>	<u>\$ 10,176,232</u>	<u>\$ 18,690,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,240,355</u>	<u>\$ 25,930,355</u>

## Legal Compliance

A number of limitations and restrictions are contained in the various bond ordinances. The City has complied with all significant limitations and restrictions.

### E. Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers

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

Due From Other Funds	Due To Other Funds	Amount	Reason
General fund	Non-major governmental fund	\$ 68,886	To meet short-term funding requirements

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

Transfers In	Transfers Out	Amount	Reason
Capital projects fund	General fund	\$ 529,029	To fund capital improvement projects
General fund	Water and sewer fund	2,489,355	To remit portion of fee collections
Debt service fund	Water and sewer fund	688,645	To fund debt service payments
Water and sewer fund	Capital projects fund	501,760	To supplement other sources of funds
Water and sewer fund	Non-major governmental fund	<u>230,163</u>	To supplement other sources of funds
		<u>\$ 4,438,952</u>	

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund with collection authorization to other funds to finance various programs and projects of the City.

### F. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

**Plan Descriptions.** The City participates as one of 887 plans in the nontraditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined benefit pension plan administered by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS). TMRS is an agency created by the State of Texas and administered in accordance with the TMRS Act, Subtitle G, Title 8, Texas Government Code (the TMRS Act) as an agency multiple-employer retirement system for municipal employees in the State of Texas. The TMRS Act places the general administration and management of the System with a six-member Board of Trustees. Although the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Board, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State of Texas. TMRS's defined benefit pension plan is a tax-qualified plan under Sections 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. TMRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that can be obtained at [www.tmr.com](http://www.tmr.com).

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

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

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

The City grants monetary credits for service rendered of a theoretical amount equal to two times what would have been contributed by the employee, with interest. Monetary credits, also known as the matching ratio, are 200% of the employee's accumulated contributions and are only payable in the form of an annuity.

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

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

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

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	75
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	103
Active employees	<u>159</u>
Total	<u><u>337</u></u>

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

Employees for the City were required to contribute 7% of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. For fiscal year 2019, the City made contributions of 14.48% for the months in 2018 and 14.67% for the months in 2019. The City's contributions to TMRS for the year ended September 30, 2019 were \$1,374,471, and were equal to the required contributions.

**Net Pension Liability.** The City's Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. Pension liabilities have been liquidated in prior years from the General Fund for governmental activities and the Water and Wastewater Fund for the business-type activities.

**Actuarial Assumptions**

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

Inflation	2.5% per year
Overall payroll growth	3.50% to 10.50% including inflation
Investment rate of return	6.75%



Salary increases were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members, retirees, and beneficiaries were based on the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment, with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103%. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements. For disabled annuitants, the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment are used with males rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% with a 3-year set-forward for both males and females. In addition, a 3% minimum mortality rate is applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements subject to the 3% floor.

The actuarial assumptions were developed primarily from the actuarial investigation of the experience of TMRS over the four-year period from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2014. They were adopted in 2015 and first used in the December 31, 2015 actuarial valuation. The post-retirement mortality assumption for healthy annuitants and Annuity Purchase Rate (APRs) are based on the Mortality Experience Investigation Study covering 2009 through 2011 and dated December 31, 2013. In conjunction with these changes first used in the December 31, 2013 valuation, the System adopted the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and a one-time change to the amortization policy. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with an emphasis on both capital appreciation as well as the production of income, in order to satisfy the short-term and long-term funding needs of TMRS.

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Domestic Equity	17.5%	4.55%
International Equity	17.5%	6.35%
Core Fixed Income	10.0%	1.00%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.0%	3.90%
Real Return	10.0%	3.80%
Real Estate	10.0%	4.50%
Absolute Return	10.0%	3.75%
Private Equity	5.0%	7.50%
Total	100.0%	

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

## Changes in the Net Pension Liability

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (c)
Balance at 12/31/2017	\$ 42,507,423	\$ 39,090,792	\$ 3,416,631
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	1,557,570	-	1,557,570
Interest	2,867,145	-	2,867,145
Difference between expected and actual experience	( 2,003)	-	( 2,003)
Contributions - employer	-	1,284,076	( 1,284,076)
Contributions - employee	-	627,691	( 627,691)
Net investment income	-	( 1,171,306)	1,171,306
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	( 1,619,962)	( 1,619,962)	-
Administrative expense	-	( 22,631)	22,631
Other changes	-	( 1,182)	1,182
Net changes	<u>2,802,750</u>	<u>( 903,314)</u>	<u>3,706,064</u>
Balance at 12/31/2018	<u>\$ 45,310,173</u>	<u>\$ 38,187,478</u>	<u>\$ 7,122,695</u>

## Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability

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

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (7.75%)
City's net pension liability	\$ 14,224,683	\$ 7,122,695	\$ 1,381,009

## Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in a separately-issued TMRS financial report. That report may be obtained on the Internet at [www.tmr.com](http://www.tmr.com).

## Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended September 30, 2019, the City recognized pension expense of \$2,035,706.

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences in expected and actual experience	\$ 486,559	\$ 28,223
Changes in actuarial assumptions used	-	24,506
Differences in projected and actual investment earnings	2,026,066	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>991,735</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,504,360</u>	<u>\$ 52,729</u>

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$991,735 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the measurement year ending September 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year	Net Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
2020	\$ 852,424
2021	452,453
2022	393,307
2023	761,712
2024	-
Thereafter	-

**G. Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB) - TMRS Supplemental Death Benefits Fund**

**Plan Description.** The City voluntarily participates in a single-employer other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan administered by TMRS. The Plan is a group-term life insurance plan known as the Supplemental Death Benefits Fund (SDBF). The Plan is established and administered in accordance with the TMRS Act identically to the City’s pension plan. SDBF includes coverage for both active and retired members, and assets are commingled for the payment of such benefits. Therefore, the Plan does not qualify as an OPEB Trust in accordance with paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

**Benefits Provided.** The SDBF provides group-term life insurance to City employees who are active members in TMRS, including or not including retirees. The City Council opted into this program via an ordinance, and may terminate coverage under, and discontinue participation in, the SDBF by adopting an ordinance before November 1 of any year to be effective the following January 1.

Payments from this fund are similar to group-term life insurance benefits, and are paid to the designated beneficiaries upon the receipt of an approved application for payment. 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 employment benefit and is a fixed amount of \$7,500.

The number of employees currently covered by the benefit terms is as follows:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	55
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	17
Active employees	<u>159</u>
Total	<u><u>231</u></u>

**Contributions.** The City contributes to the SDBF at a contractually required rate as determined by an annual actuarial valuation, which was 0.16% for 2018 and 0.15% for 2017, of which 0.02% and 0.02%, respectively, represented the retiree-only portion for each year, as a percentage of annual covered payroll. The rate is equal to the cost of providing one-year term life insurance. The funding policy for the SDBF program is to assure that adequate resources are available to meet all death benefit payments for the upcoming year; the intent is not to prefund retiree term life insurance during employees’ entire careers. The City’s contributions to the SDBF for the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 were \$1,881 and \$1,753, respectively, representing contributions for both active and retiree coverage, which equaled the required contributions each year.

**Actuarial Assumptions.** The Total OPEB Liability in the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Measurement year ended December 31,	2018
Inflation rate	2.50% per annum
Discount rate	3.71%
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal Method
Projected salary increases	3.50% to 10.50% including inflation

Salary increases were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members, retirees, and beneficiaries were based on the following:

Mortality rates for active members, retirees, and beneficiaries were based on the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment, with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103%. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements. For disabled annuitants, the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment are used with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% with a 3-year set-forward for both males and females. In addition, a 3% minimum mortality rate is applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who became disabled. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements subject to the 3% floor. Administrative expenses for the SDBF are paid through the TMRS Pension Trust Fund and are wholly accounted for under the provisions of GASB Statement No. 68.

Changes in assumptions reflect the annual change in the municipal bond rate. The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2014.

**Discount Rate.** 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. As such, a single discount rate of 3.31% was used to measure the Total OPEB Liability. Because the plan is essentially a “pay-as-you-go” plan, the single discount rate is equal to the prevailing municipal bond rate. The source of the municipal bond rate was fixed-income municipal bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds as reported in Fidelity Index’s “20-year Municipal GO AA Index” as of December 31, 2018.

**Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis.** The following schedule shows the impact of the Total OPEB Liability if the discount rate used was 1% less than and 1% greater than the discount rate that was used (3.31%) in measuring the Total OPEB Liability.

	1% Decrease in <u>Discount Rate (2.71%)</u>	1% Increase in <u>Discount Rate (4.71%)</u>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 413,256	\$ 283,214

**OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to OPEBs.** At September 30, 2019, the City reported a liability of \$339,970 for its Total OPEB Liability. The Total OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018. For the year ended September 30, 2019, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$32,175. 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**

	Total OPEB Liability
Balance at 12/31/2017	\$ 354,159
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	22,418
Interest	12,064
Difference between expected and actual experience	( 19,903)
Changes of assumptions	( 26,975)
Benefit payments	( 1,793)
Net changes	( 14,189)
Balance at 12/31/2018	\$ <u>339,970</u>

The total OPEB liability attributable to the governmental activities will be liquidated by the General Fund. The total liability attributable to the business-type activities will be liquidated by the Water and Wastewater Fund.

At September 30, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other post-employment benefits from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences in expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 16,959
Changes in actuarial assumptions used	22,025	22,985
Differences in projected and actual investment earnings	-	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>1,367</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 23,392</u>	<u>\$ 39,944</u>

\$1,367 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Total OPEB Liability for the year ending September 30, 2019. Other amounts of the reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

For the Year  
Ended September 30,

2019	\$( 2,307)
2020	( 2,307)
2021	( 2,307)
2022	( 2,307)
2023	( 3,417)
Thereafter	( 5,274)

**H. Commitments and Contingencies**

**Litigation and Other Contingencies**

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

## **Arbitrage Rebate**

In accordance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, sections 103, 103A, and 148, as amended, a governmental debt issuance must qualify and maintain tax-exempt status by satisfying certain arbitrage requirements contained in these provisions. As part of the requirements, certain amounts earned on the nonpurpose investment of debt issuance proceeds, in excess of the yield on an issue, earned as arbitrage, will be required to be paid to the U.S. Treasury. As part of this process, the City annually determines potential arbitrage liabilities on its debt issues, on component unit debt issues and on debt issues assumed by the City from various Municipal Utility Districts.

### **I. Risk Management**

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the City participates in the Texas Municipal League's General Liability Fund. In addition, the City participates in the Texas Municipal League's Workers Compensation Fund to insure the City for workers compensation claims. The Texas Municipal League is not intended to operate as an insurance company but rather as contracting mechanism by which the city provides self-insurance benefits to its employees. The fund contracts with a third-party administrator for administration, investigation and adjustment services in the handling of claims. Premiums are based on the estimated City payroll risk factor and rates. The premiums are adjusted by the City's experience modifier. All loss contingencies, including claims incurred but not reported, if any, are recorded and accounted for by the TML Pool. The City has not significantly reduced insurance coverage in the last three years.

### **J. Strategic Partnership Agreements**

On October 22, 2007, the City entered into Strategic Partnership Agreements (SPA) with Pecan Grove Municipal Utility District ("Pecan Grove MUD"), Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 121 ("FBCMUD 121") and Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 116 ("FBCMUD 116") whereby the City will annex certain commercial areas within Pecan Grove MUD, FBCMUD 121 and FBCMUD 116 (the Limited Purpose Tracts). The City also entered into a similar agreement with Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 207 ("FBCMUD 207") on January 21, 2014. The City shall impose a Sales and Use Tax on the sale and use at retail of taxable items within the Limited Purpose Tracts. Pecan Grove MUD and FBCMUD 116 are entitled to one-half of all Sales and Use Tax revenues, which will be paid to the Districts by the City within 30 days of receipt by the City. During the current fiscal year, the City paid \$132,202 to Pecan Grove MUD, \$5,736 to FBCMUD 121, \$212,565 to FBCMUD 116 and \$164,826 to FBCMUD 207 in tax rebates in accordance with the SPA. The Districts may audit the Sales and Use Tax collections by the City solely to determine whether the Sales and Use Tax revenue payments have been made to the Districts in accordance with this agreement. The Districts must give the City a 30-day written notice of such audit and the audit shall be made at each District's sole cost and expense.

### **K. Richmond-Rosenberg Local Government Corporation**

The Richmond-Rosenberg Local Government Corporation (the "RRLGC") was organized for the purpose of aiding, assisting and acting on behalf of the City of Richmond, Texas, and the City of Rosenberg, Texas, in the performance of the governmental functions thereof in order to promote the common good and general welfare, including, without limitation, acquiring, constructing, leasing, improving, enlarging, extending, repairing, maintaining and operating a regional water utility system. The Board of Directors consists of five members. Two Directors are appointed by a resolution adopted by the Richmond City Commission, two Directors are appointed by a resolution adopted by the City of Rosenberg City Commission and one Director is appointed jointly by a resolution of the Richmond City Commission and the Rosenberg City Commission. The RRLGC is currently inactive.

**REQUIRED  
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

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**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND  
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL  
GENERAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance from Final</u>
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Taxes:				
Property taxes	\$ 2,842,062	\$ 2,842,062	\$ 2,843,564	\$ 1,502
Sales and use taxes	4,645,000	4,645,000	5,161,034	516,034
Franchise taxes	800,000	800,000	810,817	10,817
Fines and forfeitures	360,000	360,000	430,262	70,262
Licenses and permits	350,000	350,000	266,780	( 83,220)
Intergovernmental	1,120,146	1,120,146	735,774	( 384,372)
Charges for services	4,627,597	4,627,597	4,802,042	174,445
Investment earnings	5,000	5,000	12,255	7,255
Miscellaneous	<u>91,000</u>	<u>91,000</u>	<u>91,860</u>	<u>860</u>
Total revenues	<u>14,840,805</u>	<u>14,840,805</u>	<u>15,154,388</u>	<u>313,583</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
General government:				
General government	1,401,166	2,063,731	2,030,647	33,084
Vehicle maintenance	240,884	253,554	253,554	-
Information technology	263,563	299,233	299,233	-
Janitorial department	288,248	277,648	277,648	-
Municipal courts	<u>529,185</u>	<u>519,353</u>	<u>519,353</u>	<u>-</u>
Total general governments	<u>2,723,046</u>	<u>3,413,519</u>	<u>3,380,435</u>	<u>33,084</u>
Public safety:				
Police department	4,413,449	4,283,688	4,283,688	-
Fire department - central	4,850,464	4,669,344	4,672,139	( 2,795)
Emergency management	134,267	109,488	109,488	-
Fire marshal	621,802	441,672	441,672	-
Fire department - station #2	21,600	21,867	21,867	-
Fire department - station #3	<u>40,600</u>	<u>45,513</u>	<u>45,513</u>	<u>-</u>
Total public safety	<u>10,082,182</u>	<u>9,571,572</u>	<u>9,574,367</u>	<u>( 2,795)</u>
Public works:				
Public works	458,744	273,441	273,441	-
Street department	1,735,390	1,299,299	1,299,299	-
Sanitation department	<u>1,625,895</u>	<u>1,653,855</u>	<u>1,653,855</u>	<u>-</u>
Total public works	<u>3,820,029</u>	<u>3,226,595</u>	<u>3,226,595</u>	<u>-</u>

**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND  
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL  
GENERAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance from Final</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b> (Continued)				
Parks and recreation:				
Parks department	\$ <u>516,928</u>	\$ <u>405,698</u>	\$ <u>405,698</u>	\$ <u>-</u>
Total parks and recreation	<u>516,928</u>	<u>405,698</u>	<u>405,698</u>	<u>-</u>
Community development:				
Building permits	339,291	383,614	383,614	-
Community development	<u>306,691</u>	<u>258,140</u>	<u>258,140</u>	<u>-</u>
Total community development	<u>645,982</u>	<u>641,754</u>	<u>641,754</u>	<u>-</u>
Total expenditures	<u>17,788,167</u>	<u>17,259,138</u>	<u>17,228,849</u>	<u>30,289</u>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>( 2,947,362)</u>	<u>( 2,418,333)</u>	<u>( 2,074,461)</u>	<u>343,872</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers in	2,489,355	2,489,355	2,489,355	-
Transfers out	<u>-</u>	<u>( 529,029)</u>	<u>( 529,029)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>2,489,355</u>	<u>1,960,326</u>	<u>1,960,326</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE</b>	<u>( 458,007)</u>	<u>( 458,007)</u>	<u>( 114,135)</u>	<u>343,872</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING</b>	<u>5,934,249</u>	<u>5,934,249</u>	<u>5,934,249</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE, ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 5,476,242</u>	<u>\$ 5,476,242</u>	<u>\$ 5,820,114</u>	<u>\$ 343,872</u>

**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION  
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY  
AND RELATED RATIOS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

<b>Measurement Date December 31,</b>	<u><b>2014</b></u>	<u><b>2015</b></u>
<b>A. Total pension liability</b>		
Service Cost	\$ 1,075,211	\$ 1,239,239
Interest (on the Total Pension Liability)	2,292,476	2,399,359
Difference between expected and actual experience	( 534,308)	86,553
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	<u>( 1,354,207)</u>	<u>( 1,422,763)</u>
Net change in total pension liability	1,479,172	2,186,267
Total pension liability - beginning	<u>32,889,149</u>	<u>34,368,321</u>
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u>34,368,321</u>	<u>36,554,588</u>
<b>B. Plan fiduciary net position</b>		
Contributions - Employer	1,006,036	1,067,545
Contributions - Employee	491,469	534,155
Net Investment Income	1,699,338	46,517
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	( 1,354,207)	( 1,422,763)
Administrative Expenses	( 17,739)	( 28,334)
Other	<u>( 1,458)</u>	<u>( 1,399)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	1,823,439	195,721
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>29,701,531</u>	<u>31,524,970</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>31,524,970</u>	<u>31,720,691</u>
<b>C. Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)</b>	<u>\$ 2,843,351</u>	<u>\$ 4,833,897</u>
<b>D. Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability</b>	91.73%	86.78%
<b>E. Covered payroll</b>	\$ 7,015,606	\$ 7,630,779
<b>F. Net position liability as a percentage of covered payroll</b>	40.53%	63.35%

Note: This schedule is required to have 10 years of information but the information prior to 2014 is not available.

<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
\$ 1,356,736	\$ 1,503,114	\$ 1,557,569
2,465,759	2,637,325	2,867,145
67,960	765,789	( 2,003)
<u>( 1,406,391)</u>	<u>( 1,437,457)</u>	<u>( 1,619,962)</u>
2,484,064	3,468,771	2,802,749
<u>36,554,588</u>	<u>39,038,652</u>	<u>42,507,423</u>
<u>39,038,652</u>	<u>42,507,423</u>	<u>45,310,172</u>
1,044,433	1,201,284	1,284,076
553,447	603,660	627,691
2,143,853	4,718,469	( 1,171,306)
<u>( 1,406,391)</u>	<u>( 1,437,457)</u>	<u>( 1,619,962)</u>
<u>( 24,211)</u>	<u>( 24,443)</u>	<u>( 22,631)</u>
<u>( 1,304)</u>	<u>( 1,239)</u>	<u>( 1,183)</u>
2,309,827	5,060,274	( 903,315)
<u>31,720,691</u>	<u>34,030,518</u>	<u>39,090,792</u>
<u>34,030,518</u>	<u>39,090,792</u>	<u>38,187,477</u>
\$ <u>5,008,134</u>	\$ <u>3,416,631</u>	\$ <u>7,122,695</u>
87.17%	91.96%	84.28%
\$ 7,906,389	\$ 8,623,716	\$ 8,967,008
63.34%	39.62%	79.43%

**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION  
SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

<b>Fiscal Year Ended September 30,</b>	<u><b>2014</b></u>	<u><b>2015</b></u>
Actuarial determined contribution	\$ <u>1,004,526</u>	\$ <u>1,012,728</u>
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	\$ <u>1,004,526</u>	\$ <u>1,012,728</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	-	-
Covered payroll	6,657,271	7,015,606
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	15.09%	14.44%

**NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS**

**Valuation Date:**

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

**Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:**

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed
Remaining Amortization Period	27 years
Asset Valuation Method	10 Year smoothed market; 15% soft corridor
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.50% to 10.5% including inflation
Investment Rate of Return	6.75%
Retirement Age	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the City's plan of benefits. Last updated for the 2015 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period 2010 - 2014.
Mortality	RP2000 combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% and projected on a fully generational basis with scale BB.

**Other Information:**

Notes There were no benefit changes during the year.

Note: This schedule is required to have 10 years of information but the information prior to 2014 is not available.

<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
\$ <u>1,018,458</u>	\$ <u>1,191,364</u>	\$ <u>1,259,725</u>	\$ <u>1,359,427</u>
\$ <u>1,018,458</u>	\$ <u>1,191,364</u>	\$ <u>1,259,725</u>	\$ <u>1,359,427</u>
-	-	-	-
7,713,975	8,580,137	8,765,110	9,402,522
13.20%	13.89%	14.37%	14.46%

**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY  
AND RELATED RATIOS  
TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM - SUPPLEMENTAL DEATH BENEFITS FUND  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

<b>Measurement Date December 31,</b>	<u><b>2017</b></u>	<u><b>2018</b></u>
<b>A. Total OPEB liability</b>		
Service Cost	\$ 18,972	\$ 22,418
Interest (on the Total OPEB Liability)	11,446	12,064
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	( 19,903)
Changes of assumptions	31,279	( 26,975)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	<u>( 1,725)</u>	<u>( 1,793)</u>
Net change in Total OPEB liability	59,972	( 14,189)
Total OPEB liability - beginning	<u>294,187</u>	<u>354,159</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$ <u>354,159</u>	\$ <u>339,970</u>
<b>B. Covered-employee payroll</b>	\$ 8,623,716	\$ 8,967,008
<b>C. Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll</b>	4.11%	3.79%

**Notes to Schedule:**

- No assets are accumulated in a trust for the SDB plan to pay related benefits that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*.
- This schedule is required to have 10 years of information, but the information prior to 2017 is not available.
- Included in the changes of assumptions was an increase in the discount rate from 3.31% to 3.71%.

**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

**Budgetary Information**

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the general fund and debt service fund. The capital projects fund is appropriated on a project-length basis. Other special revenue funds are appropriated for management control.

The original budget is adopted by the City Commission prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level (legal level of budgetary control). Expenditure requests, which would require an increase in the fund budgeted appropriations, must be approved by the City Commission through a formal budget amendment. At any time in the fiscal year, the Commission may make emergency appropriations to meet a pressing need for public expenditure in order to protect health, safety, or welfare. The City Commission has the power to transfer any unencumbered funds allocated by the budget from one activity, function, or department, to re-estimate revenues and expenditures, and to amend the budget.

**Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations**

The Fire department – central function was over budget by \$2,795. These overages were funded by excess appropriations at the fund level.



**COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL  
FUND STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES**

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## **NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

### **SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS**

**Special Revenue Funds** are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditure for particular purposes.

**Festivals Fund** – These monies are restricted for the use of holding festivals within the City.

**Parks Improvement Fund** – This fund accounts for intergovernmental revenues which are restricted for the use of park improvements.

**Narcotics Seizure City Fund** – This fund accounts for revenues from seizures which are restricted for the use of law enforcement expenditures.

**State Narcotics Fund** – This fund is used to account for revenues from state seizures which are restricted for the use of law enforcement expenditures.

**Federal Narcotics Fund** – This fund is used to account for revenues from federal seizures which are restricted for the use of law enforcement expenditures.

**Hotel/Motel Tax Fund** – This fund is used to account for the receipt of hotel and motel taxes by the City, which are restricted by the State.

**Community Development Block Grant** – These monies are restricted for the use of the community development block grant that is funding revitalization projects for substandard housing within the City.

**TCOLE Fund** – This fund accounts for intergovernmental grant revenues and expenditures related to the fire and police departments.

**Municipal Court Technology Fund** – This fund is used to account for technology court fee assessments. These revenues are restricted for court technology purposes.

**Municipal Court Security Fund** – This fund is used to account for building security court fee assessments. These revenues are restricted for building security purposes.

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**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET  
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	<u>Festivals Fund</u>	<u>Parks Improvement Fund</u>	<u>Narcotics Seizure - City</u>	<u>State Narcotics Fund</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and equivalents	\$ 710	\$ 24,771	\$ 10,508	\$ 276,889
Taxes receivable, net	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total assets	<u>710</u>	<u>24,771</u>	<u>10,508</u>	<u>276,889</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>				
Accounts payable	-	500	-	81,585
Due to other funds	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>81,585</u>
Fund balances:				
Restricted:				
Capital Projects	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	10,508	195,304
Community projects	<u>710</u>	<u>24,271</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total fund balances	<u>710</u>	<u>24,271</u>	<u>10,508</u>	<u>195,304</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ <u>710</u>	\$ <u>24,771</u>	\$ <u>10,508</u>	\$ <u>276,889</u>

Federal Narcotics Fund	Hotel/Motel Tax Fund	Community Development Block Grant Fund	TCOLE Fund	Municipal Court Technology Fund	Municipal Court Security Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
\$ 89	\$ 23,126	\$ 73,566	\$ 7,930	\$ 8,504	\$ 19,322	\$ 445,415
-	18,306	-	-	-	-	18,306
<u>89</u>	<u>41,432</u>	<u>73,566</u>	<u>7,930</u>	<u>8,504</u>	<u>19,322</u>	<u>463,721</u>
-	-	-	10	-	-	82,095
-	-	68,886	-	-	-	68,886
-	-	<u>68,886</u>	<u>10</u>	-	-	<u>150,981</u>
-	41,432	-	-	-	-	41,432
89	-	-	7,920	8,504	19,322	241,647
-	-	4,680	-	-	-	29,661
<u>89</u>	<u>41,432</u>	<u>4,680</u>	<u>7,920</u>	<u>8,504</u>	<u>19,322</u>	<u>312,740</u>
<u>\$ 89</u>	<u>\$ 41,432</u>	<u>\$ 73,566</u>	<u>\$ 7,930</u>	<u>\$ 8,504</u>	<u>\$ 19,322</u>	<u>\$ 463,721</u>

**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES  
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES  
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	<u>Festivals Fund</u>	<u>Parks Improvement Fund</u>	<u>Narcotics Seizure City</u>	<u>State Narcotics Fund</u>
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Hotel/motel taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	100,770
Investment earnings	1	44	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	20,000	2,757	-
Total revenues	<u>1</u>	<u>20,044</u>	<u>2,757</u>	<u>100,770</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Public safety	-	-	-	193,982
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>193,982</u>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES (OVER) UNDER EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>1</u>	<u>20,044</u>	<u>2,757</u>	<u>( 93,212)</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers out	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</b>	1	20,044	2,757	( 93,212)
<b>FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING</b>	<u>709</u>	<u>4,227</u>	<u>7,751</u>	<u>288,516</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 710</u>	<u>\$ 24,271</u>	<u>\$ 10,508</u>	<u>\$ 195,304</u>

Federal Narcotics Fund	Hotel/Motel Tax Fund	Community Development Block Grant Fund	TCOLE Fund	Municipal Court Technology Fund	Municipal Court Security Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
\$ -	\$ 41,416	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41,416
-	-	-	-	7,122	5,344	12,466
-	-	230,163	4,048	-	-	334,981
-	16	-	-	26	50	137
-	-	-	-	-	-	22,757
<u>-</u>	<u>41,432</u>	<u>230,163</u>	<u>4,048</u>	<u>7,148</u>	<u>5,394</u>	<u>411,757</u>
-	-	-	964	-	-	194,946
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,948</u>	<u>15,238</u>	<u>30,186</u>
-	-	-	964	14,948	15,238	225,132
<u>-</u>	<u>41,432</u>	<u>230,163</u>	<u>3,084</u>	<u>( 7,800)</u>	<u>( 9,844)</u>	<u>186,625</u>
-	-	( 230,163)	-	-	-	( 230,163)
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>( 230,163)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>( 230,163)</u>
-	41,432	-	3,084	( 7,800)	( 9,844)	( 43,538)
<u>89</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,680</u>	<u>4,836</u>	<u>16,304</u>	<u>29,166</u>	<u>356,278</u>
<u>\$ 89</u>	<u>\$ 41,432</u>	<u>\$ 4,680</u>	<u>\$ 7,920</u>	<u>\$ 8,504</u>	<u>\$ 19,322</u>	<u>\$ 312,740</u>



**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND  
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL  
DEBT SERVICE FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	2019		Variance Positive (Negative)	2018
	Final Budget	Actual		Actual
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Taxes:				
Property taxes	\$ 846,830	\$ 780,835	\$ ( 65,995)	\$ 747,930
Intergovernmental	-	250,363	250,363	254,530
Investment earnings	1,000	917	( 83)	587
Total revenues	<u>847,830</u>	<u>1,032,115</u>	<u>184,285</u>	<u>1,003,047</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Debt service:				
Principal	1,295,000	1,295,000	-	1,250,000
Interest and other charges	628,400	629,650	( 1,250)	640,306
Total expenditures	<u>1,923,400</u>	<u>1,924,650</u>	<u>( 1,250)</u>	<u>1,890,306</u>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>( 1,075,570)</u>	<u>( 892,535)</u>	<u>183,035</u>	<u>( 887,259)</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers in	939,008	688,645	( 250,363)	700,480
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>939,008</u>	<u>688,645</u>	<u>( 250,363)</u>	<u>700,480</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE</b>	<u>( 136,562)</u>	<u>( 203,890)</u>	<u>( 67,328)</u>	<u>( 186,779)</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING</b>	<u>386,243</u>	<u>386,243</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>752,519</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE, ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 249,681</u>	<u>\$ 182,353</u>	<u>\$ ( 67,328)</u>	<u>\$ 565,740</u>

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## **STATISTICAL SECTION**

**STATISTICAL SECTION  
(UNAUDITED)**

This part of the City's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures and required supplementary information says about the City's overall financial health.

	<b><u>Page Number</u></b>
<b>Financial Trends</b> These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	60
<b>Revenue Capacity</b> These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue sources. Although sales taxes are the City's most significant local revenue source, information about revenue base is unavailable and information about principal revenue payers is confidential under Texas statutes. Trend information about sales tax revenues I provided in Table 6. Additionally, information about the City's second most significant local revenue source, the property tax, is provided.	70
<b>Debt Capacity</b> These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	74
<b>Demographic and Economic Information</b> These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.	79
<b>Operating Information</b> These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.	82

Sources – Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual financial report for the relevant year.

**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

NET POSITION BY COMPONENT  
(UNAUDITED)

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS  
(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Governmental activities:				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 5,602,683	\$ 5,109,818	\$ 4,113,159	\$ 2,608,034
Restricted	1,200,637	1,351,687	1,055,694	698,128
Unrestricted	<u>3,680,396</u>	<u>1,184,543</u>	<u>557,684</u>	<u>744,905</u>
Total governmental activities net position	<u>\$ 10,483,716</u>	<u>\$ 7,646,048</u>	<u>\$ 5,726,537</u>	<u>\$ 4,051,067</u>
Business-type activities:				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 21,006,899	\$ 25,306,185	\$ 29,258,855	\$ 31,173,123
Restricted	-	-	-	2,379,720
Unrestricted	<u>6,561,532</u>	<u>8,401,699</u>	<u>7,784,183</u>	<u>9,644,383</u>
Total business-type activities net position	<u>\$ 27,568,431</u>	<u>\$ 33,707,884</u>	<u>\$ 37,043,038</u>	<u>\$ 43,197,226</u>
Primary government:				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 26,609,582	\$ 30,416,003	\$ 33,372,014	\$ 33,781,157
Restricted	1,200,637	1,351,687	1,055,694	705,795
Unrestricted	<u>10,241,928</u>	<u>9,586,242</u>	<u>8,341,867</u>	<u>12,761,341</u>
Total primary government net position	<u>\$ 38,052,147</u>	<u>\$ 41,353,932</u>	<u>\$ 42,769,575</u>	<u>\$ 47,248,293</u>

**TABLE 1**

Fiscal Year					
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
\$ 5,179,999	\$ 5,129,543	\$ 5,321,684	\$ 8,050,928	\$ 6,897,558	\$ 5,722,976
879,086	1,015,374	1,038,474	953,561	735,843	458,562
<u>2,275,191</u>	<u>1,487,179</u>	<u>2,308,231</u>	<u>2,245,145</u>	<u>4,221,665</u>	<u>4,856,894</u>
\$ <u>8,334,276</u>	\$ <u>7,632,096</u>	\$ <u>8,668,389</u>	\$ <u>11,249,634</u>	\$ <u>11,855,066</u>	\$ <u>11,038,432</u>
\$ 33,420,225	\$ 39,834,230	\$ 39,690,192	\$ 43,928,445	\$ 43,224,556	\$ 45,809,547
4,268,765	3,898,062	3,898,062	5,547,798	5,933,209	6,856,067
<u>5,886,207</u>	<u>4,536,207</u>	<u>6,890,509</u>	<u>3,810,709</u>	<u>5,492,386</u>	<u>4,518,013</u>
\$ <u>43,575,197</u>	\$ <u>48,268,499</u>	\$ <u>50,478,763</u>	\$ <u>53,286,952</u>	\$ <u>54,650,151</u>	\$ <u>57,183,627</u>
\$ 38,600,224	\$ 44,963,773	\$ 45,011,876	\$ 51,979,373	\$ 50,122,114	\$ 51,532,523
885,939	4,913,436	4,936,536	6,501,359	6,669,052	7,314,629
<u>12,423,310</u>	<u>6,023,386</u>	<u>9,198,740</u>	<u>6,055,854</u>	<u>9,714,051</u>	<u>9,374,907</u>
\$ <u>51,909,473</u>	\$ <u>55,900,595</u>	\$ <u>59,147,152</u>	\$ <u>64,536,586</u>	\$ <u>66,505,217</u>	\$ <u>68,222,059</u>

**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

CHANGES IN NET POSITION  
(UNAUDITED)

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS  
(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 1,932,001	\$ 1,356,375	\$ 1,657,252	\$ 1,753,484
Public safety	6,279,497	6,684,886	6,866,056	6,959,939
Public works	2,535,798	2,635,218	2,678,325	4,468,498
Parks and recreation	471,017	454,594	483,624	485,120
Community development	-	-	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	479,682	371,471	430,711	569,840
Total governmental activities expenses	<u>11,697,995</u>	<u>11,502,544</u>	<u>12,115,968</u>	<u>14,236,881</u>
Business-type activities:				
Water and sewer	4,087,381	4,623,424	4,829,487	5,473,678
Surface water	-	-	-	-
Total business-type activities expenses	<u>4,087,381</u>	<u>4,623,424</u>	<u>4,829,487</u>	<u>5,473,678</u>
Total primary government expenses	<u>\$ 15,785,376</u>	<u>\$ 16,125,968</u>	<u>\$ 16,945,455</u>	<u>\$ 19,710,559</u>
<b>PROGRAM REVENUES</b>				
Governmental activities:				
Charges for services:				
Public safety	\$ 1,474,934	\$ 1,568,045	\$ 1,339,251	\$ 1,443,301
Public works	1,217,402	1,303,806	1,567,992	1,867,707
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-
Operating grants and contributions	1,278,042	1,615,748	1,308,839	627,165
Capital grants and contributions	-	-	19,490	15
Total governmental activities program revenues	<u>3,970,378</u>	<u>4,487,599</u>	<u>4,235,572</u>	<u>3,938,188</u>
Business-type activities:				
Charges for services:				
Water and sewer	6,681,028	8,366,094	7,530,461	10,665,213
Surface water	-	-	-	-
Operating grants and contributions	-	-	-	111,804
Capital grants and contributions	-	-	-	2,704,271
Total business-type activities program revenues	<u>6,681,028</u>	<u>8,366,094</u>	<u>7,530,461</u>	<u>13,481,288</u>
Total primary government program revenues	<u>\$ 10,651,406</u>	<u>\$ 12,853,693</u>	<u>\$ 11,766,033</u>	<u>\$ 17,419,476</u>

**TABLE 2**

		Fiscal Year									
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019				
\$	1,850,449	\$	2,028,934	\$	2,148,288	\$	2,067,723	\$	2,752,167	\$	3,435,738
	6,807,890		7,356,199		8,063,344		8,955,266		9,345,497		10,321,982
	4,888,517		5,493,672		4,050,246		3,143,354		3,496,887		3,438,462
	464,973		469,734		692,201		1,096,613		827,222		952,248
	-		56,951		137,820		248,418		250,017		273,382
	351,599		502,028		606,835		539,032		701,024		593,917
	<u>14,363,428</u>		<u>15,907,518</u>		<u>15,698,734</u>		<u>16,050,406</u>		<u>17,372,814</u>		<u>19,015,729</u>
	7,356,048		5,724,872		5,619,871		5,710,394		6,830,537		6,830,967
	-		475,315		1,515,334		1,517,533		2,061,224		2,155,410
	<u>7,356,048</u>		<u>6,200,187</u>		<u>7,135,205</u>		<u>7,227,927</u>		<u>8,891,761</u>		<u>8,986,377</u>
\$	<u>21,719,476</u>	\$	<u>22,107,705</u>	\$	<u>22,833,939</u>	\$	<u>23,278,333</u>	\$	<u>26,264,575</u>	\$	<u>28,002,106</u>
\$	1,837,584	\$	2,356,960	\$	2,437,425	\$	2,495,391	\$	2,723,782	\$	3,254,222
	1,996,562		1,984,941		1,992,205		2,222,489		1,941,754		2,052,625
	-		-		-		-		323,971		269,880
	4,452,136		2,015,232		1,161,045		2,477,246		1,539,114		990,185
	124,819		-		-		-		124,581		240,107
	<u>8,411,101</u>		<u>6,357,133</u>		<u>5,590,675</u>		<u>7,195,126</u>		<u>6,653,202</u>		<u>6,807,019</u>
	8,576,256		8,446,349		8,621,016		9,490,742		7,942,673		8,011,078
	-		2,226,140		2,264,919		2,600,011		2,750,547		2,868,351
	26,547		-		-		-		-		-
	<u>1,528,577</u>		<u>3,174,445</u>		<u>845,591</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>1,746,541</u>
	<u>10,131,380</u>		<u>13,846,934</u>		<u>11,731,526</u>		<u>12,090,753</u>		<u>10,693,220</u>		<u>12,625,970</u>
\$	<u>18,542,481</u>	\$	<u>20,204,067</u>	\$	<u>17,322,201</u>	\$	<u>19,285,879</u>	\$	<u>17,346,422</u>	\$	<u>19,432,989</u>



**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

CHANGES IN NET POSITION  
(Continued)

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS  
(UNAUDITED)  
(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>NET (EXPENSE) REVENUES</b>				
Governmental activities	\$( 7,727,617)	\$( 7,014,945)	\$( 7,880,396)	\$( 10,298,693)
Business-type activities	<u>2,593,647</u>	<u>3,742,670</u>	<u>2,700,974</u>	<u>8,007,610</u>
Total primary government net expense	<u>( 5,133,970)</u>	<u>( 3,272,275)</u>	<u>( 5,179,422)</u>	<u>( 2,291,083)</u>
<b>GENERAL REVENUES AND OTHER CHANGES IN NET POSITION</b>				
Governmental activities:				
Taxes:				
Property taxes	3,157,793	2,971,542	3,007,602	2,993,345
Sales and use taxes	2,857,057	2,668,475	2,813,786	3,124,420
Franchise taxes	783,267	799,263	705,143	749,861
Hotel/motel taxes	-	-	-	-
Investment earnings	28,310	35,609	25,986	16,541
Miscellaneous	143,458	103,725	37,335	60,176
Transfers	<u>2,951,859</u>	<u>( 2,392,119)</u>	<u>( 628,967)</u>	<u>1,857,765</u>
Total governmental activities	<u>9,921,744</u>	<u>4,186,495</u>	<u>5,960,885</u>	<u>8,802,108</u>
Business-type activities:				
Investment earnings	3,073	4,664	5,213	4,343
Transfers	<u>( 2,951,859)</u>	<u>2,392,119</u>	<u>628,967</u>	<u>( 1,857,765)</u>
Total business-type activities	<u>( 2,948,786)</u>	<u>2,396,783</u>	<u>634,180</u>	<u>( 1,853,422)</u>
Total primary government	<u>6,972,958</u>	<u>6,583,278</u>	<u>6,595,065</u>	<u>6,948,686</u>
<b>CHANGE IN NET POSITION</b>				
Governmental activities	2,194,127	( 2,828,450)	( 1,919,511)	( 1,496,585)
Business-type activities	<u>( 355,139)</u>	<u>6,139,453</u>	<u>3,335,154</u>	<u>6,154,188</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 1,838,988</u>	<u>\$ 3,311,003</u>	<u>\$ 1,415,643</u>	<u>\$ 4,657,603</u>

Prior to 2006, governmental activities charges for services revenue is not available by function.

**TABLE 2**

Fiscal Year					
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
\$( 5,952,327)	\$( 9,550,385)	\$( 10,108,059)	\$( 8,855,280)	\$( 10,719,612)	\$( 12,208,710)
<u>2,775,332</u>	<u>7,646,747</u>	<u>4,596,321</u>	<u>4,862,826</u>	<u>1,801,459</u>	<u>3,639,593</u>
<u>( 3,176,995)</u>	<u>( 1,903,638)</u>	<u>( 5,511,738)</u>	<u>( 3,992,454)</u>	<u>( 8,918,153)</u>	<u>( 8,569,117)</u>
3,369,617	3,274,348	3,615,207	3,727,157	3,368,354	3,666,765
3,411,152	3,856,250	4,219,534	4,522,169	5,005,098	5,161,034
714,824	742,401	773,538	800,274	759,287	810,817
-	-	-	-	-	41,416
35,628	37,601	8,239	13,298	7,084	25,343
300,215	403,067	124,834	303,627	338,460	548,729
<u>2,404,100</u>	<u>2,493,900</u>	<u>2,403,000</u>	<u>2,070,000</u>	<u>2,081,109</u>	<u>2,446,077</u>
<u>10,235,536</u>	<u>10,807,567</u>	<u>11,144,352</u>	<u>11,436,525</u>	<u>11,559,392</u>	<u>12,700,181</u>
6,739	5,816	16,943	15,363	10,352	31,855
<u>( 2,404,100)</u>	<u>( 2,493,900)</u>	<u>( 2,403,000)</u>	<u>( 2,070,000)</u>	<u>( 2,081,109)</u>	<u>( 2,446,077)</u>
<u>( 2,397,361)</u>	<u>( 2,488,084)</u>	<u>( 2,386,057)</u>	<u>( 2,054,637)</u>	<u>( 2,070,757)</u>	<u>( 2,414,222)</u>
<u>7,838,175</u>	<u>8,319,483</u>	<u>8,758,295</u>	<u>9,381,888</u>	<u>9,488,635</u>	<u>10,285,959</u>
4,283,209	1,257,182	1,036,293	2,581,245	839,780	491,471
<u>377,971</u>	<u>5,158,663</u>	<u>2,210,264</u>	<u>2,808,189</u>	<u>( 269,298)</u>	<u>1,225,371</u>
<u>\$ 4,661,180</u>	<u>\$ 6,415,845</u>	<u>\$ 3,246,557</u>	<u>\$ 5,389,434</u>	<u>\$ 570,482</u>	<u>\$ 1,716,842</u>

**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

FUND BALANCES  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
(UNAUDITED)

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS  
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
General fund				
Nonspendable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Assigned	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	<u>143,366</u>	<u>1,126,005</u>	<u>1,131,452</u>	<u>1,695,266</u>
Total general fund	<u>\$ 143,366</u>	<u>\$ 1,126,005</u>	<u>\$ 1,131,452</u>	<u>\$ 1,695,266</u>
All other governmental funds				
Restricted:				
Debt service	\$ 1,090,314	\$ 1,053,463	\$ 875,125	\$ 625,051
Capital projects	6,724,042	3,139,662	1,196,461	7,205,198
Other	146,813	320,319	214,909	119,758
Unassigned	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total all other governmental funds	<u>\$ 7,961,169</u>	<u>\$ 4,513,444</u>	<u>\$ 2,286,495</u>	<u>\$ 7,950,007</u>

**TABLE 3**

Fiscal Year					
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
\$ 2,864	\$ 3,886	\$ 13,478	\$ 8,510	\$ 13,873	\$ 24,558
-	-	-	-	458,007	219,130
<u>2,500,539</u>	<u>3,536,945</u>	<u>4,705,714</u>	<u>4,945,363</u>	<u>5,462,369</u>	<u>5,576,426</u>
<u>\$ 2,503,403</u>	<u>\$ 3,540,831</u>	<u>\$ 4,719,192</u>	<u>\$ 4,953,873</u>	<u>\$ 5,934,249</u>	<u>\$ 5,820,114</u>
\$ 637,862	\$ 671,887	\$ 752,519	\$ 573,022	\$ 386,243	\$ 182,353
7,187,551	3,036,998	4,915,125	3,305,979	5,648,233	3,028,006
175,882	266,420	212,088	298,697	356,278	271,308
-	-	-	( 3,494)	-	-
<u>\$ 8,001,295</u>	<u>\$ 3,975,305</u>	<u>\$ 5,879,732</u>	<u>\$ 4,174,204</u>	<u>\$ 6,390,754</u>	<u>\$ 3,481,667</u>

**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
(UNAUDITED)

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS  
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Taxes:				
Property	\$ 3,136,447	\$ 2,974,957	\$ 3,188,280	\$ 3,033,219
Sales and use	2,857,057	2,668,475	2,813,786	3,124,420
Franchise	783,267	799,263	705,143	749,861
Hotel/motel	-	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	296,037	321,482	318,837	391,778
Licenses and permits	121,403	128,742	182,580	378,338
Intergovernmental	228,410	708,158	593,314	620,415
Charges for services	2,279,897	2,426,702	2,411,351	2,547,642
Investment earnings	28,310	35,609	25,986	16,541
Miscellaneous	1,188,089	1,006,239	747,337	61,246
Total revenues	<u>10,918,917</u>	<u>11,069,627</u>	<u>10,986,614</u>	<u>10,923,460</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
General government	1,624,722	1,484,292	1,565,105	1,681,486
Public safety	6,354,900	6,509,162	6,289,985	6,467,967
Public works	2,237,085	2,383,400	2,442,678	2,287,018
Culture and recreation	379,060	372,906	394,024	409,587
Community development	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	36,495	10,875	3,116,088	1,444,579
Debt service:				
Principal	682,770	881,336	890,928	699,311
Interest and other charges	413,400	382,968	370,774	647,142
Debt issuance costs	222,525	-	-	-
Intergovernmental contributions	400,000	-	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>12,350,957</u>	<u>12,024,939</u>	<u>15,069,582</u>	<u>13,637,090</u>
<b>EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>( 1,432,040)</u>	<u>( 955,312)</u>	<u>( 4,082,968)</u>	<u>( 2,713,630)</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers in	7,201,713	1,900,000	2,047,000	2,108,989
Transfers out	( 4,249,854)	( 4,292,119)	( 234,381)	( 251,224)
Bond issued	9,040,000	-	-	6,323,884
Premium on bonds issued	275,462	-	-	296,116
Payments to refunded bond escrow agent	( 4,683,931)	-	-	( 2,045,472)
Capital leases	400,000	-	40,411	2,265,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>7,983,390</u>	<u>( 2,392,119)</u>	<u>1,853,030</u>	<u>8,697,293</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</b>	<u>\$ 6,551,350</u>	<u>\$( 3,347,431)</u>	<u>\$( 2,229,938)</u>	<u>\$ 5,983,663</u>
<b>DEBT SERVICE AS A PERCENTAGE OF NONCAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>9.5%</u>	<u>10.4%</u>	<u>9.0%</u>	<u>10.3%</u>

TABLE 4

		Fiscal Year									
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019				
\$	3,165,900	\$	3,245,746	\$	3,615,207	\$	3,679,654	\$	3,654,979	\$	3,624,399
	3,411,152		3,856,250		4,231,660		4,522,169		5,005,098		5,161,034
	714,824		742,401		761,412		800,274		759,287		810,817
	-		-		-		-		-		41,416
	456,305		598,244		491,454		416,659		377,380		442,728
	377,713		251,208		198,753		329,158		313,921		266,780
	4,672,711		2,262,965		1,202,031		2,468,284		1,663,695		1,321,118
	3,027,678		3,497,621		3,748,423		3,981,025		4,298,206		4,802,042
	35,628		37,601		8,239		13,298		7,084		25,343
	52,090		150,132		74,848		303,627		338,460		457,903
	<u>15,914,001</u>		<u>14,642,168</u>		<u>14,332,027</u>		<u>16,514,148</u>		<u>16,418,110</u>		<u>16,953,580</u>
	1,764,555		1,991,009		2,070,135		1,980,842		2,663,234		3,205,749
	6,867,739		7,064,212		7,338,749		8,149,828		8,608,509		9,126,477
	2,534,669		2,627,117		2,962,370		3,064,484		3,371,555		3,202,470
	395,813		379,089		591,704		651,924		730,201		773,181
	-		58,046		134,920		244,518		250,614		258,140
	4,500,246		6,522,278		2,442,203		4,159,061		1,182,860		2,624,107
	929,920		918,637		1,024,249		1,201,120		1,250,000		1,295,000
	597,336		564,272		663,604		603,218		752,313		629,650
	-		-		-		-		-		-
	-		-		-		-		-		-
	<u>17,590,278</u>		<u>20,124,660</u>		<u>17,227,934</u>		<u>20,054,995</u>		<u>18,809,286</u>		<u>21,114,774</u>
(	<u>1,676,277</u> )	(	<u>5,482,492</u> )	(	<u>2,895,907</u> )	(	<u>3,540,847</u> )	(	<u>2,391,176</u> )	(	<u>4,161,194</u> )
	2,404,100		2,493,900		2,423,384		2,070,000		4,028,342		3,707,029
	-		-		( 20,384)		-		( 1,947,233)		( 1,260,952)
	-		-		3,375,000		-		3,405,000		-
	-		-		200,695		-		101,993		-
	-		-		-		-		-		-
	79,149		-		-		-		-		-
	<u>2,483,249</u>		<u>2,493,900</u>		<u>5,978,695</u>		<u>2,070,000</u>		<u>5,588,102</u>		<u>2,446,077</u>
\$	<u>806,972</u>	\$	<u>( 2,988,592)</u>	\$	<u>3,082,788</u>	\$	<u>( 1,470,847)</u>	\$	<u>3,196,926</u>	\$	<u>( 1,715,117)</u>
	<u>11.7%</u>		<u>9.2%</u>		<u>10.8%</u>		<u>11.3%</u>		<u>11.5%</u>		<u>9.7%</u>

## CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS

ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE  
OF TAXABLE PROPERTY

## LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	Tax Year	Real Property Value (1)			Less Tax Exempt Real Property	Total Taxable Assessed Value (2)	Total Direct Tax Rate (3)
		Residential Property	Commercial Property	Personal Property			
2010	2009	\$ 205,689,110	\$ 342,129,164	\$ 83,740,496	\$ 235,769,476	\$ 395,789,294	0.78650
2011	2010	202,697,125	357,514,250	71,360,572	258,258,484	373,313,463	0.78650
2012	2011	205,094,490	367,777,575	70,433,777	259,815,303	383,490,539	0.78650
2013	2012	202,121,195	368,121,195	67,294,981	261,595,051	375,942,320	0.78650
2014	2013	215,780,060	380,213,750	70,022,347	268,803,974	397,212,183	0.78000
2015	2014	222,059,615	393,692,525	61,290,328	268,799,985	408,242,483	0.77000
2016	2015	244,500,875	417,816,625	66,517,447	271,310,629	457,524,318	0.75500
2017	2016	255,834,815	482,722,025	57,026,778	312,417,700	483,165,918	0.73500
2018	2017	268,740,504	491,758,927	65,204,345	310,944,979	514,758,797	0.71000
2019	2018	286,856,577	509,443,504	66,154,935	344,804,407	517,650,609	0.69990

(1) The value is the appraised value at original certification and fluctuates due to property owner protests and preliminary appraisal values at the time of certification.

(2) Property is assessed at actual value; therefore, the assessed values are equal to actual value

(3) Tax rate per \$100 assessed valuation.

Source: Tax assessor/collector records

CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS

PROPERTY TAX RATES (1)  
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS (2)

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	City of Richmond			Lamar CISD	Fort Bend County	Total
	Maintenance Rate	Debt Service Rate	Total Tax Rate			
2010	0.52900	0.25750	0.78650	1.29765	0.49976	2.58391
2011	0.53930	0.24720	0.78650	1.36455	0.49976	2.65081
2012	0.54670	0.23980	0.78650	1.39005	0.49976	2.67631
2013	0.54360	0.25290	0.78650	1.39005	0.49976	2.67631
2014	0.54380	0.23620	0.78000	1.39005	0.49976	2.66981
2015	0.54290	0.22710	0.77000	1.39005	0.49476	2.65481
2016	0.52900	0.22600	0.75500	1.39005	0.48600	2.63105
2017	0.52520	0.20980	0.73500	1.39005	0.47400	2.59905
2018	0.56520	0.14480	0.71000	1.39005	0.46900	2.56905
2019	0.54030	0.15960	0.69990	1.32000	0.46000	2.47990

(1) Tax rate per \$100 assessed valuation

(2) Overlapping rates are those of local and county governments that apply to property owners within the City of Richmond Not all overlapping rates apply to all City of Richmond property owners (e.g., the county rates apply only to the proportion of the City's property owners whose property is located within the geographic boundaries of the specific county).

Source: Tax department records of various taxing authorities



TABLE 7

## CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS

## PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS

## CURRENT AND NINE YEARS AGO

Taxpayer	2019			2010		
	Taxable Assessed Value (1)	Rank	% of Total Assessed Valuation (2)	Taxable Assessed Value (1)	Rank	% of Total Assessed Valuation (2)
Ransom Road Partners LLC	\$ 26,318,820	1	4.7%			
Wal-Mart Real Estate Business Trust	11,591,480	2	2.1%	\$ 11,410,460	2	2.9%
LSREF3 Bravo (Houston) LLC	9,775,460	3	1.8%	11,758,870	1	3.0%
Archer Daniel Midland CO	9,752,620	4	1.8%	-		-
Wal-Mart Stores Texas LLC	6,981,000	5	1.3%	8,827,170	3	2.2%
Houston MOB 3 LLC	6,500,000	6	1.2%	-		-
Wolverine Mustang LP	6,369,990	7	1.1%	-		-
Richmond Self Storage Ltd	6,216,170	8	1.1%	-		-
Apex Bank	5,701,069	9	1.0%	-		-
Centerpoint Energy Electric	5,184,460	10	0.9%	-		-
Matrix Metals LLC	-		-	7,018,390	4	1.9%
Hunter, Clayton, LLC	-		-	6,280,150	5	1.6%
Oakbend Medical Center	-		-	5,663,340	6	1.4%
G&I VI Country Club Place	-		-	5,473,250	7	1.4%
Golfview Holdings LLC	-		-	4,613,300	8	1.1%
CenterPoint Energy Inc	-		-	3,749,830	9	1.0%
Wolverine Lamar LP	-		-	3,709,000	10	0.8%
Subtotal	<u>94,391,069</u>		<u>17.0%</u>	<u>68,503,760</u>		<u>17.3%</u>
Other taxpayers	<u>461,905,968</u>		<u>83.0%</u>	<u>327,285,534</u>		<u>82.7%</u>
Total Assessed Valuation	<u>\$ 556,297,037</u>		<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 395,789,294</u>		<u>100.0%</u>

(1) Assessed (taxable) value equals appraised value after exemptions.

(2) See the Schedule of Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property for valuation data.

Source: City Tax Department

**TABLE 8**

**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	Tax Year	Tax Rate	Total Tax Levy for Fiscal Year	Collected Within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collections in Subsequent Year		Total Collections to Date	
				Amount	Percentage of Levy	Amount	Amount	Amount	Percentage of Levy
2010	2009	0.78650	\$ 3,167,197	\$ 3,006,008	94.9%	\$ 146,308	\$ 3,152,316	99.5%	
2011	2010	0.78650	2,988,938	2,846,225	95.2%	127,762	2,973,987	99.5%	
2012	2011	0.78650	3,016,882	2,927,688	97.0%	69,235	2,996,923	99.5%	
2013	2012	0.78650	2,963,047	2,890,178	97.5%	52,484	9,842,662	99.3%	
2014	2013	0.78000	3,099,933	3,022,710	97.5%	54,762	3,077,472	99.3%	
2015	2014	0.77000	3,230,521	3,142,305	97.3%	59,393	3,202,244	99.3%	
2016	2015	0.75500	3,546,562	3,472,192	97.9%	39,528	3,511,720	99.0%	
2017	2016	0.73500	3,662,777	3,559,751	97.2%	66,443	3,559,751	97.2%	
2018	2017	0.71000	3,617,775	3,526,450	97.5%	54,785	3,526,450	97.5%	
2019	2018	0.69990	3,638,414	3,559,704	97.8%	-	3,559,704	97.8%	

**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities	
	General Obligation Bonds (1)	Certifications of Obligation (1)	Capital Leases (1)	Certificates of Obligation (1)	Capital Leases
2010	\$ 9,864,075	\$ -	\$ 773,022	\$ 2,155,000	\$ -
2011	9,225,392	-	671,686	2,005,000	-
2012	8,266,079	-	601,167	1,855,000	-
2013	14,062,636	2,322,893	471,857	-	-
2014	13,252,056	2,260,577	391,086	-	-
2015	12,522,056	2,200,577	235,344	9,988,256	-
2016	11,524,289	5,807,432	81,120	16,184,983	-
2017	10,656,547	5,511,854	-	15,524,643	-
2018	9,818,335	8,558,639	-	20,583,384	-
2019	8,885,907	8,147,647	-	19,423,356	-

- (1) Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.
- (2) See the Schedule of Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property for valuation data.
- (3) See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics for personal income and population data.

**TABLE 9**

<u>Total Primary Government</u>	<u>Percentage of Actual Taxable Value of Property (2)</u>	<u>Percentage of Personal Income (3)</u>	<u>Per Capita (3)</u>
\$ 12,792,097	3.23%	4.85%	\$ 1,095
11,902,078	3.19%	5.73%	1,019
10,722,246	2.80%	5.85%	907
16,857,386	4.48%	7.03%	1,446
15,903,719	4.00%	4.99%	1,323
24,946,233	6.11%	10.15%	2,076
33,597,824	7.34%	13.77%	2,768
31,693,044	6.56%	13.09%	2,621
38,960,358	7.57%	12.52%	3,167
36,456,910	7.04%	10.26%	2,942

**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

RATIOS OF GENERAL BONDED DEBT OUTSTANDING

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds (1)	Certificates of Obligation (1)	Less Amounts Available in Debt Service Fund	Net Bonded Debt
2010	\$ 9,864,075	\$ 2,155,000	\$ 1,090,314	\$ 8,773,761
2011	9,225,392	2,005,000	1,053,463	8,171,929
2012	8,266,079	1,855,000	875,125	7,390,954
2013	14,062,636	2,322,893	625,051	15,760,478
2014	13,252,056	2,260,577	625,051	14,887,582
2015	12,522,056	12,188,833	637,862	24,073,027
2016	11,524,289	21,992,415	752,519	32,764,185
2017	10,656,547	21,036,497	573,022	31,120,022
2018	9,818,335	29,142,023	386,243	38,574,115
2019	8,909,714	27,547,196	187,254	36,269,656

- (1) Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.
- (2) See the Schedule of Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property for valuation data.
- (3) See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics for personal income and population data.

Note: The business-type activities debt is not although it is payable from a combination of the levy and collection of ad valorem tax and surplus net revenues of the City's Waterworks and Sewer System. However, it is the City's intent to fully fund the debt service from business-type activities.

**TABLE 10**

<u>Percentage of Estimated Actual Taxable Value of Property (2)</u>	<u>Percentage of Personal Income (3)</u>	<u>Per Capita (3)</u>
2.22%	3.32%	\$ 751
2.19%	3.93%	700
1.93%	4.03%	633
4.19%	6.57%	1,352
3.75%	4.67%	1,239
5.90%	9.80%	2,003
7.16%	13.43%	2,699
6.44%	12.85%	2,574
7.49%	12.39%	3,135
7.01%	10.21%	2,927

**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

**DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL  
ACTIVITIES DEBT**

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Governmental Unit	Net Debt Outstanding	Percentage Applicable to City	Estimated Debt Applicable to City
Fort Bend County	\$ 595,399,527	0.81%	\$ 4,822,736
Lamar CISD	1,039,230,000	3.77%	<u>39,178,971</u>
Total Net Overlapping Debt			44,001,707
City of Richmond	17,033,554	100%	<u>17,033,554</u>
Total Direct and Overlapping Net Debt			\$ <u>61,035,261</u>
Ratio of total direct and overlapping net debt to assessed valuation			<u>14.09%</u>
Direct and overlapping net debt per capita			\$ <u>6,584</u>

Notes:

Methodology for deriving overlapping percentages:

- 1) Determine the estimated shared assessed valuation of taxable property within both the overlapping taxing body and the City.
- 2) Divide that shared value by the total assessed value of taxable property within the overlapping taxing.

Source: Texas Municipal Advisory Council

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**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Personal Income</u>	<u>Per Capita Personal Income (1)</u>	<u>Median Age (1)</u>	<u>School Enrollment (2)</u>
2010	11,679	\$ 263,914,596	\$ 19,503	30.0	2,524
2011	11,679	207,792,768	17,792	30.0	1,989
2012	11,679	183,358,065	15,195	30.5	3,089
2013	11,654	239,866,088	19,514	31.9	2,316
2014	12,018	318,633,234	26,513	33.0	2,258
2015	12,018	245,683,974	20,443	33.0	2,401
2016	12,138	243,925,248	20,096	34.0	2,439
2017	12,092	242,166,484	20,027	34.8	2,373
2018	12,303	311,290,506	25,302	33.1	2,402
2019	12,391	355,274,752	28,672	33.3	-

Data Sources:

- (1) United States Census Bureau
- (2) Lamar Consolidated Independent School District
- (3) Texas Workforce Commission
- (4) Reporting change in Lamar CISD 2019 Demographics report from School Enrollment to percent by Municipality

**TABLE 12**

<u>Lamar CISD District Enrollment (4)</u>	<u>Percent Distribution by Municipality (4)</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate (3)</u>
-	-	8.3%
-	-	7.6%
-	-	7.0%
-	-	5.5%
-	-	4.3%
-	-	4.3%
-	-	5.3%
-	-	5.3%
-	-	4.6%
32,146	19.1%	3.5%

## CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS

## PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS

## CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

Employer	2019		2010	
	Employees	Rank	Employees	Rank
Lamar Consolidated ISD	5,511	1		
Fort Bend County	2,782	2	2,226	1
Richmond State School	1,334	3	1,392	2
Oak Bend Medical Center	1,164	4	-	
Oak Bend Hospital	1,100	5	475	3
HEB Grocery Company	340	6	-	
Walmart	316	7	278	4
Access Health	249	8	-	
City of Richmond	180	9	140	5
Wharton County Junior College	157	10	-	
T.W. Davis YMCA	-		100	6
Richmond Post Office	-		63	7
ADM Cotton Mill	-		43	8
NEPCO Foundry	-		26	9
Office Depot	-		16	10
Total	<u>13,133</u>		<u>4,759</u>	

Source: Development Corporation of Richmond

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**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CITY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Function	2010	2011	2012	2013
General government	9	8	10	11
Public safety				
Police				
Officers	30	31	31	29
Civilians	10	12	13	12
Fire				
Firefighters	34	34	40	43
Civilians	3	3	4	4
Public works				
Adminstration	2	2	2	2
Streets and sanitation	11	11	12	11
Maintenance and operations	4	4	4	4
Parks and recreation	7	7	7	7
Water and sewer	30	30	33	31
Total	<u>140</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>154</u>

Source: City personnel records

**TABLE 14**

<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
9	8	13	13	13	13
32	33	31	31	31	31
10	10	12	14	14	14
42	43	43	42	44	41
4	5	10	10	10	11
2	4	5	5	5	6
11	11	11	12	13	13
6	6	5	5	5	5
7	7	6	6	6	6
<u>34</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>157</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>182</u>

**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Function	2010	2011	2012
Police			
Arrests	745	280	323
Accident reports	237	209	181
Citations	3,611	2,705	3,456
Offense reports	1,413	1,098	972
Calls for service	30,078	26,481	20,475
Fire			
Fires	159	226	162
Explosions, fireworks	-	-	-
Rescue/emergency medical incident	1,648	1,484	1,680
Motor vehicle accidents	180	144	167
Hazardous condition, no fire	302	252	219
Service calls	699	515	394
Good intent calls	149	130	193
Fales alarm/false call/fire alarms	413	452	404
Special incident type, city ordiance violation	2	1	49
Automatic aid/mutual aid given	149	168	192
Automatic aid/mutual aid received	28	86	61
Total incident reports	3,729	3,458	3,521
Fire marshal			
Fire safety inspections conducted	328	301	270
Fire safety classes/total audience	71/6468	67/6442	69/6444
Fire investigations initiated	26	35	35
Building permits			
Building - total permits issued	1,369	2,508	2,206
Building - total inspections conducted	2,861	4,018	3,961
Water			
Total consumption (millions of gallons)	720.179	971.275	819.000
Peak daily consumption (millions of gallons)	3.267	4.445	3.518
Average daily consumption (millions of gallons)	1.973	2.661	2.243
Sewer			
Average daily sewage treatment (millions of gallons)	1.492	1.415	1.533
Total comsumption (millions of gallons)	546.592	516.391	560.079
Peak daily consumption (millions of gallons)	2.778	2.717	5.778

**TABLE 15**

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
467	353	589	578	607	666	666
197	207	207	274	279	266	266
3,897	3,922	2,767	2,459	1,526	1,254	1,254
1,178	1,167	1,056	1,146	971	1,029	1,029
22,268	22,862	23,168	21,583	16,919	17,330	17,330
190	145	187	188	185	203	203
-	5	22	5	2	3	3
1,862	2,070	2,382	2,709	3,098	3,159	3,159
230	269	327	328	347	328	328
139	120	162	150	140	111	111
363	331	308	274	335	285	285
172	179	151	221	161	149	149
355	399	484	430	512	492	492
89	52	96	149	118	44	44
177	145	167	200	156	152	152
69	61	86	54	55	50	50
3,646	3,776	4,372	4,708	5,109	4,976	4,976
200	260	247	160	322	280	280
77/3629	81/3901	87/3800	45/3884	63/5701	47/3851	47/3851
36	32	12	23	52	39	39
2,649	2,731	2,638	2,264	2,842	2,691	2,691
5,763	8,426	9,105	8,505	7,192	6,978	6,978
825.755	820.761	869.066	803.309	862.470	605.854	605.854
3.782	3.666	4.474	3.527	4.130	3.840	3.840
2.262	2.248	2.381	2.543	2.780	1.770	1.770
1.336	1.341	1.354	1.504	1.495	1.440	1.44
487.633	489.465	494.192	577.946	547.335	439.501	439.501
3.541	3.908	6.102	6.122	6.262	4.371	4.371



**CITY OF RICHMOND, TEXAS**

CAPITAL ASSETS STATISTICS BY FUNCTION

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Function	2010	2011	2012
Public safety			
Police			
Stations	1	1	1
Patrol units	27	27	23
Fire			
Fire stations	3	3	3
Public works			
Dump trucks	10	9	9
Streets (miles)	45	38	38
Parks and recreation			
Parks acreage	235	235	235
Parks	3	3	3
Water and sewer			
Water mains (miles)	50	53	53
Fire hydrants	292	326	326
Maximum daily capacity (millions of gallons)	3.167	7.171	7.000
Sanitary sewers (miles)	44	44	44
Storms (miles)	12	12	12
Maximum daily treatment capacity (millions of gallons)	3.000	3.000	3.000

Source: Various City departments

Note: No capital asset indicators are available for the general government function

**TABLE 16**

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	23	23	25	28	29	29
3	3	3	3	3	3	3
9	9	9	8	8	8	8
38	38	38	38	38	38	41
246	246	246	246	246	246	224
4	4	4	5	6	6	6
54	54	54	54	56	56	97
342	353	353	353	359	359	290
7.171	7.171	7.171	7.171	11.601	11.601	11.601
44	44	44	44	54	54	107
12	12	12	12	12	12	51
3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000

## **COMPLIANCE SECTION**

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

Honorable Mayor and  
Members of the City Commission  
City of Richmond, Texas

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Richmond, Texas, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Richmond, Texas' basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 27, 2020.

***Internal Control over Financial Reporting***

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City of Richmond, Texas' 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 City of Richmond, Texas' internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Richmond, Texas' 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 entity'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.

**OFFICE LOCATIONS**

**TEXAS** | Waco | Temple | Hillsboro | Houston  
**NEW MEXICO** | Albuquerque

### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Richmond, Texas' 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 entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

*Pattillo, Brown & Hill, L.L.P.*

Waco, Texas  
February 27, 2020