



Honorable Mayor and
Members of the City Council
City of Bee Cave, Texas

We have audited the financial statements of the City of Bee Cave, Texas as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and have issued our report thereon dated April 14, 2021. Professional standards require that we advise you of the following matters relating to our audit.

Our Responsibility in Relation to the Financial Statement Audit

As communicated in our engagement letter dated April 29, 2020, our responsibility, as described by professional standards, is to form and express opinions about whether the financial statements that have been prepared by management with your oversight are presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our audit of the financial statements does not relieve you or management of your respective responsibilities.

Our responsibility, as prescribed by professional standards, is to plan and perform our audit to obtain reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit of financial statements includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing 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 over financial reporting. Accordingly, as part of our audit, we considered the internal control of the City of Bee Cave, Texas solely for the purpose of determining our audit procedures and not to provide any assurance concerning such internal control.

We are also responsible for communicating significant matters related to the audit that are, in our professional judgment, relevant to your responsibilities in overseeing the financial reporting process. However, we are not required to design procedures for the purpose of identifying other matters to communicate to you.

Planned Scope and Timing of the Audit

We conducted our audit consistent with the planned scope and timing we previously communicated to you.

Compliance with All Ethics Requirements Regarding Independence

The engagement team, others in our firm, and, as appropriate, our firm have complied with all relevant ethical requirements regarding independence.

As a part of the engagement we assisted in preparing the financial statements and related notes to the financial statements of the City of Bee Cave, Texas in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. These nonaudit services do not constitute an audit under *Government Auditing Standards* and such services were not conducted in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

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In order to ensure we maintain our independence for performing these nonaudit services certain safeguards were applied to this engagement. Management assumed responsibility for the financial statements and related notes to the financial statements and any other nonaudit services we provided. Management acknowledged in the management representation letter our assistance with the preparation of the financial statements and related notes to the financial statements and that these items were reviewed and approved prior to their issuance and accepted responsibility for them. Further, the nonaudit services were overseen by an individual within management that has the suitable skill, knowledge, or experience; evaluated the adequacy and results of the services; and accepted responsibility for them.

Qualitative Aspects of the Entity’s Significant Accounting Practices

Significant Accounting Policies

Management has the responsibility to select and use appropriate accounting policies. A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the City of Bee Cave, Texas is included in Note I to the financial statements. There have been no initial selection of accounting policies and no changes in significant accounting policies or their application during the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020. No matters have come to our attention that would require us, under professional standards, to inform you about (1) the methods used to account for significant unusual transactions and (2) the effect of significant accounting policies in controversial or emerging areas for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus.

Significant Accounting Estimates

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management’s current judgments. Those judgments are normally based on knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ markedly from management’s current judgments.

The most sensitive accounting estimates affecting the financial statements are:

Management’s estimate of the useful lives of capital assets is based on the expected lifespan of the asset in accordance with standard guidelines. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the estimate of useful lives in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole and in relation to the applicable opinion units.

Management’s estimate of the net pension liability and other postemployment benefit (OPEB) liabilities is based on actuarial assumptions which are determined by the demographics of the plan and future projections that the actuarial makes based on historical information of the plan and the investment market. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the net pension liability and OPEB liabilities and determined that it is reasonable in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole and in relation to the applicable opinion units.

Financial Statement Disclosures

Certain financial statement disclosures involve significant judgment and are particularly sensitive because of their significance to financial statement users. The most sensitive disclosures affecting the City of Bee Cave, Texas’s financial statements relate to the net pension and OPEB liabilities. The disclosures in the financial statements are neutral, consistent, and clear.

Significant Difficulties Encountered during the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management relating to the performance of the audit.

Uncorrected and Corrected Misstatements

For purposes of this communication, professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that we believe are trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. Further, professional standards require us to also communicate the effect of uncorrected misstatements related to prior periods on the relevant classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures, and the financial statements as a whole and each applicable opinion unit. Management has corrected all identified misstatements.

In addition, professional standards require us to communicate to you all material, corrected misstatements that were brought to the attention of management as a result of our audit procedures. None of the misstatements identified by us as a result of our audit procedures and corrected by management were material, either individually or in the aggregate, to the financial statements taken as a whole or applicable opinion units.

Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define a disagreement with management as a matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, concerning a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, which could be significant to the City of Bee Cave, Texas's financial statements or the auditor's report. No such disagreements arose during the course of the audit.

Representations Requested from Management

We have requested certain written representations from management, which are included in the management representation letter dated April 14, 2021.

Management's Consultations with Other Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters. Management informed us that, and to our knowledge, there were no consultations with other accountants regarding auditing and accounting matters.

Other Significant Matters, Findings, or Issues

In the normal course of our professional association with the City of Bee Cave, Texas we generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, operating and regulatory conditions affecting the entity, and operational plans and strategies that may affect the risks of material misstatement. None of the matters discussed resulted in a condition to our retention as the City of Bee Cave, Texas' auditors.

New Accounting Pronouncements

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued the following statements which become effective for fiscal years 2021 and 2022.

Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities – This Statement improves guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. The focus is generally on whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and on the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. This Statement will become effective for the City in fiscal year 2021.

Statement No. 87, Leases - This Statement will improve the accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities previously classified as operating leases. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the principle that leases are financing the right to use an underlying asset. Under the Statement a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resource, enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about leasing activities. This Statement will become effective for the City in fiscal year 2022.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the City Council and management of the City of Bee Cave, Texas and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

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

Waco, Texas
April 14, 2021

CITY OF BEE CAVE, TEXAS
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

CITY OF BEE CAVE, TEXAS

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FINANCIAL SECTION

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor and
Member of the City of Council
City of Bee Cave, Texas

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Bee Cave, Texas, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Bee Cave, Texas' basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing 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.

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Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Bee Cave, Texas, as of September 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position, 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 Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 14, 2021, on our consideration of the City of Bee Cave, 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 solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Bee Cave, Texas' internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City of Bee Cave, Texas' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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

Waco, Texas
April 14, 2021

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION
AND ANALYSIS**

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the City of Bee Cave, Texas, we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City of Bee Cave, Texas for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information in the annual financial report.

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 \$67,209,568 (net position). Of this amount, \$13,060,168 represents unrestricted net position that may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. Net position also reflects \$40,053,348 that is invested in capital assets net of related debt.
- The governmental fund statements report a fund balance at year-end of \$28,136,854; of which \$11,736,603, or 41.7% represents unassigned fund balances.
- The General Fund unassigned fund balance of \$11,736,603 equals 147.4% of total General Fund expenditures.
- The City's total long term liabilities decreased by \$2,623,608 during the current fiscal year, due to payments made during the year.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management's discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Bee Cave, Texas' basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements comprise four components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, 3) notes to the financial statements, and 4) other required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide statements report information for the City as a whole. These statements include transactions and balances relating to all assets, including infrastructure capital assets. These statements are designed to provide information about cost of services, operating results, and financial position of the City as a whole. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, which appear first in the City's financial statements, report information on the City's activities that enable the reader to understand the financial condition of the City. These statements are prepared using the *accrual basis of accounting*, which is similar to the accounting method used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account even if cash has not yet changed hands.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the City's assets, deferred inflows and outflows of resources, and liabilities. The difference between these items are reported as *net position*. Over time, increases and decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating. Other non-financial factors, such as the City's property and sales tax base and the condition of the City's infrastructure, net to be considered in order to assess the overall health of the City.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the City's net position, changed during the most recent year. All changes in the net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows – the accrual method rather than the modified accrual method that is used in the fund level statements.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities presents the City's governmental activities. The City's basic services are reported in the governmental activities, including public safety (police), community services, culture and recreation, and general government. Sales tax, franchise taxes, and licenses and permit fees finance most of these activities.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Funds may be considered as operating companies of the parent corporation, which is the City. They are usually segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal reporting requirements. The City uses only one category of funds, which is governmental.

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 year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the City'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 six individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, Capital Projects, Road Maintenance and Economic Development 4-B Sales Tax Fund, which are considered to be major funds for reporting purposes.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for all funds. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for this fund to demonstrate compliance with the General Fund and Economic Development 4-B Sales Tax budget.

Notes to Financial Statements

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

Other Information

In addition to basic financial statements, this report also presents other certain required supplementary information (RSI). These items include a budgetary comparison schedule for the General Fund and the Economic Development 4-B Sales Tax Fund, as well as a schedule of funding progress for the Texas Municipal Retirement System. RSI can be found after the notes to the financial statements within this report.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. For the City, assets and deferred inflows and outflows of resources exceed liabilities by \$67,209,568 as of year-end.

The largest portion of the City's net position (60%) reflects its investments in capital assets (e.g., land, city hall, streets, and equipment), less any debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt, if applicable, must be provided from other sources since the assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Statement of Net Position

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position:

CITY OF BEE CAVE'S CONDENSED STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities	
	2020	2019
Current and other assets	\$ 30,067,831	\$ 23,329,817
Capital assets, net	<u>46,618,790</u>	<u>47,432,866</u>
Total assets	<u>76,686,621</u>	<u>76,762,683</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>526,088</u>	<u>668,157</u>
Long-term liabilities	7,810,022	10,433,630
Other liabilities	<u>1,893,719</u>	<u>2,310,145</u>
Total liabilities	<u>9,703,741</u>	<u>12,743,775</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>299,400</u>	<u>176,166</u>
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	40,053,348	38,442,950
Restricted	14,096,052	12,905,225
Unrestricted	<u>13,060,168</u>	<u>13,162,724</u>
Total net position	\$ <u>67,209,568</u>	\$ <u>64,510,899</u>

A portion of the City's net position (21%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position, \$13,060,168, may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligation to citizens and creditors. The overall condition of the City improved from the prior year, with an increase in net position of \$2,698,669.

Statement of Activities

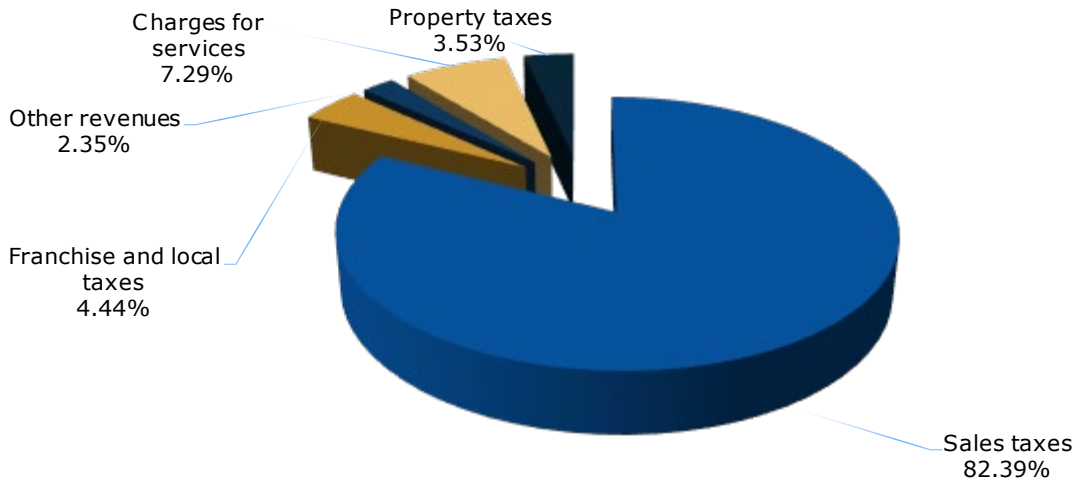
The following table provides a summary of the City's changes in net position:

CITY OF BEE CAVE'S CONDENSED STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

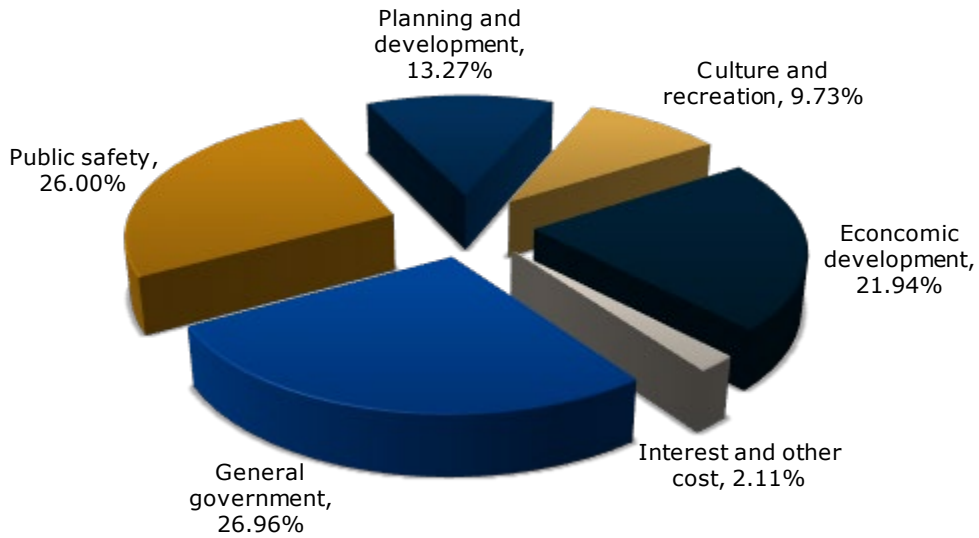
	Governmental Activities	
	2020	2019
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 950,171	\$ 968,932
Capital grants and and contributions	22,450	-
General revenues:		
Property taxes	460,092	434,502
Sales taxes	10,732,329	10,636,613
Franchise and local taxes	578,282	1,146,612
Investment earnings	295,675	641,734
Other	<u>9,911</u>	<u>6,793</u>
Total revenues	<u>13,048,910</u>	<u>13,835,186</u>
Expenses		
General government	2,790,005	5,170,328
Public safety	2,690,802	2,567,185
Planning and development	1,373,298	1,357,084
Culture and recreation	1,007,090	826,710
Economic development	2,270,859	1,566,059
Interest and other cost	<u>218,187</u>	<u>273,549</u>
Total expenses	<u>10,350,241</u>	<u>11,760,915</u>
Change in net position	<u>2,698,669</u>	<u>2,074,271</u>
Net position, beginning	<u>64,510,899</u>	<u>62,436,628</u>
Net position, ending	<u>\$ 67,209,568</u>	<u>\$ 64,510,899</u>

Graphic presentations of selected data from the summary tables follow to assist in the analysis of the City's activities.

Governmental Revenues



Governmental Expenses



For the year ended September 30, 2020, revenues from governmental activities totaled \$13,048,910, a decrease of \$786,276 (6%) compared to the prior year. The majority of this change is due to a decrease in franchise and local taxes.

As of the end of the fiscal year, expenses for governmental activities totaled \$10,350,241, which represents a \$1,410,674 decrease from 2019. Much of this decrease is due to a decrease in general government expenditures.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, fund accounting is used to demonstrate and ensure 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, the unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the City's net resources available for spending at the end of the year.

The City's governmental funds reflect a combined fund balance of \$28,136,854. Of this, \$14,637,249 is restricted and committed for various purposes, \$209,079 is assigned for beautification, and \$11,736,603 is unassigned in the General Fund. Of the General Fund's unassigned fund balance \$5,973,662 is maintained in accordance with the City's fund balance policy. The City's fund balance policy is to maintain unassigned fund balance of up to nine months of General Fund operating expenditures. Additionally, the City has set aside sales and use tax revenue reserves for use, if and only if there is a shortfall of sales tax revenue in a specific year in the amount of \$1.5 million.

There was an increase in the combined fund balance of \$1,153,684 in comparison to the prior year, which was primarily the result of increased tax revenue across all funds.

The General Fund had revenues which exceeded expenditures by \$1,633,499, and after inter-fund transfers the net change in fund balance was a decrease of \$38,990. The decrease resulted from a decrease in revenues as a result of the COVID-19 global pandemic.

The Capital Projects Fund had an increase in fund balance of \$3,856 as a result of an increase in transfers.

The Road Maintenance Fund had an increase in fund balance of \$459,377 due to a decrease in road repair expenditures.

The Economic Development 4-B Sales Tax Fund had a positive change in fund balance of \$685,576 as a result of an increase in tax revenue.

The Debt Service Fund had a fund balance of \$41,265 at year-end.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Actual General Fund revenues were more than budgeted revenues by \$7,771 during the year. This net variance is primarily attributable to sales taxes collected being more than forecasted. General Fund expenditures were less than the amended budget by \$838,332 and after other financing sources and uses, there was a net positive variance of \$881,103 from the amended budget for the year.

Capital Assets

At the end of the year, the City's governmental activities funds had invested, net of depreciation, in a variety of capital assets and infrastructure. Accumulated depreciation is included with the governmental capital assets.

Major capital asset events during the year include the purchase of vehicles, body cameras, and audio video equipment.

For more detailed information on changes in capital assets, please refer to the notes to the financial statements.

Long-term Debt

At the end of the current year, the City had total long-term debt of \$7,810,022. The City did not issue new debt this year.

More detailed information about the City's long-term liabilities is presented in the notes to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

Given the lasting economic impacts on our primary sales tax revenue stream, the City of Bee Cave continues a tradition of exercising a cautious, conservative approach to budget planning and the appropriation for operational revenue and expense. The Bee Cave City Council, through their comprehensive decisions related to fiscal policy, continues to keep property taxes as low as any in the State of Texas. As in prior fiscal years, all City departments continue to conduct their specific operations in a lean, efficient manner. It is a testament to our commitment that we continue to do so without adversely impacting the outstanding service provided to public customers.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances. Questions concerning this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to the City of Bee Cave, Brenda Galindo, Finance Manager, 4000 Galleria Parkway, Bee Cave, Texas, 78738 or by calling 512.767.6600. You may also visit the City's website at www.beecavetexas.com.

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**BASIC
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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CITY OF BEE CAVE, TEXAS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and investments	\$ 28,034,211
Receivables, net	
Taxes	1,981,447
Accounts	52,173
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable	23,179,413
Depreciable, net	23,439,377
Total capital assets	46,618,790
Total assets	76,686,621
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred charge on refunding	123,361
Deferred outflows related to pensions	381,751
Deferred outflows related to other postemployment benefits	20,976
Total deferred outflows of resources	526,088
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	639,972
Accrued liabilities	1,094,970
Unearned revenue	116,805
Interest payable	10,717
Due to other governments	31,255
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year:	
Long-term debt	2,530,000
Total OPEB liability	317
Due in more than one year:	
Long-term debt	4,812,279
Net pension liability	381,222
Total OPEB liability	86,204
Total liabilities	9,703,741
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred inflow related to pensions	291,771
Deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits	7,629
Total deferred inflows of resources	299,400
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	40,053,348
Restricted for:	
Court technology	36,707
Court security	57,619
Debt service	41,265
Economic development	7,513,671
Road maintenance	3,976,676
Promotion of tourism and hotel industry	2,450,076
Seized funds	10,905
Public safety	9,133
Unrestricted	13,060,168
Total net position	\$ 67,209,568

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

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CITY OF BEE CAVE, TEXAS

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expense)
		Charges for Services	Capital Grants and Contributions	Revenue and Changes in Net Position
				Governmental Activities
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 2,790,005	\$ -	\$ 22,450	\$(2,767,555)
Public safety	2,690,802	354,867	-	(2,335,935)
Planning and development	1,373,298	593,069	-	(780,229)
Culture and recreation	1,007,090	2,235	-	(1,004,855)
Economic development	2,270,859	-	-	(2,270,859)
Interest and other	<u>218,187</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(218,187)</u>
Total governmental activities	\$ <u>10,350,241</u>	\$ <u>950,171</u>	\$ <u>22,450</u>	\$ <u>(9,377,620)</u>
General revenues:				
Taxes:				
Property				\$ 460,092
Sales				10,732,329
Franchise fees and local taxes				578,282
Investment earnings				295,675
Other				<u>9,911</u>
Total general revenues				<u>12,076,289</u>
Change in net position				<u>2,698,669</u>
Net position, beginning				<u>64,510,899</u>
Net position, ending				\$ <u>67,209,568</u>

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

CITY OF BEE CAVE, TEXAS

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	<u>General</u>	<u>Road Maintenance</u>	<u>Economic Development 4-B Sales Tax</u>
ASSETS			
Cash and investments	\$ 14,014,572	\$ 3,862,702	\$ 7,156,794
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):			
Taxes	1,470,869	118,959	356,877
Accounts	<u>52,173</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total assets	<u>15,537,614</u>	<u>3,981,661</u>	<u>7,513,671</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	634,987	4,985	-
Accrued liabilities	1,094,970	-	-
Unearned revenues	116,805	-	-
Due to other governments	<u>31,255</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1,878,017</u>	<u>4,985</u>	<u>-</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable - property taxes	-	-	-
Unavailable - court fines	<u>45,628</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>45,628</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES			
Restricted for:			
Court technology	36,707	-	-
Court security	57,619	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-
Economic development	-	-	7,513,671
Promotion of tourism and hotel industry	-	-	-
Capital projects	-	-	-
Road maintenance	-	3,976,676	-
Committed for:			
Seized funds	10,905	-	-
Public safety	9,133	-	-
Assigned for:			
Beautification	209,079	-	-
Subsequent year's budget	1,553,923	-	-
Unassigned	<u>11,736,603</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total fund balances	<u>13,613,969</u>	<u>3,976,676</u>	<u>7,513,671</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of of resources, and fund balances	\$ <u>15,537,614</u>	\$ <u>3,981,661</u>	\$ <u>7,513,671</u>

Adjustments for the statement of net position:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, not reported in the governmental funds.

Uncollected revenues are reported as unavailable deferred inflows available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds.

Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, tax notes, compensated absences, net pension liability, and total OPEB liability are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds balance sheet.

Interest payable
Deferred charge on refunding
Net pension liability and related deferred resources
Total OPEB liability and related deferred resources
Bonds and tax notes
Compensated absences
Net position of governmental activities

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

Debt Service	Nonmajor Governmental		Total Governmental Funds
	Capital Projects	Hotel Occupancy Tax	
\$ 41,265	\$ 541,197	\$ 2,417,681	\$ 28,034,211
2,347	-	32,395	1,981,447
-	-	-	52,173
<u>43,612</u>	<u>541,197</u>	<u>2,450,076</u>	<u>30,067,831</u>
-	-	-	639,972
-	-	-	1,094,970
-	-	-	116,805
-	-	-	31,255
-	-	-	<u>1,883,002</u>
2,347	-	-	2,347
-	-	-	45,628
<u>2,347</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>47,975</u>
-	-	-	36,707
-	-	-	57,619
41,265	-	-	41,265
-	-	-	7,513,671
-	-	2,450,076	2,450,076
-	541,197	-	541,197
-	-	-	3,976,676
-	-	-	10,905
-	-	-	9,133
-	-	-	209,079
-	-	-	1,553,923
-	-	-	<u>11,736,603</u>
<u>41,265</u>	<u>541,197</u>	<u>2,450,076</u>	<u>28,136,854</u>
\$ <u>43,612</u>	\$ <u>541,197</u>	\$ <u>2,450,076</u>	\$ <u>30,067,831</u>
			\$ 46,618,790
			47,975
			(10,717)
			123,361
			(291,242)
			(73,174)
			(7,230,000)
			<u>(112,279)</u>
			\$ <u>67,209,568</u>

CITY OF BEE CAVE, TEXAS

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	<u>General</u>	<u>Road Maintenance</u>	<u>Economic Development 4-B Sales Tax</u>
REVENUES			
Property taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sales taxes	8,049,246	670,771	2,012,312
Franchise fees and local taxes	280,967	-	-
Licenses and permits	593,069	-	-
Charges for services	2,235	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	345,946	-	-
Investment earnings	295,675	-	-
Contributions	22,450	-	-
Miscellaneous	8,794	-	-
Total revenues	<u>9,598,382</u>	<u>670,771</u>	<u>2,012,312</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General government	2,246,528	211,394	-
Public safety	2,570,304	-	-
Planning and development	873,536	-	-
Culture and recreation	773,665	-	-
Economic development	1,315,876	-	701,358
Capital outlay	184,974	-	-
Debt service:			
Principal	-	-	590,000
Interest and other cost	-	-	35,378
Total expenditures	<u>7,964,883</u>	<u>211,394</u>	<u>1,326,736</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	<u>1,633,499</u>	<u>459,377</u>	<u>685,576</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Insurance proceeds	9,282	-	-
Transfers in	-	-	-
Transfers out	(1,681,771)	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(1,672,489)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(38,990)	459,377	685,576
FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING	<u>13,652,959</u>	<u>3,517,299</u>	<u>6,828,095</u>
FUND BALANCES, ENDING	<u>\$ 13,613,969</u>	<u>\$ 3,976,676</u>	<u>\$ 7,513,671</u>

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

Debt Service	Nonmajor Governmental		Total Governmental Funds
	Capital Projects	Hotel Occupancy Tax	
\$ 460,092	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 460,092
-	-	-	10,732,329
-	-	297,315	578,282
-	-	-	593,069
-	-	-	2,235
-	-	-	345,946
-	-	-	295,675
-	-	-	22,450
-	-	-	8,794
<u>460,092</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>297,315</u>	<u>13,038,872</u>
-	-	-	2,457,922
-	-	-	2,570,304
-	-	-	873,536
-	96,144	-	869,809
-	-	253,625	2,270,859
-	-	-	184,974
1,900,000	-	-	2,490,000
141,688	-	-	177,066
<u>2,041,688</u>	<u>96,144</u>	<u>253,625</u>	<u>11,894,470</u>
(1,581,596)	(96,144)	43,690	1,144,402
-	-	-	9,282
1,581,771	100,000	-	1,681,771
-	-	-	(1,681,771)
<u>1,581,771</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,282</u>
175	3,856	43,690	1,153,684
<u>41,090</u>	<u>537,341</u>	<u>2,406,386</u>	<u>26,983,170</u>
\$ <u>41,265</u>	\$ <u>541,197</u>	\$ <u>2,450,076</u>	\$ <u>28,136,854</u>

CITY OF BEE CAVE, TEXAS

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

SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 1,153,684
<p>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different</p> <p>Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.</p>	
Capital outlay	154,113
Depreciation expense	(968,189)
<p>Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.</p>	
Fines	756
<p>Certain pension and OPEB expenditures are not expended in the government-wide financial statements and recorded as deferred resource outflows. This item relates to contributions made after the measurement date. Additionally, a portion of the City's unrecognized deferred resource outflows and (inflows) related to the net pension liability and total OPEB liability were amortized.</p>	
	(18,003)
<p>Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.</p>	
Compensated absences	(72,571)
<p>The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds and tax notes) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds do not report the effect of deferred loss on refunding; whereas, this amount was deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.</p>	
Principal payments	2,490,000
Amortization of deferred charge on refunding	(<u>41,121</u>)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ <u>2,698,669</u>

CITY OF BEE CAVE, TEXAS

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The City of Bee Cave, Texas (the "City") currently operates as a Home Rule City. In May, 2014, the citizens of the City adopted a Home Rule Charter changing operations to follow a Council-Manager form of government. The Council-Manager form of government provides for leadership of elected officials in the form of a council and managerial experience of an appointed local government manager. Under its Home Rule Charter, the City operates and provides authorized services to advance the welfare, health, morals, comfort, safety, and convenience of the City and its inhabitants. Prior to May, the City operated as a Type-A general law government under a mayor and City Council form providing services authorized by the Texas Local Government Code.

The City is an independent political subdivision of the State of Texas, governed by an elected Council and a mayor, and is considered a primary government. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these basic financial statements have been prepared based on considerations regarding the potential for inclusion of other entities, organizations, or functions as part of the City's financial reporting entity. The Bee Cave Economic Development Corporation, although legally separate, is considered part of the reporting entity. 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 the 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.

Blended Component Unit – Bee Cave Economic Development Corporation

The Bee Cave Economic Development Corporation (the "Corporation") has been included in the reporting entity as a blended component unit. The City of Bee Cave formed the Corporation, which was created by voters approving an additional sales tax. State law allows the City to collect sales tax to assist in the promotion and development activities of the City. 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 Council. City Council approval is required for annual budgets and bonded debt issuance. In the event of dissolution, net position of the Corporation shall be conveyed to the City. Separate financial statements of the Corporation may be obtained from the City.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information about the City as a whole. These statements include all activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements, if applicable. Governmental activities are supported by taxes, licenses and permits, and fines and forfeitures.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and grants that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, such as taxes and investment earnings, are presented as general revenues.

Financial statements are provided for governmental funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. In the fund financial statements, the accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balance, revenues, and expenditures.

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus*, which is the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenue 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 funds are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized as soon as it is both measurable and available. Revenue is considered to be *available* when it is collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenue to be available if it is collectible within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt services expenditures, as well as expenditures related to claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt is reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenue of the current fiscal period. Entitlements are recorded as revenue when all eligibility requirements are met, including any time requirements, and the amount received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year end). All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the City.

The City has the following major governmental funds:

The **General Fund** is used to account for all financial transactions not properly includable in other funds.

The **Road Maintenance Fund** is used to account for sales tax revenue restricted by enabling legislation and expenditures for road maintenance within the City.

The **Economic Development 4-B Sales Tax Fund** is used to account for the activity of the City's blended component unit. The activity includes sales tax revenue restricted by enabling legislation and expenditures for economic development.

The **Debt Service Fund** is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest, and related costs.

During the course of operations the City has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due from/to other funds. While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Balances between the funds included in the governmental activities are eliminated.

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

D. Assets, Deferred Inflows/Outflows, Liabilities and Net Position or Fund Balance

Deposits and Investments

The City maintains a pooled cash account. Each fund whose monies are deposited in the pooled cash account has equity therein, and interest earned on the investment of these monies is allocated based upon relative equity at the previous month end.

Investments for the City are reported at fair value, except for the position in investment pools. The City's investments 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.

The City has adopted a written investment policy regarding the investment of its funds as defined in the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Governmental Code. In summary, the City is authorized to invest in the following:

- Obligations of the United States or its agencies and instruments;
- Obligations of State of Texas or its agencies and instrumentalities; and
- Other obligations, the principal and interest of which are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the full faith and credit of the State of Texas or the United States or their respective agencies and instrumentalities.

Receivables

All trade receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles.

Property taxes are levied October 1 of each year and are due upon receipt of the City's tax bill. Taxes become delinquent, with an enforceable lien on property, on February 1 of the following year. All property values and exempt status, if any, are determined by the Travis County Appraisal District. Delinquent taxes are subject to both penalty and interest charges plus delinquent collection fees for attorney costs.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, infrastructure acquired subsequent to fiscal year 2003 has been capitalized. Buildings and improvements, infrastructure, furniture and equipment are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life of one year or more. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value, which is the price that would be paid to acquire an asset with equivalent service potential at the acquisition date. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the lives of assets are not capitalized.

Property, infrastructure, and equipment of the primary government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful years:

Vehicles	3 - 5 years
Computers and equipment	3 - 5 years
Furniture and fixtures	7 - 10 years
Infrastructure	30 - 40 years
Buildings and improvements	10 - 40 years

Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities statement of net position. The long-term debt consists primarily of bonds payable.

Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as a liability in the fund financial statements until due. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources, net of the applicable premium or discount, and payments of principal and interest are reported as expenditures. In the governmental fund types, issuance costs, even if withheld from the actual net proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures. However, claims and judgments paid from governmental funds are reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements only for the portion expected to be financed from expendable available financial resources.

Compensated Absences

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation benefits. Liabilities for compensated absences are normally expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources and should be recognized as governmental fund liabilities to the extent that they mature each period. Accrued compensated absences are reported in the government-wide financial statements when earned. Compensated absences are reported in governmental funds only if they have matured.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, pension 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 TMRS's Fiduciary Net Position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TMRS. For this purpose, plan contributions are recognized in the period that compensation is reported for the employee, which is when contributions are legally due. Benefit payments and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

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.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

- Deferred losses on bond refunding – A deferred loss 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.
- Difference in expected and actual pension economic 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 related to the pension and OPEB plan – This difference is deferred and recognized over the estimated average remaining lives of all members determined as of the measurement date.
- Pension and OPEB contributions after measurement date – These contributions are deferred and recognized in the following fiscal year.

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 or 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.

- Difference in expected and actual pension and OPEB plan economic experience is deferred and recognized over the estimated average remaining lives of all members determined as of the measurement date.
- Changes in actuarial assumptions related to the OPEB plan – This difference is deferred and recognized over the estimated average remaining lives of all members determined as of the measurement date.
- Difference in projected and actual earnings on pension assets – This difference is deferred and amortized over a closed five year period.
- The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from two sources: property taxes and municipal court fines. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Net Position

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

Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the City will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond and 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 financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered applied. It is the City's policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

Fund Balance Flow Assumption

Sometimes the City will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (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.

Fund Balance Policies

Fund balance of the 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 Council 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. City Council has delegated the authority to assign fund balance to the City Manager. The City Council and City Manager may 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.

Estimates

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

II. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

Deposits and Investments

As of September 30, 2020, the City had the following investments:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>Weighted Average Maturity (Days)</u>	<u>Credit Rating</u>
External investment pools:			
TexPool	\$ 768,258	38	AAAm
TexStar	1,038,439	44	AAAm
LOGIC	10,188,912	52	AAAm
Texas CLASS	<u>10,089,965</u>	56	AAAm
Total	\$ <u>22,085,574</u>		
Portfolio weighted average maturity		53	

TexPool, TexStar, LOGIC, and Texas CLASS each have a redemption notice period of one day and may redeem daily. The investment pools' authority may only impose restrictions on redemptions in the event of a general suspension of trading on major securities markets, general banking moratorium or national state of emergency that affects the pool's liquidity.

Interest Rate Risk. In accordance with its investment policy, the City manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the maximum allowable stated maturity of any individual investment not to exceed two years; structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations; monitoring credit ratings of portfolio position to assure compliance with rating requirements imposed by the Public Funds Investment Act, and investing operating funds primarily in short-term securities or similar government investment pools.

Credit Risk. The City's investment policy limits investments in external investment pools rated as to investment quality not less than AAA by a nationally recognized investment rating firm.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City's investment policy requires funds on deposit at the depository bank to be collateralized to 102 percent by collateral securities. At year-end, market values of the City's pledged securities and FDIC insurance exceeded bank balances.

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments. For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City's investment policy requires that it will seek to safe keep securities at financial institutions, avoiding physical possession. Further, all trades, where applicable, are executed by delivery versus payment to ensure that securities are deposited in the City's safekeeping account prior to the release of funds.

TexPool was established as a trust company with the Treasurer of the State of Texas as trustee, segregated from all other trustees, investments, and activities of the trust company. The State Comptroller of Public Accounts exercises oversight responsibility over TexPool. Oversight includes the ability to significantly influence operations, designation of management, and accountability for fiscal matters. Additionally, the State Comptroller has established an advisory board composed of both participants in TexPool and other persons who do not have a business relationship with TexPool. The advisory board members review the investment policy and management fee structure. Finally, Standard & Poor's rate TexPool AAAM. As a requirement to maintain the rating, weekly portfolio information must be submitted to Standard & Poor's, as well as to the Office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts for review. TexPool has a redemption notice period of one day and may redeem daily. The investment pool's authority may only impose restrictions on redemptions in the event of a general suspension of trading on major securities markets, general banking moratorium or national state of emergency that affects the pool's liquidity.

The Texas Short-term Reserve Fund ("TexStar") is a local government investment pool organized under the authority of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791, Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code. TexStar was created in April 2002 by contract among its participating governmental units and is governed by a board of directors. J. P. Morgan Fleming Asset Management (USA), Inc. and First Southwest Asset Management, Inc. act as co-administrators, providing investment management services, participant services, and marketing, respectively. J. P. Morgan Chase Bank and/or its subsidiary, J. P. Morgan Investor Services, Inc., provide custodial, transfer agency, fund accounting, and depository services. TexStar has a redemption notice period of one day and may redeem daily. The investment pool's authorities may only impose restrictions on redemptions in the event of a general suspension of trading on major securities markets, general banking moratorium or national or state emergency that affects the pool's liquidity.

Local Government Investment Cooperative (“LOGIC”) is a local government investment pool organized under the authority of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791, Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code. The Public Funds Investment Act allows eligible local governments, state agencies, and nonprofit corporations of the State of Texas (each a “Governmental Entity”) to jointly invest their funds in permitted investments. LOGIC’s governing body is a six-member board of directors comprised of employees, officers or elected officials of participant government entities or individuals who do not have a business relationship with LOGIC and are qualified to advise it. A maximum of two advisory board members represent the co-administrators of LOGIC. LOGIC has a redemption notice period of one day and may redeem daily. The investment pool’s authorities may only impose restrictions on redemptions in the event of a general suspension of trading on major securities markets, general banking moratorium or national or state emergency that affects the pool’s liquidity.

The Cooperative Liquid Assets Securities System – Texas (“CLASS”) is a public funds investment pool under Section 2256.016 of the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code. CLASS is created under an Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, dated as of May 1, 2001 (the “Agreement”) among certain Texas governmental entities investing in the pool (the “Participants”), Municipal Investors Services Corporation (“MBIA-MISC”) as program administrator, and Wells Fargo as custodian. CLASS is not SEC-registered and is not subject to regulation by the State of Texas. Under the Agreement, however, CLASS is administered and supervised by a seven-member board of trustees (the “Board”), whose members are investment officers of the Participants, elected by the Participants for overlapping two-year terms. In the Agreement and by resolution of the Board, CLASS has contracted with MBIA-MISC to provide for the investment and management of the public funds of CLASS. Separate financial statements for CLASS may be obtained by contacting MBIA Asset Management at 815-A Brazos Street, Suite 345, Austin, Texas 78701-9996 or by calling (800) 707-6242. CLASS has a redemption notice period of one day and may redeem daily. The investment pool’s authorities may only impose restrictions on redemptions in the event of a general suspension of trading on major securities markets, general banking moratorium or national or state emergency that affects the pool’s liquidity.

Receivables

The following comprise receivable balances at year-end:

	General	Road Maintenance	Economic Development 4-B Sales Tax	Debt Service	Hotel Occupancy Tax	Total
Receivables:						
Property taxes	\$ 1,929	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,422	\$ -	\$ 4,351
Sales taxes	1,427,508	118,959	356,877	-	-	1,903,344
Mixed beverage taxes	21,141	-	-	-	-	21,141
Franchise fees	20,410	-	-	-	32,395	52,805
Due from developer	6,545	-	-	-	-	6,545
Fines and fees	<u>1,659,195</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,659,195</u>
Gross receivables	3,136,728	118,959	356,877	2,422	32,395	3,647,381
Less: allowance for uncollectibles	<u>(1,613,686)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(75)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,613,761)</u>
Net total receivables	<u>\$ 1,523,042</u>	<u>\$ 118,959</u>	<u>\$ 356,877</u>	<u>\$ 2,347</u>	<u>\$ 32,395</u>	<u>\$ 2,033,620</u>

Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended September 30, 2020, were as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases/ Reclassifications	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 23,179,413	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,179,413
Total assets not being depreciated	<u>23,179,413</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,179,413</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Infrastructure	18,926,470	-	-	18,926,470
Buildings and improvements	15,379,465	-	-	15,379,465
Furniture and equipment	<u>2,152,278</u>	<u>154,113</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,306,391</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>36,458,213</u>	<u>154,113</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36,612,326</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Infrastructure	(4,806,555)	(474,425)	-	(5,280,980)
Buildings and improvements	(5,536,991)	(371,473)	-	(5,908,464)
Furniture and equipment	<u>(1,861,214)</u>	<u>(122,291)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,983,505)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(12,204,760)</u>	<u>(968,189)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(13,172,949)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>24,253,453</u>	<u>(814,076)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,439,377</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 47,432,866</u>	<u>\$ (814,076)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 46,618,790</u>

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government	\$ 296,476
Public safety	67,543
Planning and development	479,101
Culture and recreation	<u>125,069</u>
	<u>\$ 968,189</u>

Long-term Debt

The following is a summary of changes in the City's total governmental long-term debt for the year ended. In general, the City uses the General Fund to liquidate compensated absences.

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities					
General obligation bonds-private placement	\$ 1,395,000	\$ -	\$ 340,000	\$ 1,055,000	\$ 345,000
Tax revenue refunding bonds-private placement	1,805,000	-	590,000	1,215,000	600,000
Tax notes- private placement	6,520,000	-	1,560,000	4,960,000	1,585,000
Compensated absences	<u>39,708</u>	<u>179,375</u>	<u>106,804</u>	<u>112,279</u>	<u>-</u>
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 9,759,708</u>	<u>\$ 179,375</u>	<u>\$ 2,596,804</u>	<u>\$ 7,342,279</u>	<u>\$ 2,530,000</u>

General Obligation Bonds

In 2015, the City issued \$3,020,000 of general obligation refunding bonds series 2015 to refund all of the outstanding maturities of the City's General Obligation Bond, Series 2008, restructure and level the combined debt service and pay costs of insurance related to the bonds.

The new debt was deposited into an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide funds for payment on the refunded bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability has been removed from the governmental activities column of the statement of net position.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$35,000. This refunding was undertaken to decrease total debt service payments over 8 years by \$269,323 and resulted in an economic gain of \$250,076.

The annual debt service requirements to maturity for these bonds are as follows:

<u>General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2015 - Private Placement</u>		
<u>Year Ending September 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2021	\$ 345,000	\$ 19,009
2022	355,000	13,444
2023	<u>355,000</u>	<u>6,901</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,055,000</u>	<u>\$ 39,354</u>

Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds

In December 2012, the Economic Development Corporation issued \$5,175,000 Series 2013 Sales Tax Refunding bonds to retire a portion of the outstanding debt for the Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2007. The proceeds were deposited directly into an escrow trust account and invested in obligations of the United States Government with maturities that coincide with principal and interest due dates. The investments will be adequate to retire the full amount of refunded bonds, which had a total face value of \$5,175,000. As a result the refunded portions of the bonds are considered to be defeased and the liabilities have been removed from the long-term liabilities of the City.

The purpose of the refunding was to lower the overall service requirements of the City. The refunding decreased the total debt service required by approximately \$1,095,181 and resulted in a current economic gain of \$602,691.

The Sales Tax Refunding bonds, Series 2014 bear an interest rate of 1.96% and payable from a lien on and pledge of revenues which includes the proceeds of three-eighths of one percent sales tax.

Annual debt service to maturity for these bonds is as follows:

<u>Sales Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2013 - Private Placement</u>		
<u>Year Ending September 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2021	\$ 600,000	\$ 23,814
2022	<u>615,000</u>	<u>12,054</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,215,000</u>	<u>\$ 35,868</u>

Tax Notes

In December 2015, the City issued \$5,000,000 of tax notes, series 2015.

Annual debt service to maturity for these tax notes is as follows:

Tax Notes, Series 2015 - Private Placement		
Year Ending September 30,	Principal	Interest
2021	\$ 730,000	\$ 23,601
2022	740,000	12,432
Total	\$ 1,470,000	\$ 36,033

In December 2017, the City issued \$6,000,000 of tax notes, series 2017.

Annual debt service to maturity for these tax notes is as follows:

Tax Notes, Series 2017 - Private Placement		
Year Ending September 30,	Principal	Interest
2021	\$ 855,000	\$ 67,350
2022	865,000	52,234
2023	880,000	36,008
2024	890,000	18,566
Total	\$ 3,490,000	\$ 174,158

Remedies In Event of Default

In the event of default, any registered owner of the bonds or tax notes is entitled to seek a writ of mandamus from a court of proper jurisdiction requiring the City to make payment.

Fund Balance

The City's fund balance policy is to maintain unassigned fund balance of up to nine months of General Fund operating expenditures. Nine months of General Fund operating expenditures for fiscal year 2020 is \$5,798,166. If it is determined that the City is below this minimum established fund balance level, the City Council will be informed of this condition and take necessary budgetary steps to increase fund balance.

In addition to the City's fund balance policy above, the City has set aside sales and use tax revenue reserves for use, if and only if there is a shortfall of sales tax revenue in a specific year, in the amount of \$1.5 million. This amount is included in unassigned fund balance.

Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers for the year were as follows:

Transfers out	Transfers in	Amounts	Purpose
General Fund	Capital Projects	\$ 100,000	To fund capital project
General Fund	Debt Service	1,581,771	To fund debt service
		\$ 1,681,771	

III. OTHER INFORMATION

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 along with other entities in the Texas Municipal League's Intergovernmental Risk Pools. The Pool purchases commercial insurance at a group rate for participants in the Pool. The City has no additional risk or responsibility to the Pool, outside of the payment of insurance premiums. The City has not significantly reduced insurance coverage or had settlements which exceeded coverage amounts for the past three years.

Contingent Liabilities

Amounts received or receivable from granting agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred, and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. Claim liabilities are calculated considering the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends including frequency and amount of payouts, and other economic and social factors. No claim liabilities are reported at year-end.

The City is a defendant in a lawsuit. Although the outcome of the lawsuit is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the City's legal counsel, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the City.

Chapter 380 Economic Development Agreement

Chapter 380, *Miscellaneous Provisions Relating to Municipal Planning and Development*, of the Texas Local Government Code provides the authority to the governing body of a municipality to establish and provide for the administration of one or more programs, including programs for making loans and grants of public money and providing personnel and services of the municipality, to promote state or local economic development and to stimulate business and commercial activity in the municipality. In August of 2004, the City adopted by ordinance, a comprehensive economic development policy and program for economic development activities.

In July 2005, the City approved a Chapter 380 Economic Development Agreement with the Hill Country Galleria (the "HCG") whereby a 156-acre, mixed use development consisting of approximately one million square feet of retail, office, and restaurant space would be constructed within the City boundaries.

In addition to the economic benefits that the City received from increased economic activity within the City, the HCG developers also provided capital improvements to the City estimated at \$62 million. In exchange for these economic benefits and capital improvements, the City is obligated to pay to the HCG development manager a total of 55% of the sales taxes collected each year in the new development for the first four years and then 50 percent thereafter.

These payments will continue for 15 years, or until total payments have reached \$21 million, whichever occurs first. For purposes of calculating the reduction in the payment cap of \$21 million, payments made to HCG are calculated on the current value basis. For purposes of calculating the current value basis, the amount of a payment applied to the payment cap is to be discounted at a rate of 10 percent per annum from the initial payment date.

HCG subsequently filed for bankruptcy and entered into default status under the 380 agreement with the City. In January of 2010 an agreement was reached between HCG, the City, and REIT Management and Research Trust ("RMR") in which the default status was cured and RMR assumed the 380 agreement with the City. In September of 2015, the Hill County Galleria was assigned, transferred, conveyed and delivered to the CSHV HCG Retail, L.L.C. At this time, the Chapter 380 Agreement was transferred to and assumed by CSHV HCG Retail, L.L.C. For fiscal year 2020, the City expended \$513,059 of sales taxes collected to CSHV HCG Retail, L.L.C.

The City has a similar agreement in regard to another development within the City called the Shops at the Galleria whereby approximately 88 acres of land is developed for retail and related uses. In this agreement, the City pays 45 percent of the sales taxes collected within that development to the development manager, Lincoln Management. These payments are to continue until a payment cap, calculated on the current value basis of \$4,950,000 is reached or a period of 15 years has elapsed, whichever is sooner. However, if the payment cap has not been reached by the end of 15 years, the agreement will automatically extend up to five years. For purposes of calculating the current value basis, the amount of a payment applied to the payment cap is to be discounted at a rate of 10 percent per annum from the initial payment date. In addition to the economic benefits that the City receives from the increased economic activity within this development, the City also received the benefit of highway improvements to portions of State Highway 71 located within the City, which were paid for by the developer. For fiscal year 2020, the City expended \$802,817 of sales taxes collected to the Shops at the Galleria.

The City has a 380 agreement in regard to another development within the City called the Backyard at Bee Cave, whereby approximately 44 acres of land is developed for retail and related uses. In this agreement, the City pays a percentage of the sales taxes collected from the on-line ticket operation for 20 years to Backyard at Bee Cave, the developer. As of year-end on-line ticket operations have not begun.

Texas Municipal Retirement System – Defined Benefit Pension

Plan Descriptions. The City participates as one of 883 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.org.

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 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.

Beginning in 2001, the City granted an annually repeating (automatic) basis monetary credit referred to as an updated service credit (USC) which is a theoretical amount that takes into account salary increases or plan improvements. If at any time during their career an employee earns a USC, this amount remains in their account earning interest at 5% until retirement. At retirement, the benefit is calculated as if the sum of the employee's accumulated contributions with interest and the employer match plus employer-financed monetary credits, such as USC, with interest were used to purchase an annuity.

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	25 years to any age, 5 years at age 60 and above
Updated service credit	100% Repeating

Employees covered by benefit terms

At the December 31, 2019 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees of beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	11
Inactive employees entitles to but not yet receiving benefits	42
Active employees	<u>46</u>
	<u><u>99</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 with 100%, 150% or 200%, both as adopted by the governing body of the City. Under the state law governing TMRS, the contribution rate for each city is determined annually by the actuary, using the Entry Age Normal (EAN) actuarial cost method. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the cost of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

Employees for the City were required to contribute 7% of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contributions rates for the City were 9.08% and 8.97% in calendar years 2019 and 2020, respectively. The City’s contributions to TMRS for the year ended September 30, 2020, were \$301,710, and were equal to the required contributions.

Net Pension Liability. The City’s Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions:

The Total Pension Liability in the December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.5% per year
Overall payroll growth	2.75% per year, adjusted down for population declines, if any
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

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

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

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. In determining their best estimate of a recommended investment return assumption under the various alternative asset allocation portfolios, GRS focused on the area between (1) arithmetic mean (aggressive) without an adjustment for time (conservative) and (2) the geometric mean (conservative) with an adjustment for time (aggressive). The target allocation and best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class in fiscal year 2020 are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)</u>
Global Equity	30.0%	5.30%
Core Fixed Income	10.0%	1.25%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.0%	4.14%
Real Return	10.0%	3.85%
Real Estate	10.0%	4.00%
Absolute Return	10.0%	3.48%
Private Equity	10.0%	7.75%
Total	100.0%	

Discount Rate

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

Changes in the Net Pension Liability

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability
	(a)	(b)	(a) - (b)
Balance at 12/31/2018	\$ 5,940,790	\$ 5,328,820	\$ 611,970
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	482,385	-	482,385
Interest	411,606	-	411,606
Difference between expected and actual experience	178,364	-	178,364
Change in assumptions	26,934	-	26,934
Contributions - employer	-	287,972	(287,972)
Contributions - employee	-	222,005	(222,005)
Net investment income	-	824,856	(824,856)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(168,238)	(168,238)	-
Administrative expense	-	(4,655)	4,655
Other changes	-	(141)	141
Net changes	<u>931,051</u>	<u>1,161,799</u>	<u>(230,748)</u>
Balance at 12/31/2019	<u>\$ 6,871,841</u>	<u>\$ 6,490,619</u>	<u>\$ 381,222</u>

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%) of 1-percentage-point-higher (7.75%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (5.75%)	Discount Rate (6.75%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (7.75%)
City's net pension liability	\$ 1,543,006	\$ 381,222	\$(551,875)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. For the year ended September 30, 2020, the City recognized pension expense of \$309,811. At September 30, 2020, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 140,575	\$ 95,378
Changes in actuarial assumptions	21,228	-
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	-	196,393
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>219,948</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 381,751</u>	<u>\$ 291,771</u>

\$219,948 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ending September 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expenses as follows:

For the Year Ended September 30,	
2021	\$(66,880)
2022	(45,055)
2023	43,682
2024	(61,715)

Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans

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. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in 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	7
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	8
Active employees	<u>46</u>
Total	<u><u>61</u></u>

Contributions. The City contributes to the SDBF at a contractually required rate as determined by an annual actuarial valuation, which was 0.15% for 2020 and 0.16% for 2019, of which 0.01% and 0.01%, respectively, represented the retiree-only portion for each year, as a percentage of annual covered-employee 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, 2020 and 2019 were \$335 and \$311, 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, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation rate	2.50% per annum
Discount rate	2.75%
Projected salary increases	3.50% to 11.5% including inflation

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.

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 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.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2019 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2018.

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 2.75% 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, 2019.

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 (2.75%) in measuring the total OPEB liability.

	<u>1% Decrease in Discount Rate (1.75%)</u>	<u>Discount Rate (2.75%)</u>	<u>1% Increase in Discount Rate (3.75%)</u>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 109,677	\$ 86,521	\$ 69,708

OPEB Liability, Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB. The City’s total OPEB liability of \$86,521 was measured as of December 31, 2019 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. For the year ended September 30, 2020, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$10,236. 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 12/31/2018	\$ 61,952
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	5,709
Interest	2,398
Difference between expected and actual experience	(3,345)
Changes of assumptions and other inputs	20,124
Benefit payments	(317)
Net changes	<u>24,569</u>
Balance at 12/31/2019	\$ <u>86,521</u>

Changes in assumptions and other inputs reflect a change in the discount rate from 3.71% to 2.75%

At September 30, 2020, the City reported deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ -	\$ 3,524
Changes in actuarial assumptions	20,731	4,105
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>245</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	\$ <u>20,976</u>	\$ <u>7,629</u>

\$245 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, 2021. Other amounts of the reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

For the Year Ended September 30,		
2021	\$	2,130
2022		2,130
2023		2,130
2024		2,130
2025		1,826
Thereafter		2,756

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**REQUIRED
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

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CITY OF BEE CAVE, TEXAS

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
REVENUES				
Sales taxes	\$ 7,500,000	\$ 7,938,274	\$ 8,049,246	\$ 110,972
Franchise fees and local taxes	505,100	334,600	280,967	(53,633)
Licenses and permits	601,000	629,500	593,069	(36,431)
Charges for services	4,250	2,500	2,235	(265)
Fines and forfeitures	362,500	352,287	345,946	(6,341)
Investment earnings	650,000	300,000	295,675	(4,325)
Contributions	500	22,450	22,450	-
Miscellaneous	<u>19,000</u>	<u>11,000</u>	<u>8,794</u>	<u>(2,206)</u>
Total revenues	<u>9,642,350</u>	<u>9,590,611</u>	<u>9,598,382</u>	<u>7,771</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	2,108,464	2,556,531	2,246,528	310,003
Public safety	2,584,472	2,694,381	2,570,304	124,077
Planning and development	1,245,308	949,817	873,536	76,281
Culture and recreation	803,498	809,736	773,665	36,071
Economic development	1,652,500	1,487,250	1,315,876	171,374
Capital outlay	<u>369,500</u>	<u>305,500</u>	<u>184,974</u>	<u>120,526</u>
Total expenditures	<u>8,763,742</u>	<u>8,803,215</u>	<u>7,964,883</u>	<u>838,332</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	<u>878,608</u>	<u>787,396</u>	<u>1,633,499</u>	<u>846,103</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Insurance proceeds	-	9,282	9,282	-
Transfers out	<u>(1,890,242)</u>	<u>(1,716,771)</u>	<u>(1,681,771)</u>	<u>35,000</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(1,890,242)</u>	<u>(1,707,489)</u>	<u>(1,672,489)</u>	<u>35,000</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	<u>(1,011,634)</u>	<u>(920,093)</u>	<u>(38,990)</u>	<u>881,103</u>
FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING	<u>13,652,959</u>	<u>13,652,959</u>	<u>13,652,959</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES, ENDING	<u>\$ 12,641,325</u>	<u>\$ 12,732,866</u>	<u>\$ 13,613,969</u>	<u>\$ 881,103</u>

CITY OF BEE CAVE, TEXAS

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

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 4-B SALES TAX

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Sales taxes	\$ 1,875,000	\$ 1,984,567	\$ 2,012,312	\$ 27,745
Total revenues	<u>1,875,000</u>	<u>1,984,567</u>	<u>2,012,312</u>	<u>27,745</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Economic development	154,000	1,759,250	701,358	1,057,892
Capital outlay	3,250,000	750,000	-	750,000
Debt service:				
Principal	590,000	590,000	590,000	-
Interest and other cost	<u>35,378</u>	<u>35,378</u>	<u>35,378</u>	<u>-</u>
Total expenditures	<u>4,029,378</u>	<u>3,134,628</u>	<u>1,326,736</u>	<u>1,807,892</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(2,154,378)	(1,150,061)	685,576	1,835,637
FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING	<u>6,828,095</u>	<u>6,828,095</u>	<u>6,828,095</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES, ENDING	\$ <u>4,673,717</u>	\$ <u>5,678,034</u>	\$ <u>7,513,671</u>	\$ <u>1,835,637</u>

CITY OF BEE CAVE, TEXAS

NOTES TO BUDGETARY SCHEDULE

SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

BUDGETARY POLICIES

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for the General Fund and the Economic Development 4-B Sales Tax Fund. The original budget is adopted by the City Council prior to the beginning of the year. The legal level of control is the function. The City may amend the budget throughout the year. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year. Supplemental budget appropriations were made for the year.

CITY OF BEE CAVE, TEXAS

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET POTISION
LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 'SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Measurement Date December 31,	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>
A. Total pension liability		
Service Cost	\$ 368,894	\$ 375,333
Interest (on the Total Pension Liability)	221,278	267,296
Difference between expected and actual experience	124,493	(96,124)
Change of assumptions	-	150,188
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(61,992)	(58,990)
Net change in total pension liability	<u>652,673</u>	<u>637,703</u>
Total pension liability - beginning	<u>3,007,663</u>	<u>3,660,336</u>
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u>\$ 3,660,336</u>	<u>\$ 4,298,039</u>
B. Plan fiduciary net position		
Contributions - Employer	\$ 152,564	\$ 260,917
Contributions - Employee	177,096	174,111
Net Investment Income	162,077	4,806
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(61,992)	(58,990)
Administrative Expenses	(1,691)	(2,930)
Other	(139)	(144)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>427,915</u>	<u>377,770</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>2,831,803</u>	<u>3,259,718</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$ 3,259,718</u>	<u>\$ 3,637,488</u>
C. Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 400,618</u>	<u>\$ 660,551</u>
D. Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	89.06%	84.63%
E. Covered employee payroll	\$ 2,529,937	\$ 2,487,297
F. Net position liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	15.84%	26.56%

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019
\$	396,240	\$ 388,537	\$ 428,587	\$ 482,385
	301,115	332,076	365,013	411,606
(	111,785)	(144,650)	(25,946)	178,364
	-	-	-	26,934
(	70,390)	(175,691)	(40,355)	(168,238)
	<u>515,180</u>	<u>400,272</u>	<u>727,299</u>	<u>931,051</u>
	<u>4,298,039</u>	<u>4,813,219</u>	<u>5,213,491</u>	<u>5,940,790</u>
\$	<u>4,813,219</u>	\$ <u>5,213,491</u>	\$ <u>5,940,790</u>	\$ <u>6,871,841</u>
\$	234,463	\$ 253,317	\$ 270,435	\$ 287,972
	176,668	176,264	196,987	222,005
	245,569	584,755	(151,499)	824,856
(	70,390)	(175,691)	(40,355)	(168,238)
(	2,776)	(3,032)	(2,927)	(4,655)
(	150)	(152)	(154)	(141)
	<u>583,384</u>	<u>835,461</u>	<u>272,487</u>	<u>1,161,799</u>
	<u>3,637,488</u>	<u>4,220,872</u>	<u>5,056,333</u>	<u>5,328,820</u>
\$	<u>4,220,872</u>	\$ <u>5,056,333</u>	\$ <u>5,328,820</u>	\$ <u>6,490,619</u>
\$	<u>592,347</u>	\$ <u>157,158</u>	\$ <u>611,970</u>	\$ <u>381,222</u>
	87.69%	96.99%	89.70%	94.45%
\$	2,523,822	\$ 2,518,064	\$ 2,814,097	\$ 3,171,502
	23.47%	6.24%	21.75%	12.02%

CITY OF BEE CAVE, TEXAS

SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Fiscal Year Ended September 30,	2014	2015
Actuarial determined contribution	\$ 145,720	\$ 229,385
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	145,720	229,385
Contribution deficiency (excess)	-	-
Covered employee payroll	2,389,468	2,470,761
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	6.10%	9.28%

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

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

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed
Remaining Amortization Period	25 years
Asset Valuation Method	10 Year smoothed market; 12% soft corridor
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.50% to 11.50% including inflation
Investment Rate of Return	6.75%
Retirement Age	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the City's plan of benefits. Last updated for the 2019 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period 2014 - 2018
Mortality	Post-retirement: 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP. Pre-retirement: PUB(10) mortality tables, with the Public Safety table used for males and the General Employee table used for females. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP.

Other Information There were no benefit changes during the year.

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
\$	241,849	\$ 246,892	\$ 260,975	\$ 286,528	\$ 301,710
	241,849	246,892	260,975	286,528	301,710
	-	-	-	-	
	2,514,891	2,507,281	2,682,678	3,106,815	3,352,506
	9.62%	9.85%	9.73%	9.22%	9.00%

CITY OF BEE CAVE, TEXAS

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB
LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Measurement Date December 31,	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
A. Total OPEB liability			
Service Cost	\$ 4,784	\$ 6,191	\$ 5,709
Interest (on the Total OPEB Liability)	1,917	2,096	2,398
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	854	(3,345)
Change of assumptions	5,481	5,577	20,124
Benefit payments	<u>(252)</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>(317)</u>
Net change in Total OPEB liability	<u>11,930</u>	<u>1,575</u>	<u>24,569</u>
Total OPEB liability - beginning	<u>48,447</u>	<u>60,377</u>	<u>61,952</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending	<u>\$ 60,377</u>	<u>\$ 61,952</u>	<u>\$ 86,521</u>
B. Covered payroll	\$ 2,518,064	\$ 2,814,097	\$ 3,171,502
C. Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	2.40%	2.20%	2.73%

Notes to Schedule:

No assets are accumulated in a trust for the SDB plan to pay related benefits that meet the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions.

The changes in assumptions generally includes the annual change in the municipal bond index rate.

This schedule is required to have 10 years of information, but the information prior to 2017 is not available.

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 City Council
City of Bee Cave, 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Bee Cave, Texas, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Bee Cave, Texas' basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated April 14, 2021.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City of Bee Cave, Texas' internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing 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 Bee Cave, Texas's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Bee Cave, 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.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Bee Cave, 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
April 14, 2021