Ennis Economic Development Corporation, Inc. (A Component Unit of the City of Ennis, Texas)

Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020

Ennis Economic Development Corporation, Inc. Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020

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Independent Auditors Report

Board of Directors Ennis Economic Development Corporation, Inc. P.O. Box 220 Ennis, Texas 75120

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Ennis Economic Development Corporation, Inc. (Corporation), a component unit of the City of Ennis, Texas, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Corporation's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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



Board of Directors Ennis Economic Development Corporation, Inc. Page 2

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Corporation, as of September 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund 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 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.

BKD,LLP

Dallas, Texas April 14, 2021

As management of the Ennis Economic Development Corporation, Inc. (Corporation), we offer readers of the Corporation's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Corporation for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020.

Financial Highlights

The assets and deferred outflows or resources of the Corporation exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$8,610,871 (net position). Of this amount, \$6,266,173 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the Corporation's ongoing obligations.

- The Corporation's total net position increased by \$3,575,637.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Corporation's general fund reported ending fund balance of \$6,285,028. This amount is unassigned and available for use within the Corporation's designation and policies.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$6,285,028 or 138 percent of the total general fund expenditures.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis provided here is intended to serve as an introduction to the Corporation's basic financial statements. The Corporation's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements.

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

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

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the Corporation's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash flows*. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Corporation that are principally supported by taxes and investment earnings (*governmental activities*). The sole governmental activity of the Corporation is economic development.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 10-11 of this report.

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

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

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

The Corporation maintains one individual governmental fund. 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 which is considered to be a major fund.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 12-15 of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements. The notes provide additional information that is necessary to acquire a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 16-26 of this report.

Government-wide Overall Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position over time, may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Corporation, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities by \$8,610,871, at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

	Governmental Activities			
		2020		2019
Current and other assets Capital assets	\$	6,370,218 8,394,864	\$	7,685,635 4,923,044
Total assets	\$	14,765,082	\$	12,608,679
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	140,474	\$	136,202
Noncurrent liabilities Other liabilities	\$	6,190,640 104,045	\$	4,645,754 1,530,252
Total liabilities	\$	6,294,685	\$	6,176,006
Net position Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted	\$	2,344,698 - 6,266,173	\$	277,290 795,585 3,962,359
Total net position	\$	8,610,871	\$	5,035,234

Ennis Economic Development Corporation, Inc.'s Net Position

The Corporation uses capital assets to provide service to potential businesses. Accordingly, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Corporation's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

The remaining balance of \$6,266,173 is unrestricted and may be used to meet the Corporation's ongoing obligations.

Analysis of the Corporation's Operations. The following table provides a summary of the Corporation's operations for the year ended September 30, 2020. Governmental activities increased the Corporation's net position by \$3,575,637 primarily due to a capital contribution from the City of Ennis, TX.

Ennis Economic Development Corporation, Inc.'s Changes in Net Position

		Governmental Activities			
	2020	2019			
Revenues					
Program revenues					
Operating grants and contributions	\$ 58,291	\$ 288			
Capital grants and contributions	4,072,181	-			
General revenues					
Sales taxes	1,974,434	1,799,130			
Investment earnings	73,873	114,339			
Miscellaneous	102	296			
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets	1,598,278				
Total revenues	7,777,159	1,914,053			
Expenses					
Economic development	3,823,947	1,685,932			
Interest and fiscal charges	377,575	421,111			
Total expenses	4,201,522	2,107,043			
Increase in Net Position	3,575,637	(192,990)			
Net Position – Beginning	5,035,234	5,228,224			
Net Position – Ending	\$ 8,610,871	\$ 5,035,234			

Financial Analysis of Governmental Funds

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

Governmental Funds. The focus of the Corporation's *governmental funds is* to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Corporation's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for discretionary use as it represents the portion of fund balance which has not yet been limited to use for a particular purpose by either an external party, the Corporation itself, or a group or individual that has been delegated authority to assign resources for use for particular purposes by the Board of Directors.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Corporation's general fund reported ending fund balances of \$6,285,028, a decrease of \$221,750 in comparison with the prior year due to increased projects going on throughout the City. Of this total amount \$6,285,028 constitutes *unassigned fund balance*.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Corporation. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 138 percent of total general fund expenditures.

The fund balance of the Corporation's general fund decreased \$221,750 during the current fiscal year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Original Budget Compared to Final Budget. Approximate differences between the original budget and final amended budget can be briefly summarized as follows:

• \$247,936 increase for economic development projects

Final Budget Compared to Actual Results. General fund actual revenues of \$2,106,700 exceeded budgeted revenues of \$1,958,775 by \$147,925. Budgeted expenditures of \$4,997,775 exceeded actual general fund expenditures of \$4,559,604. This \$438,171 variance in expenditures was the result of budgeted economic development grants not being awarded by the end of the year.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The Corporation's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of September 30, 2020, amounts to \$8,394,764 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, building and improvements.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

- Transfer of the Welcome Center from the City for approximately \$4,400,000.
- Additions to Improvements of approximately \$178,000.

Capital Assets at Year-End Net of Accumulated Depreciation

	Governmental Activities			
		2020		2019
Land	\$	3,467,796	\$	4,053,432
Construction in progress		-		361,697
Building and improvements		4,927,068		507,915
Total	\$	8,394,864	\$	4,923,044

Additional information on the Corporation's capital assets can be found in note 4 on pages 21-23 of this report.

Long-term Debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the Corporation had a total debt outstanding of \$4,145,430. This amount is backed by sales tax revenues.

Outstanding Long-Term Debt at Year End Bonds Payable

	Governmental Activities			
		2020		2019
Sales tax revenue bonds	\$	4,145,430	\$	4,655,430
Total	\$	4,145,430	\$	4,655,430

The Corporation's Sales Tax Revenue Bonds ratings are listed below.

Standard & Poor s	
Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	AA

The Corporation's bonds are insured thus holding a AA (insured) credit rating from Standard & Poor's.

Additional information on the Corporation's long term-debt can be found in *Note 5* on pages 24 -26 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

Economic development activities will continue to be focused on strategic investments that promote "growth and prosperity" that creates long term economic vitality, prosperity, and quality of life our Citizens expect.

The fundamental purpose of economic development is to make strategic investments in projects, programs, and activities that create "new value" for the City and its Citizens. The primary focus and funding priorities are for those that create new and expanded business development, create jobs, and a better "quality of life" defined as shopping, dining and entertainment venues.

The Corporation's "scope of operations" includes, Industrial Development, Downtown Revitalization, Retail / Commercial Development, Workforce Development, Kaufman Development and Lake Bardwell Development. The Corporation uses the 2015 Comprehensive Master Plan, the 2016 Downtown Master Plan, the 2018 Community Improvement Plan and the Economic Development Teams Goals and Objectives as the roadmap for future growth and prosperity.

The Corporation expects to continue investing in Historic Preservation Grants, Improvement Grants, constructing one or more segments of Sonoma Trail and other catalyst projects that create or retain primary jobs and new or expanded business development.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Corporation's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Office of the City Secretary, 115 W. Brown Street, Ennis, Texas 75119.

Ennis Economic Development Corporation, Inc.

Statement of Net Position September 30, 2020

Assets	Governmental Activities
Cash	\$ 6,370,218
Capital assets	
Non-depreciable	3,467,796
Depreciable (net)	4,927,068
1 ()	
Total assets	14,765,082
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Deferred charge on refunding	140,474
Total deferred outflows of resources	140,474
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	85,190
Accrued interest payable	18,855
Noncurrent liabilities	
Due within one year	580,000
Due in more than one year	5,610,640
Total liabilities	6,294,685
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	2,344,698
Unrestricted	6,266,173
Total net position	\$ 8,610,871

Ennis Economic Development Corporation, Inc. Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020

		Program	Revenues	Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net
		Operating	Capital	Position
	Expenses	Grants and Contributions	Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Function/Program				
Primary Government				
Governmental activities				
Economic development	\$ 3,823,947	\$ 58,291	\$ 4,072,181	\$ 306,525
Interest and fiscal charges	377,575			(377,575)
Total governmental activities	4,201,522	58,291	4,072,181	(71,050)
Total primary government	\$ 4,201,522	\$ 58,291	\$ 4,072,181	(71,050)
General revenues				
Sales taxes				1,974,434
Investment earnings				73,873
Gain on sale of capital asset				1,598,278
Miscellaneous				102
Total general revenues				3,646,687
Change in Net Position				3,575,637
Net Position – Beginning				5,035,234
Net Position – Ending				\$ 8,610,871

Ennis Economic Development Corporation, Inc.

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds September 30, 2020

Assets	General	Total Governmental Funds
Cash	\$ 6,370,218	\$ 6,370,218
Total assets	\$ 6,370,218	\$ 6,370,218
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 85,190	\$ 85,190
Total liabilities	85,190	85,190
Fund Balances		
Restricted for Economic Development	6,285,028	6,285,028
Total fund balance	6,285,028	6,285,028
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 6,370,218	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		8,394,864
Interest payable on long-term debt does not require current financial resources. Therefore, interest payable is not reported as a liability in governmental funds balance sheet.		(18,855)
Long-term liabilities and related deferrals are not due and payable in the therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Deferred charge on refunding	\$ 140,474	
Due within one year	(580,000)	
Due in more than one year	(5,610,640)	(6,050,166)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 8,610,871

Ennis Economic Development Corporation, Inc.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020

	General	Totals Governmental Funds
Revenues		
Sales taxes	\$ 1,974,434	\$ 1,974,434
Investment income	73,873	73,873
Other	102	102
Contributions	58,291	58,291
Total revenues	2,106,700	2,106,700
Expenditures		
Current		
Economic development	3,631,065	3,631,065
Capital Outlay	178,157	178,157
Debt service		
Principal retirement	590,000	590,000
Interest and fiscal charges	113,142	113,142
Bond issuance cost	47,240	47,240
Total expenditures	4,559,604	4,559,604
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(2,452,904)	(2,452,904)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)		
Refunding bonds issued	2,240,000	2,240,000
Payments to refunding bond escrow agent (advance)	(2,192,760)	(2,192,760)
Proceeds on sale of assets	2,183,914	2,183,914
Total other financing sources (uses)	2,231,154	2,231,154
Net Change in Fund Balances	(221,750)	(221,750)
Fund Balances – Beginning	6,506,778	6,506,778
Fund Balances – Ending	\$ 6,285,028	\$ 6,285,028

Ennis Economic Development Corporation, Inc. Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of the Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Net Change in Fund Balances - total governmental funds	\$	(221,750)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the government-wide statement of activities and changes in net position, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount of capital outlay recorded as		
capital assets in the current year.		178,157
Governmental funds do not recognize contributed capital assets. However, in the statement of activities the fair market value of those assets are recognized as revenue, then allocated over the estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.		4,072,181
Depreciation expense on capital assets is reported in the government-wide statement of activities and changes in net position, but they do not require the use of current financial resources. Therefore, depreciation expense is not reported as expenditure in governmental funds.		(192,882)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.		(585,636)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds payable) 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 report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. Refunding bonds issued\$ (2,240,0 590,0 2,192,7 (199,2)Payment to escrow agent for refunding Change in capital appreciation bonds2,192,7 (199,2)	000 760 207)	
Amortization of bond discount(5Amortization of deferred charge on refunding(30,2	528) 247)	312,778
Accrued interest expense on long-term debt is reported in the government-wide statement of activities and changes in net position, but does not require the use of current financial resources; therefore, accrued interest expense is not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		10 700
Change in accrued interest.		12,789
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	3,575,637

Ennis Economic Development Corporation, Inc.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual General Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with	
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget	
Revenues					
Sales taxes	\$ 1,850,235	\$ 1,850,235	\$ 1,974,434	\$ 124,199	
Interest Income	108,540	108,540	73,873	(34,667)	
Other	-	-	102	102	
Contributions			58,291	58,291	
Total revenues	1,958,775	1,958,775	2,106,700	147,925	
Expenditures					
Current					
Economic Development	4,020,759	4,268,695	3,631,065	637,630	
Capital outlay			178,157	(178,157)	
Total economic development	4,020,759	4,268,695	3,809,222	459,473	
Debt service					
Principal retirement	535,000	535,000	590,000	(55,000)	
Interest and fiscal charges	194,080	194,080	113,142	80,938	
Bond issuance cost			47,240	(47,240)	
Total expenditures	729,080	729,080	750,382	(21,302)	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over					
(under) expenditures	(2,791,064)	(3,039,000)	(2,452,904)	(290,246)	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Proceeds on sale of assets	-	-	2,183,914	2,183,914	
Refunding bonds issued	-	-	2,240,000	2,240,000	
Payments to refunding bond escrow			, ,,,,,,,,	, ,,,,,,,,	
agent (advance)			(2,192,760)	(2,192,760)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u> </u>		2,231,154	2,231,154	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(2,791,064)	(3,039,000)	(221,750)	1,940,908	
Fund Balances – Beginning	6,506,778	6,506,778	6,506,778	<u> </u>	
Fund Balances – Ending	\$ 3,715,714	\$ 3,467,778	\$ 6,285,028	\$ 1,940,908	

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. *Governmental activities* are supported by taxes and other nonexchange transactions.

Reporting Entity

The Ennis Economic Development Corporation, Inc. (Corporation) was incorporated June 11, 1996, to promote the City, assist developing companies, help create jobs in the City area, and administer the one-half cent sales tax for economic development. The accompanying financial statements present the Corporation.

The Corporation applies the criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, to determine which governmental organizations should be included in the reporting entity. The inclusion or exclusion of component units is based on the elected official's accountability to their constituents. The financial reporting entity follows the same accountability. In addition, the financial statements of the reporting entity should allow the user to distinguish between the primary government (including its blended component units, which are, in substance, part of the primary government) and discretely presented component units. Criteria for inclusion of an entity into the primary governmental unit (in blended or discrete presentation) includes, but is not limited to, legal standing, fiscal dependency, imposition of will, and the primary recipient of services. The Corporation presently has no component units included within its reporting entity. For financial reporting purposes, the Corporation is a component unit of the City of Ennis, Texas.

Payments Between the Component Unit and City

Resource flows (except those that affect the statement of net position/balance sheet only, such as loans and repayments) between a primary government and its discretely presented component unit is reported as external transactions-that is, as revenues and expenses/expenditures. Payments from the Corporation to the City are to repay the City for administrative services and other development projects (*Note 5*).

Basis of Presentation - Government-wide Financial Statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds. The statement of net position reports all financial and capital resources. The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment.

Basis of Presentation - Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the Corporation's funds. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental fund, each displayed in a separate column in the fund financial statements.

The Corporation reports the following major governmental fund:

The *general fund* is the Corporation's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government. There are no other funds of the Corporation.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as *current financial resources* or *economic resources*. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

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

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

Sales taxes and interest associated with the current fiscal period are considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period, if available. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met, and the amount is 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 Corporation.

Note 2: Budgetary and Compliance Information

Budgetary Basis of Accounting

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the general fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. The legal level of budgetary control is the fund level.

Compliance with Finance Related Legal and Contractual Provisions

The Corporation has no material violations of finance related legal and contractual provisions, including the *Texas Public Funds Investment Act*.

Note 3: Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Corporation's cash is considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Investments

The Corporation is authorized by its governing board to invest in: 1) obligations of the United States of America, its agencies and instrumentalities; 2) other obligations, the principal, and interest of which are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by, or backed by the full faith and credit of, this state or the United States; 3) fully insured or collateralized certificates of deposits which are guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; 4) obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than A or its equivalent; 5) fully collateralized direct repurchase agreements; 6) Texas Local Government Investment Pools as defined by section 2256.016 of the *Public Funds Investment Act*; 7) no-load money market mutual funds that are registered with and regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission; and 8) other instruments as specifically authorized by the *Public Funds Investment Act*, *i*nvestments are reported at fair value.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems, lighting systems, and similar items), are reported in the governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Corporation as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year.

Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value at the date of donation.

Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. The other property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure of the primary government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Capital Asset Class	Lives		
	20		
Building	30		
Improvements	10		

Deferred Outflows 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 government only has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. It is the deferred charge on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Net Position Flow Assumption

Net position represent the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources on the government-wide financial statements. Net positions are classified in the following categories:

Net investment in capital assets - This amount consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding debt that is attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of the assets.

Restricted net position - This amount is restricted by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

Unrestricted net position - This amount is the net position that does not meet the definition of "net investment in capital assets" or "restricted net position".

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

Fund Balance Flow Assumption

The governmental fund financial statements present fund balance categorized based on the nature and extent of the constraints placed on the specific purposes for which a government s funds may be spent. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints:

Nonspendable fund balance — amounts that are not in spendable form (such as inventories and prepaid items) or are required to be maintained intact.

Restricted fund balance — amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance — amounts constrained to specific purposes by the Corporation itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority (i.e., Board of Directors). To be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Corporation takes the same highest-level action to remove or change the constraint.

Assigned fund balance — amounts the Corporation intends to use for a specific purpose. Intent can be expressed by the Board of Directors or by an official or body to which the Board of Directors delegates the authority.

Unassigned fund balance— amounts that represent fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund. Other governmental funds might report a negative balance in this classification, as the result of overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned. Positive balances are reported only in the general fund.

Sometimes the Corporation will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the Corporation'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.

Note 4: Detailed Notes on All Activities and Funds

Cash Deposits with Financial Institutions and Investments

Custodial credit risk-deposits. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Corporation's deposits may not be returned to it. State statutes require that all deposits in financial institutions be fully insured or collateralized by U.S. Government obligations or obligations of Texas and its agencies that have a market value of not less than the principal amount of the deposits. At year-end, the Corporation's bank balance was \$6,370,218. Of the bank balance, \$250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and the remaining balance, \$6,120,218 was covered by collateral pledged in the Corporation's name. The collateral was held in the Corporation's name by the safekeeping departments of the pledging bank's agent and had a fair value of approximately \$6,455,810.

Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2020, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance Increase		Decrease	Transfers	Ending Balance	
Governmental Activities						
Capital assets not being depreciated						
Land	\$ 4,053,432	\$ -	\$ (585,636)	\$ -	\$ 3,467,796	
Construction in progress	361,697			(361,697)		
Total capital assets not being depreciated	4,415,129		(585,636)	(361,697)	3,467,796	
Capital assets being depreciated						
Building	567,855	-	-	4,433,878	5,001,733	
Improvements	343,429	178,157			521,586	
Total capital assets being depreciated	911,284	178,157		4,433,878	5,523,319	
Less accumulated depreciation for						
Building	(59,940)	(166,724)	-	-	(226,664)	
Improvements	(343,429)	(26,158)			(369,587)	
Total accumulated depreciation	(403,369)	(192,882)			(596,251)	
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	507,915	(14,725)		4,433,878	4,927,068	
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 4,923,044	\$ (14,725)	\$ (585,636)	\$ 4,072,181	\$ 8,394,864	

Economic Development Agreements

On May 20, 2016, the Corporation entered into an economic development agreement and land sales agreement with Schirm USA, Inc. (Schirm) to sale land to Schirm. Under the agreements Schirm agrees to expand its current manufacturing facility with a minimum cost of \$1,500,000. In the event Schirm fails to construct and maintain such facility, Schirm agrees to resell the property to the Corporation in the amount of the original purchase price without interest.

On September 30, 2016, the Corporation entered into an economic development agreement with Novelinks, LLC (Novelinks) to reimburse Novelinks for costs associated with the installation of infrastructure improvements through the payment of grants in an amount not to exceed \$175,000. Under the agreement Novelinks agrees to complete a minimum of \$2,500,000 of capital improvements not later than three years from the effective date of the agreement. In addition, Novelinks agrees to create and employ 20 full time jobs within one year of the completion of the improvements and to maintain those jobs for three years after the effective date. If Novelinks is unable to comply with requirements of this grant the Corporation shall have the right to demand repayment of the incentives. As of September 30, 2020, the Corporation has made payment of \$175,000 under this agreement.

On May 1, 2018, the Corporation entered into an economic development agreement with a DA Ennis 45 Partners, LP (DA Ennis). Under the agreement, the Corporation shall pay DA Ennis a grant of \$450,000 paid as four separate grants after specific project performance requirements are met by DA Ennis. The project includes the investment of approximately \$12,000,000 to develop approximately 6.7 acres of land and the construction and operation of multiple retail developments. If DA Ennis is unable to comply with requirements of this grant the Corporation shall have the right to terminate incentive payments. As of September 30, 2020, the Corporation has not made any payments under this agreement.

Risk Management

The Corporation is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Corporation maintains commercial insurance coverage covering each of those risks of loss. Management believes such coverage is sufficient to preclude any significant uninsured losses to the Corporation. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Note 5: Long-term Liabilities

Sales Tax Revenue Bonds

Revenue bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

Purpose	Issue Amount	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Year-end Balances
1999 Issue	\$ 3,290,430	08/01/34	8.45%	\$ 455,430
2014 Refunding	2,745,000	08/01/34	1.55-4.50	1,895,000
2019 Refunding	2,240,000	08/01/24	2.30%	1,795,000

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for revenue bonds are as follows:

Year Ending	Governmental Activities Sales Tax Revenue Bonds				
September 30	Principal			Interest	
2021	\$	580,000	\$	113,131	
2022		600,000		99,806	
2023		615,000		85,657	
2024		625,000		70,981	
2025		169,410		527,810	
2026-2030		847,510		2,635,217	
2031-2034		708,510		2,064,626	
	\$	4,145,430	\$	5,597,228	

Changes in Long-term Liabilities

Changes in the government's long-term liabilities for the year ended September 30, 2020, are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increase	Decrease	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities Sales tax revenue bonds Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	\$ 4,655,430 1,853,392	\$ 2,240,000 199,207	\$ (2,750,000)	\$ 4,145,430 2,052,599	\$ 580,000
Less deferred amounts For issuance discount	(9,676)		2,287	(7,389)	
Total bonds payable	6,499,146	2,439,207	(2,747,713)	6,190,640	580,000
Governmental activity long-term liabilities	\$ 6,499,146	\$ 2,439,207	\$ (2,747,713)	\$ 6,190,640	\$ 580,000

Sales tax revenue bonds issued for governmental activity purposes will be liquidated by the General fund.

Among other provisions, the resolutions authorizing issuance of the Corporation's bonds provided certain requirements as follows:

As a result of the 2019 refunding, the City reduced its total debt service requirements by \$147,067, which resulted in an economic gain (difference between the present value of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of approximately \$140,293.

Related Party Transactions

The significant transactions between the component unit and primary government during the year ended September 30, 2020, consisted of a reimbursement for personnel costs in the amount of \$434,800. The Corporation also contributed \$150,000 towards the cost of projects being undertaken by the City.