Annual Comprehensive Financial Report



City of West Orange, Texas

Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

of the

City of West Orange, Texas

Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022



Officials Issuing Report

Randy Branch Mayor

Theresa Van Meter City Secretary

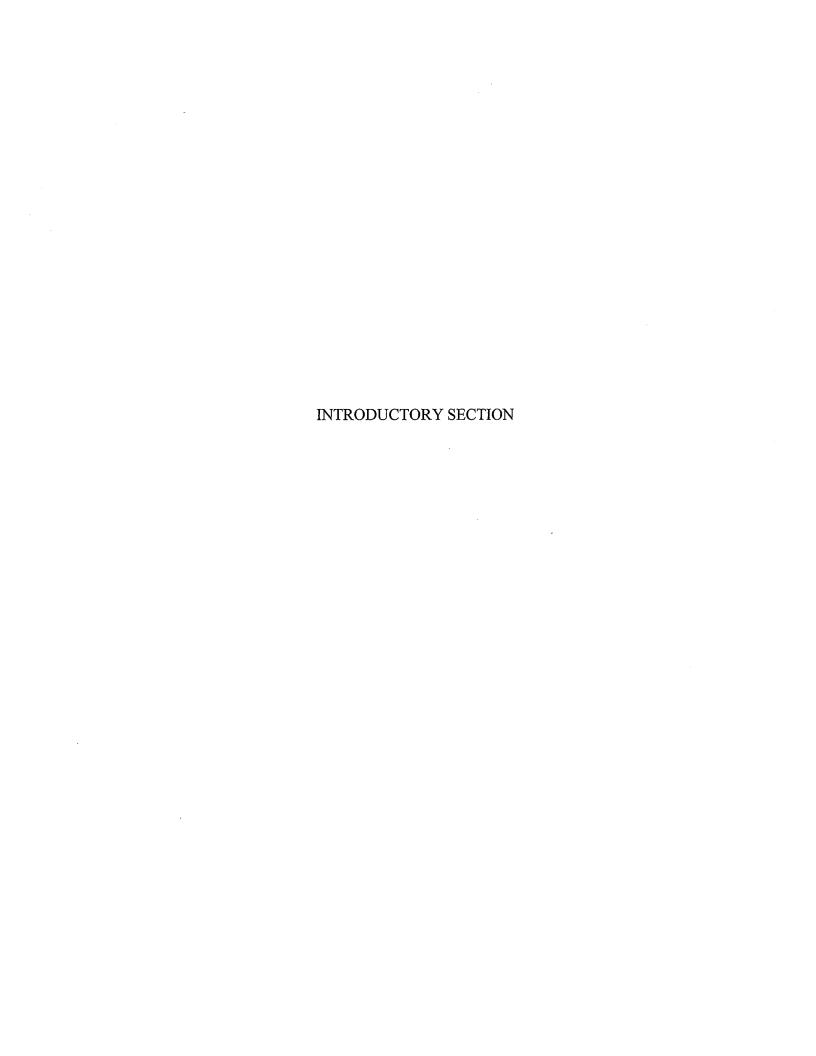
CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

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City of West Orange, Texas

2700 Western Avenue * West Orange, Texas 77630-6136 Ph (409)883-3468 * Fax (409)882-0652

January 13, 2023

Citizens and Honorable Members of the City Council City of West Orange, Texas

State law requires that all general-purpose local governments publish within six months of the close of each fiscal year a complete set of financial statements presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and audited in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards by a firm of licensed certified public accountants. Pursuant to that requirement, the annual comprehensive financial report of the City of West Orange, Texas (the "City") for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, is hereby submitted.

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

The City's financial statements have been audited by **Keri Michutka**, **CPA**. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the City for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditor concluded, based upon the audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the City's financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2022, are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The independent auditor's report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements. This letter of transmittal is designed to complement and should be read in conjunction with the MD&A. The City's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditor.

PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

The City, incorporated in 1954, is located in the eastern part of the state, currently occupies a land area of 3.2 square miles and serves a population of 3,294. The City is empowered to levy a property tax on both real and personal properties located within its boundaries. It also is empowered by state statute to extend its corporate limits by annexation, which occurs periodically when deemed appropriate by City Council.

The City has adopted a Mayor-Council form of government. The Council, vested with policy-making and legislative authority, is comprised of a Mayor and five Council members. The Mayor and Council members are all elected at large for a two-year term, with no term limits. The Mayor and two Council members are elected on one rotation (every odd year), and the three remaining Council members are on a separate rotation (elected in even years). City Council is responsible, among other things, for passing ordinances, adopting the budget and the hiring of the City's management and attorney.

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

The annual budget serves as the foundation for the City's financial planning and control. Department heads are required to submit requests for appropriation to the Mayor in June or July of each year. The Mayor then presents the proposed budget to Council for review. The Council is required to hold a public hearing on the proposed final budget and to adopt a final budget by no later than September 30, the close of the City's fiscal year. The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function (e.g. public safety) and department (e.g. police). Department heads make transfers of appropriations within a department. Transfers of appropriations between departments, however, require the approval of City Council. Budget to actual comparisons are provided in this report for each individual governmental fund for which an appropriated annual budget has been adopted. The City has adopted a budget for the General Fund, but not the Special Revenue Funds. The City also utilizes an encumbrance accounting system to aid in accomplishing budgetary control. Unencumbered amounts lapse at year-end. As demonstrated by the statements and schedules included in the financial section of this report, the City continues to meet its responsibility for sound financial management.

LOCAL ECONOMY

The City is home to a small group of industries. Major industries and business activities in the area include healthcare, metals, oil and gas services and a variety of general retail operations. The top two taxpayers account for 16.01% of assessed valuation in the City.

The City is also a major retail trade area for building materials, general merchandise, food stores and restaurants.

Net taxable value for all residential and commercial property in the City was approximately \$161.8 million for fiscal year 2022, which is an increase of approximately \$14.7 million from the previous fiscal year.

LONG-TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING

Unassigned fund balance in the General Fund amounted to \$3,127,841 as of September 30, 2022. The City plans on continuing to increase fund balance in order to finance future capital projects as they arise.

ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS AND BUDGETING CONTROL

Accounting Systems

The City's accounting records for general governmental operations are maintained on a modified accrual basis with the revenues recorded when available and measurable and expenditures recorded when the services and goods are received and the liabilities are incurred. The City has no proprietary activities, which are maintained on the accrual basis of accounting.

Consideration of adequate internal accounting controls has been made in designing the City's accounting system. Internal accounting controls, instituted by the Mayor and Council as part of the accounting system, are designed to provide reasonable assurances that assets are properly safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, that financial records used in preparation of the financial statements are reliable, and that accountability for the City's assets is maintained. The concept of reasonable assurance in relation to internal controls recognizes that the cost of a control process should not exceed the benefits derived from the performance of related procedures and that the City's management must make estimates and judgments in evaluating the cost and benefit relationships relating to internal control processes and procedures that become a part of the City's accounting system.

Budgetary Compliance

Because budgetary compliance is significant in managing governmental activities, budgetary compliance controls are critical. The objective of these controls is to ensure compliance with legal spending limits in annual or project appropriated budgets approved by City Council. The City Charter provides that the City Council shall adopt an annual budget every fiscal year for the General Fund. The budget is prepared and maintained by City management.

The objective of budgetary controls is to ensure compliance with legal provisions contained in the annual appropriated budget approved by the City Council. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the General Fund. The original budget is adopted by the City Council prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. Expenditures are not to exceed budgeted appropriations at the department level. Expenditure requests, which would require an increase in total budgeted appropriations, must be approved by City Council through a formal budget amendment. At any time in the fiscal year, the Council may make emergency appropriations to meet a pressing need for public expenditure in order to protect the public health, safety, or welfare. The Council has the power to transfer any unencumbered funds allocated by the budget from one activity, function, or department, to another activity, function, or department, to re-estimate revenues and expenditures, and to amend the budget.

Budgetary Controls

During the year, expenditure controls are maintained by each department with review of the budget provided by the Mayor and overall control exercised by the Mayor and Council. Constant review of revenue and expenditure estimates is performed to assure the integrity of the adopted budget and to assure funds are available to meet current obligations. As a result of this review, it is possible to exercise administrative budgetary controls throughout the year. As demonstrated by the financial statements presented in this report, the City continues to meet its responsibility for sound financial management.

AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada ("GFOA") awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021. The Certificate of Achievement is the highest form of recognition for excellence in state and local government financial reporting.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a governmental unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, whose contents conform to program standards. Such Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year. This was the twenty-fifth consecutive year that the City has received this prestigious award. We believe our current report continues to conform to the Certificate of Achievement program requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA for its review.

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

Respectfully submitted,

RRANGE

Randy Branch

Mayor



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

City of West Orange Texas

For its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

September 30, 2021

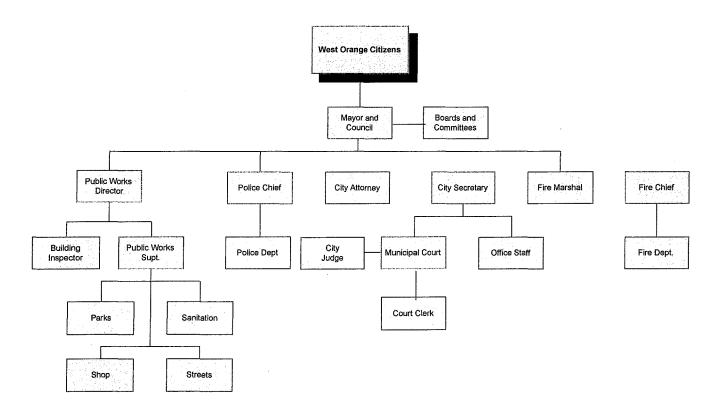
Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Fiscal Year 2021-2022



CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

September 30, 2022

City Officials	Elective Position	Term Expires
Randy Branch	Mayor	2023
Meritta Kennedy	Council Member (Mayor Pro Tem)	2023
Lanie Brown	Council Member	2024
Brent Dearing	Council Member	2023
Jay Odom	Council Member	2024
Mike Shugart	Council Member	2024
Key Staff	Position	
Theresa Van Meter	City Secretary *	
Christopher Leavins	City Attorney *	
Michael Stelly	Police Chief *	
David Roberts	Fire Chief *	
Carl Thibodeaux	City Judge *	
Jon Sherwin	Director of Public Works *	

^{* -} City Council Appointive Position





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Mayor and City Council City of West Orange, Texas

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of West Orange, Texas, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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 West Orange, Texas, as of September 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City of West Orange, Texas and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note I to the financial statements, during the year ended September 30, 2022, the City adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement No. 87, Leases. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibility of Management 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City of West Orange, Texas' ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and Government Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 City of
 West Orange, Texas' internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City of West Orange, Texas' ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) on pages 4 to 10, the budgetary comparison information on page 35, and the TMRS required pension schedules on pages 37 to 40 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of West Orange, Texas' basic financial statements. The accompanying combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and the schedule

of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated January 13, 2023, on our consideration of the City of West Orange, 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 West Orange 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 the City of West Orange, Texas' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Bridge City, Texas January 13, 2023

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the City of West Orange, Texas (the "City"), we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the year ended September 30, 2022.

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 \$7,831,266 (net position).
- As of September 30, 2022, the City's governmental funds reported an ending fund balance of \$6,492,309.
- The City's cash balance as of September 30, 2022, was \$6,584,784, representing a decrease of \$106,983 from September 30, 2021.
- The City had expenses net of program revenues of \$2,408,826 and general revenues of \$3,171,805, resulting in a net increase in net position of \$762,979 for the year ended September 30, 2022.
- As of September 30, 2022, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$3,127,841, or 86.3 percent of total General Fund expenditures.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements include 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 City's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

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

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

The government-wide financial statements present functions of the City that are provided from funding sources (governmental activities). The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 10 through 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 City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The funds of the City consist solely of governmental funds (the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds).

Governmental Funds - Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same function 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 the governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented in the 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 financial decisions. Both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide an adjustments column to facilitate this comparison between the governmental funds and *governmental activities*. The governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 14 through 19 of this report.

NOTES TO THE 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 to the financial statements can be found on pages 20 through 34 of this report.

OTHER INFORMATION

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the City's General Fund budget and the City's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits to its employees. Required supplementary information can be found on pages 35 through 40 of this report.

THE CITY AS A WHOLE - GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City, assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$7,831,266 as of September 30, 2022.

The largest portion of the City's net position (42.9 percent) represents restricted financial resources to be used for tourism, municipal court, road maintenance and public safety.

Additionally, a portion of the City's net position (33.5 percent) reflects its net investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to the individuals it serves; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

Lastly, a portion of the City's net position (23.6 percent) represents unrestricted financial resources available for future operations.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF NET POSITION As of September 30, 2022 and 2021

Governmental Activities				
	2022	2021		
\$	7,211,894	\$	6,970,561	
	2,622,485		2,295,993	
	9,834,379		9,266,554	
	321,631		189,056	
	321,631	189,056		
	1,042,551		1,534,432	
	591,165		488,675	
	1,633,716		2,023,107	
	691,028		364,216	
	691,028	364,216		
	2,622,485		2,295,993	
	3,363,289		3,064,679	
	1,845,492		1,707,615	
\$	7,831,266	\$	7,068,287	
		\$ 7,211,894 2,622,485 9,834,379 321,631 321,631 1,042,551 591,165 1,633,716 691,028 691,028 2,622,485 3,363,289 1,845,492	\$ 7,211,894 \$ 2,622,485 9,834,379 \$ 321,631 321,631 \$ 1,042,551 591,165 1,633,716 \$ 691,028 691,028 \$ 691,028 \$ 3,363,289 1,845,492	

As of September 30, 2022, deferred outflows of resources increased by \$132,575 from the prior year. This decrease can be attributed to differences between projected and actual economic experience, relating to pension activities.

As of September 30, 2022, long-term liabilities decreased by \$491,881 from the prior year. This decrease can be attributed to a decrease in the City's net pension liability.

As of September 30, 2022, deferred inflows of resources increased by \$326,812 from the prior year. This decrease can be attributed to differences between expected and actual investment earnings, relating to pension activities.

As of September 30, 2022, restricted net position increased by \$298,610 from the prior year. This increase can mainly be attributed to an increase in the restricted road maintenance bank account, due to less road maintenance than was anticipated in fiscal year 2022.

Net position of the City, all of which relates to governmental activities, increased by \$762,979. Key elements of the increase are as follows:

CHANGES IN NET POSITION For the Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021

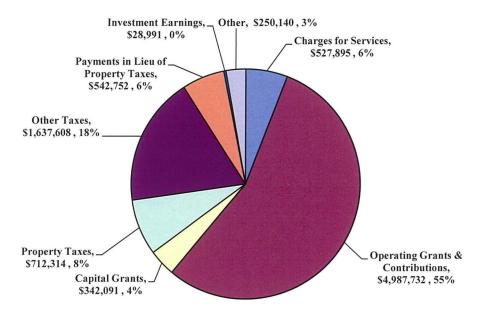
	Governmental					
		Activities				
		2022		2021		
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$	527,895	\$	550,526		
Operating grants and contributions		4,987,732		1,201,790		
Capital grants and contributions		342,091		-		
General revenues:		710 214				
Property taxes		712,314		668,189		
Other taxes		1,637,608		1,584,519		
Payments in lieu of property taxes		542,752		541,205		
Investment earnings		28,991		3,064		
Other		250,140		459,385		
Total Revenues		9,029,523		5,008,678		
Expenses						
General government		592,526		638,919		
Public safety		1,783,475		1,627,102		
Public works		979,908		1,000,500		
Health and safety		4,910,635		1,044,359		
Total Expenses		8,266,544		4,310,880		
Change in Net Position		762,979		697,798		
Net Position, Beginning		7,068,287		6,370,489		
Net Position, Ending	\$	7,831,266	\$	7,068,287		

During the 2022 fiscal year, operating grants and contributions increased by \$3,785,942 primarily due to grant funds that were received in the current fiscal year for drainage and street improvement projects.

During the 2022 fiscal year, health and safety expenses increased by \$3,866,276 primarily due to grant funds that were expended on drainage and street improvement projects in the current fiscal year.

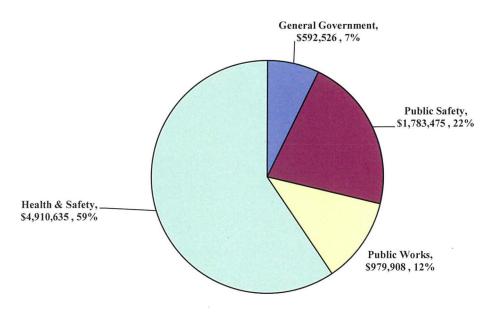
Graphic presentations of selected current year data from the changes in net position table follow in order to assist in the analysis of the City's activities.

GOVERNMENTAL REVENUES



For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, revenues from governmental activities totaled \$9,029,523.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES



For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, expenses from governmental activities totaled \$8,266,544, the largest portions of which relate to health and safety (59%) and public safety (22%).

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

As previously noted, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The City's governmental funds are discussed below:

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

As of September 30, 2022, the City's governmental funds, which consist of a General Fund and Special Revenue Funds, reported an ending fund balance of \$6,492,309, which is an increase of \$144,270 from last year's total of \$6,348,039. The General Fund, the City's main operating fund, had an ending fund balance of \$6,213,804, a \$99,387 increase from the prior year. This increase in fund balance can mainly be attributed to various actual revenues in excess of budgeted amounts of approximately \$419,000, as well as actual expenditures in various departments being significantly less than budgeted amounts in the 2022 fiscal year. Revenues in excess of amounts budgeted for sales taxes, other taxes, licenses and permits, and intergovernmental revenue and grants account for approximately \$303,000 of this excess and can be attributed to increased economic growth and grant income during the 2022 fiscal year. Significant differences between final budgeted amounts and actual expenditures in various departments are discussed in the following paragraph.

In fiscal year 2022, the City planned for a decrease in fund balance in the General Fund of \$1,426,349, however, the actual change in fund balance was an increase of \$99,387. For the 2022 fiscal year, the Fire Department expenditures were less than final budgeted amounts by \$342,672, which can be attributed to the CDBG Disaster Recovery Program grant paying for a portion of the new fire truck. For the 2022 fiscal year, Police actual expenditures were less than final budgeted amounts by \$120,982, which is due to less overtime paid than was anticipated and actual vacation buyback was less than anticipated. Streets actual expenditures in fiscal year 2022 were less than budgeted amounts by \$260,174, which can be attributed to grant funds paying for these projects.

As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 86.3 percent of total General Fund expenditures. The nonmajor Special Revenue Funds reported an ending fund balance of \$278,505.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets - The City's net investment in capital assets as of September 30, 2022, amounts to \$2,622,485 (net of accumulated depreciation). This net investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, machinery and equipment and infrastructure.

CAPITAL ASSETS SCHEDULE

Carrammantal

	Governmental Activities				
		2022		2021	
Land	\$	642,848	\$	671,798	
Buildings		1,596,654		1,596,654	
Machinery and equipment		2,365,824		1,855,684	
Infrastructure		4,798,303		4,798,303	
Less: accumulated depreciation		(6,781,144)		(6,626,446)	
Total Capital Assets, Net	\$	2,622,485	\$	2,295,993	

Additional information on the City's capital assets can found in Note E in the Notes to Financial Statements.

LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

As of September 30, 2022, the City's long-term liabilities consisted of compensated absences which amounted to \$327,073, and the City's net pension liability which amounted to \$715,477. The City has established a separate bank account in which money is being accumulated for the payment of compensated absences. As of September 30, 2022, this bank account had a balance of \$175,712.

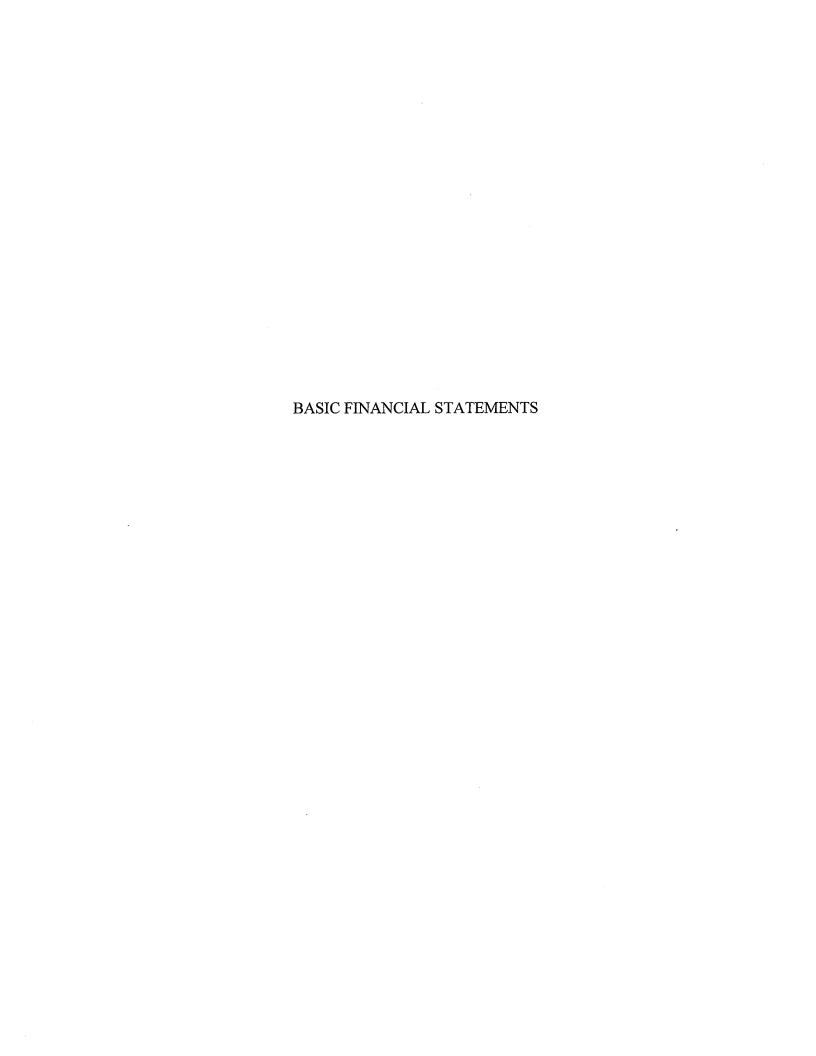
Additional information on the City's long-term liabilities can be found in Note F in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

GENERAL FUND ENDING FUND BALANCE

Unassigned fund balance in the General Fund decreased to \$3,127,841 during the 2022 fiscal year. The City plans on continuing to increase fund balance in order to finance future capital projects as they arise.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of West Orange, Texas's finances for all those with an interest in the City's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to The City of West Orange, Texas: Randy Branch, Mayor, 2700 Western Avenue, West Orange, Texas 77630.





CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS STATEMENT OF NET POSITION SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Primary Government
	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 3,500,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Restricted	3,084,784
Taxes Receivable, Net	279,333
Accounts Receivable	4,507
Due from Other Governments	342,091
Prepaid Items	1,179
Capital Assets:	
Land Purchase and Improvements	642,848
Infrastructure, Net	462,961
Buildings, Net	534,852
Furniture and Equipment, Net	981,824
Total Assets	9,834,379
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred Outflow Related to Pension Plan	321,631
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	321,631
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	32,459
Wages and Salaries Payable	55,712
Unearned Revenues	487,896
Other Current Liabilities	15,098
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year Due in More Than One Year:	32,707
Compensated Absences	294,367
Net Pension Liability	715,477
Total Liabilities	1,633,716
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred Inflow Related to Pension Plan	691,028
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	691,028
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets and Lease Assets	2,622,485
Restricted: Restricted for Road Maintenance	2,897,518
Restricted for Public Safety	2,897,318 278,505
Restricted for Public Salety Restricted for Municipal Court	123,031
Restricted for Tourism	64,235
Unrestricted Net Position	1,845,492
	market and the second s
Total Net Position	\$ 7,831,266

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

-			Program	Reven	ues
Expenses			Charges for Services		Operating Grants and ontributions
\$	449,579	\$	40,286	\$	-
	74,252		-		-
	119,329		-		24,155
	449,446		384,132		-
	60,849		-		-
	1,529,045		-		104,041
	142,947		103,277		-
	385,955		200		2,000
	73,247		-		-
	71,260		-		-
	4,910,635		-		4,857,536
\$	8,266,544	\$	527,895	\$	4,987,732
		\$ 449,579 74,252 119,329 449,446 60,849 1,529,045 142,947 385,955 73,247 71,260 4,910,635	\$ 449,579 \$ 74,252 119,329 449,446 60,849 1,529,045 142,947 385,955 73,247 71,260 4,910,635	Charges for Services \$ 449,579 \$ 40,286	Expenses Charges for Services Constraints \$ 449,579 \$ 40,286 \$ 74,252 119,329 - 449,446 384,132 60,849 - 1,529,045 - 142,947 103,277 385,955 200 73,247 - 71,260 - 4,910,635 -

General Revenues:

Taxes:

Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes

General Sales and Use Taxes

Road Maintenance Tax

Mixed Beverage Tax

Hotel/Motel Occupancy Tax

Payments in Lieu of Property Taxes

Franchise Tax

Penalty and Interest on Taxes

Grants and Contributions

Miscellaneous Revenue

Investment Earnings

Total General Revenues

Change in Net Position

Net Position - Beginning

Net Position - Ending

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

_		Cha	nges in Net Positio
	Capital Grants and Contributions		mary Government Governmental
\$	-	\$	(409,293)
	-		(74,252)
	342,091		246,917
	-		(65,314)
	-		(60,849)
	-		(1,425,004)
	-		(39,670)
	-		(383,755)
	-		(73,247)
	-		(71,260)
	-		(53,099)
\$	342,091		(2,408,826)
			712,314
			1,088,813
			272,199
			6,221
			11,211
			542,752
			259,164
			29,629
			152,106
			68,405
			28,991
			3,171,805
			762,979
			7,068,287
		\$	7,831,266



CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	General Fund]	GLO Infrastructure Grant	TDEM/ COVID-19 ReliefGrant
ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,733,599	\$	-	\$ 487,896
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Restricted	3,084,784		-	-
Taxes Receivable	279,333		-	-
Accounts Receivable Due from Other Governments	4,507		342,091	-
Due from Other Funds	342,091		-	_
Prepaid Items	1,179		-	-
Total Assets	\$ 6,445,493	\$	342,091	\$ 487,896
LIABILITIES	 	_		,
Accounts Payable	\$ 32,459	\$	-	\$ -
Wages and Salaries Payable	55,712		-	-
Due to Other Funds	-		342,091	-
Unearned Revenues	-		-	487,896
Other Current Liabilities	15,098			-
Total Liabilities	 103,269		342,091	 487,896
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	128,420			-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	128,420		-	-
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable Fund Balance	1,179		•	-
Restricted Fund Balance	3,084,784		-	-
Unassigned Fund Balance	 3,127,841		-	 -
Total Fund Balances	 6,213,804		-	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows & Fund Balances	\$ 6,445,493	\$	342,091	\$ 487,896

	Total
Other	Governmental
Funds	Funds
\$ 278,505	\$ 3,500,000
-	3,084,784
-	279,333
-	4,507
-	342,091
-	342,091
 	 1,179
\$ 278,505	\$ 7,553,985
\$ •	\$ 32,459
-	55,712
_	342,091
~	487,896
	 15,098
-	933,256
	128,420
-	128,420
-	1,179
278,505	3,363,289
 	 3,127,841
278,505	6,492,309
\$ 278,505	\$ 7,553,985

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 6,492,309
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in governmental funds. In addition, long-term liabilities, including compensated absences payable, are not due and payable in the current period, and, therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds. The net effect of including the beginning balances for capital assets (net of depreciation) and long-term liabilities in the governmental activities is to increase net position.	1,981,439
Current year capital outlays are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but they should be shown as increases in capital assets in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of including the 2022 capital outlays is to increase net position.	623,415
Included in the items related to debt is the recognition of the City's TMRS net pension liability required by GASB 68. The net position related to TMRS includes a deferred resource outflow in the amount of \$321,631, a deferred resource inflow in the amount of \$691,028, and a net pension liability in the amount of \$715,477. This resulted in a decrease in net position.	(1,084,874)
The 2022 depreciation expense increases accumulated depreciation. The net effect of the current year's depreciation is to decrease net position.	(296,923)
Various other reclassifications and eliminations are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to accrual basis of accounting. These include recognizing deferred revenue as revenue, eliminating interfund transactions, and recognizing the liabilities associated with compensated absences. The net effect of these reclassifications and recognitions is to increase net position.	115,900
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 7,831,266

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	General Fund	GLO Infrastructure Grant	TDEM/ COVID-19 ReliefGrant	
REVENUES:	 			
Taxes:			_	
Property Taxes	\$ 717,741	\$ -	\$	-
General Sales and Use Taxes	1,088,813	-		-
Franchise Tax	259,164	-		-
Other Taxes	289,632	-		•
Penalty and Interest on Taxes	29,629	-		-
Payments in Lieu of Property Taxes	542,751 40,286	-		~
Licenses and Permits	171,571	4,136,654	312,2	206
Intergovernmental Revenue and Grants	384,332	4,130,034	312,2	.90
Charges for Services Fines	103,277	_		_
Investment Earnings	27,831	_		_
Contributions & Donations from Private Sources	150	_		_
Other Revenue	62,227	-		-
Total Revenues	 3,717,404	4,136,654	312,2	296
EXPENDITURES:				
General Administration	439,850	-		-
Fire Marshal	80,812	-		-
Fire Department	328,802	342,091		-
Sanitation	477,888	_		-
Humane	65,470	-		-
Police	1,652,646	~		-
Municipal Court	155,281	-		-
Street	251,151	-		-
Parks and Facilities	90,949	-		-
Maintenance	80,400	-		-
Health and safety	 -	3,794,563	312,2	!96 —
Total Expenditures	 3,623,249	4,136,654	312,2	:96
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	 94,155			
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Sale of Real and Personal Property	93,519	-		-
Transfers In	(00 207)	-		-
Transfers Out (Use)	 (88,287)			
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 5,232			
Net Change in Fund Balances	99,387	•		-
Fund Balance - October 1 (Beginning)	 6,114,417			
Fund Balance - September 30 (Ending)	\$ 6,213,804	\$ -	\$	

	Total	
Other Governmenta		
 Funds	Funds	
\$ -	\$ 717,741	
-	1,088,813 259,164	
_	289,632	
_	29,629	
-	542,751	
-	40,286	
856,718	5,477,239	
-	384,332	
-	103,277	
1,160	28,991	
4,540	4,690	
 6,178	68,405	
 868,596	9,034,950	
-	439,850	
-	80,812	
-	670,893	
-	477,888	
	65,470	
94,576	1,747,222	
2,000	155,281	
2,000	253,151 90,949	
_	80,400	
815,424	4,922,283	
912,000	8,984,199	
 (43,404)	50,751	
-	93,519	
88,287	88,287	
	(88,287)	
88,287	93,519	
44,883	144,270	
 233,622	6,348,039	
\$ 278,505	\$ 6,492,309	

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 144,270
Current year capital outlays are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but they should be shown as increases in capital assets in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of removing the 2022 capital outlays is to increase the change in net position.	623,415
GASB 68 required that certain plan expenditures be de-expended and recorded as deferred resource outflows. These contributions made after the measurement date of the plan caused the change in ending net position to increase by \$203,818. Contributions made before the measurement date and during the previous fiscal year were also expended and recorded as a reduction in net pension liability. This caused an increase in net position totaling \$81,615. Finally, the proportionate share of the TMRS pension expense on the plan as a whole has to be recorded. The net pension expense increased the change in net position by \$24,731. The net result is an increase in the change in net position.	310,164
Depreciation is not recognized as an expense in governmental funds since it does not require the use of current financial resources. The net effect of the current year's depreciation is to decrease the change in net position.	(296,923)
Various other reclassifications and eliminations are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to accrual basis of accounting. These include recognizing deferred revenue as revenue, adjusting current year revenue to show the revenue earned from the current year's tax levy, eliminating interfund transactions, and recognizing the liabilities associated with compensated absences. The net effect of these reclassifications and recognitions is to decrease the change in net position.	(17,947)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 762,979



I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of West Orange, Texas (the "City"), was incorporated on August 10, 1954, under the provisions of Title 28 of the Revised Civil Statutes of Texas, 1925. On May 19, 1956, the City adopted a Home Rule Charter. The City now operates under a mayor-council form of government. The City Council is the principal legislative body of the City. The Mayor presides at meetings of the City Council. The City provides the following services: public safety to include police and fire, highways and streets, sanitation, recreation, public improvements, and general administration.

A. REPORTING ENTITY

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 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. Additionally, as the City is considered a primary government for financial reporting purposes, its activities are not considered a part of any other governmental or other type of reporting entity.

Considerations regarding the potential for inclusion of other entities, organizations or functions in the City's financial reporting entity are based on criteria prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles. These same criteria are evaluated in considering whether the City is a part of any other governmental or other type of reporting entity. The overriding elements associated with prescribed criteria considered in determining that the City's financial reporting entity status is that of a primary government are that it has a separately elected governing body; it is legally separate; and it is fiscally independent of other state and local governments. Additional 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.

B. FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

These financial statements include implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 34 — Basic Financial Statements, and Management's Discussion and Analysis, for State and Local Governments.

Certain of the significant changes in the Statement include the following:

- A Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") section providing an analysis of the City's overall financial position and changes in financial position.
- Government-wide financial statements prepared using the accrual basis of accounting for all of the City's governmental activities.
- Fund financial statements focusing on the major funds.

Statement No. 34 established standards for external financial reporting for all state and local governmental entities, which includes a statement of net position and a statement of activities. It requires the reclassification of net position into three components – net investment in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted.

These classifications are defined as follows:

- Net investment in capital assets This component of net position consists of capital assets, including restricted
 capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds,
 mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of
 those assets.
- Restricted This component of net position consists of constraints placed on net position use through external constraints imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulation of other governments or constraints imposed by law through contractual provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted This component of net position consists of net position that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

C. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information about the City as a whole. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Direct expenses are not eliminated from the various functional categories in the process of consolidation.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use of directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements or a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

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

D. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. Fund financial statements of the City are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures. 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.

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

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

1. General Fund — The General Fund accounts for the resources used to finance the fundamental operations of the City. The principal sources of revenue of the General Fund are property taxes, sales and use taxes, franchise taxes, fines and forfeitures, permits and fees, and sanitation. Expenditures are for general government, public safety and public works.

E. ENCUMBRANCES

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of funds are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed in the governmental funds. No encumbrances were outstanding at year-end.

F. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and temporary investments that are generally available for the City's disbursement needs and have a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

G. RECEIVABLES

All receivables are reported at their gross value and, where appropriate, are reduced by the estimated portion that is expected to be uncollectible.

H. INVENTORIES AND PREPAID ITEMS

Inventories are stated at cost. The City uses the FIFO method of accounting for inventories. Inventories consist of expendable supplies held for consumption, and the cost thereof is recorded as an expense/expenditure at the time the inventory items are issued (consumption method). No inventory was on hand at year-end. Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items.

I. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

During the course of operations, transactions occur between individual funds for specified purposes. These receivables and payables are, for the most part, eliminated from the government-wide Statement of Net Position and are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" in the fund financial statements, when applicable.

J. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets, other than infrastructure items, are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Infrastructure is not held to the \$5,000 limit; all infrastructure is capitalized regardless of cost. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets, donated works of art and similar items, and capital assets received in a service concession arrangement are recorded at acquisition value.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

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

	Estimated
Asset Description	Useful Life
Buildings	31.5 years
Building Improvement	31.5 years
Public Domain Infrastructure	40 years
System Infrastructure	40 years
Vehicles	7 years
Police Vehicles	5 years
Machinery and Equipment	7 years
Computer Equipment	5 years

K. DEFERRED INFLOWS/OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to future periods and thus, will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has two items that qualify for reporting in this category.

- Deferred inflows of resources for unavailable revenues Reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet, unavailable revenues from property taxes arise under the modified accrual basis of accounting. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.
- Deferred inflows of resources for pension activities Reported in the government-wide financial statement of net position, this deferred inflow results from differences between expected and actual actuarial experiences.

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 assets that applies to future periods and thus, will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category.

• Deferred outflows of resources for pension activities - Reported in the government-wide financial statement of net position, these deferred outflows result from pension plan contributions made after the measurement date of the net pension liability and differences between projected and actual investment earnings.

L. PENSIONS

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the Fiduciary Net Position of the Texas Municipal Retirement System ("TMRS") and additions to/deductions from TMRS's Fiduciary Net Position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TMRS. For this purpose, plan contributions are recognized in the period that compensation is reported for the employee, which is when contributions are legally due. Benefit payments and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. Information regarding the City's Total Pension Liability is obtained from TMRS through a report prepared for the City by TMRS consulting actuary, Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company, in compliance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions.

M. COMPENSATED EMPLOYEE ABSENCES

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

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

N. 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, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

O. IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARD

During the year the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87 - Leases ("GASB 87"). The objective of GASB 87 is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions in the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities.

In the year of implementation, GASB 87 requires a retroactive restatement of prior periods to reflect the effect on net position as if the standard had been in effect in prior years. However, the City has no material leased assets that are required to be recorded as a right to use leased asset. Therefore, a restatement was not required, but for the year ended September 30, 2022, and prospectively, the City will be recording any material, applicable lease in accordance with GASB 87.

II. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS

A. DEPOSITS

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The City's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and demand deposits. The City's cash and cash equivalents as of September 30, 2022, are shown as follows:

	Carrying Amount			Fair Value
Cash Cash - Restricted	\$	3,500,000 3,084,784	\$	3,500,000 3,084,784
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>\$</u>	6,584,784	<u>\$</u>	6,584,784

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

For deposits, this is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. Collateral is required for all bank deposits at 102% of deposits not covered by federal depository insurance. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of the State of Texas and its municipalities and school districts. Collateral pledged to cover the City's deposits is required to be held in the City's name by the trust department of a bank other than the pledging bank (the City's agent). Collateral securities must bear a Baa-1 or better rating to qualify for use in securing uninsured depository balances. Deposits at year-end are representative of the types of deposits maintained by the City during the year.

The City's cash deposits, as of September 30, 2022, were entirely guaranteed by FDIC insurance or by pledged collateral held by the City's agent bank.

B. PROPERTY TAXES

The City's property taxes are levied annually in October on the basis of the Orange County Appraisal District's assessed values as of January 1 of that calendar year. Appraised values are established by the Appraisal District at market value and assessed at 100% of appraised value. The City's property taxes are billed and collected by the Orange County Tax Assessor/Collector. Such taxes are applicable to the fiscal year in which they are levied and become delinquent with an enforceable lien on property on February 1 of the subsequent calendar year.

Property taxes are levied for operations and based on rates adopted for the year of the levy. For the current year, the City levied property taxes of \$0.44490 per \$100 of assessed valuation. The resulting adjusted tax levy was \$721,065 for operations on the total adjusted taxable valuation of \$162,073,500 for the 2021 tax year.

Property taxes receivable, as of September 30, 2022, consists of the following:

	General			
Tax Year	_	Fund		
2021	\$	36,047		
2020		23,101		
2019		20,158		
2018		13,656		
2017		9,132		
2016 and prior		40,595		
	\$_	142,689		

C. INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

As of September 30, 2022, the City's interfund balances were as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund		Amount
General Fund	GLO Infrastructure Grant	\$	342,091

The amount due to the General Fund is to reimburse the General Fund for the portion of the new fire truck that was funded by the CDBG Disaster Recovery Program.

Interfund transfers for the year ended September 30, 2022, consisted of the following individual amounts:

		HMGP	GLO	
		DR4466	D324	
Fund	General Fund	Grant	Grant	Totals
Transfer In - General Fund		50,000	38,287	88,287
Transfer Out - HMGP DR4466 Grant	(50,000)			(50,000)
Transfer Out - GLO D324 Grant	(38,287)			(38,287)
Totals Transfers In/(Out)	\$ (88,287)	\$ 50,000	\$ 38,287	\$ -

The transfers from the General Fund to the HMGP DR4466 Grant and GLO D324 Grant were for the City's match for the projects per grant requirements.

D. RECEIVABLES

Receivables as of year-end for the government's individual major fund and other governmental funds, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	General			
		Fund		Totals
Receivables:				
Taxes	\$	293,602	\$	293,602
Accounts		4,507		4,507
Gross Receivables		298,109		298,109
Less: Allowance for Uncollectibles		(14,269)		(14,269)
Net Total Receivables	\$	283,840	\$	283,840

Governmental funds report deferred inflows of resources in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the various components of deferred inflows of resources reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

Delinquent property taxes receivable - General Fund \$ 128,420

E. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the City for the year ended September 30, 2022, was as follows:

	Primary Government				
	Beginning	Beginning			
	Balance	Additions	Retirements	Balance	
Governmental Activities:					
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 671,798	\$	\$ (28,950)	\$ 642,848	
Total capital assets not being depreciated	671,798		(28,950)	642,848	
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Buildings	1,596,654			1,596,654	
Machinery and equipment	1,855,684	680,281	(170,141)	2,365,824	
Infrastructure	4,798,303			4,798,303	
Total capital assets being depreciated	8,250,641	680,281	(170,141)	8,760,781	
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	(1,020,088)	(41,714)		(1,061,802)	
Machinery and equipment	(1,390,931)	(135,294)	142,225	(1,384,000)	
Infrastructure	(4,215,427)	(119,915)		(4,335,342)	
Total accumulated depreciation	(6,626,446)	(296,923)	142,225	(6,781,144)	
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	1,624,195	383,358	(27,916)	1,979,637	
Governmental Activities capital assets, net	\$ 2,295,993	\$ 383,358	\$ (56,866)	\$ 2,622,485	

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:	
General Government	\$ 23,496
Fire Department	15,749
Police Department	85,203
Sanitation	21,974
Streets	149,351
Parks	 1,150
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 296,923

F. CHANGES IN LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Long-term liability activity for the year ended September 30, 2022 was as follows:

	 Beginning Balance	 Additions	 Reductions	 Ending Balance	e Within ne Year
Governmental Activities					
Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,219,878	\$ 1,220,489	\$ (1,724,890)	\$ 715,477	\$
Compensated Absences	 314,554	137,419	 (124,900)	 327,073	 32,707
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 1,534,432	\$ 1,357,908	\$ (1,849,790)	\$ 1,042,550	\$ 32,707
Long-term Liabilities					

Within governmental funds, contributions toward the liquidation of the net pension liability and compensated absences are made from the General Fund.

G. FUND EQUITY

In the fund financial statements, the City restricts portions of fund equity in the governmental fund financial statements. The unassigned fund balance for governmental funds represents the amount available for budgeting future operations. The restricted fund balances for governmental funds represent the amount that has been legally identified for specific purposes.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has issued Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions ("GASB 54"). This Statement defines the different types of fund balances that a governmental entity must use for financial reporting purposes. GASB 54 requires the fund balance amounts to be properly reported within one of the following five fund balance categories:

Nonspendable:

To indicate fund balance associated with inventories, prepaids, long-term loans and notes receivable and property held for resale (unless the proceeds are restricted, committed or assigned).

Restricted.

To indicate fund balance that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers or through enabling legislation.

Committed:

To indicate fund balance that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the City Council (the City's highest level of decision-making authority). City Council must place an item on the Council's agenda, followed by a majority vote to approve such, in order to establish, modify or rescind a fund balance commitment.

Assigned:

To indicate fund balance to be used for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. Currently, only City Council has the authority to assign fund balances.

Unassigned:

To indicate the residual classification of fund balance in the General Fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. The General Fund is the only governmental fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount. In other governmental funds, it is not appropriate to report a positive unassigned fund balance amount unless expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceed the amounts that are restricted, committed or assigned to those purposes in which case it may be necessary to report a negative unassigned fund balance in those funds.

In circumstances where an expenditure is made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications, fund balance is generally depleted in the order of restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned.

Fund balances for the major and nonmajor governmental funds as of September 30, 2022, were distributed as follows:

		Other		
	General	Governmental		
	Fund	Funds		Total
Nonspendable:				
Prepaids	\$ 1,179	\$ -	\$	1,179
Total Nonspendable	1,179	-		1,179
Restricted for:				
Tourism	64,235			64,235
Municipal Court	123,031			123,031
Road Maintenance	2,897,518			2,897,518
Public Safety	 	278,505		278,505
Total Restricted	3,084,784	278,505		3,363,289
Unassigned	 3,127,841			3,127,841
Total Fund Balance	\$ 6,213,804	\$ 278,505	<u>\$</u>	6,492,309

These fund balance restrictions are due to legislative and grant funding requirements.

GASB 54 requires disclosure of any formally adopted minimum fund balance policies. The City does not currently have a formally adopted fund balance policy at this time, however, the City strives to maintain at least a 90-day operating reserve.

H. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Plan Description

The City of West Orange participates as one of 901 plans in the defined benefit cash-balance plan administered by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS). TMRS is a statewide public retirement plan created by the State of Texas and administered in accordance with the TMRS Act, Subtitle G, Title 8, Texas Government Code (the TMRS Act) as an agent multiple-employer retirement system for employees of Texas participating cities. The TMRS Act places the general administration and management of TMRS with a six-member, Governor-appointed Board of Trustees; however, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State of Texas. TMRS issues a publicly available Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (Annual Report) that can be obtained at tmrs.com.

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

Benefits Provided

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

At retirement, the benefit is calculated as if the sum of the employee's contributions, with interest, and the city financed monetary credits with interest were used to purchase an annuity. Members may choose to receive their retirement benefit in one of seven 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.

Employees covered by benefit terms.

At the December 31, 2021 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	18
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	18
Active employees	_24
	60

Contributions

Member contribution rates in TMRS are either 5%, 6% or 7% of the Member's total compensation, and the city matching percentages are either 100%, 150% or 200%, both as adopted by the governing body of the city. Under the state law governing TMRS, the contribution rate for each city is determined annually by the actuary, using the Entry Age Normal (EAN) actuarial cost method. The city's contribution rate is based on the liabilities created from the benefit plan options selected by the city and any changes in benefits or actual experience over time.

Employees for the City of West Orange were required to contribute 7% of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City were 18.43% and 18.80% in calendar years 2021 and 2022, respectively. The city's contributions to TMRS for the year ended September 30, 2022, were \$285,434, and were equal to the required contributions.

Net Pension Liability

The City's Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2021, 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, 2021 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 were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members are based on the PUB(10) mortality tables with the Public Safety tables used for males and the General Employee table used for females. Mortality rates for health retirees and beneficiaries were 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 health 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 experience of TMRS over the four period from December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2018. They were adopted in 2019 and first used in the December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation. The post-retirement mortality assumption for healthy annuitants and Annuity Purchase Rates (APRs) are 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. The target allocation and best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class in fiscal year 2022 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Tauget Allegation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate
Asset Class	Target Allocation	of Return (Arithmetic)
Global Public Equity	35%	7.55%
Core Fixed Income	6%	2.00%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20%	5.68%
Other Public & Private Markets	12%	7.22%
Real Estate	12%	6.85%
Hedge Funds	5%	5.35%
Private Equity	10%	10.00%
Total	100%	

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

Changes in Net Pension Liability

			Incre	ease (Decrease))	
	7	Fotal Pension Liability (a)		lan Fiduciary Net Position (b)		Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
Balance at 12/31/20	\$	11,586,322	\$	10,366,444	\$	1,219,878
Changes for the Year:						, ,
Service Cost		248,788		-		248,788
Interest		776,397		-		776,397
Change of benefit terms		_		-		-
Difference between expected and actual experience		189,051		-		189,051
Changes of assumptions		-		-		-
Contributions - employer		_		270,671	,	(270,671)
Contributions - employee		-		102,805		(102,805)
Net investment income		-		1,351,371		(1,351,371)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contribution		(417,077)		(417,077)		-
Administrative expense		-		(6,253)		6,253
Other changes	_	<u>-</u>		43		(43)
Net changes		797,159		1,301,560	_	(504,401)
Balance at 12/31/2021	\$	12,383,481	\$	11,668,004	\$	715,477

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

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

		1% Decrease in		1% Increase in
	Dis	count Rate (5.75%)	Discount Rate (6.75%)	Discount Rate (7.75%)
City's Net Pension Liability	\$	2,303,578	\$ 715,477	\$ (609,511)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

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

For the year ended September 30, 2022 the city recognized pension expense (income) of \$(24,731).

At September 30, 2022, the city reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		red Outflows Resources	20201	red Inflows lesources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$	117,813	\$	-
Changes in actuarial assumptions		-		140
Difference between projected and actual invesment earnings		-		690,888
Contributions subsequent of the measurement date	*	203,818		
Total	\$	321,631	\$	691,028

\$203,818 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ending September 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended Dec 31:		
2022	\$	(102,150)
2023		(218,989)
2024		(121,752)
2025		(130,324)
2026		-
Thereafter		-
	\$	(573,215)
	===	

I. DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

The City maintains, for its employees, a tax-deferred compensation plan meeting the requirements of Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan was established in September 1996 by City Ordinance, and Nationwide Retirement Solutions was appointed as plan administrator. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseen emergency. The plan's trust arrangements are established to protect deferred compensation amounts of employees under the plan from any other use other than intended under the plan (eventual payment to employees deferring the compensation) in accordance with federal tax laws. Amounts of compensation deferred by employees under plan provisions are disbursed monthly by the City to a third-party administrator. The third-party administrator handles all funds in the plan and makes investment decisions and disburses funds to employees in accordance with plan provisions.

J. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to tort; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. Significant losses are covered by commercial insurance for all major programs. The City has not significantly reduced insurance coverage or had settlements, which exceeded coverage amounts for the past three fiscal years.

The City had no material unpaid claims liabilities at the end of the current or prior year.

K. COVID-19

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) a global pandemic and recommended containment and mitigation measures worldwide. The full impact of the COVID-19 outbreak continues to evolve as of the date of this report. As such, it is uncertain as to the full magnitude that the pandemic will have on the City's financial condition, liquidity, and future results of operations. Management is actively monitoring the global situation on its financial condition, liquidity, operations, suppliers, industry, and workforce. Given the daily evolution of the COVID-19 outbreak and the global responses to curb its spread, the City is not able to estimate the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on its results of operations or financial condition for fiscal year 2022.

During the current fiscal year, the City received Coronavirus Relief Funds from the Texas Department of Emergency Management (TDEM). A portion of these funds will be spent in the next fiscal year and any unspent funds must be returned to TDEM. Unearned Revenue at September 30, 2022, is \$487,896.

L. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In preparing the financial statements, the City has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through January 13, 2023, the date that the financial statements were available to be issued.



CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Budgete	d Amounts	Actual Amounts (GAAP BASIS)	Variance With Final Budget Positive or
	Original	Final	(OAAI DASIS)	(Negative)
REVENUES:				
Taxes:				
Property Taxes	\$ 705,00	0 \$ 705,000	\$ 717,741	\$ 12,741
General Sales and Use Taxes	950,00	•		138,813
Franchise Tax	210,00	•		49,164
Other Taxes	250,50	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	39,132
Penalty and Interest on Taxes	14,00			15,629
Payments in Lieu of Property Taxes	560,64			(17,891)
Licenses and Permits	25,00			15,281
Intergovernmental Revenue and Grants	110,80	-		60,771
Charges for Services	378,50			5,832
Fines	55,00			48,277
Investment Earnings	3,50			24,331
Contributions & Donations from Private Sources	2,2 0		150	150
Other Revenue	35,29	9 35,299		26,928
Total Revenues	3,298,24	3,298,246	3,717,404	419,158
EXPENDITURES:				
General Administration	529,15	9 529,159	439,850	89,309
Fire Marshal	179,02			98,212
Fire Department	225,47	4 671,474	328,802	342,672
Sanitation	652,91		477,888	175,031
Humane	65,49	4 65,494	65,470	24
Police	1,773,623		1,652,646	120,982
Municipal Court	171,05			15,775
Street	511,32	5 511,325	251,151	260,174
Parks and Facilities	97,77		90,949	6,824
Maintenance	82,74		80,400	2,343
Total Expenditures	4,288,593	4,734,595	3,623,249	1,111,346
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(990,349	(1,436,349)	94,155	1,530,504
-				
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): Sale of Real and Personal Property	10,000	10,000	93,519	83,519
1 7	10,000	10,000		
Transfers Out (Use)			(88,287)	(88,287)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	10,000	10,000	5,232	(4,768)
Net Change	(980,349)	(1,426,349)	99,387	1,525,736
Fund Balance - October 1 (Beginning)	6,114,417	6,114,417	6,114,417	
Fund Balance - September 30 (Ending)	\$ 5,134,068	4,688,068	\$ 6,213,804	\$ 1,525,736

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

A. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

An annual appropriated budget is adopted for the General Fund on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the department level. Expenditure requests, which would require an increase in total budgeted appropriations, must be approved by City Council through a formal budget amendment. At any time in the fiscal year, City Council may make emergency appropriations to meet a pressing need for public expenditure in order to protect the public health, safety, or welfare. City Council has the power to transfer any unencumbered funds allocated by the budget from one activity, function, or department, to another activity, function, or department, to re-estimate revenues and expenditures, and to amend the budget. Management has the authority to transfer available funds allocated by the budget from one function or activity to another function or activity within the same department.

In cooperation with the department heads of the City, the Mayor prepares an annual budget for the General Fund for the ensuing fiscal year, in a form and style as deemed desirable by City Council. The budget, as adopted, must set forth the appropriations for services, functions, and activities of the various City departments and agencies, and shall meet all fund requirements provided by law and required by applicable bond covenants, when applicable.

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Pl	FY 2022 an Year 2021	P	FY 2021 lan Year 2020	 FY 2020 Plan Year 2019
A. Total Pension Liability					
Service Cost	\$	248,788	\$	263,031	\$ 223,439
Interest (on the Total Pension Liability)		776,397		730,658	708,643
Changes of Benefit Terms		-		-	-
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience		189,051		83,997	(254,691)
Changes of Assumptions		-		-	(632)
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Employee Contributions		(417,077)		(368,812)	(372,002)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	\$	797,159	\$	708,874	\$ 304,757
Total Pension Liability - Beginning		11,586,322		10,877,448	10,572,691
Total Pension Liability - Ending	\$	12,383,481	\$	11,586,322	\$ 10,877,448
B. Total Fiduciary Net Position				,	
Contributions - Employer	\$	270,671	\$	314,569	\$ 263,263
Contributions - Employee		102,805		109,989	92,004
Net Investment Income		1,351,371		727,587	1,287,268
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Employee Contributions		(417,077)		(368,812)	(372,002)
Administrative Expense		(6,253)		(4,709)	(7,272)
Other		43		(184)	(219)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	\$	1,301,560	\$	778,440	\$ 1,263,042
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning		10,366,444		9,588,004	8,324,962
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending	\$	11,668,004	\$	10,366,444	\$ 9,588,004
C. Net Pension Liability	\$	715,477	\$	1,219,878	\$ 1,289,444
D. Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability		94.22%		89.47%	 88.15%
E. Covered Payroll	\$	1,468,645	\$	1,571,272	\$ 1,314,347
F. Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		48.72%		77.64%	98.11%

Note: GASB Codification, Vol. 2, P20.146 requires that the data in this schedule be presented for the time period covered by the measurement date rather than the governmental entity's current fiscal year.

As required by GASB 68, this schedule will be built prospectively as the information becomes available until 10 years of information is presented.

 FY 2019 Plan Year 2018	_	FY 2017 Plan Year 2016	FY 2016 Plan Year 2015	FY 2015 Plan Year 2014	FY 2014 Plan Year 2013
\$ 211,537	\$	237,452	\$ 233,927	\$ 217,004	\$ 189,272
689,498		656,717	625,802	616,052	578,003
-		-	-	-	-
(233,068)		(3,251)	(22,744)	(78,873)	84,378
-		-	-	73,605	-
(408,587)		(376,053)	(385,419)	(346,287)	(297,650)
\$ 259,380	\$	514,865	\$ 451,566	\$ 481,501	\$ 554,003
10,313,311		9,798,446	9,346,880	8,865,379	8,311,376
\$ 10,572,691	\$	10,313,311	\$ 9,798,446	\$ 9,346,880	\$ 8,865,379
\$ 250,955	\$	283,133	\$ 275,002	\$ 255,152	\$ 242,989
87,879		97,488	95,203	91,453	86,870
(259,444)		1,054,373	482,885	10,536	384,861
(408,587)		(376,053)	(385,419)	(346,287)	(297,650)
(5,013)		(5,463)	(5,453)	(6,417)	(4,018)
(261)		(278)	(294)	(317)	(330)
\$ (334,471)	\$	1,053,200	\$ 461,924	\$ 4,120	\$ 412,722
8,659,433		7,606,233	7,144,309	7,140,189	6,727,467
\$ 8,324,962	\$	8,659,433	\$ 7,606,233	\$ 7,144,309	\$ 7,140,189
\$ 2,247,729	\$	1,653,878	\$ 2,192,213	\$ 2,202,571	\$ 1,725,190
78.74%		83.96%	77.63%	76.44%	80.54%
\$ 1,255,411	\$	1,392,680	\$ 1,360,043	\$ 1,306,467	\$ 1,241,005
179.04%		118.76%	161.19%	168.59%	139.02%

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2022

	 2022	2021	2020		
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 285,434	\$ 271,309	\$	298,511	
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contributions	285,434	271,309		298,511	
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ _ (-	\$		
Covered Payroll	\$ 1,526,980	1,436,662	\$	1,490,896	
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	18.69%	18.88%		20.02%	

Note: GASB Codification, Vol. 2, P20.146 requires that the data in this schedule be presented as of the governmental entity's respective fiscal years as opposed to the time periods covered by the measurement dates ending December 31 for the respective fiscal years.

As required by GASB 68, this schedule will be built prospectively as the information becomes available until 10 years of information is presented.

 2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
\$ 263,903 \$	246,248 \$	287,979 \$	279,974 \$	252,975 \$	240,164 \$	239,240
263,903	246,248	287,979	279,974	252,975	240,164	239,240
\$ - \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	_
\$ 1,318,205 \$	1,226,668 \$	1,418,315 \$	1,397,212 \$	1,294,403 \$	1,228,333 \$	1,239,313
20.02%	20.07%	20.30%	20.04%	19.54%	19.55%	19.30%

COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Special revenue funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The City's nonmajor special revenue funds include the following:

<u>Police-Public Safety Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for monies received through donations and fines when State officers issue traffic citations within the City limits. These monies are restricted for the use of unbudgeted law enforcement expenditures.

<u>Police-Seizure and Forfeiture Fund</u> - This fund accounts for monies received from police seizure and forfeiture revenues. These monies are restricted for the use of unbudgeted law enforcement expenditures.

<u>Police-State Education Fund</u> - This fund accounts for monies received from the State of Texas, based on the number of police officers employed by the City, and are restricted for law enforcement education.

<u>Police-Federal Asset Forfeiture Fund</u> - This fund accounts for monies received from the federal government relating to federal forfeiture revenues. These monies are restricted for the use of unbudgeted law enforcement expenditures.

<u>Police-Federal Treasury Asset Forfeiture Fund</u> - This fund accounts for monies received from the federal government relating to federal forfeiture revenues. These monies are restricted for the use of unbudgeted law enforcement expenditures.

<u>TDEM/HMGP Grant Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for monies received from Texas Department of Emergency Management for hazard mitigation projects.

<u>TDA Community Development Block Grant Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for monies received from the Texas Department of Agriculture for a street improvement project.

<u>HMGP DR4466 Grant Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for monies received from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (DR4466 – Hurricane Imelda) for a generator for City Hall.

<u>GLO Infrastructure Grant Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for monies received from the General Land Office for grants awarded for infrastructure damages or improvements.

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Police - Public Safety	Se	olice - izure & orfeiture	_	olice - State lucation	Fed	Police - leral Asset orfeiture
ASSETS							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 136,918	\$	13,838	\$	2,962	\$	13,065
Total Assets	\$ 136,918	\$	13,838	\$	2,962	\$	13,065
FUND BALANCES							
Restricted Fund Balance:							
Restricted Fund Balance	136,918		13,838		2,962		13,065
Total Fund Balances	 136,918		13,838		2,962		13,065
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 136,918	\$.	13,838	\$	2,962	\$	13,065

											Total			
]	Police -	TI	DEM/		TDA/		HMGP		GLO	Ŋ	Vonmajor			
Fed	leral Treas	H	MGP	Ċ	CDBG	I	DR4466	D324		Go	vernmental			
Ass	set Forfeit	G	rant		Grant		Grant		Grant		Funds			
\$	88,182	\$	-	\$	_	\$	23,540	\$	-	\$	278,505			
\$	88,182	\$		\$	-	\$	23,540	\$	-	\$	278,505			
	88,182		_		_		23,540		-		278,505			
	88,182		_				23,540		-		278,505			
\$	88,182	\$	-	\$	-	\$	23,540	\$	-	\$	278,505			

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

		Police - Public Safety	Police - Seizure & Forfeiture		Police - State Education		Fede	olice - eral Asset rfeiture
REVENUES:	_		_		_		_	
Intergovernmental Revenue and Grants	\$	103,101	\$	-	\$	940	\$	-
Investment Earnings		613		64		17		60
Contributions & Donations from Private Other Revenue		4,540		- - 170		-		-
				6,178				
Total Revenues		108,254		6,242		957		60
EXPENDITURES:								
Police		89,512		1,583		3,481		-
Street		-		_		`-		_
Health and safety		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		89,512		1,583		3,481		_
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		18,742		4,659		(2,524)		60
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): Transfers In		-		-		-		-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		_		_				
Net Change in Fund Balance		18,742		4,659		(2,524)		60
Fund Balance - October 1 (Beginning)		118,176		9,179		5,486		13,005
Fund Balance - September 30 (Ending)	\$	136,918	\$ 1	3,838	\$	2,962	\$	13,065

					Total		
Police -	TDEM/	TDA/	HMGP	Nonmajor			
Federal Treas	HMGP	CDBG	DR4466	D324	Governmental		
Asset Forfeit	Grant	Grant	Grant	Grant	Funds		
\$ -	\$ 687,693	\$ 2,000	\$ 9,225	\$ 53,759	\$ 856,718		
406	-	-	-	-	1,160		
-	-	-	-	-	4,540		
_					6,178		
406	687,693	2,000	9,225	53,759	868,596		
-	-	•	-	_	94,576		
-	-	2,000	-	-	2,000		
	687,693		35,685	92,046	815,424		
	687,693	2,000	35,685	92,046	912,000		
406			(26,460)	(38,287)	(43,404)		
-	_	-	50,000	38,287	88,287		
	_		50,000	38,287	88,287		
406	-	-	23,540	-	44,883		
87,776			· <u>-</u>	_	233,622		
\$ 88,182	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,540	\$ -	\$ 278,505		

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS BALANCE SHEET

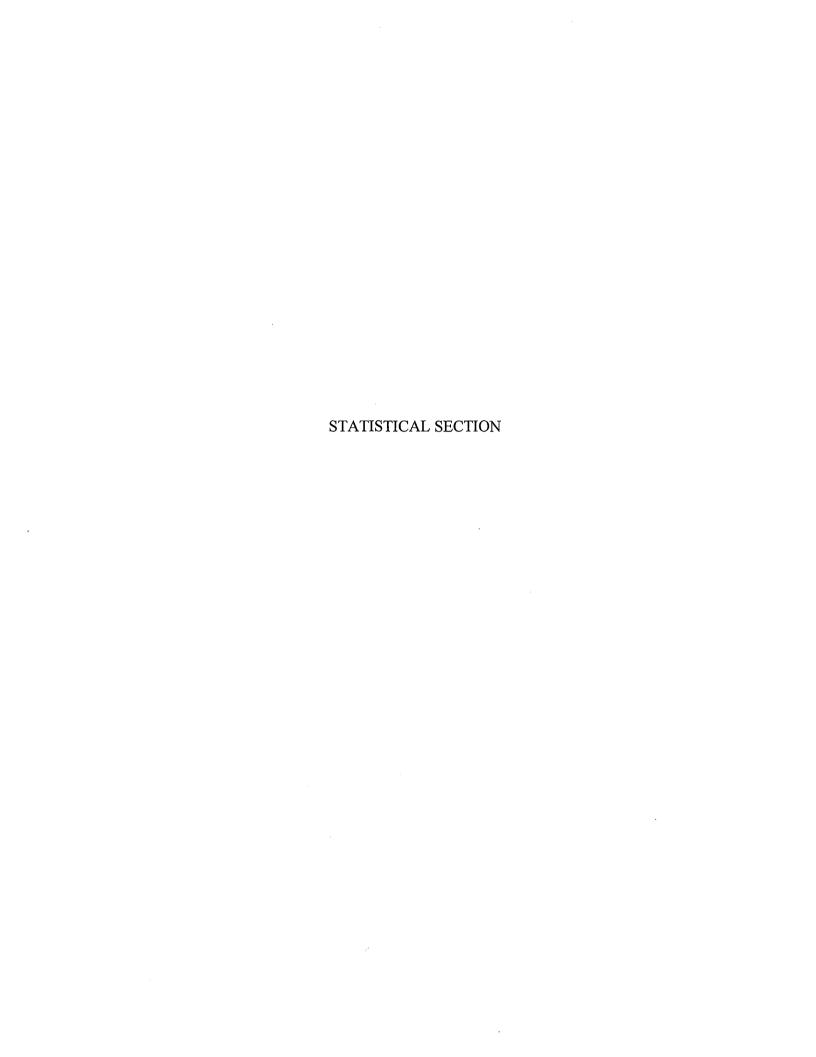
PRIOR YEAR AND CURRENT YEAR - GENERAL FUND SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

			•	
	Current Year	Prior Year		Variance
ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,733,599	\$	3,227,781	\$ (494,182)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Restricted	3,084,784		2,831,057	253,727
Taxes Receivable	279,333		269,468	9,865
Accounts Receivable	4,507		7,739	(3,232)
Due from Other Funds	342,091		-	342,091
Prepaid Items	1,179		1,587	 (408)
Total Assets	\$ 6,445,493	\$	6,337,632	\$ 107,861
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	\$ 32,459	\$	29,770	\$ 2,689
Wages and Salaries Payable	55,712		49,240	6,472
Other Current Liabilities	15,098		10,358	 4,740
Total Liabilities	103,269		89,368	13,901
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	 128,420		133,847	 (5,427)
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	 128,420		133,847	 (5,427)
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable Fund Balance	1,179		1,587	(408)
Restricted Fund Balance	3,084,784		2,831,057	253,727
Unassigned Fund Balance	3,127,841		3,281,773	(153,932)
Total Fund Balances	 6,213,804		6,114,417	99,387
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows & Fund Balances	\$ 6,445,493	\$	6,337,632	\$ 107,861

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Budgeted A	Amounts	Actual	Variance With Final Budget	2021 Prior Year
	Original	Final	GAAP BASIS (See Note)	Positive or (Negative)	Actual GAAP Basis
REVENUES:					
Taxes:					
Property Taxes	\$ 705,000 \$	705,000	\$ 717,741	\$ 12,741 5	663,534
General Sales and Use Taxes	950,000	950,000	1,088,813	138,813	1,067,393
Franchise Tax	210,000	210,000	259,164	49,164	236,199
Other Taxes	250,500	250,500	289,632	39,132	280,92
Penalty and Interest on Taxes	14,000	14,000	29,629	15,629	21,40
Payments in Lieu of Property Taxes	560,642	560,642	542,751	(17,891)	541,203
Licenses and Permits	25,005	25,005	40,286	15,281	63,532
Intergovernmental Revenue and Grants	110,800	110,800	171,571	60,771	145,943
Charges for Services	378,500	378,500	384,332	5,832	385,75
Fines	55,000	55,000	103,277	48,277	101,233
Investment Earnings	3,500	3,500	27,831	24,331	2,955
Contributions & Donations from Private	· •	-	150	150	,
Other Revenue	35,299	35,299	62,227	26,928	149,262
Total Revenues	3,298,246	3,298,246	3,717,404	419,158	3,659,354
EXPENDITURES: Health and safety:					
General Administration	529,159	529,159	439,850	89,309	507,296
Fire Marshal	179,024	179,024	80,812	98,212	36,378
Fire Department	225,474	671,474	328,802	342,672	56,896
Sanitation	652,919	652,919	477,888	175,031	638,451
Humane	65,494	65,494	65,470	24	41,284
Police	1,773,628	1,773,628	1,652,646	120,982	1,559,096
Municipal Court	171,056	171,056	155,281	15,775	135,368
Street	511,325	511,325	251,151	260,174	184,199
Parks and Facilities	97,773	97,773	90,949	6,824	68,542
Maintenance	82,743	82,743	80,400	2,343	73,028
Total Expenditures	4,288,595	4,734,595	3,623,249	1,111,346	3,300,538
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(990,349)	(1,436,349)	94,155	1,530,504	358,816
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Sale of Real and Personal Property	10,000	10,000	93,519	83,519	4,000
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	181,513
Transfers Out (Use)			(88,287)	(88,287)	(8,072)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	10,000	10,000	5,232	(4,768)	177,441
Change in Fund Balance	(980,349)	(1,426,349)	99,387	1,525,736	536,257
Fund Balance - October 1	6,114,417	6,114,417	6,114,417		5,578,160
Fund Balance - September 30	5,134,068 \$	4,688,068 \$	6,213,804	\$ 1,525,736 \$	6,114,417



CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS UNAUDITED STATISTICAL SECTION

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

Contents	Pages
Financial Trends	49-58
These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's	
financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	
Revenue Capacity	59-66
These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant	
local revenue source, the sales tax, and another significant local source, the property tax.	
Debt Capacity	67-70
These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's	
current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	
Demographic and Economic Information	71-72
These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand	
the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.	
Operating Information	73-75
These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the	
information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the	
activities it performs.	

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

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS NET POSITION BY COMPONENT LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (Accrual basis of accounting) (Unaudited)

		2013	 2014	 2015		2016*
Governmental Activities						
Net investment in capital assets	\$	3,555,213	\$ 3,306,841	\$ 3,076,327	\$	2,842,982
Restricted		249,523	253,019	250,735		1,775,123
Unrestricted		2,144,441	 2,595,749	1,810,388		556,813
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	\$	5,949,177	\$ 6,155,609	\$ 5,137,450	\$	5,174,918
Primary Government						
Net investment in capital assets	\$	3,555,213	\$ 3,306,841	\$ 3,076,327	\$	2,842,982
Restricted		249,523	253,019	250,735		1,775,123
Unrestricted		2,144,441	 2,595,749	 1,810,388		556,813
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	<u>\$</u>	5,949,177	\$ 6,155,609	\$ 5,137,450	<u>\$</u>	5,174,918

^{2016* -} The decrease in unrestricted net position is due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68.

	2017	_	2018		2019		2020		2020		2020		2021		2022
\$	2,707,708 2,005,743 479,299	\$	2,589,006 2,283,893 924,246	\$	2,572,959 2,592,142 1,013,465	\$	2,357,179 2,859,843 1,153,467	\$	2,295,993 3,064,679 1,707,615	\$	2,622,485 3,363,289 1,845,492				
<u>\$</u>	5,192,750	\$	5,797,145	<u>\$</u> _	6,178,566	\$	6,370,489	\$	7,068,287	\$	7,831,266				
\$	2,707,708	\$	2,589,006	\$	2,572,959	\$	2,357,179	\$	2,295,993	\$	2,622,485				
	2,005,743 479,299	Ψ·	2,283,893 924,246	Ψ 	2,592,142 1,013,465	Φ	2,859,843 1,153,467	.	3,064,679 1,707,615	.	3,363,289 1,845,492				
\$_	5,192,750	\$	5,797,145	\$	6,178,566	\$_	6,370,489	\$	7,068,287	\$	7,831,266				

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS CHANGES IN NET POSITION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (Accrual basis of accounting) (Unaudited)

	2013			2014		2015		2016
Expenses								
Governmental Activities								
General Government	\$	529,454	\$	502,674	\$	526,326	\$	526,660
Public Safety		1,327,678		1,323,532		1,386,884		1,519,944
Public Works		1,142,952		1,089,369		1,017,670		1,099,024
Health and Safety	_		_		_		_	230,848
Total Governmental Activities Expenses		3,000,084		2,915,575	_	2,930,880		3,376,476
Total Primary Government Expenses	<u>\$</u>	3,000,084	\$	2,915,575	<u>\$</u>	2,930,880	\$	3,376,476
Program Revenues								
Governmental Activities								
Charges for Services:								
General Government	\$	20,316	\$	22,852	\$	59,122	\$	17,548
Public Safety		143,744		124,884		131,983		143,780
Public Works		373,575		376,822		364,568		372,595
Operating Grants and Contributions Capital Grants and Contributions		9,033		10,272		2,732		254,319 -
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues		546,668		534,830		558,405		788,242
Total Primary Government Program Revennues	\$	546,668	\$	534,830	\$	558,405	\$	788,242
Net (Expense)/Revenue								
Governmental Activities	\$	(2,453,416)	\$	(2,380,745)	\$	(2,372,475)	\$	(2,588,234)
Total Primary Government Net Expense	\$	(2,453,416)	\$	(2,380,745)	\$	(2,372,475)	\$	(2,588,234)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position								
Governmental Activities Taxes								
Property Taxes	\$	532,357	\$	548,194	\$	543,935	\$	550,888
Other Taxes	Ψ	1,290,586	Ψ	1,345,893	Ψ	1,405,445	Ψ	1,431,039
Payments in Lieu of Property Taxes		598,246		633,334		665,531		620,050
Investment Earnings		1,945		1,329		914		9,410
Other		74,242		58,427		149,182		28,190
Total Governmental Activities	-	2,497,376		2,587,177		2,765,007	_	2,639,577
Total Primary Government	\$	2,497,376	\$	2,587,177	\$	2,765,007	\$	2,639,577
Change in Net Position								
Governmental Activities	\$	43,960	\$	206,432	\$	392,532	\$	51,343
Total Primary Government	\$	43,960	\$	206,432	\$	392,532	\$	51,343

	2017		2018	_	2019		2020		2021		2022
\$	602,122	\$	566,878	\$	544,958	\$	555,997	\$	638,919	\$	592,526
	1,654,677		1,778,147		1,536,246		1,641,290		1,627,102		1,783,475
	992,942		914,805		1,048,229		1,246,769		1,000,500		979,908
	35,415		292,303		56,800		355,684		1,044,359		4,910,635
****	3,285,156	_	3,552,133	_	3,186,233		3,799,740	_	4,310,880		8,266,544
\$	3,285,156	\$	3,552,133	<u>\$</u>	3,186,233	\$	3,799,740	\$	4,310,880	\$	8,266,544
\$	17,032	\$	28,846	\$	34,069	\$	71,871	\$	63,532	\$	40,286
	120,598		105,886		103,335		70,453		101,237		103,277
	363,343		358,502		361,380		387,328		385,757		384,332
	51,042		743,203		154,084		631,558		1,201,790		4,987,732
_	552.015	_	1 226 427	_	652.969	_	1 161 210		1.752.216		342,091
<u> </u>	552,015	, _	1,236,437	<u> </u>	652,868		1,161,210		1,752,316	ф.	5,857,718
\$	552,015	<u>\$</u>	1,236,437	\$	652,868	<u>\$</u>	1,161,210	<u>\$</u>	1,752,316	<u>\$</u>	5,857,718
\$	(2,733,141)	\$	(2,315,696)	\$	(2,533,365)	\$	(2,638,530)	\$	(2,558,564)	\$	(2,408,826)
\$	(2,733,141)	\$	(2,315,696)	\$	(2,533,365)	\$	(2,638,530)	\$	(2,558,564)	\$	(2,408,826)
		_		_		_				_	
\$	609,669	\$	624,499	\$	631,232	\$	621,493	\$	668,189	\$	712,314
	1,403,658		1,517,231		1,451,426		1,443,841		1,584,519		1,637,608
	624,797		637,013		600,515		609,355		541,205		542,752
	26,811 36,372		82,197 58,241		121,123 110,490		34,018 121,746		3,064 459,385		28,991 250,140
_		_				_					
•	2,701,307	\$	2,919,181	\$	2,914,786	\$	2,830,453	•	3,256,362	<u> </u>	3,171,805
\$	2,701,307	₽	2,919,181	<u>→</u>	2,914,786	<u>→</u>	2,830,453	<u>\$</u>	3,256,362	<u>\$</u>	3,171,805
<u>\$</u>	(31,834)	\$	603,485	<u>\$</u>	381,421	<u>\$</u>	191,923	\$	697,798	<u>\$</u>	762,979
<u>\$</u>	(31,834)	\$	603,485	<u>\$</u>	381,421	\$	191,923	\$	697,798	\$	762,979

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Accrual basis of accounting)
(Unaudited)

		2013	_	2014	 2015	 2016
Property Taxes	\$	532,357	\$	548,194	\$ 543,935	\$ 550,888
Sales Tax		804,340		855,967	903,523	924,039
Mixed Beverage Tax		5,023		6,269	6,679	6,356
Road Maintenance Tax		201,085		213,449	224,623	231,011
Hotel/Motel Occupancy Tax		4,258		5,123	5,691	4,761
Franchise Tax		275,880		265,085	 264,929	 264,872
Total Tax Revenues	<u>\$</u>	1,822,943	\$	1,894,087	\$ 1,949,380	\$ 1,981,927

_	2017	_	2018	2019		 2020	•	2021		2022
\$	609,669	\$	624,499	\$	631,232	\$ 621,493	\$	668,189	\$	712,314
	908,301		993,957		935,988	949,185		1,067,393		1,088,813
	5,285		6,669		6,817	5,746		5,296		6,221
	227,073		248,487		233,996	237,296		266,848		272,199
	5,346		8,038		9,044	7,801		8,783		11,211
	257,653		260,080		265,581	 243,813		236,199		259,164
\$	2,013,327	\$	2,141,730	\$	2,082,658	\$ 2,065,334	\$	2,252,708	\$	2,349,922

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Modified accrual basis of accounting) (Unaudited)

		2013	_	2014	_	2015		2016
General Fund								
Nonspendable	\$	1,368	\$	1,065	\$	936	\$	850
Restricted		28,364		33,501		1,316,564		1,555,662
Unassigned		2,304,014		2,760,263		2,100,370	_	2,218,226
Total General Fund	<u>\$</u>	2,333,746	<u>\$</u>	2,794,829	<u>\$</u>	3,417,870	<u>\$</u>	3,774,738
All Other Governmental Funds Restricted	\$	221,159	\$	219,518	\$	216,884	<u>\$</u>	219,461
Total All Other Governmental Funds	\$	221,159	\$	219,518	\$	216,884	\$	219,461

	2017	2018		 2019	 2020		2021		2022
\$	973 1,802,759 2,240,827	\$	781 2,084,015 2,797,863	\$ 1,532 2,379,009 2,988,330	\$ 3,126 2,629,211 2,945,823	\$	1,587 2,831,057 3,281,773	\$	1,179 3,084,784 3,127,841
\$	4,044,559	\$	4,882,659	\$ 5,368,871	\$ 5,578,160	\$	6,114,417	\$	6,213,804
<u>\$</u>	202,984	<u>\$</u>	199,878	\$ 213,133	\$ 230,632	<u>\$</u>	233,622	\$	278,505
\$	202,984	\$	199,878	\$ 213,133	\$ 230,632	\$	233,622	\$	278,505

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Modified accrual basis of accounting) (Unaudited)

		2013		2014		2015		2016
REVENUES								
Taxes	\$	1,810,783	\$	1,890,891	\$	1,949,380	\$	1,976,692
Payments in lieu of property taxes		598,246		633,334		665,531		620,050
Licenses and permits		12,918		15,564		49,313		10,464
Fines and forfeitures		137,449		118,975		125,935		130,982
Fees and charges for services		385,716		384,692		376,682		387,501
Intergovernmental		7,509		5,486		1,164		242,569
Investment earnings		1,945		1,329		975		9,410
Other revenues		77,318		68,540		150,850	_	44,916
Total Revenues		3,031,884	_	3,118,811	_	3,319,830		3,422,584
EXPENDITURES								
General government		504,579		477,646		501,069		494,873
Public safety		1,307,301		1,294,740		1,363,340		1,444,401
Health and safety		-		-		-		230,848
Public works		933,036		886,983		821,139		893,017
Total Expenditures		2,744,916		2,659,369		2,685,548	_	3,063,139
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures		286,968	_	459,442	_	634,282		359,445
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Sale of real and personal property		-		-		-		-
Transfers in		-		-		-		-
Transfers out (use)				-				
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>\$</u>	286,968	<u>\$</u>	459,442	<u>\$</u>	634,282	<u>\$</u>	359,445
Debt service as a percentage								
of noncapital expenditures		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%

 2017	_	2018	 2019	19 2020 202		2021		020 2021		021 2022	
\$ 2,005,067	\$	2,137,885	\$ 2,082,387	\$	2,067,462	\$	2,248,053	\$	2,355,350		
624,797		637,013	600,515		609,355		541,205		542,751		
7,907		17,276	22,069		71,871		63,532		40,286		
109,262		92,732	92,113		70,453		101,237		103,277		
377,260		374,816	376,841		387,328		385,757		384,332		
47,063		739,122	151,284		710,397		1,486,507		5,477,239		
26,811		82,197	121,123		34,018		3,064		28,991		
 46,895		70,733	111,051	_	38,715		170,668		102,724		
 3,245,062		4,151,774	 3,557,383		3,989,599		5,000,023		9,034,950		
								,,,,,			
561,538		520,794	514,373		583,243		642,664		595,131		
1,596,469		1,679,383	1,449,090		1,751,502		1,758,775		2,564,397		
35,415		292,303	56,800		355,684		1,044,359		4,922,283		
798,296		825,210	1,037,653		1,111,897		1,018,978		902,388		
 2,991,718		3,317,690	 3,057,916	_	3,802,326	_	4,464,776		8,984,199		
253,344		834,084	499,467		187,273		535,247		50,751		
 255,544		634,064	 499,407		107,273		333,241		30,731		
-		-	-		39,515		4,000		93,519		
-		-	-		49,613		189,585		88,287		
 •••			 _		(49,613)		(189,585)		(88,287)		
 			 -		39,515		4,000		93,519		
\$ 253,344	<u>\$</u>	834,084	\$ 499,467	<u>\$</u>	226,788	<u>\$</u>	539,247	\$	144,270		
0.00%		0.00%	0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Accrual basis of accounting)
(Unaudited)

		2013			2015			2016
Property Taxes	\$	520,197	\$	544,998	\$	543,935	\$	550,888
Sales Tax		804,340		855,967		903,523		924,039
Mixed Beverage Tax		5,023		6,269		6,679		6,356
Road Maintenance Tax		201,085		213,449		224,623		231,011
Hotel/Motel Occupancy Tax		4,258		5,123		5,691		4,761
Franchise Tax		275,880		265,085	_	264,929	_	264,872
Total Tax Revenues	<u>\$</u>	1,810,783	\$	1,890,891	<u>\$</u>	1,949,380	<u>\$</u>	1,981,927

 2017	 2018	2019		 2020		2021		2022
\$ 609,669	\$ 620,654	\$	630,961	\$ 623,621	\$	663,534	\$	717,741
908,301	993,957		935,988	949,185		1,067,393		1,088,813
5,285	6,669		6,817	5,746		5,296		6,222
227,073	248,487		233,996	237,296		266,848		272,199
5,346	8,038		9,044	7,801		8,783		11,211
 257,653	 260,080		265,581	 243,813		236,199		259,164
\$ 2,013,327	\$ 2,137,885	\$	2,082,387	\$ 2,067,462	\$	2,248,053	\$	2,355,350

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS GROSS SALES BY CATEGORY LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (Unaudited)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Manufacturing	2,683,365	5,354,248	5,536,985	2,344,915
Construction	797,778	2,235,763	1,448,909	9,084,692
Wholesale Trade	137,568			
Retail Trade	168,941,862	177,190,218	181,463,627	183,668,969
Finance/Insurance		64,503		
Real Estate/Rental/Leasing		177,775	178,706	186,397
Professional/Technical	424,530			
Entertainment/Recreation		207,604	215,090	158,890
Accomodation/Food Service	7,312,086	8,631,776	9,654,090	10,046,928
Other Services	4,653,668	5,620,305	5,188,361	5,129,147
Other				
City Direct Sales Tax Rate	0.0012500%	0.0012500%	0.0012500%	0.0012500%

Source - Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

^{*} Represents the first two quarters of the 2022 fiscal year. The third and fourth quarters are not currently available.

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
388,448	315,873	261,123	476,124	796,810	197,436
7,481,819	7,365,087	4,563,825	4,994,252	6,998,896	3,787,128
•		489,494	166,555	90,695	
199,175,784	205,558,353	189,443,591	203,618,174	221,405,777	117,302,257
		203,832	192,791	196,541	51,696
		13,824	71,876	55,256	
350,215	428,468	360,710	673,973	678,119	321,328
9,496,722	6,773,698	7,838,176	8,495,509	8,566,588	3,994,372
4,980,123	5,732,888	5,454,782	5,734,752	5,748,989	3,533,972
		807,581	1,096,353	1,794,280	1,248,318
0.0012500%	0.0012500%	0.0012500%	0.0012500%	0.0012500%	0.0012500%

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (Unaudited)

Fiscal Year Ended Sept. 30,	 Residential Property	_	Commercial Property	 Personal Property	Less: Cax-Exempt eal Property	<u></u>	Total Taxable Assessed Value*	Total Direct Tax Rate
2013	\$ 77,790,391	\$	36,868,109	\$ 34,472,526	\$ 25,738,320	\$	123,392,706	0.42500
2014	77,658,002		37,148,182	36,336,024	25,072,090		126,070,118	0.42500
2015	78,733,073		36,157,121	35,229,837	24,488,265		125,631,766	0.42500
2016	80,056,160		35,233,354	36,376,238	24,855,869		126,809,883	0.42500
2017	82,840,347		35,964,573	46,719,602	24,156,484		141,368,038	0.42500
2018	86,622,805		42,255,827	38,022,903	32,352,645		134,548,890	0.45000
2019	83,589,418		48,591,320	39,123,659	39,895,035		131,409,362	0.47000
2020	91,629,416		47,460,525	38,286,816	42,999,875		134,376,882	0.47000
2021	92,347,171		46,756,589	46,819,438	38,839,951		147,083,247	0.47000
2022	110,087,356		48,018,009	51,477,276	47,798,687		161,783,954	0.44490

Source - Tax assessor/collector's records

^{*}Property is assessed at actual value; therefore, the assessed values are equal to actual value. Tax rates are per \$100 of assessed value.

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS PROPERTY TAX RATES DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (Unaudited)

		Direct Rate	Overlapping	Rates (1)	
Fiscal Year	Tax Year	City of West Orange (3) Maintenance Rate	West Orange Cove ISD	Orange County (2)	Totals
2013	2012	0.425000	1.427740	0.544000	2.39674
2014	2013	0.425000	1.427740	0.544000	2.39674
2015	2014	0.425000	1.427740	0.659050	2.51179
2016	2015	0.425000	1.425000	0.658910	2.50891
2017	2016	0.425000	1.425000	0.662820	2.51282
2018	2017	0.450000	1.425000	0.660560	2.53556
2019	2018	0.470000	1.425000	0.681010	2.57601
2020	2019	0.470000	1.323350	0.680460	2.47381
2021	2020	0.470000	1.309700	0.685350	2.46505
2022	2021	0.444900	1.290600	0.682480	2.41798

Source - Tax Department records of the various taxing authorities

- (1) Overlapping rates are those of local and county governments that apply within the City of West Orange. Not all overlapping rates apply to all City of West Orange property owners (e.g., the rates for special districts apply only to the proportion of the government's property owners whose property is located within the geographic boundaries of the special district).
- (2) Orange County tax rate includes Orange County Navigation & Port District, Orange County Drainage District, and Orange County Lateral Roads tax rates.
- (3) The City of West Orange only has a maintenance tax rate. The City has not levied a debt service tax in the last ten fiscal years.

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO (Unaudited)

			2022		_		2013	····
Taxpayer		Taxable Assessed Value		% of Total Taxable Assessed Value	_	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	% of Total Taxable Assessed Value
Suez WTS USA, Inc.		18,888,760	1	11.68%				
Wal-Mart Store #00777		7,015,570	2	4.34%		10,684,340	1	8.66%
Granger Chevrolet		5,653,853	3	3.49%		2,868,731	5	2.32%
MRP Orange LLC		5,098,004	4	3.15%				
Eagle Railcar Services LLC		4,793,960	5	2.96%				
Wal-Mart Stores Inc.		4,763,658	6	2.94%		8,049,267	2	6.52%
Entergy Texas, Inc.		3,965,340	7	2.45%				
EAN Holdings, LLC		3,656,223	8	2.26%		1,734,791	7	1.41%
Union Pacific Railroad Company		2,803,580	9	1.73%		1,506,110	8	1.22%
STI Group, Inc.		2,195,950	10	1.36%			•	
G E Betz-Betz Dearborn						7,726,470	3	6.26%
Albanese Real Estate						3,976,908	4	3.22%
Entergy Gulf State, Inc.						2,054,080	6	1.66%
Metal Depot, Inc.						1,364,668	9	1.11%
TWE-Advance Newhouse						1,015,510	10	0.82%
Subtotal		58,834,898		36.37%		40,980,875		33.21%
Other taxpayers		102,949,056		63.63%		82,411,821	_	66.79%
Totals	\$	161,783,954		100.00%	\$	123,392,696	. =	100.00%

Source - Tax assessor/collector's records

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (Unaudited)

			•		Collected w							
			Total	I	Fiscal Year of the Levy			Collections		Total Collections to Date		
Fiscal	Tax	J	ax Levy			% of	in S	Subsequent			% of	
Year	Rate	an	d Adjust.		Amount	Levy		Years	:	Amount	Levy	
2013	0.42500	\$	524,419	\$	496,513	94.68	\$	22,775	\$	519,288	99.02	
2014	0.42500		535,798		509,163	95.03		20,339		529,502	98.82	
2015	0.42500		533,935		510,518	95.61		15,907		526,425	98.59	
2016	0.42500		538,942		510,673	94.75		18,957		529,630	98.27	
2017	0.42500		600,814		574,775	95.67		15,284		590,059	98.21	
2018	0.45000		605,470		578,815	95.60		14,656		593,471	98.02	
2019	0.47000		617,624		589,258	95.41		10,785		600,043	97.15	
2020	0.47000		631,805		589,865	93.36		9,003		598,868	94.79	
2021	0.47000		671,508		636,219	94.74		28,737		664,956	99.02	
2022	0.44490		721,065		680,441	94.37		35,044		715,485	99.23	

Source - Tax assessor/collector's records

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (Unaudited)

Governmental

			Activities	Total	% of			
	Fiscal Capital		Capital	Primary	Personal	Per		
	Year		Leases	 Government	Income		Capita*	
	2013	\$	_	\$ _	- ,	\$	_	
	2014		_	-	-		-	
	2015		· <u>-</u>	-	-		-	
	2016		· -	-	-		-	
	2017		-	-	-		-	
	2018		-	-	-		-	
	2019		-	-	-		-	
	2020		-	-	-		-	
	2021		-	-	-		-	
	2022		-	-	-		-	

^{*} See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics (S-15) for personal income and population data.

^{**} The City had no outstanding debt

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT SEPTEMBER 30, 2021 (Unaudited)

Governmental Unit	<u>D</u>	ebt Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable (1)		City of West Orange Share of Debt
West Orange Cove ISD Orange County	\$	61,890,000 4,167,594	6.9761% 2.3807%	\$	4,317,496 99,218
Subtotal, overlapping debt					4,416,714
City Direct Debt					
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt				<u>\$</u>	4,416,714

Sources - West Orange Cove CISD, Orange County

Note - Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with the geographic boundaries of the City. This schedule estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the residents and businesses of the City. This process recognizes that, when considering the government's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden borne by the residents and businesses should be taken into account. However, this does not imply that every taxpayer is a resident, and therefore, responsible for repaying the debt of each overlapping government.

(1) The percentage of overlapping debt applicable is estimated using taxable assessed property values. Applicable percentages were estimated by determining the portion of the overlapping government's taxable assessed value that is within the City's boundaries and dividing it by the overlapping government's total taxable assessed value.

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION LAST YEN FISCAL YEARS (Unaudited)

		2013		2014		2015	 2016
Debt limit	\$	12,339,271	\$	12,607,012	\$	12,563,177	\$ 12,680,988
Total net debt applicable to limit				-			 •
Legal debt margin	<u>\$</u>	12,339,270	<u>\$</u>	12,607,009	<u>\$</u>	12,563,177	\$ 12,680,988
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
Legal Debt Margin Calculation by Fiscal Year							
Assessed Value Debt limit (10% of assessed value)	\$	123,392,706 12,339,271	\$	126,070,118 12,607,012	\$	125,631,766 12,563,177	\$ 126,809,883 12,680,988
Legal debt margin	<u>\$</u>	12,339,271	\$	12,607,012	<u>\$</u>	12,563,177	\$ 12,680,988

Note - Under state finance law, the City of West Orange's outstanding general obligation debt should not exceed 10 percent of total assessed property value. By law the general obligation debt subject to the limitation may be offset by amounts set aside for repaying general obligation bonds. The City did not have any general obligation debt for the last ten fiscal years.

	2017	_	2018	 2019		2020		2021	_	2022
\$	14,136,804	\$	13,454,889	\$ 13,140,936	\$	13,437,688	\$	14,708,325	\$	16,178,395
_				 						
<u>\$</u>	14,136,804	<u>\$</u>	13,454,889	\$ 13,140,936	<u>\$</u>	13,437,688	<u>\$</u>	14,708,325	<u>\$</u>	16,178,395
	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
\$	141,368,038 14,136,804	\$	134,548,890 13,454,889	\$ 131,409,362 13,140,936	\$	134,376,882 13,437,688	\$	147,083,247 14,708,325	\$	161,783,954 16,178,395
\$	14,136,804	\$	13,454,889	\$ 13,140,936	\$	13,437,688	\$	14,708,325	\$	16,178,395

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS LAST YEN FISCAL YEARS (Unaudited)

Fiscal Year Ended Sept. 30,	Population (1)	Personal Income (1)	Per Capita Personal Income (1)	Median Age (1)	School Enrollment (2)	Unemployment Rate
2013	3,443	58,114,397	16,879	33	2,100	n/a
2014	3,412	61,364,820	17,985	38	3,434	n/a
2015	3,455	75,895,985	21,967	38	2,417	n/a
2016	3,458	94,026,478	27,191	41	2,446	n/a
2017	3,454	107,761,346	31,199	39	2,386	n/a
2018	3,419	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,481	n/a
2019	3,419	n/a	31,744	36	2,488	n/a
2020	3,294	n/a	n/a	40	2,512	n/a
2021	3,459	n/a	31,901	35	2,135	n/a
2022	3,459	94,899,840	27,436	40	2,598	8.95%

n/a - information not available

Data sources:

- (1) Orange County EDC
- (2) U.S. Census Bureau

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO (Unaudited)

		2022			2013	
Employer	Employees	Rank	% of Total City Employment	Employees	Rank	% of Total City Employment
Walmart	320	1	30.53%	370	1	17.54%
WOCCISD	93	2	8.87%	92	2	4.36%
Granger Chevrolet	75	3	7.16%	75	3	3.56%
Suez Water Tech	60	4	5.73%			
STI	29	5	2.77%			
Burke's Outlet	25	6	2.39%	10	10	0.47%
West Orange Bus Service	24	7	2.29%			
City of West Orange	23	8	2.19%	25	7	1.19%
GE Water & Process Technology	22	9	2.10%	44	4	2.09%
Akrotex Inc.	21	10	2.00%	34	6	1.61%
Little Giant/TMRX				10	9	0.47%
STS Bus Service				40	5	1.90%
GE Water & Process Technology						
Sonic Drive-In				17	8	0.81%
Total	692		66.03%	717		34.00%

Source - City records

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CITY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (Unaudited)

	Full-time Equivalent Employees as of September 30									
Function	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
General Government	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4
Public Safety										
Police										
Officers	9	9	9	9	8	7	8	10	10	10
Civilians	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fire										
Firefighters	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-
Civilians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Public Works										
Streets and Sanitation	7	7	7	6	5	5	6	6	6	6
Maintenance and Operations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	24	24	24	23	21	20	22	23	23	23

Source - City personnel records

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (Unaudited)

Function	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Police										
Arrests	595	593	521	479	368	237	213	81	231	277
Accident reports	48	62	71	66	56	35	49	28	53	19
Citations	1,218	994	1,131	1,194	854	768	633	292	524	319
Offense reports	708	6,611	626	592	497	359	417	458	625	689
Calls for service	2,472	3,274	3,501	3,802	3,999	3,350	4,361	4,377	5,085	5,640
Fire										
Emergency responses	25	14	29	14	31	76	64	21	35	17
Fire incidents	11	15	10	8	16	14	14	21	16	57
Service calls and other calls	26	27	13	16	12	49	42	19	29	68
Automatic aid, mutual aid giver	8	11	5	7	4	13	7	15	22	8

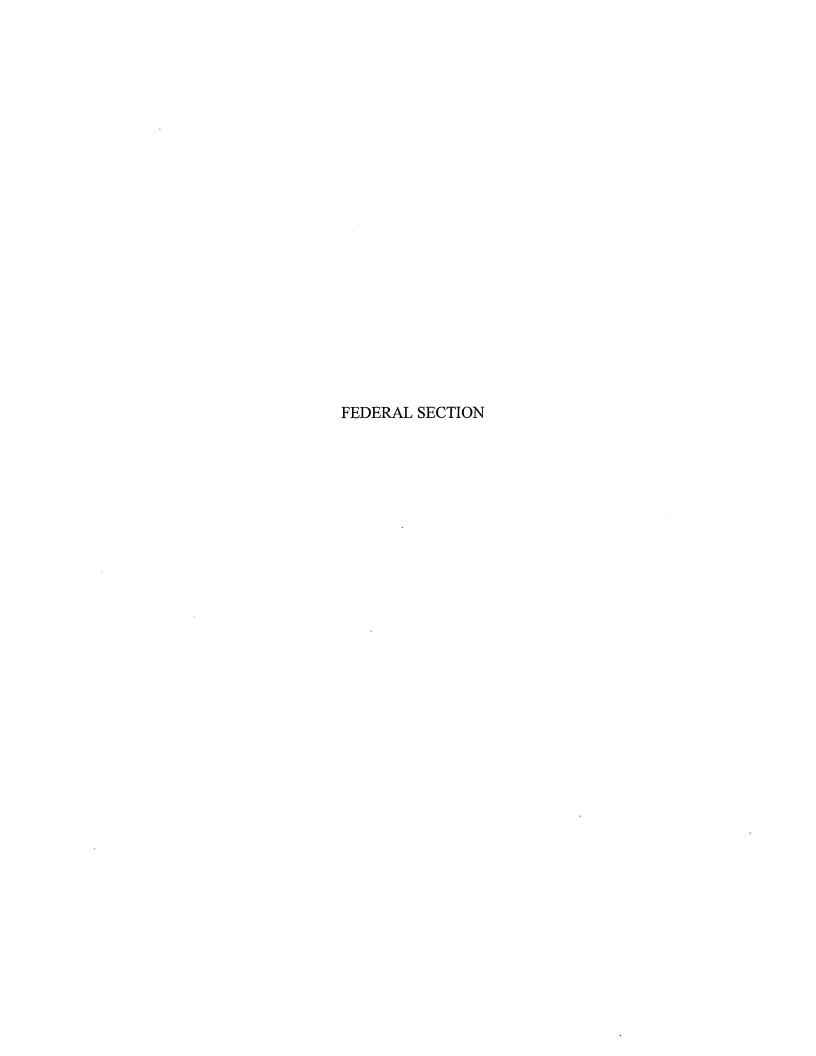
Source - Various City departments

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS CAPITAL ASSETS STATISTICS BY FUNCTION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (Unaudited)

Function	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Public Safety										
Police										
Stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Patrol units	7	7	7	7	8	9	9	9	7	7
Staff units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Fire										
Stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public Works										
Collection trucks	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1
Streets (miles)	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.9

Source - Various City departments

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





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

Mayor and City Council City of West Orange, 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 the City of West Orange, Texas, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 13, 2023.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the 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 West Orange's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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.

Bridge City, Texas January 13, 2023



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Mayor and City Council City of West Orange, Texas

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of West Orange's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the City of Wests Orange's major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2022. The City of West Orange's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the City of West Orange's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City of West Orange's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City of West Orange's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the City of West Orange complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2022.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the City of West Orange is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the City of West Orange's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of West Orange's internal control over compliance.

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

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Bridge City, Texas January 13, 2023

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

I. Summary of the Auditor's Results

1. Type of auditor's report issued

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FIII	ancia	11 O L	пеш	CHLN

2. Internal control over financial reporting: a. Material weakness(es) identified? No b. Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses? None reported 3. Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted? No Federal Awards 4. Internal control over major programs: a. Material weakness(es) identified? No b. Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses? None reported Unmodified 5. Type of auditor's report issued on compliance with major programs 6. Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200.516(a)? No

7. Identification of major programs

CDBG Disaster Recovery Program – Hurricane Harvey Covid-19 Coronavirus Relief Program

8. Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs

\$750,000

Unmodified

9. Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?

No

II. Findings Related to the Financial Statements

None reported

III. Findings and Questioned Costs Related to Federal Awards

None reported

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

No prior findings.

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

No corrective action is necessary for the City during the year ended September 30, 2022.

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

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94,563
53,759
48,322
2,000
2,000
50,322
50,322
797
14,271
3,427
8,495
68,495
2,296
2,296
2,296
3,239
3,239
5 6 1 1

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through:	Federal Assistance Listing No.	Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY		
Passed through Texas Division of Emergency Management		
Disaster Grant - Public Assistance - Hurricane Laura	97.036	19,110
Hazard Mitigation Grant - Water District Generators	97.039	363,366
Hazard Mitigation Grant - City Hall Generator	97.039	9,225
Subtotal FAL 97.039		372,591
Homeland Security Grant - Tactical Team Equipment	97.067	37,674
Total Passed through Texas Division of Emergency Management		429,374
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY		429,374
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS		\$ 4,773,727

CITY OF WEST ORANGE, TEXAS NOTES ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR FEDERAL AWARDS YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

- 1. The City uses the fund types specified by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Special revenue funds are used to account for resources restricted to, or designated for, specific purposes. Federal and state financial assistance generally is accounted for in a Special Revenue Fund because it is restricted for specific purposes.
- 2. The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. The Governmental Fund types are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus called the modified accrual basis of accounting. Nearly all Federal grant funds were accounted for in a Special Revenue Fund which is a Governmental Fund type. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities and the fund balance are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases and decreases in net current assets.

The modified accrual basis of accounting recognizes revenues in the accounting period in which they become susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available, and expenditures in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on General Long-Term Debt, which is recognized when due, and certain compensated absences and claims and judgments, which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

Usually, Federal grant funds are considered to be earned to the extent of expenditures made under the provisions of the grant. When Federal grant funds are received before related expenditures are made, they are recorded as deferred revenues.

- 3. The period of availability for federal grant funds for the purpose of liquidation of outstanding obligations made on or before the ending date of the federal project period extends 30 days beyond the federal project period ending date, in accordance with provisions in Section H, Period of Availability of Federal Funds, Part 3, OMB Circular A-133 Compliance Statement.
- 4. The City has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.