

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
September 21, 2021

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Certificates will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions existing on the date thereof, subject to the matters described under "TAX MATTERS" herein.

The Issuer has designated the Certificates as "Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations" for financial institutions.

\$5,735,000
CITY OF KENNEDALE, TEXAS
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Tarrant County, Texas)
COMBINATION TAX AND REVENUE CERTIFICATES OF OBLIGATION, SERIES 2021

Dated Date: September 15, 2021

Due: February 1, as shown on inside cover

The \$5,735,000 City of Kennedale, Texas Combination Tax and Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2021 (the "Certificates") are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas (the "State"), particularly the Certificate of Obligation Act of 1971 (Sections 271.041 through 271.064, Texas Local Government Code, as amended), Chapter 1502, as amended, Texas Government Code, an ordinance (the "Ordinance") adopted by the City Council of the City of Kennedale, Texas (the "City" or the "Issuer") on September 21, 2021, and the City's Home Rule Charter. (See "THE CERTIFICATES - Authority for Issuance" herein.)

The Certificates constitute direct and general obligations of the Issuer payable primarily from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax levied upon all taxable property within the City, within the limitations prescribed by law, and are further payable from and secured by a lien on and pledge of the "Surplus Revenues", if any, received from the ownership and operation of the City's municipal waterworks and sewer system, all as provided in the Ordinance. (See "THE CERTIFICATES - Security for Payment" herein.)

Interest on the Certificates will accrue from September 15, 2021 (the "Dated Date") as shown above and will be payable on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing February 1, 2022, until the earlier of stated maturity or prior redemption, and will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. The definitive Certificates will be issued as fully registered obligations in book-entry form only and when issued will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York. DTC will act as securities depository. Book-entry interests in the Certificates will be made available for purchase in the principal amount of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Purchasers of the Certificates ("Beneficial Owners") will not receive physical delivery of certificates representing their interest in the Certificates purchased. So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the Certificates, the principal of and interest on the Certificates will be payable by BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas, as Paying Agent Registrar to the securities depository, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to the Beneficial Owners of the Certificates. (See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.)

Proceeds from the sale of the Certificates will be used for the purpose of paying, in whole or in part, contractual obligations to (i) acquire, construct and equip street, sidewalk and related drainage improvements at various locations in the City; (ii) acquire public safety equipment including a fire truck, an ambulance and related equipment (collectively, the "Projects"); and (iii) pay all or a portion of the legal, fiscal, and engineering fees in connection with the Projects and costs of issuance related to such Certificates of Obligation. (See "THE CERTIFICATES - Use of Certificate Proceeds" herein.)

SEE FOLLOWING PAGE FOR STATED MATURITIES, PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS, INTEREST RATES, INITIAL YIELDS,
CUSIP NUMBERS, AND REDEMPTION PROVISIONS FOR THE CERTIFICATES

The Certificates are offered for delivery, when, as and if issued and received by FHN Financial Capital Markets at a competitive sale (the "Purchaser") and subject to the approving opinion of the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the approval of certain legal matters by McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., San Antonio, Texas, Bond Counsel. The legal opinion of Bond Counsel will be printed on, or attached to, the Certificates. (See "LEGAL MATTERS - Legal Opinions and No-Litigation Certificate" and "APPENDIX C - Form of Legal Opinion of Bond Counsel" herein). It is expected that the Certificates will be available for initial delivery through DTC on or about October 20, 2021.

\$5,735,000
CITY OF KENNEDALE, TEXAS
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Tarrant County, Texas)
COMBINATION TAX AND REVENUE CERTIFICATES OF OBLIGATION, SERIES 2021

MATURITY SCHEDULE

CUSIP Prefix No. 489332 ⁽¹⁾

\$4,525,000 Serial Certificates

Stated Maturity February 1	Principal Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Initial Yield (%)	CUSIP Suffix ⁽¹⁾
2022	\$310,000	4.000	0.200	JG2
2023	215,000	4.000	0.250	JH0
2024	185,000	4.000	0.300	JJ6
2025	240,000	4.000	0.400	JK3
2026	265,000	4.000	0.500	JL1
2027	275,000	4.000	0.600	JM9
2028	285,000	4.000	0.750	JN7
2029	300,000	4.000	0.850	JP2
2030	310,000	4.000	1.000	JQ0
2031	320,000	1.500	1.100 ⁽²⁾	JR8
2032	280,000	1.500	1.200 ⁽²⁾	JS6
2033	285,000	1.500	1.300 ⁽²⁾	JT4
2034	290,000	1.750	1.400 ⁽²⁾	JU1
xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
2039	315,000	2.000	1.900 ⁽²⁾	JZ0
2040	325,000	2.000	2.000	KA3
2041	325,000	2.000	2.050	KB1

\$1,210,000 Term Certificates

\$1,210,000 2.000% Term Certificates due February 1, 2038 and priced to yield 1.600%⁽²⁾ CUSIP Suffix ⁽¹⁾ JY3

(Interest to accrue from Dated Date)

The Issuer reserves the right to redeem the Certificates maturing on or after February 1, 2031, in whole or in part, in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof on February 1, 2030, or any date thereafter, at the redemption price of par plus accrued interest as further described herein. Additionally, the Certificates maturing on February 1, 2038 (the "Term Certificates") will also be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption. (See "THE CERTIFICATES - Redemption Provisions of the Certificates" herein.)

⁽¹⁾ CUSIP numbers are included solely for the convenience of the owner of the Certificates. CUSIP is a registered trademark of The American Bankers Association. CUSIP data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services, managed by S&P Global Market Intelligence on behalf of The American Bankers Association. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CUSIP Services. None of the City, the Financial Advisor, or the Purchaser is responsible for the selection or correctness of the CUSIP numbers set forth herein.

⁽²⁾ Yield calculated based on the assumption that the Certificates denoted and sold at a premium will be redeemed on February 1, 2030, the earliest date of redemption for the Certificates, at a price of par plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

CITY OF KENNEDALE TEXAS
405 Municipal Drive
Kennedale, Texas 76060
Telephone: (817) 478-7169)

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Name	On Council Since	Term Expires (May)	Occupation
Linda Rhodes Mayor	2018	2022	Retired
Jan Joplin Councilmember, Place 1	2021	2023	Retired
Gary Mitchell Councilmember, Place 2	2020	2022	Business Owner
Julie Jacobson Councilmember, Place 3	2021	2023	Attorney
Austin Degenhart Councilmember, Place 4	2021*	2022	Commercial Construction Program Manager
James Connor Councilmember, Place 5	2021	2023	Retired

*Councilman Degenhart was appointed to the vacant position on August 17, 2021.

ADMINISTRATION

Name	Position	Length of Service With the City (years)
Leslie Galloway	Interim City Manager/City Secretary	5
Lakeita Sutton	Director of Finance and Information Technology	6

CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS

Bond Counsel..... McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P.
San Antonio, Texas

Certified Public Accountants.....BKD CPAs & Advisors
Dallas, Texas

Financial Advisor..... SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc.
San Antonio, Texas

For Additional Information Please Contact:

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San Antonio, Texas 78209
Telephone: (210) 832-9760
mmcliney@samcocapital.com
afriedman@samcocapital.com

USE OF INFORMATION IN THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT

No dealer, broker, salesman, or other person has been authorized to give any information, or to make any representation other than those contained in this Official Statement, and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Issuer. This Official Statement is not to be used in connection with an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy in any state in which such offer or solicitation is not authorized or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not authorized or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. Any information or expression of opinion herein contained are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create an implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Issuer or other matters described herein since the date hereof.

The Financial Advisor has provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Financial Advisor has reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with its responsibilities to the Issuer and, as applicable, to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Financial Advisor does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

THE CERTIFICATES ARE EXEMPT FROM REGISTRATION WITH THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION AND CONSEQUENTLY HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED THEREWITH. THE REGISTRATION, QUALIFICATION, OR EXEMPTION OF THE CERTIFICATES IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAW PROVISIONS OF THE JURISDICTIONS IN WHICH THE CERTIFICATES HAVE BEEN REGISTERED, QUALIFIED, OR EXEMPTED SHOULD NOT BE REGARDED AS A RECOMMENDATION THEREOF.

NONE OF THE CITY, ITS FINANCIAL ADVISOR, OR THE PURCHASER MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT REGARDING EITHER THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY OR ITS BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM as such information is provided by DTC.

The agreements of the City and others related to the Certificates are contained solely in the contracts described herein. Neither this Official Statement nor any other statement made in connection with the offer or sale of the Certificates is to be construed as constituting an agreement with the Purchaser of the Certificates. INVESTORS SHOULD READ THE ENTIRE OFFICIAL STATEMENT, INCLUDING ALL APPENDICES ATTACHED HERETO, TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ESSENTIAL TO MAKING AN INFORMED INVESTMENT DECISION.

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The cover page, subsequent pages hereof, and appendices attached hereto, are part of this Official Statement.

SELECTED DATA FROM THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The selected data is subject in all respects to the more complete information and definitions contained or incorporated in this Official Statement. The offering of the Certificates to potential investors is made only by means of this entire Official Statement. No person is authorized to detach this page from this Official Statement or to otherwise use it without the entire Official Statement.

The Issuer	The City of Kennedale, Texas (the "City" or "Issuer") is a political subdivision of the State of Texas, located in Tarrant County on Highway 287, just South of Interstate 820 and Interstate 20. The City is 11 miles southeast of downtown Fort Worth, Texas. The City operates as a home rule city under the constitution laws of the State of Texas. The City's 2020 population according to the U.S. Census Bureau is 8,517. See Appendix B – "General Information Regarding the City of Kennedale, Texas and Tarrant County, Texas" herein.)
The Certificates	The Certificates are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas (the "State"), particularly the Certificate of Obligation Act of 1971 (Sections 271.041 through 271.064, Texas Local Government Code, as amended), Chapter 1502, as amended, Texas Government Code, an ordinance (the "Ordinance") adopted by the City Council of the City, on September 21, 2021, and the City's Home Rule Charter. (See "THE CERTIFICATES - Authority for Issuance" herein.)
Paying Agent/Registrar	The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas.
Security	The Certificates constitute direct and general obligations of the Issuer payable primarily from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax levied upon all taxable property within the City, within the limitations prescribed by law, and are further payable from and secured by a lien on and pledge of the "Surplus Revenues", if any, received from the ownership and operation of the City's municipal waterworks and sewer system, all as provided in the Ordinance. The term "Surplus Revenues" is defined in the Ordinance to mean the surplus revenues derived by the City from the City's waterworks and sewer system remaining after payment of (a) all amounts constituting operation and maintenance expenses of said Waterworks and Sewer System, (b) all debt service, reserve, and other requirements and amounts required to be paid under all ordinances heretofore or hereafter authorizing (i) all bonds and (ii) all other obligations not on a parity with the Certificates, which are payable from and secured by any Waterworks and Sewer System revenues, and (c) all amounts payable from any Waterworks and Sewer System revenues pursuant to contracts heretofore or hereafter entered into by the City in accordance with law. (See "THE CERTIFICATES – Security for Payment" herein.)
Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations	The Issuer will designate the Certificates as "Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations" for financial institutions. (See "TAX MATTERS - Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations" herein.)
Redemption Provisions of the Certificates	The Issuer reserves the right, at its sole option, to redeem Certificates stated to mature on or after February 1, 2031, in whole or in part, in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on February 1, 2030, or any date thereafter, at the redemption price of par plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption. Additionally, the Certificates maturing on February 1, 2038 (the "Term Certificates") will also be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption. (See "THE CERTIFICATES - Redemption Provisions of the Certificates" herein.)
Tax Matters	In the opinion of McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., San Antonio, Texas, as Bond Counsel to the District, interest on the Certificates will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under statutes, regulations, published rulings, and court decisions existing on the date thereof. (See "TAX MATTERS" and "APPENDIX C - Form of Opinion of Bond Counsel" herein.)
Use of Certificate Proceeds	Proceeds from the sale of the Certificates will be used for the purpose of paying, in whole or in part, contractual obligations to (i) acquire, construct and equip street, sidewalk and related drainage improvements at various locations in the City; (ii) acquire public safety equipment including a fire truck, an ambulance and related equipment (collectively, the "Projects"); and (iii) pay all or a portion of the legal, fiscal, and engineering fees in connection with the Projects and costs of issuance related to such Certificates of Obligation. (See "THE CERTIFICATES - Use of Certificate Proceeds" herein.)

Rating	S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") has assigned an unenhanced, underlying rating of "AA-" to the Certificates. (See "OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION - Rating" herein.)
Payment Record	The City has never defaulted on the payment of its general obligation or revenue indebtedness.
Future Debt Issues	The Issuer does not anticipate the issuance of any additional ad valorem tax debt in 2021, except potentially issuing refunding bonds for debt service savings.
Delivery	When issued, anticipated on or about October 20, 2021.
Legality	Delivery of the Certificates is subject to the approval by the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the approval of certain legal matters by McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., San Antonio, Texas, Bond Counsel.

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**OFFICIAL STATEMENT
relating to**

\$5,735,000

CITY OF KENNEDALE, TEXAS

**(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Tarrant County, Texas)
COMBINATION TAX AND REVENUE CERTIFICATES OF OBLIGATION, SERIES 2021**

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

This Official Statement provides certain information in connection with the issuance by the City of Kennedale, Texas (the “City” or the “Issuer”) of its \$5,735,000 Combination Tax and Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2021 (the “Certificates”) identified on the cover page.

The Issuer is a political subdivision of the State of Texas (the “State”) and a municipal corporation organized and existing under the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas and the City’s Home Rule Charter. Unless otherwise indicated, capitalized terms used in this Official Statement have the same meanings assigned to such terms in the Ordinance. Included in this Official Statement are descriptions of the Certificates and certain information about the Issuer and its finances. ***ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF DOCUMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE SUMMARIES ONLY AND ARE QUALIFIED IN THEIR ENTIRETY BY REFERENCE TO EACH SUCH DOCUMENT.*** Copies of such documents may be obtained upon request from the Issuer or its Financial Advisor, SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc., 1020 Northeast Loop 410, Suite 640, San Antonio, Texas 78209, via electronic mail or upon payment of reasonable copying, handling, and delivery charges.

All financial and other information presented in this Official Statement has been provided by the City from its records, except for information expressly attributed to other sources. The presentation of information, including tables of receipts from taxes and other sources, is intended to show recent historic information, and is not intended to indicate future or continuing trends in financial position or other affairs of the City. No representation is made that past experience, as is shown by financial and other information, will necessarily continue or be repeated in the future.

This Official Statement speaks only as to its date, and the information contained herein is subject to change. A copy of the Final Official Statement pertaining to the Certificates will be deposited with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board through its Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) system. See “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION” herein for a description of the City’s undertaking to provide certain information on a continuing basis.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAK – COVID-19

The outbreak of COVID-19, a respiratory disease caused by a new strain of coronavirus, has been characterized as a pandemic (the “Pandemic”) by the World Health Organization and is currently affecting many parts of the world, including the United States and the State of Texas (the “State”). On January 31, 2020, the Secretary of the United States Health and Human Services Department declared a public health emergency for the United States and on March 13, 2020, the President of the United States declared the outbreak of COVID-19 in the United States a national emergency. Subsequently, the President’s Coronavirus Guidelines for America and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention called upon Americans to take actions to slow the spread of COVID-19 in the United States.

On March 13, 2020, the Governor of Texas (the “Governor”) declared a state of disaster for all counties in the State in response to the Pandemic which has been subsequently extended and remains in effect. Pursuant to Chapter 418 of the Texas Government Code, the Governor has broad authority to respond to disasters, including suspending any regulatory statute prescribing the procedures for conducting state business or any order or rule of a State agency that would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the disaster, and issuing executive orders that have the force and effect of law. The Governor has since issued a number of executive orders relating to COVID-19 preparedness and mitigation. However, on March 2, 2021 (but effective as of March 10, 2021), the Governor issued Executive Order GA-34, which supersedes most of the executive orders relating to COVID-19 and provides, generally, for the reopening of the State to 100%, ends the COVID-19 mask mandate, and supersedes any conflicting order issued by local officials in response to COVID-19, among other things and subject to certain limitations. Executive Order GA-34 remains in place until amended, rescinded, or superseded by the Governor. On May 18, 2021, the Governor issued Executive Order GA-36, which rescinds certain provisions of GA-34 and provides that no governmental entity, including the City, may require any person to wear a face covering or to mandate that another person wear a face covering and subjects a governmental entity or official to a fine of up to \$1,000 for noncompliance, subject to certain exceptions. Certain public entities and officials in the State have filed lawsuits challenging the enforcement of Executive Order GA-36. Many of those lawsuits are in various stages of litigation and have not been fully resolved at this time. Additional information regarding executive orders issued by the Governor is accessible on the website of the Governor at <https://gov.texas.gov/>. Neither the information on (nor accessed through) such website of the Governor is incorporated by reference, either expressly or by implication, into this Official Statement.

In general, the City, and the receipt of its primary revenue sources, including ad valorem taxes, sales and use taxes, and revenues from its waterworks and sewer utility system have not been materially negatively impacted by the Pandemic to date. With the reopening of businesses and the general upswing in economic activity throughout the State in recent months, the City does not expect the Pandemic will have a negative impact on the City or its operations and the collection of revenues from its various sources.

The full extent of the ongoing impact of COVID-19 on the City's longer-term operational and financial performance will depend on future developments, many of which are outside of its control, including the effectiveness of the mitigation strategies discussed above, the duration, spread, and worsening of COVID-19, and future governmental actions, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. The City continues to monitor the spread of COVID-19 and is working with local, state, and national agencies to address the potential impact of the Pandemic upon the City. While the potential impact of the Pandemic on City cannot be quantified at this time, the continued outbreak of COVID-19 could have an adverse effect on the City's operations and financial condition.

Convening of the Texas Legislature

On January 12, 2021, the 87th Texas Legislature convened in general session which adjourned on May 31, 2021. The Texas Governor called the first special session of the 87th Texas Legislature, which convened on July 8, 2021 and concluded on August 6, 2021, called a second special session which convened on August 7, 2021 and concluded September 7, 2021 and a third special session, which convened September 20, 2021, and may call one or more additional special sessions. During this time, the Texas Legislature may enact laws that materially change current law as it relates to the City and the financial condition of the City. The City makes no representation regarding any actions the Texas Legislature may take but intends to monitor proposed and final legislation for any developments applicable to the City.

THE CERTIFICATES

General Description of the Certificates

The Certificates will be dated September 15, 2021 (the "Dated Date"), will mature on the dates and in the principal amounts and will bear interest at the rates set forth on page 2 of this Official Statement. The Certificates will be registered and issued in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. The Certificates will bear interest from the Dated Date, or from the most recent date to which interest has been paid or duly provided for, and will be paid semiannually on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing February 1, 2022, until stated maturity or prior redemption. Principal of and interest on the Certificates are payable in the manner described herein under "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM". In the event the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued, the interest on the Certificates payable on an interest payment date will be payable to the registered owner as shown on the security register maintained by BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas as the initial Paying Agent/Registrar, as of the Record Date (defined below), by check, mailed first-class, postage prepaid, to the address of such person on the security register or by such other method acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar requested by and at the risk and expense of the registered owner. In the event the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued, principal of the Certificates will be payable at stated maturity or prior redemption upon presentation and surrender thereof at the corporate trust office of the Paying Agent/Registrar.

If the date for the payment of the principal of or interest on the Certificates is a Saturday, Sunday, a legal holiday or a day when banking institutions in the city where the Paying Agent/Registrar is located are authorized by law or executive order to close, then the date for such payment will be the next succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or a day on which banking institutions are authorized to close; and payment on such date will have the same force and effect as if made on the original date payment was due.

Authority for Issuance

The Certificates are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas (the "State") particularly Certificate of Obligation Act of 1971 (Sections 271.041 through 271.064 Texas Local Government Code, as amended), Chapter 1502, as amended, Texas Government Code, an ordinance (the "Ordinance") adopted by the City Council of the City (the "City Council") on September 21, 2021, and the City's Home Rule Charter.

Security for Payment

Limited Pledge of Ad Valorem Taxes. The Certificates are general obligations of the City, payable from its collection of an ad valorem tax levied annually, within the legal limitations imposed by law, upon all taxable property located in the City. (See "AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXATION" herein.)

Pledge of Surplus Revenues. The Certificates are further secured by a lien on and pledge of the "Surplus Revenues" of the City's waterworks and sewer system (the "System"). The term "Surplus Revenues" is defined in the Ordinance to mean the surplus revenues derived by the City from the City's System remaining after payment of (a) all amounts constituting operation and maintenance expenses of said System, (b) all debt service, reserve, and other requirements and amounts required to be paid under all ordinances heretofore or hereafter adopted authorizing (i) all bonds, and (ii) all other obligations not on a parity with the Certificates, which are payable from and secured by any

System revenues, and (c) all amounts payable from any System revenues pursuant to contracts heretofore or hereafter entered into by the City in accordance with law.

Redemption Provisions of the Certificates

The Issuer reserves the right, at its sole option, to redeem Certificates stated to mature, on or after February 1, 2031, in whole or in part, in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof on February 1, 2030, or any date thereafter, at the par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption. Additionally, the Certificates maturing on February 1, 2038 (the "Term Certificates") will also be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption. If less than all of the Certificates within a stated maturity are to be redeemed, the particular Certificates to be redeemed shall be selected by lot or by other customary random method by the Paying Agent/Registrar.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption

The Certificates maturing on February 1, 2038 (the "Term Certificates") are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption in part prior to their stated maturity, and will be redeemed by the Issuer at the redemption prices equal to the principal amounts thereof plus interest accrued thereon to the redemption dates, on the dates and in the principal amounts shown in the following schedule:

Term Certificates to Mature on February 1, 2038	
<u>Redemption Date</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>
February 1, 2035	\$ 295,000
February 1, 2036	300,000
February 1, 2037	305,000
February 1, 2038*	310,000

* Payable at Stated Maturity

The principal amount of the Term Certificates required to be redeemed pursuant to the operation of such mandatory redemption requirements may be reduced, at the option of the City, by the principal amount of any such Term Certificates which, prior to the date of the mailing of notice of such mandatory redemption, (i) shall have been acquired by the City and delivered to the Paying Agent/Registrar for cancellation, (ii) shall have been purchased and canceled by the Paying Agent/Registrar at the request of the City, or (iii) shall have been redeemed pursuant to the optional redemption provisions described in the preceding paragraph and not theretofore credited against a mandatory redemption requirement.

Notice of Redemption

At least 30 days prior to the date fixed for any redemption of any Certificates or portions thereof prior to stated maturity, the Issuer shall cause notice of such redemption to be sent by United States mail, first-class postage prepaid, to the registered owner of each Certificate or a portion thereof to be redeemed at its address as it appeared on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar on the day such notice of redemption is mailed. By the date fixed for any such redemption, due provision shall be made with the Paying Agent/Registrar for the payment of the required redemption price for the Certificates or portions thereof which are to be so redeemed. If such notice of redemption is given and if due provision for such payment is made, all as provided above, the Certificates or portions thereof which are to be so redeemed thereby automatically shall be treated as redeemed prior to their scheduled maturities, and they shall not bear interest after the date fixed for redemption, and they shall not be regarded as being outstanding except for the right of the registered owner to receive the redemption price from the Paying Agent/Registrar out of the funds provided for such payment.

ANY NOTICE OF REDEMPTION SO MAILED SHALL BE CONCLUSIVELY PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN DULY GIVEN IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER RECEIVED BY THE CERTIFICATEHOLDER, AND, PROVIDED THAT PROVISION FOR PAYMENT OF THE REDEMPTION PRICE IS MADE AND ANY OTHER CONDITIONS TO REDEMPTION ARE SATISFIED, INTEREST ON THE REDEEMED CERTIFICATES SHALL CEASE TO ACCRUE FROM AND AFTER SUCH REDEMPTION DATE NOTWITHSTANDING THAT A CERTIFICATE HAS NOT BEEN PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.

The Paying Agent/Registrar and the Issuer, so long as a Book-Entry-Only System is used for the Certificates, will send any notice of redemption, notice of proposed amendment to the Ordinance or other notices with respect to the Certificates only to DTC. Any failure by DTC to advise any DTC participant, or of any DTC participant or indirect participant to notify the Beneficial Owner, will not affect the validity of the redemption of the Certificates called for redemption or any other action premised on any such notice. Redemption of portions of the Certificates by the Issuer will reduce the outstanding principal amount of such Certificates held by DTC. In such event, DTC may implement, through its Book-Entry-Only System, a redemption of such Certificates held for the account of DTC participants in accordance with its rules or other agreements with DTC participants and then DTC participants and indirect participants may implement a redemption of such Certificates from the Beneficial Owners. Any such selection of Certificates to be redeemed will not be governed by the Ordinance and will not be conducted by the Issuer or the Paying Agent/Registrar. Neither the Issuer nor the Paying Agent/Registrar will have any responsibility to DTC participants, indirect participants or the persons for whom DTC participants act as nominees, with respect to the payments on the Certificates or the providing of notice to DTC participants, indirect participants, or Beneficial Owners of the selection of portions of the Certificates for redemption. (See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.)

Selection of Certificates to be Redeemed

The Certificates of a denomination larger than \$5,000 may be redeemed in part (in increments of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof). The Certificates to be partially redeemed must be surrendered in exchange for one or more new Certificates for the unredeemed portion of the principal. If less than all of the Certificates are to be redeemed, the Issuer will determine the amounts to be redeemed and will direct the Paying Agent/Registrar (or DTC while the Certificates are in Book-Entry-Only form) to select, at random and by lot, the particular Certificates, or portion thereof, to be redeemed. If a Certificate (or any portion of the principal sum thereof) will have been called for redemption and notice of such redemption will have been given, such Certificate (or the principal amount thereof to be redeemed), will become due and payable on such redemption date and interest thereon will cease to accrue from and after the redemption date, provided funds for the payment of the redemption price and accrued interest thereon are held by the Paying Agent/Registrar on the redemption date.

Use of Certificate Proceeds

Proceeds from the sale of the Certificates will be used for the purpose of paying, in whole or in part, contractual obligations to (i) acquire, construct and equip street, sidewalk and related drainage improvements at various locations in the City; (ii) acquire public safety equipment including a fire truck, an ambulance and related equipment (collectively, the "Projects"); and (iii) pay a portion of the legal, fiscal, and engineering fees in connection with the Projects and costs of issuance related to such Certificates of Obligation. (See "THE CERTIFICATES - Use of Certificate Proceeds" herein.)

Sources and Uses

Sources	
Par Amount of the Certificates	\$ 5,735,000.00
Accrued Interest on the Certificates	15,288.20
Net Reoffering Premium	<u>408,295.70</u>
Total Sources of Funds	<u>\$ 6,158,583.90</u>
Uses	
Construction Fund Deposit	\$ 6,000,000.00
Purchaser's Discount	42,726.90
Interest and Sinking Fund Deposit	15,288.20
Costs of Issuance	<u>100,568.80</u>
Total Uses	<u>\$ 6,158,583.90</u>

Payment Record

The Issuer has never defaulted on the payment of its ad valorem tax-backed indebtedness.

Amendments

The Issuer may amend the Ordinance without the consent of or notice to any registered owners in any manner not detrimental to the interests of the registered owners, including the curing of any ambiguity, inconsistency, or formal defect or omission therein. In addition, the Issuer may, with the written consent of the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Certificates then outstanding affected thereby, amend, add to, or rescind any of the provisions of the Ordinance; except that, without the consent of the registered owners of all of the Certificates affected, no such amendment, addition, or rescission may (1) extend the time or times of payment of the principal of and interest on the Certificates, reduce the principal amount thereof or the rate of interest thereon, or in any other way modify the terms of payment of the principal of, or interest on the Certificates, (2) give any preference to any Certificate over any other Certificate, or (3) reduce the aggregate principal amount of Certificates required for consent to any such amendment, addition, or rescission.

Defeasance

The Ordinance provides for the defeasance of the Certificates when payment of the principal amount of the Certificates plus interest accrued on the Certificates to their due date (whether such due date be by reason of stated maturity, redemption, or otherwise), is provided by irrevocably depositing with a paying agent, or other authorized escrow agent, in trust (1) money in an amount sufficient to make such payment, and/or (2) Government Securities (defined below), to mature as to principal and interest in such amounts and at such times to insure the availability, without reinvestment, of sufficient money to make such payment, and all necessary and proper fees, compensation and expenses of the paying agent for the Certificates. The foregoing deposits shall be certified as to sufficiency by an independent accounting firm, the City's Financial Advisor, the Paying Agent/Registrar, or such other qualified financial institution (as provided in the Ordinance). The City has additionally reserved the right, subject to satisfying the requirements of (1) and (2) above, to substitute other Government Securities originally deposited, to reinvest the uninvested moneys on deposit for such defeasance and to withdraw for the benefit of the City moneys in excess of the amount required for such defeasance. The Ordinance provides that

“Government Securities” means any securities and obligations now or hereafter authorized by State law that are eligible to discharge obligations such as the Certificates. Current State law permits defeasance with the following types of securities: (a) direct, noncallable obligations of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America, (b) noncallable obligations of an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the agency or instrumentality and that, on the date of the purchase thereof, are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than AAA or its equivalent, (c) noncallable obligations of a state or an agency or a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of a state that on the date the governing body of the City adopts or approves the proceedings authorizing the financial arrangements have been refunded and are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than AAA or its equivalent, and (d) any additional securities and obligations hereafter authorized by State law as eligible for use to accomplish the discharge of obligations such as the Certificates. City officials are authorized to restrict such eligible securities as deemed appropriate in connection with the sale of the Certificates. There is no assurance that the ratings for U.S. Treasury securities acquired to defease any Certificates, or those for any other Government Securities, will be maintained at any particular rating category. Further, there is no assurance that current State law will not be amended in a manner that expands or contracts the list of permissible defeasance securities (such list consisting of these securities identified in clauses (a) through (c) above), or any rating requirement thereon, that may be purchased with defeasance proceeds relating to the Certificates (“Defeasance Proceeds”), though the City has reserved the right to utilize any additional securities for such purpose in the event the aforementioned list is expanded. Because the Ordinance does not contractually limit such permissible defeasance securities and expressly recognizes the ability of the City to use lawfully available Defeasance Proceeds to defease all or any portion of the Certificates, registered owners of Certificates are deemed to have consented to the use of Defeasance Proceeds to purchase such other defeasance securities, notwithstanding the fact that such defeasance securities may not be of the same investment quality as those currently identified under State law as permissible defeasance securities.

Upon such deposit as described above, such Certificates shall no longer be regarded to be outstanding or unpaid. After firm banking and financial arrangements for the discharge and final payment of the Certificates have been made as described above, all rights of the City to initiate proceedings to call the Certificates for redemption or take any other action amending the terms of the Certificates are extinguished; provided, however, the City has the option, to be exercised at the time of the defeasance of the Certificates, to call for redemption at an earlier date those Certificates which have been defeased to their maturity date, if the City (i) in the proceedings providing for the firm banking and financial arrangements, expressly reserves the right to call the Certificates for redemption, (ii) gives notice of the reservation of that right to the owners of the Certificates immediately following the making of the firm banking and financial arrangements, and (iii) directs that notice of the reservation be included in any redemption notices that it authorizes.

Default and Remedies

If the City defaults in the payment of principal, interest, or redemption price on the Certificates when due, or if it fails to make payments into any fund or funds created in the Ordinance, or defaults in the observation or performance of any other covenants, conditions, or obligations set forth in the Ordinance, the registered owners may seek a writ of mandamus to compel City officials to carry out their legally imposed duties with respect to the Certificates, if there is no other available remedy at law to compel performance of the Certificates or the Ordinance and the City’s obligations are not uncertain or disputed. The issuance of a writ of mandamus is controlled by equitable principles, so rests with the discretion of the court, but may not be arbitrarily refused. There is no acceleration of maturity of the Certificates in the event of default and, consequently, the remedy of mandamus may have to be relied upon from year to year. The Ordinance does not provide for the appointment of a trustee to represent the interest of the bondholders upon any failure of the City to perform in accordance with the terms of the Ordinance, or upon any other condition and accordingly all legal actions to enforce such remedies would have to be undertaken at the initiative of, and be financed by, the registered owners. The Texas Supreme Court ruled in *Tooke v. City of Mexia*, 197 S.W.3d 325 (Tex. 2006) that a waiver of sovereign immunity in a contractual dispute must be provided for by statute in “clear and unambiguous” language.

Furthermore, *Tooke*, and subsequent jurisprudence, held that a municipality is not immune from suit for torts committed in the performance of its proprietary functions, as it is for torts committed in the performance of its governmental functions (the “Proprietary-Governmental Dichotomy”). Governmental functions are those that are enjoined on a municipality by law and are given by the State as a part of the State’s sovereignty, to be exercised by the municipality in the interest of the general public, while proprietary functions are those that a municipality may, in its discretion, perform in the interest of the inhabitants of municipality.

In *Wasson Interests, Ltd. v. City of Jacksonville*, 489 S.W.3d 427 (Tex. 2016) (“*Wasson*”) the Texas Supreme Court (the “Court”) addressed whether the distinction between governmental and proprietary acts (as found in tort-based causes of action) applies to breach of contract claims against municipalities. The Court analyzed the rationale behind the Proprietary-Governmental Dichotomy to determine that “a city’s proprietary functions are not done pursuant to the ‘will of the people’” and protecting such municipalities “via the [S]tate’s immunity is not an efficient way to ensure efficient allocation of [S]tate resources”. While the Court recognized that the distinction between government and proprietary functions is not clear, the *Wasson* opinion held that Proprietary-Governmental Dichotomy applies in contract-claims context. The Court reviewed *Wasson* again in June 2018 and clarified that to determine whether governmental immunity applies to a breach of contract claim, the proper inquiry is whether the municipality was engaged in a governmental or proprietary function when it entered into the contract, not at the time of alleged breach. Therefore, in regard to

municipal contract cases (as in tort claims), it is incumbent on the courts to determine whether a function was proprietary or governmental based upon the statutory guidance and definitions found in the Texas Civil Practice and Remedies Code.

Notwithstanding the foregoing case law issued by the Court, such sovereign immunity issues have not been adjudicated in relation to bond matters (specifically, in regard to the issuance of municipal debt). Each situation will be prospectively evaluated based on the facts and circumstances surrounding the contract in question to determine if a suit, and subsequently, a judgment, is justiciable against a municipality.

If a judgment against the City could be obtained, it could not be enforced by direct levy and execution against the City's property. Further, the registered owners cannot themselves foreclose on property within the City or sell property within the City to enforce the tax lien on taxable property to pay the principal of and interest on the Certificates. As noted above, the Ordinance provides that Certificate holders may exercise the remedy of mandamus to enforce the obligations of the City under the Ordinance. Neither the remedy of mandamus nor any other type of injunctive relief was at issue in *Tooke*, and it is unclear whether *Tooke* will be construed to have any effect with respect to the exercise of mandamus, as such remedy has been interpreted by Texas courts. In general, Texas courts have held that a writ of mandamus may be issued to require public officials to perform ministerial acts that clearly pertain to their duties. Texas courts have held that a ministerial act is defined as a legal duty that is prescribed and defined with a precision and certainty that leaves nothing to the exercise of discretion or judgment, though mandamus is not available to enforce purely contractual duties. However, mandamus may be used to require a public officer to perform legally imposed ministerial duties necessary for the performance of a valid contract to which the State or a political subdivision of the State is a party (including the payment of monies due under a contract). Furthermore, the City is eligible to seek relief from its creditors under Chapter 9 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code ("Chapter 9"). Although Chapter 9 provides for the recognition of a security interest represented by a specifically pledged source of revenues, the pledge of ad valorem taxes in support of a general obligation of a bankrupt entity is not specifically recognized as a security interest under Chapter 9. Chapter 9 also includes an automatic stay provision that would prohibit, without Bankruptcy Court approval, the prosecution of any other legal action by creditors or bondholders of an entity which has sought protection under Chapter 9. Therefore, should the City avail itself of Chapter 9 protection from creditors, the ability to enforce would be subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court (which could require that the action be heard in Bankruptcy Court instead of other federal or state court); and the Bankruptcy Code provides for broad discretionary powers of a Bankruptcy Court in administering any proceeding brought before it. The opinion of Bond Counsel will note that all opinions relative to the enforceability of the Ordinance and the Certificates are qualified with respect to the customary rights of debtors relative to their creditors and general principles of equity that permit the exercise of judicial discretion.

REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE

Paying Agent/Registrar

The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas. In the Ordinance, the Issuer retains the right to replace the Paying Agent/Registrar. If the Paying Agent/Registrar is replaced by the Issuer, the new Paying Agent/Registrar shall accept the previous Paying Agent/Registrar's records and act in the same capacity as the previous Paying Agent/Registrar. Any successor Paying Agent/Registrar, selected at the sole discretion of the Issuer, shall be a national or state banking association or corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the United States of America or of any state, authorized under such laws to exercise trust powers, shall be subject to supervision or examination by federal or state authority, and registered as a transfer agent with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. Upon a change in the Paying Agent/Registrar for the Certificates, the Issuer agrees to promptly cause written notice thereof to be sent to each registered owner of the Certificates affected by the change by United States mail, first-class, postage prepaid.

The Certificates will be issued in fully registered form in multiples of \$5,000 for any one stated maturity, and principal and semiannual interest will be paid by the Paying Agent/Registrar. Interest will be paid by check or draft mailed on each interest payment date by the Paying Agent/Registrar to the registered owner at the last known address as it appears on the Paying Agent/Registrar's books or by such other method, acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar, requested by and at the risk and expense of the registered owner. Principal will be paid to the registered owner at stated maturity or prior redemption upon presentation to the Paying Agent/Registrar; provided however, that so long as DTC's Book-Entry-Only System is used, all payments will be made as described under "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein. If the date for the payment of the principal of or interest on the Certificates shall be a Saturday, Sunday, a legal holiday or a day when banking institutions in the city where the Paying Agent/ Registrar is located are authorized to close, then the date for such payment shall be the next succeeding day which is not such a day, and payment on such date shall have the same force and effect as if made on the date payment was due.

Record Date

The record date ("Record Date") for determining the party to whom interest is payable on a Certificate on any interest payment date means the fifteenth (15th) day of the month next preceding each interest payment date. In the event of a non-payment of interest on a scheduled payment date, and for 30 days thereafter, a new record date for such interest payment will be established by the Paying Agent/Registrar. (See "REGISTRATION, TRANSFER, AND EXCHANGE - Special Record Date for Interest Payment" herein.)

Special Record Date for Interest Payment

In the event of a non-payment of interest on a scheduled payment date, and for 30 days thereafter, a new record date for such interest payment (a "Special Record Date") will be established by the Paying Agent/Registrar, if and when funds for the payment of such interest have been received from the Issuer. Notice of the Special Record Date and of the scheduled payment date of the past due interest (the "Special Payment Date" which shall be 15 days after the Special Record Date) shall be sent at least five business days prior to the Special Record Date by United States mail, first class postage prepaid, to the address of each registered owner of a Certificate appearing on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the last business day next preceding the date of mailing of such notice.

Future Registration

In the event the Certificates are not in the Book-Entry-Only System, the Certificates may be transferred, registered, and assigned on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar only upon presentation and surrender thereof to the Paying Agent/Registrar, and such registration and transfer shall be without expense or service charge to the registered owner, except for any tax or other governmental charges required to be paid with respect to such registration and transfer. A Certificate may be assigned by the execution of an assignment form on the Certificate or by other instrument of transfer and assignment acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar. A new Certificate or Certificates will be delivered by the Paying Agent/Registrar in lieu of the Certificates being transferred or exchanged at the corporate trust office of the Paying Agent/Registrar, or sent by United States registered mail to the new registered owner at the registered owner's request, risk and expense. New Certificates issued in an exchange or transfer of Certificates will be delivered to the registered owner or assignee of the registered owner in not more than three (3) business days after the receipt of the Certificates to be canceled in the exchange or transfer and the written instrument of transfer or request for exchange duly executed by the registered owner or his duly authorized agent, in form satisfactory to the Paying Agent/Registrar. New Certificates registered and delivered in an exchange or transfer shall be in denominations of \$5,000 for any one stated maturity or any integral multiple thereof and for a like aggregate principal amount and rate of interest as the Certificate or Certificates surrendered for exchange or transfer. (See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein for a description of the system to be utilized in regard to ownership and transferability of the Certificates.)

Limitation on Transfer of Certificates

Neither the Issuer nor the Paying Agent/Registrar shall be required to make any such transfer, conversion or exchange (i) during the period commencing with the close of business on any Record Date and ending with the opening of business on the next following principal or interest payment date or (ii) with respect to any Certificate or any portion thereof called for redemption prior to maturity, within 45 days prior to its redemption date; provided, however, that such limitation shall not apply to uncalled portions of a Certificate redeemed in part.

Replacement Certificates

The Issuer has agreed to replace mutilated, destroyed, lost, or stolen Certificates upon surrender of the mutilated Certificates to the Paying Agent/Registrar, or receipt of satisfactory evidence of such destruction, loss, or theft, and receipt by the Issuer and Paying Agent/Registrar of security or indemnity as may be required by either of them to hold them harmless. The Issuer may require payment of taxes, governmental charges, and other expenses in connection with any such replacement. The person requesting the authentication of and delivery of a replacement Certificate must comply with such other reasonable regulations as the Paying Agent/Registrar may prescribe and pay such expenses as the Paying Agent/Registrar may incur in connection therewith.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

This section describes how ownership of the Certificates is to be transferred and how the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Certificates are to be paid to and credited by The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, while the Certificates are registered in its nominee name. The information in this section concerning DTC and the Book-Entry-Only System has been provided by DTC for use in disclosure documents such as this Official Statement. The City, the Financial Advisor, and the Purchaser believe the source of such information to be reliable, but take no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof.

The City cannot and does not give any assurance that (1) DTC will distribute payments of debt service on the Certificates, or redemption or other notices, to DTC Participants, (2) DTC Participants or others will distribute debt service payments paid to DTC or its nominee (as the registered owner of the Certificates), or redemption or other notices, to the Beneficial Owners, or that they will do so on a timely basis, or (3) DTC will serve and act in the manner described in this Official Statement. The current rules applicable to DTC are on file with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, and the current procedures of DTC to be followed in dealing with DTC Participants are on file with DTC.

DTC will act as securities depository for the Certificates. The Certificates will be issued as fully registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully registered bond certificate will be issued for the Certificates, in the aggregate principal amount of such issue, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments from over 100 countries that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation, and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). DTC has a S&P Global Ratings rating of AA+. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

Purchases of Certificates under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Certificates on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Certificate ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Certificates are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive physical certificates representing their ownership interests in Certificates, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Certificates is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Certificates deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Certificates with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in Beneficial Ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Certificates; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Certificates are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of Certificates may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Certificates, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Certificate documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Certificates may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Certificates for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Certificates within a maturity are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such maturity to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to Certificates unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the City as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts Certificates are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Redemption proceeds, principal, and interest payments on the Certificates will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the City or the Paying Agent/Registrar, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC nor its nominee, the Paying Agent/Registrar, or the City, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, principal, and interest payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the City or the Paying Agent/Registrar, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Certificates at any time by giving reasonable notice to Issuer or Paying Agent/Registrar. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, physical certificates are required to be printed and delivered. The Issuer may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, physical certificates will be printed and delivered to the holder of such Certificates and will be subject to transfer, exchange and registration provisions as set forth in the Ordinance and summarized under “REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE” hereinabove.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC’s book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the City, the Financial Advisor, and the Purchaser believe to be reliable, but none of the City, the Financial Advisor, or the Purchaser take responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

So long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Certificates, the Issuer will have no obligation or responsibility to the DTC. Participants or Indirect Participants, or the persons for which they act as nominees, with respect to payment to or providing of notice to such Participants, or the persons for which they act as nominees.

Use of Certain Terms in Other Sections of this Official Statement

In reading this Official Statement it should be understood that while the Certificates are in the Book-Entry-Only System, references in other sections of this Official Statement to registered owners should be read to include the person for which the Participant acquires an interest in the Certificates, but (i) all rights of ownership must be exercised through DTC and the Book-Entry-Only System, and (ii) except as described above, payment or notices that are to be given to registered owners under the Ordinance will be given only to DTC.

Effect of Termination of Book-Entry-Only System

In the event that the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued by DTC or the use of the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued by the City, printed certificates representing the Certificates will be issued to the holders and the Certificates will be subject to transfer, exchange and registration provisions as set forth in the Ordinance and summarized under “REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE – Future Registration.”

INVESTMENT POLICIES

The City invests its investable funds in investments authorized by State law and in accordance with investment policies approved and reviewed annually by the City Council of the City. Both State law and the City’s investment policies are subject to change.

Legal Investments

Under State law and subject to certain limitations, the City is authorized to invest in (1) obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities; (2) direct obligations of the State of Texas or its agencies and instrumentalities; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations issued and secured by a federal agency or instrumentality of the United States; (4) other obligations unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the State of Texas or the United States or their respective agencies and instrumentalities; (5) “A” or better rated obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state; (6) bonds issued, assumed, or guaranteed by the State of Israel; (7) federally insured interest-bearing bank deposits, brokered pools of such deposits, and collateralized certificates of deposit and share certificates; (8) fully collateralized United States government securities repurchase agreements; (9) one-year or shorter securities lending agreements secured by obligations described in clauses (1) through (7) above or (11) through (14) below or an irrevocable letter of credit issued by an “A” or better rated state or national bank; (10) 270-day or shorter bankers’ acceptances, if the short-term obligations of the accepting bank or its holding company are rated at least “A-1” or “P-1”; (11) commercial paper rated at least “A-1” or “P-1”; (12) SEC-registered no-load money market mutual funds that are subject to SEC Rule 2a-7; (13) SEC-registered no-load mutual funds that have an average weighted maturity of less than two years; (14) “AAA” or “AAAm”-rated investment pools that invest solely in investments described above; and (15) in the case of bond proceeds, guaranteed investment contracts that are secured by obligations described in clauses (1) through (7) above and, except for debt service funds and reserves, have a term of 5 years or less.

The City may not, however, invest in (1) interest only obligations, or non-interest bearing principal obligations, stripped from mortgage-backed securities; (2) collateralized mortgage obligations that have a remaining term that exceeds 10 years; and (3) collateralized mortgage obligations that bear interest at an index rate that adjusts opposite to the changes in a market index. In addition, the City may not invest more than 15% of its monthly average fund balance (excluding bond proceeds and debt service funds and reserves) in mutual funds described in clause (13) above or make an investment in any mutual fund that exceeds 10% of the fund’s total assets.

Except as stated above or inconsistent with its investment policy, the City may invest in obligations of any duration without regard to their credit rating, if any. If an obligation ceases to qualify as an eligible investment after it has been purchased, the City is not required to liquidate the investment unless it no longer carries a required rating, in which case the City is required to take prudent measures to liquidate the investment that are consistent with its investment policy.

As of June 30, 2021, the City held investments as follows (unaudited):

<u>Type of Security</u>	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
Checking Accounts (including Money Market Accounts)	\$ 920,549	7.00%
TexPool Accounts	11,866,475	90.00%
TexStar	<u>346,428</u>	<u>3.00%</u>
Total	<u>\$ 13,133,452</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

As of such date, the market value of such investments (as determined by the Issuer by reference to published quotations, dealer bids, and comparable information) was approximately 100% of their book value. No funds of the Issuer are invested in derivative securities, *i.e.*, securities whose rate of return is determined by reference to some other instrument, index, or commodity.

⁽¹⁾ Unaudited.

AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXATION

The following is a summary of certain provisions of State law as it relates to ad valorem taxation and is not intended to be complete. Prospective investors are encouraged to review Title I of the Texas Tax Code, as amended (the "Property Tax Code"), for identification of property subject to ad valorem taxation, property exempt or which may be exempted from ad valorem taxation if claimed, the appraisal of property for ad valorem tax purposes, and the procedures and limitations applicable to the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes.

Valuation of Taxable Property

The Property Tax Code provides for countywide appraisal and equalization of taxable property values and establishes in each county of the State an appraisal district and an appraisal review board (the "Appraisal Review Board") responsible for appraising property for all taxing units within the county. The appraisal of property within the City is the responsibility of the Tarrant Appraisal District and Central Appraisal District of Johnson County (together, the "Appraisal District"). Except as generally described below, the Appraisal District is required to appraise all property within the Appraisal District on the basis of 100% of its market value and is prohibited from applying any assessment ratios. In determining market value of property, the Appraisal District is required to consider the cost method of appraisal, the income method of appraisal and the market data comparison method of appraisal, and use the method the chief appraiser of the Appraisal District considers most appropriate. The Property Tax Code requires appraisal districts to reappraise all property in its jurisdiction at least once every three (3) years. A taxing unit may require annual review at its own expense, and is entitled to challenge the determination of appraised value of property within the taxing unit by petition filed with the Appraisal Review Board.

State law requires the appraised value of an owner's principal residence ("homestead" or "homesteads") to be based solely on the property's value as a homestead, regardless of whether residential use is considered to be the highest and best use of the property. State law further limits the appraised value of a homestead to the lesser of (1) the market value of the property or (2) 110% of the appraised value of the property for the preceding tax year plus the market value of all new improvements to the property.

State law provides that eligible owners of both agricultural land and open-space land, including open-space land devoted to farm or ranch purposes or open-space land devoted to timber production, may elect to have such property appraised for property taxation on the basis of its productive capacity. The same land may not be qualified as both agricultural and open-space land.

The appraisal values set by the Appraisal District are subject to review and change by the Appraisal Review Board. The appraisal rolls, as approved by the Appraisal Review Board, are used by taxing units, such as the City, in establishing their tax rolls and tax rates (see "AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXATION – City and Taxpayer Remedies").

State Mandated Homestead Exemptions

State law grants, with respect to each taxing unit in the State, various exemptions for disabled veterans and their families, surviving spouses of members of the armed services killed in action and surviving spouses of first responders killed or fatally wounded in the line of duty.

Local Option Homestead Exemptions

The governing body of a taxing unit, including a city, county, school district, or special district, at its option may grant: (1) an exemption of up to 20% of the appraised value of all homesteads (but not less than \$5,000) and (2) an additional exemption of at least \$3,000 of the appraised value of the homesteads of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled. Each taxing unit decides if it will offer

the local option homestead exemptions and at what percentage or dollar amount, as applicable. The exemption described in (2), above, may also be created, increased, decreased or repealed at an election called by the governing body of a taxing unit upon presentment of a petition for such creation, increase, decrease, or repeal of at least 20% of the number of qualified voters who voted in the preceding election of the taxing unit.

Local Option Freeze for the Elderly and Disabled

The governing body of a county, municipality or junior college district may, at its option, provide for a freeze on the total amount of ad valorem taxes levied on the homesteads of persons 65 years of age or older or of disabled persons above the amount of tax imposed in the year such residence qualified for such exemption. Also, upon voter initiative, an election may be held to determine by majority vote whether to establish such a freeze on ad valorem taxes. Once the freeze is established, the total amount of taxes imposed on such homesteads cannot be increased except for certain improvements, and such freeze cannot be repealed or rescinded.

Personal Property

Tangible personal property (furniture, machinery, supplies, inventories, etc.) used in the “production of income” is taxed based on the property’s market value. Taxable personal property includes income-producing equipment and inventory. Intangibles such as goodwill, accounts receivable, and proprietary processes are not taxable. Tangible personal property not held or used for production of income, such as household goods, automobiles or light trucks, and boats, is exempt from ad valorem taxation unless the governing body of a taxing unit elects to tax such property.

Freeport and Goods-In-Transit Exemptions

Certain goods that are acquired in or imported into the State to be forwarded outside the State, and are detained in the State for 175 days or less for the purpose of assembly, storage, manufacturing, processing or fabrication (“Freeport Property”) are exempt from ad valorem taxation unless a taxing unit took official action to tax Freeport Property before April 1, 1990 and has not subsequently taken official action to exempt Freeport Property. Decisions to continue taxing Freeport Property may be reversed in the future; decisions to exempt Freeport Property are not subject to reversal.

Certain goods, that are acquired in or imported into the State to be forwarded to another location within or without the State, stored in a location that is not owned by the owner of the goods and are transported to another location within or without the State within 175 days (“Goods-in-Transit”), are generally exempt from ad valorem taxation; however, the Property Tax Code permits a taxing unit, on a local option basis, to tax Goods-in-Transit if the taxing unit takes official action, after conducting a public hearing, before January 1 of the first tax year in which the taxing unit proposes to tax Goods-in-Transit. Goods-in-Transit and Freeport Property do not include oil, natural gas or petroleum products, and Goods-in-Transit does not include aircraft or special inventories such as manufactured housing inventory, or a dealer’s motor vehicle, boat, or heavy equipment inventory.

A taxpayer may receive only one of the Goods-in-Transit or Freeport Property exemptions for items of personal property.

Other Exempt Property

Other major categories of exempt property include property owned by the State or its political subdivisions if used for public purposes, property exempt by federal law, property used for pollution control, farm products owned by producers, property of nonprofit corporations used for scientific research or educational activities benefitting a college or university, designated historic sites, solar and wind-powered energy devices, and certain classes of intangible personal property.

Tax Increment Reinvestment Zones

A city or county, by petition of the landowners or by action of its governing body, may create one or more tax increment reinvestment zones (“TIRZ”) within its boundaries. At the time of the creation of the TIRZ, a “base value” for the real property in the TIRZ is established and the difference between any increase in the assessed valuation of taxable real property in the TIRZ in excess of the base value is known as the “tax increment”. During the existence of the TIRZ, all or a portion of the taxes levied against the tax increment by a city or county, and all other overlapping taxing units that elected to participate, are restricted to paying only planned project and financing costs within the TIRZ and are not available for the payment of other obligations of such taxing units.

The City participates in one TIRZ, the Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone #1, which was established in 2013 for a period of 25 years (until 2038) and consists of 957 acres of land. The City contributes 100% of tax increment within this TIRZ for the purposes of public buildings and facilities, roadwork, water and sewer projects, drainage, parks, façade renovation, and economic development.

Tax Abatement Agreements

Taxing units may also enter into tax abatement agreements to encourage economic development. Under the agreements, a property owner agrees to construct certain improvements on its property. The taxing unit, in turn, agrees not to levy a tax on all or part of the increased value attributable to the improvements until the expiration of the agreement. The abatement agreement could last for a period of up to 10 years.

Temporary Exemption for Qualified Property Damaged by a Disaster

The Property Tax Code provides for a temporary exemption from ad valorem taxation of a portion of the appraised value of certain property that is at least 15% damaged by a disaster and located within an area declared to be a disaster area by the governor of the State of Texas. This temporary exemption is automatic if the disaster is declared prior to a taxing unit, such as the City, adopting its tax rate for the tax year. A taxing unit, such as the City, may authorize the exemption at its discretion if the disaster is declared after the taxing unit has adopted its tax rate for the tax year. The amount of the exemption is based on the percentage of damage and is prorated based on the date of the disaster. Upon receipt of an application submitted within the eligible timeframe by a person who qualifies for a temporary exemption under the Property Tax Code, the Appraisal District is required to complete a damage assessment and assign a damage assessment rating to determine the amount of the exemption. The temporary exemption amounts established by the Property Tax Code range from 15% for property less than 30% damaged to 100% for property that is a total loss. Any such temporary exemption granted for disaster-damaged property expires on January 1 of the first year in which the property is reappraised. There is currently no judicial precedent for how the statute will be applied but Texas Attorney General Opinion KP-0299, issued on April 13, 2020, concluded a court would likely find the Texas Legislature intended to limit the temporary tax exemption to apply to property physically harmed as a result of a declared disaster.

City and Taxpayer Remedies

Under certain circumstances, taxpayers and taxing units, including the City, may appeal the determinations of the Appraisal District by timely initiating a protest with the Appraisal Review Board. Additionally, taxing units such as the City may bring suit against the Appraisal District to compel compliance with the Property Tax Code.

Owners of certain property with a taxable value in excess of the current year “minimum eligibility amount”, as determined by the State Comptroller, and situated in a county with a population of one million or more, may protest the determinations of an appraisal district directly to a three-member special panel of the appraisal review board, appointed by the chairman of the appraisal review board, consisting of highly qualified professionals in the field of property tax appraisal. The minimum eligibility amount was set at \$50 million for the 2020 tax year and \$50.6 million for the 2021 tax year, and is adjusted annually by the State Comptroller to reflect the inflation rate.

The Property Tax Code sets forth notice and hearing procedures for certain tax rate increases by the District and provides for taxpayer referenda that could result in the repeal of certain tax increases (see “TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – Public Hearing and Maintenance and Operations Tax Rate Limitations”). The Property Tax Code also establishes a procedure for providing notice to property owners of reappraisals reflecting increased property value, appraisals which are higher than renditions, and appraisals of property not previously on an appraisal roll.

Levy and Collection of Taxes

The City is responsible for the collection of its taxes, unless it elects to transfer such functions to another governmental entity. Taxes are due October 1, or when billed, whichever comes later, and become delinquent after January 31 of the following year. A delinquent tax incurs a penalty of six percent (6%) of the amount of the tax for the first calendar month it is delinquent, plus one percent (1%) for each additional month or portion of a month the tax remains unpaid prior to July 1 of the year in which it becomes delinquent. If the tax is not paid by July 1 of the year in which it becomes delinquent, the tax incurs a total penalty of twelve percent (12%) regardless of the number of months the tax has been delinquent and incurs an additional penalty of up to twenty percent (20%) if imposed by the City. The delinquent tax also accrues interest at a rate of one percent (1%) for each month or portion of a month it remains unpaid. The Property Tax Code also makes provision for the split payment of taxes, discounts for early payment and the postponement of the delinquency date of taxes for certain taxpayers. Furthermore, the City may provide, on a local option basis, for the split payment, partial payment, and discounts for early payment of taxes under certain circumstances.

City’s Rights in the Event of Tax Delinquencies

Taxes levied by the City are a personal obligation of the owner of the property. On January 1 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all state and local taxes, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed for the year on the property. The lien exists in favor of each taxing unit, including the City, having power to tax the property. The City’s tax lien is on a parity with tax liens of such other taxing units. A tax lien on real property takes priority over the claim of most creditors and other holders of liens on the property

encumbered by the tax lien, whether or not the debt or lien existed before the attachment of the tax lien; however, whether a lien of the United States is on a parity with or takes priority over a tax lien of the City is determined by applicable federal law. Personal property, under certain circumstances, is subject to seizure and sale for the payment of delinquent taxes, penalty, and interest.

At any time after taxes on property become delinquent, the City may file suit to foreclose the lien securing payment of the tax, to enforce personal liability for the tax, or both. In filing a suit to foreclose a tax lien on real property, the City must join other taxing units that have claims for delinquent taxes against all or part of the same property.

Collection of delinquent taxes may be adversely affected by the amount of taxes owed to other taxing units, adverse market conditions, taxpayer redemption rights, or bankruptcy proceedings which restrain the collection of a taxpayer's debt.

Federal bankruptcy law provides that an automatic stay of actions by creditors and other entities, including governmental units, goes into effect with the filing of any petition in bankruptcy. The automatic stay prevents governmental units from foreclosing on property and prevents liens for post-petition taxes from attaching to property and obtaining secured creditor status unless, in either case, an order lifting the stay is obtained from the bankruptcy court. In many cases, post-petition taxes are paid as an administrative expense of the estate in bankruptcy or by order of the bankruptcy court.

Public Hearing and Maintenance and Operations Tax Rate Limitations

The following terms as used in this section have the meanings provided below:

"adjusted" means lost values are not included in the calculation of the prior year's taxes and new values are not included in the current year's taxable values.

"de minimis rate" means the maintenance and operations tax rate that will produce the prior year's total maintenance and operations tax levy (adjusted) from the current year's values (adjusted), plus the rate that produces an additional \$500,000 in tax revenue when applied to the current year's taxable value, plus the debt service tax rate.

"no-new-revenue tax rate" means the combined maintenance and operations tax rate and debt service tax rate that will produce the prior year's total tax levy (adjusted) from the current year's total taxable values (adjusted).

"special taxing unit" means a city for which the maintenance and operations tax rate proposed for the current tax year is 2.5 cents or less per \$100 of taxable value.

"unused increment rate" means the cumulative difference between a city's voter-approval tax rate and its actual tax rate for each of the tax years 2020 through 2022, which may be applied to a city's tax rate in tax years 2021 through 2023 without impacting the voter-approval tax rate.

"voter-approval tax rate" means the maintenance and operations tax rate that will produce the prior year's total maintenance and operations tax levy (adjusted) from the current year's values (adjusted) multiplied by 1.035, plus the debt service tax rate, plus the "unused increment rate".

The City's tax rate consists of two components: (1) a rate for funding of maintenance and operations expenditures in the current year (the "maintenance and operations tax rate"), and (2) a rate for funding debt service in the current year (the "debt service tax rate"). Under State law, the assessor for the City must submit an appraisal roll showing the total appraised, assessed, and taxable values of all property in the City to the City Council by August 1 or as soon as practicable thereafter.

A city must annually calculate its voter-approval tax rate and no-new-revenue tax rate in accordance with forms prescribed by the State Comptroller and provide notice of such rates to each owner of taxable property within the city and the county tax assessor-collector for each county in which all or part of the city is located. A city must adopt a tax rate before the later of September 30 or the 60th day after receipt of the certified appraisal roll, except that a tax rate that exceeds the voter-approval tax rate must be adopted not later than the 71st day before the next occurring November uniform election date. If a city fails to timely adopt a tax rate, the tax rate is statutorily set as the lower of the no-new-revenue tax rate for the current tax year or the tax rate adopted by the city for the preceding tax year.

As described below, the Property Tax Code provides that if a city adopts a tax rate that exceeds its voter-approval tax rate or, in certain cases, its de minimis rate, an election must be held to determine whether or not to reduce the adopted tax rate to the voter-approval tax rate.

A city may not adopt a tax rate that exceeds the lower of the voter-approval tax rate or the no-new-revenue tax rate until each appraisal district in which such city participates has delivered notice to each taxpayer of the estimated total amount of property taxes owed and the city has held a public hearing on the proposed tax increase.

For cities with a population of 30,000 or more as of the most recent federal decennial census, if the adopted tax rate for any tax year exceeds the voter-approval tax rate, that city must conduct an election on the next occurring November uniform election date to determine whether or not to reduce the adopted tax rate to the voter-approval tax rate.

For cities with a population less than 30,000 as of the most recent federal decennial census, if the adopted tax rate for any tax year exceeds the greater of (i) the voter-approval tax rate or (ii) the de minimis rate, the city must conduct an election on the next occurring November uniform election date to determine whether or not to reduce the adopted tax rate to the voter-approval tax rate. However, for any tax year during which a city has a population of less than 30,000 as of the most recent federal decennial census and does not qualify as a special taxing unit, if a city's adopted tax rate is equal to or less than the de minimis rate but greater than both (a) the no-new-revenue tax rate, multiplied by 1.08, plus the debt service tax rate or (b) the city's voter-approval tax rate, then a valid petition signed by at least three percent of the registered voters in the city would require that an election be held to determine whether or not to reduce the adopted tax rate to the voter-approval tax rate.

Any city located at least partly within an area declared a disaster area by the Governor of the State or the President of the United States during the current year may calculate its voter-approval tax rate using a 1.08 multiplier, instead of 1.035, until the earlier of (i) the second tax year in which such city's total taxable appraised value exceeds the taxable appraised value on January 1 of the year the disaster occurred, or (ii) the third tax year after the tax year in which the disaster occurred.

State law provides cities and counties in the State the option of assessing a maximum one-half percent (1/2%) sales and use tax on retail sales of taxable items for the purpose of reducing its ad valorem taxes, if approved by a majority of the voters in a local option election. If the additional sales and use tax for ad valorem tax reduction is approved and levied, the no-new-revenue tax rate and voter-approval tax rate must be reduced by the amount of the estimated sales tax revenues to be generated in the current tax year.

The calculations of the no-new-revenue tax rate and voter-approval tax rate do not limit or impact the City's ability to set a debt service tax rate in each year sufficient to pay debt service on all of the City's tax-supported debt obligations, including the Certificates.

Reference is made to the Property Tax Code for definitive requirements for the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes and the calculation of the various defined tax rates.

Debt Tax Rate Limitations

All taxable property within the City is subject to the assessment, levy and collection by the City of a continuing, direct annual ad valorem tax sufficient to provide for the payment of principal of and interest on all ad valorem tax-supported debt within the limits prescribed by law. Article XI, Section 5, of the Texas Constitution is applicable to the City, and limits its maximum ad valorem tax rate to \$2.50 per \$100 of taxable assessed valuation. Administratively, the Attorney General of the State of Texas will permit allocation of \$1.50 of the \$2.50 maximum tax rate for all debt service on ad valorem tax-supported debt, as calculated at the time of issuance.

The Property Tax Code as Applied to the City

The City has not granted an additional exemption of 20% of the market value of residence homesteads; minimum exemption of \$5,000.

The City has not adopted the tax freeze for citizens who are disabled or are 65 years of age or older.

Ad valorem taxes are not levied by the City against the exempt value of residence homesteads for the payment of debt.

The City does not tax nonbusiness personal property; and Tarrant Appraisal District does collect taxes for the City.

The City does not permit split payments, and discounts are/are not allowed.

The City does not tax freeport property.

The City does collect an additional one-half of one percent sales tax for reduction of ad valorem taxes.

The City has adopted a tax abatement policy and does not have any existing tax abatement agreements. (If any, please send contracts)

The City does participate in tax increment financing zones.

TAX MATTERS

Opinion

On the date of initial delivery of the Certificates, McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., San Antonio, Texas, Bond Counsel, will render its opinion that, in accordance with statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions existing on the date thereof ("Existing Law"), (i) interest on the Certificates for federal income tax purposes will be excludable from the "gross income" of the holders thereof, and (ii) the Certificates will not be treated as "specified private activity bonds", the interest on which would be included as an alternative minimum tax preference item under Section 57(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code"). Except as stated above, Bond Counsel will express no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences of the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Certificates (see "APPENDIX C - Form of Opinion of Bond Counsel").

In rendering its opinion, Bond Counsel will rely upon (a) certain information and representations of the City, including information and representations contained in the City's federal tax certificate, and (b) covenants of the City contained in the Certificate documents relating to certain matters, including arbitrage and the use of the proceeds of the Certificates and the property financed therewith. Failure by the City to observe the aforementioned representations or covenants, could cause the interest on the Certificates to become taxable retroactively to the date of issuance.

The Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder contain a number of requirements that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the Certificates in order for interest on the Certificates to be, and to remain, excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Failure to comply with such requirements may cause interest on the Certificates to be included in gross income retroactively to the date of the issuance of the Certificates. The opinion of Bond Counsel is conditioned on compliance by the City with such requirements, and Bond Counsel to the City has not been retained to monitor compliance with these requirements subsequent to the issuance of the Certificates.

Bond Counsel's opinion represents its legal judgment based upon its review of Existing Law and the reliance on the aforementioned information, representations, and covenants. Bond Counsel's opinion is not a guarantee of a result. The Existing Law is subject to change by the Congress and to subsequent judicial and administrative interpretation by the courts and the Department of the Treasury. There can be no assurance that such Existing Law or the interpretation thereof will not be changed in a manner which would adversely affect the tax treatment of the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Certificates.

A ruling was not sought from the Internal Revenue Service by the City with respect to the Certificates or the property financed with the proceeds of the Certificates. No assurances can be given as to whether or not the Internal Revenue Service will commence an audit of the Certificates, or as to whether the Internal Revenue Service would agree with the opinion of Bond Counsel. If an Internal Revenue Service audit is commenced, under current procedures the Internal Revenue Service is likely to treat the City as the taxpayer and the Certificateholders may have no right to participate in such procedure. No additional interest will be paid upon any determination of taxability.

Federal Income Tax Accounting Treatment of Original Issue Discount

The initial public offering price to be paid for one or more maturities of the Certificates (the "Original Issue Discount Certificates") may be less than the principal amount thereof or one or more periods for the payment of interest on the Certificates may not be equal to the accrual period or be in excess of one year. In such event, the difference between (i) the "stated redemption price at maturity" of each Original Issue Discount Certificate, and (ii) the initial offering price to the public of such Original Issue Discount Certificate would constitute original issue discount. The "stated redemption price at maturity" means the sum of all payments to be made on the Certificates less the amount of all periodic interest payments. Periodic interest payments are payments which are made during equal accrual periods (or during any unequal period if it is the initial or final period) and which are made during accrual periods which do not exceed one year.

Under Existing Law, any owner who has purchased such Original Issue Discount Certificate in the initial public offering is entitled to exclude from gross income (as defined in Section 61 of the Code) an amount of income with respect to such Original Issue Discount Certificate equal to that portion of the amount of such original issue discount allocable to the accrual period. For a discussion of certain collateral federal tax consequences, see the discussion set forth below. In the event of the redemption, sale or other taxable disposition of such Original Issue Discount Certificate prior to stated maturity, however, the amount realized by such owner in excess of the basis of such Original Issue Discount Certificate in the hands of such owner (adjusted upward by the portion of the original issue discount allocable to the period for which such Original Issue Discount Certificate was held by such initial owner) is includable in gross income.

Under Existing Law, the original issue discount on each Original Issue Discount Certificate is accrued daily to the stated maturity thereof (in amounts calculated as described below for each accrual period and ratably within each such accrual period) and the accrued amount is added to an initial owner's basis for such Original Issue Discount Certificate for purposes of determining the amount of gain or loss recognized by such owner upon the redemption, sale or other disposition thereof. The amount to be added to basis for each accrual period is equal to (a) the sum of the issue price and the amount of original issue discount accrued in prior periods multiplied by the yield to stated

maturity (determined on the basis of compounding at the close of each accrual period and properly adjusted for the length of the accrual period) less (b) the amounts payable as current interest during such accrual period on such Original Issue Discount Certificate.

The federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, redemption, sale or other disposition of Original Issue Discount Certificates which are not purchased in the initial offering at the initial offering price may be determined according to rules which differ from those described above. All owners of Original Issue Discount Certificates should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the determination for federal, state and local income tax purposes of the treatment of interest accrued upon redemption, sale or other disposition of such Original Issue Discount Certificates and with respect to the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, redemption, sale or other disposition of such Original Issue Discount Certificates.

Collateral Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following discussion is a summary of certain collateral federal income tax consequences resulting from the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Certificates. This discussion is based on Existing Law, which is subject to change or modification, retroactively.

The following discussion is applicable to investors, other than those who are subject to special provisions of the Code, such as financial institutions, property and casualty insurance companies, life insurance companies, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, individuals allowed an earned income credit, certain S corporations with Subchapter C earnings and profits and excess passive investment income, foreign corporations subject to the branch profits tax, taxpayers qualifying for the health insurance premium assistance credit, and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase tax-exempt obligations.

THE DISCUSSION CONTAINED HEREIN MAY NOT BE EXHAUSTIVE. INVESTORS, INCLUDING THOSE WHO ARE SUBJECT TO SPECIAL PROVISIONS OF THE CODE, SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE TAX TREATMENT WHICH MAY BE ANTICIPATED TO RESULT FROM THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF TAX-EXEMPT OBLIGATIONS BEFORE DETERMINING WHETHER TO PURCHASE THE CERTIFICATES.

Under Section 6012 of the Code, holders of tax-exempt obligations, such as the Certificates, may be required to disclose interest received or accrued during each taxable year on their returns of federal income taxation.

Section 1276 of the Code provides for ordinary income tax treatment of gain recognized upon the disposition of a tax-exempt obligation, such as the Certificates, if such obligation was acquired at a "market discount" and if the fixed maturity of such obligation is equal to or exceeds, one year from the date of issue. Such treatment applies to "market discount bonds" to the extent such gain does not exceed the accrued market discount of such Certificates, although for this purpose, a de minimis amount of market discount is ignored. A "market discount bond" is one which is acquired by the holder at a purchase price which is less than the stated redemption price at maturity or, in the case of a bond issued at an original issue discount, the "revised issue price" (i.e., the issue price plus accrued original issue discount). The "accrued market discount" is the amount which bears the same ratio to the market discount as the number of days during which the holder holds the obligation bears to the number of days between the acquisition date and the final maturity date.

State, Local and Foreign Taxes

Investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning the tax implications of the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Certificates under applicable state or local laws. Foreign investors should also consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences unique to investors who are not United States persons.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Subject to certain exceptions, information reports describing interest income, including original issue discount, with respect to the Certificates will be sent to each registered holder and to the Internal Revenue Service. Payments of interest and principal may be subject to withholding under Sections 1471 through 1474 or backup withholding under Section 3406 of the Code if a recipient of the payments fails to furnish to the payor such owner's social security number or other taxpayer identification number ("TIN"), furnishes an incorrect TIN, or otherwise fails to establish an exemption from the backup withholding tax. Any amounts so withheld would be allowed as a credit against the recipient's federal income tax. Special rules apply to partnerships, estates and trusts, and in certain circumstances, and in respect of Non-U.S. Holders, certifications as to foreign status and other matters may be required to be provided by partners and beneficiaries thereof.

Future and Proposed Legislation

Tax legislation, administrative actions taken by tax authorities, or court decisions, whether at the federal or state level, may adversely affect the tax-exempt status of interest on the Certificates under federal or state law and could affect the market price or marketability of the Certificates. Any such proposal could limit the value of certain deductions and exclusions, including the exclusion for tax-exempt interest. The likelihood of any such proposal being enacted cannot be predicted. Prospective purchasers of the Certificates should consult their own tax advisors regarding the foregoing matters.

Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations for Financial Institutions

Section 265(a) of the Code provides, in pertinent part, that interest paid or incurred by a taxpayer, including a “financial institution,” on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations is not deductible in determining the taxpayer’s taxable income. Section 265(b) of the Code provides an exception to the disallowance of such deduction for any interest expense paid or incurred on indebtedness of a taxpayer that is a “financial institution” allocable to tax-exempt obligations, other than “private activity bonds,” that are designated by a “qualified small issuer” as “qualified tax-exempt obligations.” A “qualified small issuer” is any governmental issuer (together with any “on-behalf of” and “subordinate” issuers) who issues no more than \$10,000,000 of tax-exempt obligations during the calendar year. Section 265(b)(5) of the Code defines the term “financial institution” as any “bank” 38 described in section 585(a)(2) of the Code, or any person accepting deposits from the public in the ordinary course of such person’s trade or business that is subject to federal or state supervision as a financial institution. Notwithstanding the exception to the disallowance of the deduction of interest on indebtedness related to “qualified tax-exempt obligations” provided by section 265(b) of the Code, section 291 of the Code provides that the allowable deduction to a “bank,” as defined in section 585(a)(2) of the Code, for interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase “qualified tax-exempt obligations” shall be reduced by twenty-percent (20%) as a “financial institution preference item.”

The Certificates have been designated, as “qualified tax-exempt obligations” within the meaning of section 265(b) of the Code. In furtherance of that designation, the City covenanted to take such action that would assure, or to refrain from such action that would adversely affect, the treatment of the Certificates as “qualified tax-exempt obligations.” Potential purchasers should be aware that if the issue price to the public exceeds \$10,000,000, there is a reasonable basis to conclude that the payment of a de minimis amount of premium in excess of \$10,000,000 is disregarded; however the Internal Revenue Service could take a contrary view. If the Internal Revenue Service takes the position that the amount of such premium is not disregarded, then such obligations might fail to satisfy the \$10,000,000 limitation and the Certificates would not be “qualified tax-exempt obligations.”

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

The City in the Ordinance has made the following agreement for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the Certificates. The City is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains obligated to advance funds to pay the Certificates. Under the agreement, the City will be obligated to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually, and timely notice of specified events, to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (“MSRB”). This information will be available to the public free of charge from the MSRB via the Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) system at www.emma.msrb.org, as further described below under “Availability of Information”.

Annual Reports

Under Texas law, including, but not limited to, Chapter 103, as amended, Texas Local Government Code, the Issuer must keep its fiscal records in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, must have its financial accounts and records audited by a certified public accountant and must file each audit report within 180 days after the close of the Issuer’s fiscal year. The Issuer’s fiscal records and audit reports are available for public inspection during the regular business hours, and the Issuer is required to provide a copy of the Issuer’s audit reports to any bondholder or other member of the public within a reasonable time on request upon payment of charges prescribed by the Texas General Services Commission.

The City will file certain updated financial information and operating data with the MSRB annually. The information to be updated includes all quantitative financial information and operating data with respect to the City of the general type included in this Official Statement in Table 1 hereof, Tables 1 through 14 of Appendix A to this Official Statement, and in Appendix D. The Issuer will update and provide this information within six months after the end of each fiscal year of the City beginning in the year 2021. The City will provide the updated information to the MSRB in an electronic format, which will be available through EMMA to the general public without charge.

The Issuer may provide updated information in full text or may incorporate by reference certain other publicly available documents, as permitted by SEC Rule 15c2-12 (the “Rule”). The updated information will include audited financial statements for the Issuer, if the Issuer commissions an audit and it is completed by the required time. If audited financial statements are not available by that time, the Issuer will provide by the required time unaudited financial statements for the applicable fiscal year to the MSRB with the financial information and operating data and will file the annual audit report when and if the same becomes available. Any such financial statements will be prepared in accordance with the accounting principles described in the Issuer’s annual financial statements or such other accounting principles as the Issuer may be required to employ from time to time pursuant to state law or regulation.

The Issuer’s current fiscal year end is September 30. Accordingly, it must provide updated information by the end of March in each year following end of its fiscal year, unless the Issuer changes its fiscal year. If the Issuer changes its fiscal year, it will notify the MSRB through EMMA of the change.

Notice of Certain Events

The City will also provide timely notices of certain events to the MSRB. The City will provide notice of any of the following events with respect to the Certificates to the MSRB in a timely manner (but not in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of the event): (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if material; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB), or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Certificates, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Certificates, as the case may be; (7) modifications to rights of holders of the Certificates, if material; (8) Certificate calls, if material, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Certificates, if material; (11) rating changes; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, or similar event of the City, which shall occur as described below; (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the City or the sale of all or substantially all of its assets, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into of a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; (14) appointment of a successor or additional paying agent/registrar or the change of name of a paying agent/registrar, if material; (15) incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the City, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of any such Financial Obligation of the City, any of which affect security holders, if material; and (16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of any such Financial Obligation of the City, any of which reflect financial difficulties. In the Ordinance, the City will adopt policies and procedures to ensure timely compliance of its continuing disclosure undertakings. In addition, the City will provide timely notice of any failure by the City to provide annual financial information in accordance with their agreement described above under "Annual Reports." Neither the Certificates nor the Ordinance make provision for credit enhancement, liquidity enhancement, or debt service reserves.

For these purposes, (a) any event described in clause (12) in the immediately preceding paragraph is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent, or similar officer for the City in a proceeding under the United States Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the City, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement, or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the City, and (b) the City intends the words used in the immediately preceding clauses (15) and (16) and in the definition of Financial Obligation above to have the meanings ascribed to them in SEC Release No. 34-83885 dated August 20, 2018.

Availability of Information

All information and documentation filing required to be made by the City in accordance with its undertaking made for the Certificates will be made with the MSRB in electronic format in accordance with MSRB guidelines. Access to such filings will be provided, without charge to the general public, by the MSRB.

Limitations and Amendments

The City has agreed to update information and to provide notices of certain specified events only as described above. The City has not agreed to provide other information that may be relevant or material to a complete presentation of its financial results of operations, condition, or prospects or agreed to update any information that is provided, except as described above. The City makes no representation or warranty concerning such information or concerning its usefulness to a decision to invest in or sell Certificates at any future date. The City disclaims any contractual or tort liability for damages resulting in whole or in part from any breach of its agreement or from any statement made pursuant to its agreement, although holders or Beneficial Owners of Certificates may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the City to comply with its agreement.

The City may amend its continuing disclosure agreement to adapt to changed circumstances that arise from a change in legal requirements, a change in law, or a change in the identity, nature, status, or type of operations of the City, if the agreement, as amended, would have permitted an underwriter to purchase or sell Certificates in the offering described herein in compliance with the Rule and either the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Certificates consent or any person unaffiliated with the City (such as nationally recognized bond counsel) determines that the amendment will not materially impair the interests of the holders or beneficial owners of the Certificates. If the City amends its agreement, it must include with the next financial information and operating data provided in accordance with its agreement described above under "Annual Reports" an explanation, in narrative form, of the reasons for the amendment and of the impact of any change in the type of information and data provided. The City may also amend or repeal the provisions of this continuing disclosure agreement if the SEC amends or repeals the applicable provision of the Rule or a court of final jurisdiction enters judgment that such provisions of the Rule are invalid, but only if and to the extent that the provisions of this sentence would not prevent any Purchasers from lawfully purchasing or selling Certificates, respectively, in the primary offering of the Certificates.

Compliance with Prior Agreements

During the past five years, the City has complied in all material respects with its previous continuing disclosure agreements made in accordance with the Rule.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal Opinions and No-Litigation Certificate

The Issuer will furnish the Purchaser with a complete transcript of proceedings incident to the authorization and issuance of the Certificates, including the unqualified approving legal opinion of the Attorney General of the State of Texas to the effect that the Initial Certificate is a valid and legally binding obligation of the Issuer, and based upon examination of such transcript of proceedings, the approval of certain legal matters by Bond Counsel, to the effect that the Certificates, issued in compliance with the provisions of the Ordinance, are valid and legally binding obligations of the Issuer and, subject to the qualifications set forth herein under "TAX MATTERS", the interest on the Certificates is exempt from federal income taxation under existing statutes, published rulings, regulations, and court decisions. Though it represents the Financial Advisor from time to time in matters unrelated to the issuance of the Certificates, Bond Counsel was engaged by, and only represents, the City in connection with the issuance of the Certificates. In its capacity as Bond Counsel, McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., San Antonio, Texas has reviewed (except for numerical, statistical or technical data) the information under the captions "THE CERTIFICATES" (except under the subcaptions "Use of Certificate Proceeds", "Sources and Uses" "Payment Record", and "Default and Remedies", as to which no opinion is expressed), "REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE", "TAX MATTERS", "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION" (except under the subheading "Compliance with Prior Undertakings" as to which no opinion is expressed), "LEGAL MATTERS—Legal Investments and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in Texas", and "OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION—Registration and Qualification of Certificates for Sale" in the Official Statement and such firm is of the opinion that the information relating to the Certificates and the Ordinance contained under such captions is a fair and accurate summary of the information purported to be shown and that the information and descriptions contained under such captions relating to the provisions of applicable state and federal laws are correct as to matters of law. The customary closing papers, including a certificate to the effect that no litigation of any nature has been filed or is then pending to restrain the issuance and delivery of the Certificates or which would affect the provision made for their payment or security, or in any manner questioning the validity of the Certificates will also be furnished. The legal fees to be paid Bond Counsel for services rendered in connection with the issuance of Certificates are contingent on the sale and initial delivery of the Certificates. The legal opinion of Bond Counsel will accompany the Certificates deposited with DTC or will be printed on the definitive Certificates in the event of the discontinuance of the Book-Entry-Only System.

The various legal opinions to be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Certificates express the professional judgment of the attorneys rendering the opinions as to the legal issues explicitly addressed therein. In rendering a legal opinion, the attorney does not become an insurer or guarantor of the expression of professional judgment, of the transaction opined upon, or of the future performance of the parties to the transaction, nor does the rendering of an opinion guarantee the outcome of any legal dispute that may arise out of the transaction.

Litigation

In the opinion of various officials of the Issuer, there is no litigation or other proceeding pending against or, to their knowledge, threatened against the Issuer in any court, agency, or administrative body (either state or federal) wherein an adverse decision would materially adversely affect the financial condition of the Issuer.

At the time of the initial delivery of the Certificates, the City will provide the Purchaser with a certificate to the effect that no litigation of any nature has been filed or is then pending challenging the issuance of the Certificates or that affects the payment and security of the Certificates or in any other manner questioning the issuance, sale, or delivery of the Certificates.

Legal Investments and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in Texas

Section 1201.041 of the Public Securities Procedures Act (Chapter 1201, Texas Government Code) and Section 271.051, as amended, Texas Local Government Code, each, provide that the Certificates are negotiable instruments governed by Chapter 8, as amended, Texas Business and Commerce Code, and are legal and authorized investments for insurance companies, fiduciaries, and trustees, and for the sinking funds of municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State of Texas. For political subdivisions in Texas which have adopted investment policies and guidelines in accordance with the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, as amended, Texas Government Code, the Certificates must have to be assigned a rating of at least "A" or its equivalent as to investment quality by a national rating agency before such obligations are eligible investments for sinking funds and other public funds. (See "OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION – Rating" herein.) In addition, various provisions of the Texas Finance Code provide that, subject to a prudent investor standard, the Certificates are legal investments for state banks, savings banks, trust companies with at least \$1 million of capital, and savings and loan associations.

The City has made no investigation of other laws, rules, regulations or investment criteria which might apply to such institutions or entities or which might limit the suitability of the Certificates for any of the foregoing purposes or limit the authority of such institutions or entities to purchase or invest in the Certificates for such purposes. The City has made no review of laws in other states to determine whether the Certificates are legal investments for various institutions in those states.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

The statements contained in this Official Statement, and in any other information provided by the City, that are not purely historical, are forward-looking statements, including statements regarding the City's expectations, hopes, intentions, or strategies regarding the future. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements included in this Official Statement are based on information available to the City on the date hereof, and the City assumes no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. It is important to note that the City's actual results could differ materially from those in such forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements herein are necessarily based on various assumptions and estimates and are inherently subject to various risks and uncertainties, including risks and uncertainties relating to the possible invalidity of the underlying assumptions and estimates and possible changes or developments in social, economic, business, industry, market, legal, and regulatory circumstances and conditions and actions taken or omitted to be taken by third parties, including customers, suppliers, business partners and competitors, and legislative, judicial and other governmental authorities and officials. Assumptions related to the foregoing involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive, and market conditions and future business decisions, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and many of which are beyond the control of the City. Any of such assumptions could be inaccurate and, therefore, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements included in this Official Statement will prove to be accurate.

OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION

Registration and Qualification of Certificates for Sale

The sale of the Certificates has not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in reliance upon exemptions provided in such Act; the Certificates have not been qualified under the Securities Act of Texas in reliance upon exemptions contained therein; nor have the Certificates been qualified under the securities acts of any other jurisdiction. The Issuer assumes no responsibility for qualification of the Certificates under the securities laws of any jurisdiction in which they may be sold, assigned, pledged, hypothecated or otherwise transferred. This disclaimer of responsibility for qualification for sale or other disposition of the Certificates shall not be construed as an interpretation of any kind with regard to the availability of any exemption from securities registration or qualification provisions.

It is the obligation of the Purchaser to register or qualify the sale of the Certificates under the securities laws of any jurisdiction which so requires. The City agrees to cooperate, at the Purchaser's written request and sole expense, in registering or qualifying the Certificates or in obtaining an exemption from registration or qualification in any state where such action is necessary; provided, however, that the City shall not be required to qualify as a foreign corporation or to execute a general consent to service of process in any jurisdiction.

Rating

S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") has assigned an unenhanced, underlying rating of "AA-" to the Certificates. An explanation of the significance of such a rating may be obtained from S&P. The rating of the Certificates by S&P reflects only the view of S&P at the time the rating is given, and the Issuer makes no representations as to the appropriateness of the rating. There is no assurance that the rating will continue for any given period of time, or that the rating will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by S&P, if, in the judgment of S&P, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of the rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Certificates.

Authenticity of Financial Information

The financial data and other information contained herein have been obtained from the Issuer's records, audited financial statements and other sources which are believed to be reliable. All of the summaries of the statutes, documents and Ordinances contained in this Official Statement are made subject to all of the provisions of such statutes, documents and Ordinances. These summaries do not purport to be complete statements of such provisions and reference is made to such documents for further information. All information contained in this Official Statement is subject, in all respects, to the complete body of information contained in the original sources thereof and no guaranty, warranty or other representation is made concerning the accuracy or completeness of the information herein. In particular, no opinion or representation is rendered as to whether any projection will approximate actual results, and all opinions, estimates and assumptions, whether or not expressly identified as such, should not be considered statements of fact.

Financial Advisor

SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc. is employed as a Financial Advisor to the Issuer in connection with the issuance of the Certificates. In this capacity, the Financial Advisor has compiled certain data relating to the Certificates and has drafted this Official Statement. The Financial Advisor has not independently verified any of the data contained herein or conducted a detailed investigation of the affairs of the Issuer to determine the accuracy or completeness of this Official Statement. Because of its limited participation, the Financial Advisor assumes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any of the information contained herein. The fees for the Financial Advisor are contingent upon the issuance, sale and initial delivery of the Certificates.

The Financial Advisor has provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Financial Advisor has reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with its responsibilities to the City and, as applicable, to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Financial Advisor does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

Winning Bidder

After requesting competitive bids for the Certificates, the City accepted the bid of FHN Financial Capital Markets (previously defined as the “Purchaser” or the “Initial Purchaser”) to purchase the Certificates at the interest rates shown on the page 2 of this Official Statement at a price of par, plus a net reoffering premium of \$408,295.70, less a Purchaser’s discount of \$ 42,726.90, plus accrued interest on the Certificates from their Dated Date to their date of initial delivery. The City can give no assurance that any trading market will be developed for the City after their sale by the City to the Purchaser. The City has no control over the price at which the Certificates are subsequently sold and the initial yield at which the Certificates will be priced and reoffered will be established by and will be the responsibility of the Purchaser.

Certification of the Official Statement

At the time of payment for and delivery of the Initial Certificates, the Purchaser will be furnished a certificate, executed by proper officials of the City, acting in their official capacities, to the effect that to the best of their knowledge and belief: (a) the descriptions and statements of or pertaining to the City contained in its Official Statement, and any addenda, supplement or amendment thereto, for the Certificates, on the date of such Official Statement, on the date of sale of said Certificates and the acceptance of the best bid therefor, and on the date of the delivery thereof, were and are true and correct in all material respects; (b) insofar as the City and its affairs, including its financial affairs, are concerned, such Official Statement did not and does not contain an untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; (c) insofar as the descriptions and statements including financial data, of or pertaining to entities, other than the City, and their activities contained in such Official Statement are concerned, such statements and data have been obtained from sources which the City believes to be reliable and the City has no reason to believe that they are untrue in any material respect, and (d) there has been no material adverse change in the financial condition of the City, since September 30, 2020, the date of the last financial statements of the City appearing in the Official Statement.

Information from External Sources

References to web site addresses presented herein are for informational purposes only and may be in the form of a hyperlink solely for the reader’s convenience. Unless specified otherwise, such web sites and the information or links contained therein are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Official Statement for purposes of, and as that term is defined in, SEC Rule 15c2-12.

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Concluding Statement

No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this Official Statement, and if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the City. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy in any state in which such offer or solicitation is not authorized or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer of solicitation.

The information set forth herein has been obtained from the City's records, audited financial statements and other sources which the City considers to be reliable. There is no guarantee that any of the assumptions or estimates contained herein will ever be realized. All of the summaries of the statutes, documents and the Ordinance contained in this Official Statement are made subject to all of the provisions of such statutes, documents, and the Ordinance. These summaries do not purport to be complete statements of such provisions and reference is made to such summarized documents for further information. Reference is made to official documents in all respects.

The Ordinance authorizing the issuance of the Certificates approved the form and content of this Official Statement and any addenda, supplement or amendment thereto and authorized its further use in the re-offering of the Certificates by the Purchaser.

This Official Statement has been approved by the Council for distribution in accordance with the provisions of the SEC's rule codified at 17 C.F.R. Section 240.15c2-12, as amended.

CITY OF KENNEDALE, TEXAS

/s/ Linda Rhodes
Mayor
City of Kennedale, Texas

ATTEST:

/s/ Leslie Galloway
City Secretary
City of Kennedale, Texas

APPENDIX A

**FINANCIAL INFORMATION RELATING TO
THE CITY OF KENNEDALE, TEXAS**

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FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE ISSUER

ASSESSED VALUATION

TABLE 1

2021 Actual Certified Market Value of Taxable Property (100% of Market Value).....	\$ 1,011,002,418
Less Exemptions:	
Optional Over-65 /Disabled Homestead	\$ 37,174,495
Absolute Exempt	67,078,805
Veteran's Exemptions	13,472,850
Inventory/Other	5,675,711
AG Deferrals	8,979,076
Pollution Control/Misc	5,018,300
Value lost to prorations	42,897,518
TOTAL EXEMPTIONS	<u>180,296,755</u>
2021 Net Assessed Value of Taxable Property.....	<u>\$ 830,705,663</u>

Source: Tarrant County Appraisal District.

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDED DEBT

(as of September 21, 2021)

General Obligation Debt Principal Outstanding

General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2007	\$ 610,000
Combination Tax and Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2007	1,130,000
Combination Tax and Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2007A	625,000
General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2016	2,500,000
Tax Notes, Series 2019	1,805,000
General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2020	1,145,000
General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2020A	1,540,000
The Certificates	5,735,000
Total Gross General Obligation Debt	<u>\$ 15,090,000</u>

Less: Self Supporting Debt

General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2007 (38.25% W&S Utility)	\$ 233,325
Combination Tax and Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2007 (100% W&S Utility)	1,130,000
General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2020 (100% EDC)	1,145,000
Total Self-Supporting Debt	<u>\$ 2,508,325</u>

Total Net General Obligation Debt Outstanding \$ 12,581,675

2021 Net Assessed Valuation	\$ 830,705,663
Ratio of Total Gross General Obligation Debt Principal to 2021 Net Assessed Valuation	1.82%
Ratio of Net General Obligation Debt to Certified Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	1.51%

Population: 1990 - 2,205; 2000 - 2,931; 2010 - 5,166; 2020 - 8,620

Per Capita 2021 Net Assessed Valuation - \$96,369.57

Per Capita Gross General Obligation Debt Principal - \$1,750.58

Per Capita Net General Obligation Debt Principal - \$1,459.59

GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Fiscal Year Ending (9/30)	Current Total Outstanding Debt ⁽¹⁾	The Certificates			Total Combined Debt Service	Less: Self Supporting Debt Service	Total Net Debt Service
		Principal	Interest	Total			
2022	\$ 1,661,246	\$ 310,000	\$ 131,831	\$ 441,831	\$ 2,103,076	436,155	\$ 1,666,921
2023	1,746,332	215,000	140,550	355,550	2,101,882	432,555	1,669,327
2024	1,754,303	185,000	132,550	317,550	2,071,853	436,572	1,635,280
2025	1,304,924	240,000	124,050	364,050	1,668,974	349,553	1,319,421
2026	1,313,444	265,000	113,950	378,950	1,692,394	349,145	1,343,249
2027	840,670	275,000	103,150	378,150	1,218,820	353,280	865,540
2028	626,237	285,000	91,950	376,950	1,003,187	136,466	866,721
2029	298,880	300,000	80,250	380,250	679,130	138,908	540,222
2030	304,322	310,000	68,050	378,050	682,372	136,303	546,070
2031	166,007	320,000	59,450	379,450	545,457	-	545,457
2032	-	280,000	54,950	334,950	334,950	-	334,950
2033	-	285,000	50,713	335,713	335,713	-	335,713
2034	-	290,000	46,038	336,038	336,038	-	336,038
2035	-	295,000	40,550	335,550	335,550	-	335,550
2036	-	300,000	34,600	334,600	334,600	-	334,600
2037	-	305,000	28,550	333,550	333,550	-	333,550
2038	-	310,000	22,400	332,400	332,400	-	332,400
2039	-	315,000	16,150	331,150	331,150	-	331,150
2040	-	325,000	9,750	334,750	334,750	-	334,750
2041	-	325,000	3,250	328,250	328,250	-	328,250
Total	\$ 10,016,363	\$ 5,735,000	\$ 1,352,731	\$ 7,087,731	\$ 17,104,094	\$ 2,768,937	\$ 14,335,157

⁽¹⁾ Includes self-supporting debt.

TAX ADEQUACY (Includes Self-Supporting Debt)

2021 Certified Net Assessed Valuation	\$ 830,705,663
Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirements (Fiscal Year Ending 9-30-2022)	2,103,076
Anticipated required I&S Fund Tax Rate at 98% Collections to produce Maximum Debt Service requirements	\$ 0.25833

Note: Above computations are exclusive of investment earnings, delinquent tax collections and penalties and interest.

TAX ADEQUACY (Excludes Self-Supporting Debt)

2021 Certified Net Assessed Valuation	\$ 830,705,663
Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirements (Fiscal Year Ending 9-30-2023)	1,669,327
Anticipated required I&S Fund Tax Rate at 98% Collections to produce Maximum Debt Service requirements	\$ 0.20505

Note: Above computations are exclusive of investment earnings, delinquent tax collections and penalties and interest.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND MANAGEMENT INDEX

Estimated Interest and Sinking Fund Balance, Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2021	\$ 601,112
2021 Anticipated Interest and Sinking Fund Tax Levy at 98% Collections Produce ⁽¹⁾	1,589,559
Total Available for General Obligation Debt	<u>\$ 2,190,671</u>
Less: General Obligation Debt Service Requirements, Fiscal Year Ending 9/30/22	<u>1,666,921</u>
Estimated Surplus at Fiscal Year Ending 9/30/2022 ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$ 523,750</u>

⁽¹⁾ Does not include delinquent tax collections, penalties and interest on delinquent tax collections or investment earnings. 2021 I&S tax rate anticipated to be \$0.191136/\$100.

GENERAL OBLIGATION PRINCIPAL REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

(As of September 21, 2021)

Fiscal Year Ending 9-30	Principal Repayment Schedule			Principal Unpaid at End of Year	Percent of Principal Retired (%)
	Currently Outstanding ^(a)	The Certificates	Total		
2022	\$ 1,465,000	\$ 310,000	\$ 1,775,000	\$ 13,315,000	11.76%
2023	1,590,000	215,000	1,805,000	11,510,000	23.72%
2024	1,640,000	185,000	1,825,000	9,685,000	35.82%
2025	1,225,000	240,000	1,465,000	8,220,000	45.53%
2026	1,260,000	265,000	1,525,000	6,695,000	55.63%
2027	810,000	275,000	1,085,000	5,610,000	62.82%
2028	610,000	285,000	895,000	4,715,000	68.75%
2029	290,000	300,000	590,000	4,125,000	72.66%
2030	300,000	310,000	610,000	3,515,000	76.71%
2031	165,000	320,000	485,000	3,030,000	79.92%
2032	-	280,000	280,000	2,750,000	81.78%
2033	-	285,000	285,000	2,465,000	83.66%
2034	-	290,000	290,000	2,175,000	85.59%
2035	-	295,000	295,000	1,880,000	87.54%
2036	-	300,000	300,000	1,580,000	89.53%
2037	-	305,000	305,000	1,275,000	91.55%
2038	-	310,000	310,000	965,000	93.61%
2039	-	315,000	315,000	650,000	95.69%
2040	-	325,000	325,000	325,000	97.85%
2041	-	325,000	325,000	-	100.00%
Total	<u>\$ 9,355,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,735,000</u>	<u>\$ 15,090,000</u>		

^(a) Includes self-supporting debt.

PRINCIPAL TAXPAYERS 2020

TABLE 2

Name	Type of Business/Property	% of Total 2020 Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	2020 Assessed Valuation
Oncor Electric Delivery LLC	Electric Utility	\$ 10,783,552	1.42%
Sabre-FWT Ventures	Manufacturing	10,601,825	1.39%
Hawk Steel Industries Inc.	Steel Manufacturing	9,531,683	1.25%
F W T Inc	IT Services	8,309,562	1.09%
Harrison Jet Guns II LP/Harrison Jet Guns Inc.	Manufacturing	7,450,721	0.98%
T J Composites Inc	Outdoor Supplier	5,350,854	0.70%
Kennedale Seniors LTD	Apartments	4,400,000	0.58%
Tealcove Drive LLC	Commercial	4,177,078	0.55%
Atmos Energy/Mid Tex Division	Oil & Gas	3,694,850	0.49%
LKQ Corporation	Automobile Specialty Parts	3,491,330	0.46%
		<u>\$ 67,791,455</u>	<u>8.91%</u>

Source: Tarrant County Appraisal District.

Year	Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	Change From Preceding Year	
		Amount (\$)	Percent
2011-12	\$ 546,171,493	---	---
2012-13	539,477,988	(6,693,505)	-1.23%
2013-14	531,917,562	(7,560,426)	-1.40%
2014-15	563,645,099	31,727,537	5.96%
2015-16	549,994,735	(13,650,364)	-2.42%
2016-17	562,698,849	12,704,114	2.31%
2017-18	623,852,142	61,153,293	10.87%
2018-19	693,034,899	69,182,757	11.09%
2019-20	781,196,930	88,162,031	12.72%
2020-21	761,160,967	(20,035,963)	-2.56%
2021-22	830,705,663	69,544,696	9.14%

Source: Tarrant County Appraisal District.

CITY DEBT OBLIGATIONS - CAPITAL LEASE AND NOTES PAYABLE

TABLE 4

The City has acquired certain capital assets for governmental and business-type activities through the use of lease purchase agreements. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes and, therefore have been recorded at the present value of their future minimum lease payments as of the inception date.

The assets through capital leases are as follows:

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Machinery and Equipment	\$ 833,949	\$ -	\$ 833,949
Buildings and Improvements	221,887	-	221,887
Infrastructure	-	1,721,658	1,721,658
Less: accumulated depreciation	(431,913)	(997,166)	(1,429,079)
Total	\$ 623,923	\$ 724,492	\$ 1,348,415

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of September 30, 2020, were as follows:

Year Ending September 30,	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
2021	\$ 183,732	\$ 152,813
2022	137,879	152,813
2023	114,952	152,813
2024	55,703	152,813
2025	7,168	152,813
2026-2028	-	458,438
Total minimum lease payments	499,434	1,222,503
Less: amount representing interest	47,449	187,308
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$ 451,985	\$ 1,035,195

Source: The Issuer's Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020.

CLASSIFICATION OF ASSESSED VALUATION
TABLE 5

	2021	% of Total	2020	% of Total	2019	% of Total
Real, Residential, Single-Family	\$ 658,551,566	65.14%	\$ 632,266,084	70.13%	\$ 559,085,596	61.14%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	23,266,989	2.30%	20,925,734	2.32%	34,860,795	3.81%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	21,369,191	2.11%	19,253,228	2.14%	20,802,389	2.27%
Real, Acreage (Agricultural)	79,930	0.01%	82,836	0.01%	8,439,157	0.92%
Real, Farm and Ranch Improvements	3,067,019	0.30%	2,794,050	0.31%	3,733,967	0.41%
Real, Commercial	163,692,939	16.19%	96,042,560	10.65%	156,578,118	17.12%
Real, Industrial	25,316,852	2.50%	25,308,936	2.81%	23,929,984	2.62%
Oil and Gas	5,482,530	0.54%	5,839,320	0.65%	8,837,170	0.97%
Real & Tangible, Personal Utilities	26,179,775	2.59%	24,794,221	2.75%	22,499,847	2.46%
Tangible Personal, Commercial	47,712,326	4.72%	46,750,224	5.19%	43,146,149	4.72%
Tangible Personal, Industrial	27,673,285	2.74%	24,371,568	2.70%	29,147,986	3.19%
Tangible Personal, Mobile Homes	1,104,593	0.11%	1,130,373	0.13%	1,118,314	0.12%
Real Property, Inventory/Other	7,505,423	0.74%	2,067,054	0.23%	2,282,731	0.25%
Total Appraised Value	\$ 1,011,002,418	100.00%	\$ 901,626,188	100.00%	\$ 914,462,203	100.00%
Less:						
Optional Over-65 /Disabled Homestead	\$ 37,174,495		\$ 36,266,280		\$ 36,078,988	
Absolute Exempt	67,078,805		67,989,973		66,333,287	
Veteran's Exemptions	13,472,850		12,951,347		10,537,552	
Inventory/Other	5,675,711		-		-	
AG Deferrals	8,979,076		8,904,635		8,354,492	
Pollution Control/Misc	5,018,300		9,439,405		5,990,884	
Value lost to Prorations/ARB	42,897,518		4,913,581		5,970,070	
Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$ 830,705,663		\$ 761,160,967		\$ 781,196,930	

TAX DATA
TABLE 6

Tax Year	Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	Tax Rate	Tax Levy	% of Collections		Year Ended
				Current	Total	
2011	\$ 546,171,493	\$ 0.7225	\$ 3,946,089	98.13	100.00	9/30/2012
2012	539,477,988	0.7225	3,897,728	98.56	100.00	9/30/2013
2013	531,917,562	0.7475	3,976,084	98.36	99.00	9/30/2014
2014	563,645,099	0.7475	4,213,247	98.64	101.00	9/30/2015
2015	549,994,735	0.7675	4,221,210	99.18	100.00	9/30/2016
2016	562,698,849	0.7349	4,135,274	98.81	100.00	9/30/2017
2017	623,852,142	0.7741	4,829,239	99.21	99.21	9/30/2018
2018	693,034,899	0.7257	5,029,451	95.69	100.74	9/30/2019
2019	781,196,930	0.7349	5,741,016	96.09	102.85	9/30/2020
2020	761,160,967	0.7741	5,892,147	99.37	100.16	9/30/2021
2021	830,705,663			(In Process of Levy)		9/30/2022

TAX RATE DISTRIBUTION
TABLE 7

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
General Fund	\$ 0.582700	\$ 0.544400	\$ 0.535219	\$ 0.578750	\$ 0.581711
I & S Fund	0.191400	0.190500	0.190495	0.198750	0.185789
Total Tax Rate	\$ 0.774100	\$ 0.734900	\$ 0.725714	\$ 0.777500	\$ 0.767500

Source: Tarrant County Appraisal District.

MUNICIPAL SALES TAX COLLECTIONS
TABLE 8

The Issuer has adopted the provisions of Chapter 321, Texas Tax Code, as amended, and pursuant thereto levies a sales and use tax at the rate of 1% on the retail sales of taxable items sold within the Issuer. In addition, some issuers, including the City, are eligible to levy a sales tax of up to ½ of 1% for property tax relief and/or an additional sales tax of up to ½ of 1% for economic development. State law also provides certain cities the option of assessing a sales and use tax for a variety of other purposes, including municipal street maintenance and repair, sports and community venues, and funding certain projects through municipal development districts created by the City pursuant to Chapter 377, Texas Local Government Code. State law limits the maximum aggregate sales and use tax rate in any area to 8¼%. Accordingly, the collection of local sales and use taxes in the area of the City (including sales and use taxes levied by the City) is limited to no more than 2% (when combined with the State sales and use tax rate of 6¼%).

The Issuer has not authorized the additional ½ of 1% sales tax for property tax relief but has authorized an additional ¼ of 1% sales tax for economic development and an additional ¼ of 1% sales tax for street maintenance. The figures below represent collections from the combined 1.50% sales tax.

Calendar Year	Total Collected	% of Ad Valorem Tax Levy	Equivalent of Ad Valorem Tax Rate
2011	1,516,050	38.42%	0.278
2012	1,486,848	38.15%	0.276
2013	1,217,421	30.62%	0.229
2014	1,281,292	30.41%	0.227
2015	1,843,573	43.67%	0.335
2016	1,476,885	35.71%	0.262
2017	1,433,686	29.69%	0.230
2018	1,832,463	36.43%	0.264
2019	2,198,007	38.29%	0.281
2020	2,183,811	37.06%	0.287
2021	1,611,564	(As of August 2021)	

Source: State Comptroller's Office of the State of Texas.

OVERLAPPING DEBT INFORMATION

(As of July 31, 2021)

The following table indicates the indebtedness, defined as outstanding bonds payable from ad valorem taxes, of governmental entities overlapping the City and the estimated percentages and amounts of such indebtedness attributable to property within the City. Expenditures of the various taxing bodies overlapping the territory of the Issuer are paid out of ad valorem taxes levied by these taxing bodies on properties overlapping the Issuer. These political taxing bodies are independent of the Issuer and may incur borrowings to finance their expenditures. The following statements of direct and estimated overlapping ad valorem tax bonds was developed from information contained in the "Texas Municipal Reports" published by the Municipal Advisory Council of Texas. Except for the amounts relating to the Issuer, the Issuer has not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of such information, and no person should rely upon such information as being accurate or complete. Furthermore, certain of the entities listed below may have authorized or issued additional bonds since the date stated below, and such entities may have programs requiring the authorization and/or issuance of substantial amounts of additional bonds, the amount of which cannot be determined.

Taxing Body	Gross Debt (As of 09/1/2021)	% Overlapping	Amount Overlapping
Arlington ISD	\$ 1,085,149,956	0.03%	\$ 325,545
Fort Worth ISD	1,250,500,000	0.09%	1,125,450
Kennedale ISD	23,305,025	41.65%	9,706,543
Mansfield ISD	858,524,839	0.17%	1,459,492
Tarrant County	213,675,000	0.37%	790,598
Tarrant County College District	264,175,000	0.37%	977,448
Tarrant County Hospital District	14,495,000	0.37%	53,632
Total Gross Overlapping Debt			\$ 14,438,707
Kennedale, City of			\$ 15,090,000
Total Gross Direct and Overlapping Debt			\$ 29,528,707
Ratio of Gross Direct Debt and Overlapping Debt			3.55%
Per Capita Gross Direct Debt and Overlapping Debt			\$3,425.60

Note: The above figures show Gross General Obligation Debt for the City of Kennedale, Texas. The Issuer's Net General Obligation Debt is \$12,581,675*. Calculations on the basis of Net General Obligation Debt would change the above figures as follows:

Total Net Direct and Overlapping Debt	\$ 27,020,382
Ratio of Net Direct and Overlapping Debt to 2021 Net Assessed Valuation	3.25%
Per Capita Net Direct and Overlapping Debt	\$3,134.62

Source: Texas Municipal Reports published by the Municipal Advisory Council of Texas

GENERAL FUND COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

TABLE 9

The following statements set forth in condensed form reflect the historical operations of the Issuer. Such summary has been prepared for inclusion herein based upon information obtained from the Issuer's audited financial statements and records. Reference is made to such statements for further and complete information.

	Fiscal Year Ended				
	9/30/2020	9/30/2019	9/30/2018	9/30/2017	9/30/2016
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	\$ 2,673,894	\$ 2,855,447	\$ 2,471,169	\$ 2,580,297	\$ 1,732,441
Revenues	8,383,730	7,876,922	7,597,195	6,460,049	6,555,146
Expenditures	<u>7,927,973</u>	<u>8,468,753</u>	<u>7,304,134</u>	<u>7,558,982</u>	<u>7,020,665</u>
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues Over Expenditures	\$ 455,757	\$ (591,831)	\$ 293,061	\$ (1,098,933)	\$ (465,519)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Operating Transfers In	\$ 137,158	\$ -	\$ 184,217	\$ 756,076	\$ 953,377
Proceeds from Notes Payable	-	375,278	-	331,865	367,218
Issuance of Debt	5,803	-	-	-	-
Transfer of Reserved Fund Balance	-	114,058	-	-	-
Operating Transfers Out	<u>(137,158)</u>	<u>(79,058)</u>	<u>(93,000)</u>	<u>(98,136)</u>	<u>(7,220)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):	\$ 5,803	\$ 410,278	\$ 91,217	\$ 989,805	\$ 1,313,375
Prior Period Adjustment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fund Balance - End of Year	<u>\$ 3,135,454</u>	<u>\$ 2,673,894</u>	<u>\$ 2,855,447</u>	<u>\$ 2,471,169</u>	<u>\$ 2,580,297</u>

The City estimates the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2021 Fund Balance to be \$2,933,175.

Source: The Issuer's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for fiscal year ended September 30, 2020.

Plan Description

The City participates as one of 880 plans in the nontraditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined benefit pension plan administered by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS). TMRS is an agency created by the State of Texas and administered in accordance with the TMRS Act, Subtitle G, Title 8, Texas Government Code (the TMRS Act) as an agency multiple-employer retirement system for municipal employees in the State of Texas. The TMRS Act places the general administration and management of the System with a six-member Board of Trustees. Although the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Board, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State of Texas. TMRS's defined benefit pension plan is a tax-qualified plan under Sections 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. TMRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that can be obtained at www.tmr.org.

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

For more information see the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Year Ended September 30, 2020, Note 9, page 39.

UTILITY SYSTEM PLANT IN OPERATION
TABLE 11

	<u>FYE 9/30/2020</u>
Land	\$ 632,490
Construction in Progress	575,992
Machinery and Equipment	925,269
Buildings	5,761,788
Water and Wastewater distribution	<u>19,375,874</u>
Total Capital Assets	\$ 27,271,413
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(11,402,692)</u>
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 15,868,721</u>

Source: The Issuer's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for fiscal year ended September 30, 2020.

WATER SUPPLY

The City has 5 water wells. In addition, The City has interconnections within the City of Arlington and Fort Worth to insure adequate supply of water to its citizens. The City currently receives 20% of its water supply from the City of Arlington and 80% from the City of Fort Worth.

WATERWORKS SYSTEM OPERATING SYSTEM
TABLE 12

The following condensed statements have been compiled using accounting principles customarily employed in the determination of net revenues available for debt service, and in all instances exclude depreciation, transfers, bad debt, debt service payments and expenditures identified as capital.

Fiscal Year Ended:	9/30/2020	9/30/2019	9/30/2018	9/30/2017	9/30/2016
Revenues	\$ 4,243,270	\$ 4,511,099	\$ 4,593,693	\$ 4,737,388	\$ 4,782,576
Expenses	<u>3,277,826</u>	<u>3,183,026</u>	<u>3,399,156</u>	<u>2,347,308</u>	<u>2,555,598</u>
Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	\$ 965,444	\$ 1,328,073	\$ 1,194,537	\$ 2,390,080	\$ 2,226,978
Customer Count:					
Water	3,065	3,294	3,274	2,598	2,799
Sewer	2,758	2,937	2,890	2,412	2,545

Source: The Issuer's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for fiscal year ended September 30, 2020.

WATER RATES

TABLE 13

(Based on monthly billing)

New Rates
(Effective September 17, 2018)

Service within city limits:

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Residential Base</u>	<u>Senior/Disabled Base*</u>	<u>Commercial Base</u>	<u>Industrial Base (NEW)</u>	<u>Multiple Res/Comm Base</u>
3/4"	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 26.00	\$ 26.00	\$26.00 Per Unit
1"	\$ 43.34	\$ 43.34	\$ 43.34	\$ 43.34	\$26.00 Per Unit
1/2"	\$ 86.58	\$ 86.58	\$ 86.58	\$ 86.58	\$26.00 Per Unit
2"	\$ 138.58	\$ 138.58	\$ 138.58	\$ 138.58	\$26.00 Per Unit
3"	\$ 260.00	\$ 260.00	\$ 260.00	\$ 260.00	\$26.00 Per Unit
4"	\$ 433.42	\$ 433.42	\$ 433.42	\$ 433.42	\$26.00 Per Unit

<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Residential Rate</u>	<u>Senior/Disabled Rate</u>	<u>Commercial Rate</u>	<u>Commercial Rate</u>	<u>Multiple Res/Comm Rate**</u>
0-5,000	\$2.75 Per 1000 Gallons	\$2.75 Per 1000 Gallons	\$2.75 Per 1000 Gallons	\$2.75 Per 1000 Gallons	N/A
5,001-20,000	\$5.36 Per 1000 Gallons	\$5.36 Per 1000 Gallons	\$5.36 Per 1000 Gallons	\$5.36 Per 1000 Gallons	N/A
20,001-50,000	\$6.70 Per 1000 Gallons	\$6.70 Per 1000 Gallons	\$6.70 Per 1000 Gallons	\$6.70 Per 1000 Gallons	N/A
50,001 +	\$6.70 Per Gallons	\$6.70 Per Gallons	\$8.38 Per 1000 Gallons	\$8.38 Per 1000 Gallons	N/A

*For senior/disabled rate, a credit of \$7.50 per month/billing cycle will apply towards the applicable meter size for water service.

**For multiple residential units on a single water meter, the volume charge shall be calculated on a per unit basis by dividing the total volume of water used by the number of residential units.

Service outside city limits:

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Residential Base</u>	<u>Senior/Disabled Base</u>	<u>Commercial Base</u>	<u>Industrial Base (New)</u>	<u>Multiple Res/Comm Base</u>
3/4"	\$ 39.00	N/A	\$ 39.00	\$ 39.00	\$39.00 Per Unit
1"	\$ 97.50	N/A	\$ 97.50	\$ 97.50	\$39.00 Per Unit
1/2"	\$ 195.00	N/A	\$ 195.00	\$ 195.00	\$39.00 Per Unit
2"	\$ 312.00	N/A	\$ 312.00	\$ 312.00	\$39.00 Per Unit
3"	\$ 624.00	N/A	\$ 624.00	\$ 624.00	\$39.00 Per Unit
4"	\$ 975.00	N/A	\$ 975.00	\$ 975.00	\$39.00 Per Unit

<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Residential Rate</u>	<u>Senior/Disabled Rate</u>	<u>Commercial Rate</u>	<u>Industrial Rate</u>	<u>Multiple Res/Comm Rate*</u>
0-5,000	\$2.75 Per 1000 Gallons	\$2.75 Per 1000 Gallons	\$2.85 Per 1000 Gallons	\$2.85 Per 1000 Gallons	N/A
5,001-20,000	\$5.36 Per 1000 Gallons	\$5.36 Per 1000 Gallons	\$5.30 Per 1000 Gallons	\$5.30 Per 1000 Gallons	N/A
20,001-50,000	\$6.70 Per 1000 Gallons	\$6.70 Per 1000 Gallons	\$6.70 Per 1000 Gallons	\$6.70 Per 1000 Gallons	N/A
50,001 +	\$8.38 Per 1000 Gallons	\$8.38 Per 1000 Gallons	\$8.38 Per 1000 Gallons	\$8.38 Per 1000 Gallons	N/A

Note: Senior/disabled credit does not apply to service outside the city limits.

*For multiple residential units on a single water meter, the volume charge shall be calculated on a per unit basis by dividing the total volume of water used by the number of residential units.

WATER RATES - CONT'D

(Based on Monthly Billing)

New Rates as of September 17, 2018

Gas Well Drilling

<u>Meter Size</u>		<u>Residential</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>Senior/Disabled</u> <u>Base</u>		<u>Commercial</u> <u>Base</u>		<u>Industrial</u> <u>(NEW)</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Multiple Res/Comm</u> <u>Base</u>
2"	\$	249.16	N/A	\$	249.16	\$	249.16	249.16	N/A
3"	\$	545.58	N/A	\$	545.58	\$	545.58	545.58	N/A
4"	\$	981.82	N/A	\$	981.82	\$	981.82	981.82	N/A

<u>Gallons</u>		<u>Residential</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>Senior/Disabled</u> <u>Rate</u>		<u>Commercial</u> <u>Rate</u>		<u>Industrial</u> <u>(NEW)</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Multiple Res/Comm</u> <u>Base</u>
0-5,000		\$7.24 Per 1,000 Gallons	N/A		\$7.24 Per 1,000 Gallons		\$7.24 Per 1,000 Gallons		N/A
5,001+ Gallons		\$7.24 Per 1,000 Gallons	N/A		\$7.24 Per 1,000 Gallons		\$7.24 Per 1,000 Gallons		N/A

SEWER RATES**TABLE 14**

(Based on Monthly Billing)

New Rates as of September 17, 2019

Service within city limits:

	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Senior/</u> <u>Disabled</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Industrial</u>	<u>Multiple</u> <u>Res/Comm</u>
Base	\$30.00	\$30.00*	\$55.00	\$55.00	N/A
per 1,000 Gallon:	\$2.90	\$2.90	\$6.72	\$4.50	N/A

*For senior/disabled rate, a credit of \$7.50 per month/billing cycle will apply towards the applicable base for sewer service.

Service Outside city limits:

	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Senior/</u> <u>Disabled</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Industrial</u>	<u>Multiple</u> <u>Res/Comm</u>
Base	\$67.50	N/A	\$91.08	91.08	N/A
per 1,000 Gallon:	\$4.35	N/A	\$10.08	10.08	N/A

Note: Senior/disabled credit does not apply to service outside the city limits.

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APPENDIX B

**GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE CITY OF KENNEDALE
AND TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS**

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CITY OF KENNEDALE

The City of Kennedale, Texas (the "City") is situated at the apex of the southeast border of Fort Worth, Texas and the southwest border of Arlington in southern Tarrant County, Texas. The City's location is the hub of Interstate 20, Loop 820, and U.S. Highway 287. Business Highway 287 bisects the City from north to south.

After an election in July of 1947, the Town of Kennedale was incorporated with a population of 300 people. By 1950, the population had increased to 500 residents and a petition to the State of Texas was approved which changes the Township into a recognized City.

Kennedale is becoming one of Tarrant County's fastest growing cities. Fronted by the major highways of I-20 and SH-287, the City provides an excellent location for major retail and professional businesses. This transportation corridor provides quick and easy access to the Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport, downtown Fort Worth just 15 minutes to the west, and downtown Dallas just 20-25 minutes to the east. Furthermore, the City of Kennedale is within just a short drive to major entertainment venues including, but not limited to, Six Flags over Texas, Hurricane Harbor, Texas Motor Speedway, Globelife Field, home of the Texas Rangers baseball team, and AT&T Stadium, home of the Dallas Cowboys football team.

The City operates under a Council/Manager form of government with a City Council comprised of the Mayor and five Councilmembers. The term of office is two years with the terms of the Mayor and two of the Councilmembers' expiring in even-numbered years and the other terms of the three Councilmembers expiring in odd-numbered years. The City Council is responsible for enacting ordinances, resolutions, and regulations governing the City, as well as appointing the members of various statutory and advisory boards, the City Manager, City Secretary, City Attorney and Municipal Judges. The City Manager is the chief administrative officer of the government and is responsible for the enforcement of laws and ordinances, the appointment and supervision of the executive directors, and heads of departments, and the performance of functions within the municipal organization.

The City of Kennedale provides a full range of services including police, fire, emergency medical service, municipal court, library, parks, water distribution, wastewater collection, solid waste collection, curb-side recycling, streets, storm water drainage, community development (planning, code enforcement, building inspection and economic development), and general administrative services.

TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS

Tarrant County is a political subdivision of the State of Texas and was organized in 1849. The County is an urban county located in the north central part of Texas. Fort Worth serves as the county seat to a county population of approximately 2,143,755 citizens. It is one of the fastest growing urban counties in the United States today.

Historically, the County's economic environment has been characterized by steady, yet modest growth. This has been in part because of the diverse nature of the business sectors making up the local economy, without an overwhelming dominance by any one industry. Similarly, local real estate values have demonstrated steady yet modest increases over the past decade.

The other segments of the local economy include aircraft, automobile and electronic manufacturing, tourism, entertainment, livestock and agri-business, transportation including major railroad services, financial services and tourism. Because of this diversity, the outlook for stable economic conditions seems favorable.

Principal Employers Tarrant County

Employer	Entity	2020 Employees	2020 Percentage of Total Tarrant County Employment
AMR Corp./American Airlines	Commercial Airline	33,000	3.27%
Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company	Aircraft Manufacturer	16,900	1.68%
Texas Health Resources	Health Care	12,266	1.22%
Fort Worth Independent School District	School District	11,645	1.15%
Naval Air Station Fort Worth JRB	Naval Station	10,000	0.99%
Arlington Independent School District	School District	8,500	0.84%
University of Texas at Arlington	Higher Education	7,436	0.74%
Cook Children's Health Care System	Health Care	7,381	0.73%
City of Fort Worth	Municipal Government	6,738	0.67%
JPS Health Network	Health Care	6,700	0.66%

Source: Tarrant County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for fiscal year ended September 30, 2020.

Principal Taxpayers Tarrant County

Fiscal Year 2020		
Taxpayer	Taxable Assessed Value	% of Total Taxable Assessed Value
American Airlines Inc	\$ 1,276,443	0.62
Oncor Electric Delivery	1,155,059	0.56
Winner LLC	639,839	0.31
Wal-Mart Real Estate Bus. Trust	594,334	0.29
Atmos Energy/Mid Tex Division	468,623	0.23
Opryland Hotel	407,133	0.20
Bell Helicopter Textron Inc	398,926	0.19
Alcon Laboratories Inc	345,442	0.17
General Motors LLC	344,887	0.17
DDR/DTC City Investments LP ETAL	288,872	0.14

Source: Tarrant County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for fiscal year ended September 30, 2020.

Labor Force Statistics ⁽¹⁾			
	2021 ⁽²⁾	2020 ⁽³⁾	2019 ⁽³⁾
Civilian Labor Force	1,090,970	1,082,822	1,079,646
Total Employed	1,022,709	1,003,269	1,043,814
Total Unemployed	68,261	79,553	35,832
% Unemployment	6.3%	7.3%	3.3%
Texas Unemployment	6.6%	7.6%	3.5%

(1) Source: Texas Workforce Commission, Texas Labor Market Information.

(2) June 2021.

(3) Average Annual Statistics.

APPENDIX C

FORM OF LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

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[An opinion in substantially the following form will be delivered by McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Bond Counsel, upon the delivery of the Certificates, assuming no material changes in facts or law.]

October __, 2021

**CITY OF KENNEDALE, TEXAS
COMBINATION TAX AND REVENUE CERTIFICATES OF OBLIGATION, SERIES 2021
DATED AS OF SEPTEMBER 15, 2021
IN THE AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF \$5,735,000**

AS BOND COUNSEL FOR THE CITY OF KENNEDALE, TEXAS (the "**City**") in connection with the issuance of the certificates of obligation described above (the "**Certificates**"), we have examined into the legality and validity of the Certificates, which bear interest from the dates specified in the text of the Certificates until maturity or prior redemption at the rates and payable on the dates as stated in the text of the Certificates, and which are subject to redemption, all in accordance with the terms and conditions stated in the text of the Certificates. Terms used herein and not otherwise defined shall have the meaning given in the ordinance of the City authorizing the issuance and sale of the Certificates (the "**Ordinance**").

WE HAVE EXAMINED the applicable and pertinent provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas and a transcript of certified proceedings of the City, and other pertinent instruments authorizing and relating to the issuance of the Certificates including (i) the Ordinance, (ii) one of the executed Certificates (Certificate No. T-1), and (iii) the City's Federal Tax Certificate of even date herewith.

BASED ON SAID EXAMINATION, IT IS OUR OPINION that the Certificates have been authorized, issued and delivered in accordance with law; that the Certificates constitute valid and legally binding general obligations of the City in accordance with their terms except as the enforceability thereof may be limited by governmental immunity, bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, liquidation and other similar laws now or hereafter enacted relating to creditors' rights generally or by general principles of equity which permit the exercise of judicial discretion; that the City has the legal authority to issue the Certificates and to repay the Certificates; that ad valorem taxes sufficient to provide for the payment of the interest on and principal of the Certificates, as such interest comes due, and as such principal matures, have been levied and ordered to be levied against all taxable property in the City, and have been pledged for such payment, within the limits prescribed by law; and that "**Surplus Revenues**" (as such term is defined and described in the Ordinance) received by the City from the ownership and operation



of the City's municipal waterworks and sewer system have been pledged to further secure the payment of the Certificates in the manner set forth in the Ordinance.

IT IS FURTHER OUR OPINION, except as discussed below, that the interest on the Certificates is excludable from the gross income of the owners for federal income tax purposes under the statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions existing on the date of this opinion. We are further of the opinion that the Certificates are not "specified private activity bonds" and that, accordingly, interest on the Certificates will not be included as an individual alternative minimum tax preference item under section 57(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. In expressing the aforementioned opinions, we have relied on certain representations of the City, the accuracy of which we have not independently verified, and have assumed compliance by the City with certain covenants regarding the use and investment of the proceeds of the Certificates and the use of the property financed therewith. We call your attention to the fact that if such representations are determined to be inaccurate or if the City fails to comply with such covenants, interest on the Certificates may become includable in gross income retroactively to the date of issuance of the Certificates.

EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE, we express no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences of acquiring, carrying, owning or disposing of the Certificates, including the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Certificates. Owners of the Certificates should consult their tax advisors regarding the applicability of any collateral tax consequences of owning the Certificates.

WE EXPRESS NO OPINION as to any insurance policies issued with respect to the payments due for the principal of and interest on the Certificates, nor as to any such insurance policies issued in the future.

OUR OPINIONS ARE BASED ON EXISTING LAW, which is subject to change. Such opinions are further given, and are based on our knowledge of facts, as of the date hereof. We assume no duty or obligation to update or supplement our opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may hereafter come to our attention or to reflect any changes in any law that may hereafter occur or become effective. Moreover, our opinions are not a guarantee of result and are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service (the "**Service**"); rather, such opinions represent our legal judgment based upon our review of existing law and in reliance upon the representations and covenants referenced above that we deem relevant to such opinions. The Service has an ongoing audit program to determine compliance with rules that relate to whether interest on state or local obligations is includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes. No assurance can be given whether or not the Service will commence an audit of the Certificates. If an audit is commenced, in accordance with its current published procedures the Service is likely to treat the City as the taxpayer. We observe that the City has covenanted not to take any action, or omit to take any action within its control, that if taken or omitted, respectively,



may result in the treatment of interest on the Certificates as includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

OUR SOLE ENGAGEMENT in connection with the issuance of the Certificates is as Bond Counsel for the City, and, in that capacity, we have been engaged by the City for the sole purpose of rendering an opinion with respect to the legality and validity of the Certificates under the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas, and with respect to the exclusion from gross income of the interest on the Certificates for federal income tax purposes, and for no other reason or purpose. The foregoing opinions represent our legal judgment based upon a review of existing legal authorities that we deem relevant to render such opinions and are not a guarantee of a result. We have not been requested to investigate or verify, and have not independently investigated or verified, any records, data, or other material relating to the financial condition or capabilities of the City, or the disclosure thereof in connection with the sale of the Certificates, and we have not assumed any responsibility with respect thereto. We express no opinion and make no comment with respect to the marketability of the Certificates, and we have relied solely on certificates executed by officials of the City as to the current outstanding indebtedness of, and assessed valuation of taxable property within, the City. Our role in connection with the City's Official Statement prepared for use in connection with the sale of the Certificates has been limited as described therein.

Respectfully,

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APPENDIX D

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

(Independent Auditor's Report, General Financial Statements and Notes to the Financial Statements – not intended to be a complete statement of the Issuer's financial condition. Reference is made to the complete Annual Financial Report for further information.)

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City of Kennedale, Texas
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended
September 30, 2020

Prepared by
City of Kennedale, Texas
Finance Department

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City of Kennedale, Texas
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
Year Ended September 30, 2020

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City of Kennedale, Texas
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
Year Ended September 30, 2020

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405 Municipal Drive, Kennedale TX 76060
Ph: (817) 478-5418 www.cityofkennedale.com

March 22, 2021

Honorable Mayor and City Council,
Citizens of Kennedale:

The City of Kennedale (City) Financial Management Policies require that the City's Finance Department prepare a complete set of financial statements presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and audited in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by a firm of licensed certified public accountants. Accordingly, the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the City of Kennedale, Texas for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, is hereby issued.

This report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the City. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making representations, the City has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed both 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 misstatements. As management, we assert that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

The City's financial statements have been audited by **BKD, LLP**, Independent Certified Public Accountants. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the City for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, are free of material misstatements. 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 unqualified opinion that the City's financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, 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.

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

PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

The City of Kennedale was incorporated in 1947. The City of Kennedale is a first tier suburb of Fort Worth and is located adjacent to Arlington in south Tarrant County. The City currently occupies a land area of 6.2 square miles and serves a population of 8,255. The City is empowered to levy property tax on both real and business 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 the city council.

The City operates under a Council/Manager form of government with a City Council comprised of the Mayor and five Councilmembers. The term of office is two years with the terms of the Mayor and two of the Councilmembers' expiring in even-numbered years and the other terms of the three Councilmembers expiring in odd-numbered years. The City Council is responsible for enacting ordinances, resolutions, and regulations governing the City, as well as appointing the members of various statutory and advisory boards, the City Manager, City Secretary, City Attorney and Municipal Judges. The City Manager is the chief administrative officer of the government and is responsible for the enforcement of laws and ordinances, the appointment and supervision of the executive directors, and heads of departments, and the performance of functions within the municipal organization.

The City of Kennedale provides a full range of services including police, fire, emergency medical service, municipal court, library, parks, water distribution, wastewater collection, solid waste collection, curb-side recycling, streets, storm water drainage, community development (planning, code enforcement, building inspection and economic development), and general administrative services.

The financial reporting entity (the government) includes all funds of the primary government (i.e., the City of Kennedale as legally defined), as well as all of its component units. Component units are legally separate entities for which the primary government is financially accountable. Discretely presented component units are legally separate entities and not part of the primary government's operations. The Kennedale Economic Development Corporation (KEDC) is included in the financial statements as a discretely presented component unit.

FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCIAL CONDITION

The information presented in the financial statements is perhaps best understood when it is considered from the broader perspective of the specific environment within which the City of Kennedale operates.

Local Economy. After an election in July of 1947, the Town of Kennedale was incorporated with a population of 300 people. By 1950, the population had increased to 500 residents and a petition to the State of Texas was approved which changed the Township into a recognized City.

Kennedale is becoming one of Tarrant County's fastest growing cities. Fronted by the major highways of I-20 and SH-287, the City provides an excellent location for major retail and professional businesses. This transportation corridor provides quick and easy access to the Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport, downtown Fort Worth just 15 minutes to the west, and downtown Dallas just 20-25 minutes to the east. Furthermore, the City of Kennedale is within just a short drive to major entertainment venues including, but not limited to, Six Flags over Texas, Hurricane Harbor, Texas Motor Speedway, Globelife Field, home of the Texas Rangers baseball team, and AT&T Stadium, home of the Dallas Cowboys football team.

Kennedale has experienced steady population growth in the last decade. Beautiful Village Creek slowly winds through the City and provides a tranquil feeling throughout the community.

Currently, the City is 6.2 square miles with much of this land undeveloped. This allows for selective locations for the incoming developments and pulls the citizen away from the crowds and traffic congestion of a major metropolitan city. As the economy continues to grow and expand in North Texas, Kennedale will be an attractive choice for businesses and families alike.

The Kennedale Economic Development Corporation (KEDC) was formed in 1996 to spearhead the economic growth of the City. The KEDC is funded by a voter approved, half cent sales tax, which is used to offer grants and other economic incentives to existing and new businesses. The KEDC is pursuing a four-pronged approach to economic development: land assembly and clearing for resale, manufacturing expansion, retail development and quality of life improvements. The redevelopment of the north entry into Kennedale (Oak Crest area) continues. A master plan has been adopted. Link Street to Kennedale Parkway was opened in 2015 and an extension was opened in October 2016. The improved access has led to the development of a Popeye's and Burger King which opened in 2015. McDonald's opened in the Oak Crest area in October 2016. A hotel site is in the process of development. Multiple new subdivisions have been approved in the past year. The KEDC is also working with property owners in the area to develop their land. The Town Center has completed spec buildings, along with the openings of a martial arts studio, electric supply store, Dickie's, and antique shop.

Accounting System and Budgetary Control. The City's accounting records for general government operations are maintained on a modified accrual basis, with the revenues being recorded when available and measurable and expenditures being recorded when the services or goods are received, and the liabilities incurred. Accounting records for the City's utilities are maintained on the accrual basis.

In developing and maintaining the City's accounting system, consideration is given to the adequacy of the internal control structure. Internal accounting controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding: (1) the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition; and (2) the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability of assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

All internal control evaluations occur within the above framework. We believe that the City's internal controls adequately safeguard assets and provide reasonable assurance of proper recording of financial transactions.

The annual budget serves as the foundation for the City of Kennedale's financial planning and control. All departments of the City of Kennedale are required to submit requests for appropriation to the City Manager on or before June of each year. These requests are used to develop a proposed budget. The proposed budget is then presented to the City Council for review in or before August. The City Council is required to hold public hearings on the proposed budget and to adopt a final budget no later than September 30, the close of the City of Kennedale's fiscal year. The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function (e.g. public safety), and department (e.g. police). Transfer of appropriations within a department and within funds may be made with approval from the City Manager. Transfers between funds or additional appropriation require the approval of the 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.

LONG-TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING

CURRENT YEAR PROJECTS

The City of Kennedale leverages its resources by working with TxDOT and Tarrant County to enhance its transportation network. Road projects may be funded with the City purchasing road material, and the Tarrant County Precinct 2 road crews building the roadways. The City is partnering with the NCTCOG to improve sidewalks in the area and TxDOT to rebuild a local bridge.

An important element of the City's strategic plan – *Imagine Kennedale 2015* was to close the racetracks and convert the property to residential use. The City began that process with an update of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan. The City created a Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone (TIRZ) to fund off-site infrastructure improvements, namely the extension of water and sewer service, reconstruction of New Hope Road, and the addition of hike and bike trails along Kennedale Branch. TIRZ participation agreements with Tarrant County, Tarrant County College District, and the Tarrant County Health District were completed in 2013. The City is working with owners and prospective developers to convert racetrack properties. A water and sewer study to plan for the extension of the utility services is complete. The site of a current track is identified in the park master plan as a future community park.

Council, Board, and staff activities are guided by the City's strategic plan – *Imagine Kennedale 2015* – and the adopted Comprehensive Land Use Plan. These plans call for the creation of residential areas on the southwest portion of Kennedale. The TIRZ, noted earlier, will guide this effort. Redevelopment of Oak Crest will be a long-term effort, and it too is underway. Restoration of Village Creek as a park and water quality feature will consume staff time and resources for many years to come. Village Creek will require the assistance of the City of Arlington, the Corps of Engineers, the Trinity River Authority (TRA), the Tarrant Regional Water District, the University of Texas at Arlington (UTA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), and the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB). Flood control and water quality planning activity may be essential to the City's efforts to encourage closure of a portion or all of the salvage yards located in the Village Creek floodplain.

The continued partnership with the City of Arlington is expanding by obtaining drinking water from the City of Arlington. Five out of six planned water connection points have been completed and approved by TCEQ. By the summer of 2021, the City of Kennedale is expected to begin receiving the majority of its water source from the City of Arlington, reducing its reliance on water from the City of Fort Worth or from groundwater wells.

Also, as part of this collaboration, the City of Kennedale has transitioned its customer utility accounts to the City of Arlington's billing system. This is expected to create a more streamlined utility customer service experience for utility customers.

The Asset Management Plan will be used to guide future council policy discussions.

FUTURE PROJECTS

Beyond physical improvements in Kennedale, there will continue to be a focus on operational efficiencies and strategic planning.

The unified development code was adopted in mid-2016 and will need revisions as it is implemented. The City has held numerous neighborhood meetings to gather citizen input on future development.

RELEVANT FINANCIAL POLICIES

The city will continue controlling expenditures and exploring new revenue opportunities to grow the general fund balance. Efforts have been put in place to restore net working capital in both the Water and Sewer Fund and the General Fund. The City confirmed a bond rating of AA- from Standard & Poor's in the current year despite being placed on a negative outlook by S&P in 2019.

AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Awards. 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 of Kennedale for its CAFR for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019. This was the fifteenth consecutive year that the government has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both GAAP and applicable legal requirements.

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

Acknowledgments. The preparation of this report would not have been possible without the efficient and dedicated services of the entire staff of the Finance Department and our independent auditors. We would like to express our sincere appreciation to those persons who have made possible the publication of this report. We would also like to thank the Mayor and the members of the City Council for their support in planning and conducting the financial operations of the City.

Respectfully Submitted,



George Campbell
City Manager



Lakeita Sutton
Director of Finance & IT



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

**City of Kennedale
Texas**

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

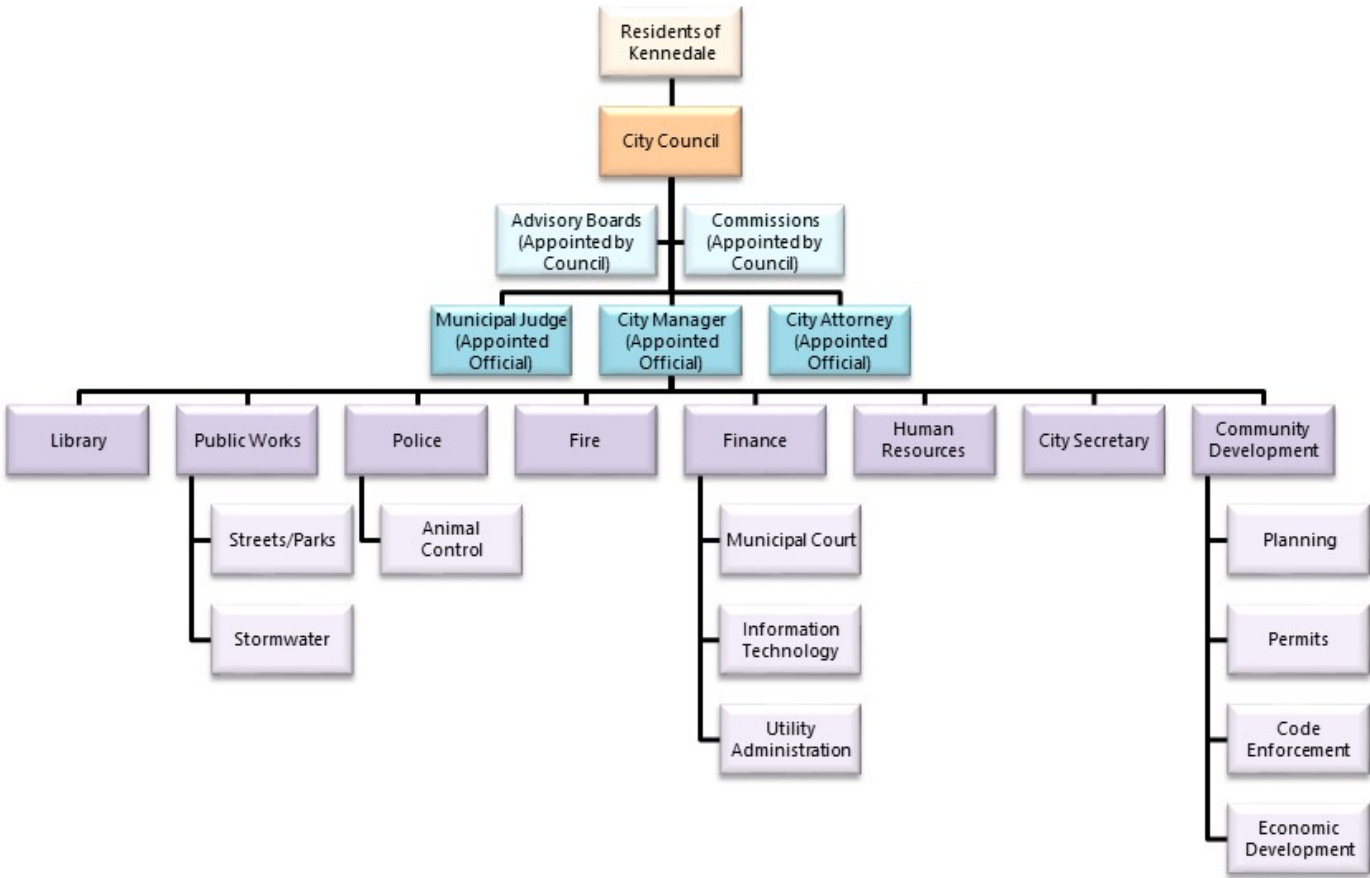
September 30, 2019

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

City of Kennedale, Texas

Organizational Chart



City of Kennedale, Texas

List of Principal Officers

Elected Officials

Mayor	Brian Johnson
Council Member Place 1	Josh Altom
Council Member Place 2	Chris Pugh
Council Member Place 3/ Mayor Pro Tem	Sandra Lee
Council Member Place 4	Linda Rhodes
Council Member Place 5	Chad Wandel

Appointed & Key Officials

City Manager	George Campbell
City Secretary/Communications Coordinator	Leslie Galloway
City Attorney	Taylor, Olsen, Adkins, Sralla & Elam, LLP
Director of Finance & IT	Lakeita Sutton
Human Resources Director	Danielle Clarke
Police Chief	Tommy Williams
Fire Chief	James Brown
Director of Public Works	Larry Hoover
Director of Planning	Melissa Dailey

Economic Development Corporations Officials

Director Place 1– Vice President	Johnny Trevino
Director Place 2	Cesar Guerra
Director Place 3	Andrew Schaffer
Director Place 4	Darold Tippey
Director Place 5	Sandra Lee
Director Place 6 - President	Mark Yeary
Director Place 7	April Coltharp

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Independent Auditor's Report

The Honorable Mayor and
Members of the City Council
City of Kennedale, Texas

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Kennedale, Texas (City) as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City as of September 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The accompanying combining and individual fund statements and schedules and the introductory and statistical sections as listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual fund statements and schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from, and relate directly to, the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual fund statements and schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The Honorable Mayor and
Members of the City Council
Page 3

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

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we also have issued our report dated March 22, 2021, on our consideration of the City's 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's 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's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

BKD, LLP

Dallas, Texas
March 22, 2021

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City of Kennedale, Texas

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

September 30, 2020

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) section presents a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City of Kennedale, Texas (City) for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the City's financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows at the end of fiscal year 2020, resulting in \$43,310,055 of net position. Net position associated with governmental activities is approximately \$27 million, or 62 percent of the total net position of the City. Net position associated with business-type activities is approximately \$16 million, or 38 percent of the total net position of the City. The largest portion of net position consists of net investment in capital assets, which is approximately \$38 million.
- Unrestricted net position of the City is \$1.7 million. Unrestricted net position for governmental activities is in a deficit of \$1.5 million. Unrestricted net position for business-type activities is approximately \$3.2 million or 20 percent of total net position for business-type activities.
- As of the close of fiscal year 2020, the City's Governmental Funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$6,147,847, an increase of \$502,481 from the prior year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, total fund balance for the General Fund was \$3,135,454. This represents approximately 40 percent of General Fund expenditures.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

City of Kennedale, Texas

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

September 30, 2020

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods, for example uncollected taxes and earned, but not used, vacation leave. Both the statement of net position and the statement of activities are prepared utilizing the full accrual basis of accounting.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from the functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). Governmental activities include most of the City's basic services such as fire, police, public works, culture, and recreation as well as general government activities. The business-type activities of the City include water and wastewater and storm water drainage.

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. City of Kennedale, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City of Kennedale can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

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

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

The City of Kennedale maintains eleven individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, TIRZ #1 New Hope Fund, and Capital Bond Fund which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other seven governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

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

City of Kennedale, Texas

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

September 30, 2020

Proprietary Funds: The City charges customers for the services it provides, whether to outside customers or to other units within the City. These services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are reported in the same way that all activities are reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. There is one type of proprietary fund: Enterprise Fund. The City's Enterprise Fund is identical to the business-type activities that are reported in the government-wide statements but provide more detail and additional information, such as cash flows, for proprietary funds.

Notes to the Financial Statements: The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found in the financial section.

Other Information: The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with non-major governmental funds are presented immediately following the notes to the financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. As of September 30, 2020, City assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows resulting in \$43,310,055 of net position.

Statement of Net Position for Governmental and Business-type Activities

	2020			2019		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Current and other assets	\$ 6,901,210	\$ 3,887,916	\$ 10,789,126	\$ 6,286,730	\$ 3,358,195	\$ 9,644,925
Capital assets	32,555,757	15,868,721	48,424,478	33,267,332	16,489,218	49,756,550
Total assets	39,456,967	19,756,637	59,213,604	39,554,062	19,847,413	59,401,475
Deferred outflows of resources	574,030	68,572	642,602	1,163,482	153,503	1,316,985
Long-term liabilities	10,083,904	2,486,577	12,570,481	12,680,182	3,057,813	15,737,995
Other liabilities	2,373,524	850,036	3,223,560	2,151,612	763,594	2,915,206
Total liabilities	12,457,428	3,336,613	15,794,041	14,831,794	3,821,407	18,653,201
Deferred inflows of resources	670,014	82,096	752,110	142,903	18,968	161,871
Net position						
Net investment in capital assets	25,002,224	13,173,241	38,175,465	27,195,004	13,397,767	40,592,771
Restricted	3,447,408	-	3,447,408	998,047	92,694	1,090,741
Unrestricted	(1,546,077)	3,233,259	1,687,182	(2,450,204)	2,670,080	219,876
Total net position	\$ 26,903,555	\$ 16,406,500	\$ 43,310,055	\$ 25,742,847	\$ 16,160,541	\$ 41,903,388

By far, the largest portion of the City's net position (88 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, equipment, vehicles, and infrastructure), less any related outstanding debt that was used to acquire those assets. The City uses these capital assets to provide a variety of services to its citizens. Accordingly, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources used to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

City of Kennedale, Texas

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

September 30, 2020

An additional portion of the City's net position (8 percent) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of \$1,687,182 is unrestricted and may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to its citizens and creditors.

Analysis of City's Operations: The following table provides a summary of the City's operations for the year ended September 30, 2020. Overall, the City had an increase in net position of \$1,406,667.

Revenues and Expenses for Governmental and Business-type Activities

	2020			2019		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Revenues						
Program Revenues						
Charges for services	\$ 1,557,701	\$ 4,482,591	\$ 6,040,292	\$ 1,313,586	\$ 4,467,770	\$ 5,781,356
Operating grant and contributions	344,278	-	344,278	154,825	-	154,825
Capital grant and contributions	-	10,099	10,099	-	51,247	51,247
General revenues						
Taxes and fees	8,716,775	-	8,716,775	7,860,810	-	7,860,810
Other	99,966	16,298	116,264	332,551	43,329	375,880
Total revenues	<u>10,718,720</u>	<u>4,508,988</u>	<u>15,227,708</u>	<u>9,661,772</u>	<u>4,562,346</u>	<u>14,224,118</u>
Expenses						
General government	2,105,441	-	2,105,441	1,979,235	-	1,979,235
Public safety	4,950,888	-	4,950,888	5,213,493	-	5,213,493
Public works	1,815,849	-	1,815,849	1,737,211	-	1,737,211
Culture and recreation	420,777	-	420,777	372,805	-	372,805
Interest and fiscal charges	265,057	-	265,057	349,118	-	349,118
Water and sewer	-	4,126,861	4,126,861	-	3,953,898	3,953,898
Storm water drainage	-	136,168	136,168	-	135,739	135,739
Total expenses	<u>9,558,012</u>	<u>4,263,029</u>	<u>13,821,041</u>	<u>9,651,862</u>	<u>4,089,637</u>	<u>13,741,499</u>
Change in Net Position	<u>1,160,708</u>	<u>245,959</u>	<u>1,406,667</u>	<u>9,910</u>	<u>472,709</u>	<u>482,619</u>
Net Position, Beginning of Year	<u>25,742,847</u>	<u>16,160,541</u>	<u>41,903,388</u>	<u>25,732,937</u>	<u>15,687,832</u>	<u>41,420,769</u>
Net Position, Ending of Year	<u>\$ 26,903,555</u>	<u>\$ 16,406,500</u>	<u>\$ 43,310,055</u>	<u>\$ 25,742,847</u>	<u>\$ 16,160,541</u>	<u>\$ 41,903,388</u>

Governmental Activities: Governmental activities increased the City's net position by \$1,160,708. Total revenue for the governmental activities increased from the previous year by \$1,056,948. General revenue had a net increase of \$623,380. Property tax collections increased as a result of real property appraisals and new business and property additions which continues to grow the local economy. Program Revenues increased as a result of an increase in developmental services fees from new businesses.

Business-type Activities: Net position from business-type activities increased by \$245,959. Total revenue for the business-type activities decreased from the previous year by \$53,358.

City of Kennedale, Texas

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

September 30, 2020

Financial Analysis of the City's Funds

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's Governmental Funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$6,147,847, an increase of \$502,481 from the prior year. This amount includes fund balance restricted for Capital Projects of \$2,839,820, restricted for Debt Service of \$489,285, restricted for Parks of \$70,766, restricted for Municipal Court of \$43,217, and Public Safety of \$4,320. The net unassigned fund balance was \$2,030,575, an increase of \$831,571 from prior year.

In the General Fund, the final budget projected a \$637,285 decrease in fund balance this fiscal year; however, the actual increase was \$461,560. Total revenues were \$831,258 over budget and total expenditures were under budget by \$591,574. Revenues increased from the budget primarily due to increase in property and sales tax. Expenditures decreased from the budget primarily due to under budget public safety costs.

Proprietary Funds: The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements. Unrestricted net position of the Water and Wastewater Fund at the end of the fiscal year amounted to \$2,946,002 and the Storm Water Drainage Fund reported an unrestricted net position of \$287,257.

Capital Assets: The City's capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of September 30, 2020, amount to \$48,424,478 (net of accumulated depreciation). This net investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, park facilities, roads, bridges, and water and sewer lines.

Additional information on capital asset activity can be found in *Note 7* of this report.

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Land	\$ 4,206,187	\$ 4,206,187	\$ 632,490	\$ 620,490	\$ 4,838,677	\$ 4,826,677
Buildings	5,195,573	5,151,356	5,761,788	5,761,788	10,957,361	10,913,144
Machinery and equipment	4,122,617	4,053,981	925,269	1,018,752	5,047,886	5,072,733
Construction in progress	991,972	544,754	575,992	583,539	1,567,964	1,128,293
Infrastructure/water distribution	39,411,897	39,411,897	19,375,874	19,224,629	58,787,771	58,636,526
Accumulated depreciation	(21,372,489)	(20,100,843)	(11,402,692)	(10,719,980)	(32,775,181)	(30,820,823)
Total	<u>\$ 32,555,757</u>	<u>\$ 33,267,332</u>	<u>\$ 15,868,721</u>	<u>\$ 16,489,218</u>	<u>\$ 48,424,478</u>	<u>\$ 49,756,550</u>

Long-term Debt: At the end of the current fiscal year, the City had total bonds outstanding of \$8,804,996 and \$2,275,000 of tax notes, all being tax supported. The City also has approximately \$1,487,180 of additional debt through capital leases.

City of Kennedale, Texas

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

September 30, 2020

Additional information on long-term debt activity can be found in *Note 8* of this report.

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
General obligation bonds	\$ 4,694,711	\$ 4,069,682	\$ 365,285	\$ 491,512	\$ 5,059,996	\$ 4,561,194
Certificates of obligation	2,450,000	4,030,000	1,295,000	1,450,000	3,745,000	5,480,000
Tax notes	2,275,000	2,575,000	-	-	2,275,000	2,575,000
Capital leases	451,985	722,846	1,035,195	1,149,939	1,487,180	1,872,785
Total	<u>\$ 9,871,696</u>	<u>\$ 11,397,528</u>	<u>\$ 2,695,480</u>	<u>\$ 3,091,451</u>	<u>\$ 12,567,176</u>	<u>\$ 14,488,979</u>

The City has an AA- rating from Standard and Poor's.

Economic Factors and the Next Fiscal Year's Budget and Rates

The City Council passed the tax rate of .774085 and budgeted to decrease overall city reserves by approximately \$309,441. The Council did not continue the next phase of public safety or civilian salary/step plans.

The City is currently exploring long term solutions for the water and sewer fund. Cash funded capital projects were largely put on hold for the coming year, as the City examines debt opportunities.

Development continues within the City, with new subdivisions continuing construction. In addition, there is ongoing discussion to open a new Hilton branded hotel within city limits. The city continues to develop the town center with the desired outcome of full occupancy within the fiscal year. City management continues to explore expanded revenue streams for the City.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Kennedale's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Director of Finance, City of Kennedale, 405 Municipal Dr., Kennedale, Texas 76060.

Basic Financial Statements

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City of Kennedale, Texas

Statement of Net Position

September 30, 2020

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental	Business-type		Kennedale Economic Development Corporation
	Activities	Activities	Total	
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,571,983	\$ 1,859,323	\$ 8,431,306	\$ 862,599
Receivables (net of allowance)				
Accounts	219,435	1,188,190	1,407,625	18,179
Taxes	364,113	-	364,113	92,918
Prepaid items	66,280	167,334	233,614	10,000
Inventory	-	57,381	57,381	-
Internal balances	(320,601)	320,601	-	-
Restricted assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	295,087	295,087	-
Capital assets				
Land and construction in progress	5,198,159	1,208,482	6,406,641	864,017
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	27,357,598	14,660,239	42,017,837	3,558,970
Total assets	39,456,967	19,756,637	59,213,604	5,406,683
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Deferred charge on refunding	91,045	-	91,045	-
Deferred outflows of resources – Pension	443,091	62,954	506,045	-
Deferred outflows of resources – OPEB	39,894	5,618	45,512	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	574,030	68,572	642,602	-
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and contracts payable	305,646	107,274	412,920	3,804
Accrued liabilities	232,431	630	233,061	28,188
Accrued interest	25,917	36,718	62,635	17,367
Due to other governments	5,094	-	5,094	-
Deposits	-	295,087	295,087	-
Unearned revenue	76,472	-	76,472	-
Bonds payable	986,067	296,963	1,283,030	115,081
Tax notes payable	470,000	-	470,000	-
Compensated absences	109,843	499	110,342	-
Capital leases	162,054	112,865	274,919	-
Noncurrent liabilities				
Bonds payable	6,191,966	1,363,322	7,555,288	789,704
Tax notes payable	1,805,000	-	1,805,000	-
Compensated absences	439,372	1,997	441,369	-
Capital leases	289,931	922,330	1,212,261	-
Total OPEB liability	185,647	27,202	212,849	-
Net pension liability	1,171,988	171,726	1,343,714	-
Total liabilities	12,457,428	3,336,613	15,794,041	954,144
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Deferred gain on refunding	95,126	-	95,126	-
Deferred inflows of resources – Pension	555,550	79,432	634,982	-
Deferred inflows of resources – OPEB	19,338	2,664	22,002	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	670,014	82,096	752,110	-
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	25,002,224	13,173,241	38,175,465	3,518,202
Restricted for				
Capital projects	2,839,820	-	2,839,820	-
Debt service	489,285	-	489,285	-
Economic development	-	-	-	934,337
Municipal court	43,217	-	43,217	-
Parks	70,766	-	70,766	-
Other	4,320	-	4,320	-
Unrestricted (deficit)	(1,546,077)	3,233,259	1,687,182	-
Total net position	\$ 26,903,555	\$ 16,406,500	\$ 43,310,055	\$ 4,452,539

City of Kennedale, Texas
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

		Program Revenues		
		Charges for	Operating	Capital Grants
	Expenses	Services	Grants and	and
			Contributions	Contributions
Functions/Program				
Primary government				
Governmental activities				
General government	\$ 2,105,441	\$ 748,228	\$ 344,278	\$ -
Public safety	4,950,888	577,428	-	-
Public works	1,815,849	151,253	-	-
Culture and recreation	420,777	80,792	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	265,057	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	9,558,012	1,557,701	344,278	-
Business-type activities				
Water and wastewater	4,126,861	4,227,715	-	10,099
Storm water drainage	136,168	254,876	-	-
Total business-type activities	4,263,029	4,482,591	-	10,099
Total primary government	\$ 13,821,041	\$ 6,040,292	\$ 344,278	\$ 10,099
Component unit				
Kennedale Economic				
Development Corporation	\$ 736,933	\$ 224,073	\$ -	\$ -
Total component unit	\$ 736,933	\$ 224,073	\$ -	\$ -
General Revenues				
Taxes				
Property taxes				
Sales taxes				
Franchise taxes				
Interest on investments				
Miscellaneous				
Total general revenues				
Change in Net Position				
Net Position, Beginning of Year				
Net Position, End of Year				

See Notes to Financial Statements

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
Primary Government			Component Unit Economic Development Corporation
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
\$ (1,012,935)	\$ -	\$ (1,012,935)	\$ -
(4,373,460)	-	(4,373,460)	-
(1,664,596)	-	(1,664,596)	-
(339,985)	-	(339,985)	-
(265,057)	-	(265,057)	-
(7,656,033)	-	(7,656,033)	-
-	110,953	110,953	-
-	118,708	118,708	-
-	229,661	229,661	-
<u>\$ (7,656,033)</u>	<u>\$ 229,661</u>	<u>\$ (7,426,372)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (512,860)
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (512,860)</u>
\$ 6,144,664	\$ -	\$ 6,144,664	\$ -
1,765,996	-	1,765,996	548,709
806,115	-	806,115	-
59,584	16,298	75,882	4,870
40,382	-	40,382	175,656
8,816,741	16,298	8,833,039	729,235
1,160,708	245,959	1,406,667	216,375
25,742,847	16,160,541	41,903,388	4,236,164
<u>\$ 26,903,555</u>	<u>\$ 16,406,500</u>	<u>\$ 43,310,055</u>	<u>\$ 4,452,539</u>

City of Kennedale, Texas

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

September 30, 2020

	General Fund	Debt Service	TIRZ #1 New Hope	Capital Bond	Non-major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,900,220	\$ 494,373	\$ 309,294	\$ 2,355,566	\$ 512,530	\$ 6,571,983
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)						
Accounts	185,303	-	-	23,070	11,062	219,435
Taxes	349,207	14,906	-	-	-	364,113
Due from other funds	92,125	-	64,511	-	-	156,636
Prepaid items	66,280	-	-	-	-	66,280
Advances to other funds	176,235	-	-	-	297,060	473,295
	<u>3,769,370</u>	<u>509,279</u>	<u>373,805</u>	<u>2,378,636</u>	<u>820,652</u>	<u>7,851,742</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,769,370</u>	<u>\$ 509,279</u>	<u>\$ 373,805</u>	<u>\$ 2,378,636</u>	<u>\$ 820,652</u>	<u>\$ 7,851,742</u>
Liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$ 282,665	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,551	\$ 11,430	\$ 305,646
Accrued liabilities	232,431	-	-	-	-	232,431
Due to other funds	-	-	-	156,636	-	156,636
Due to other governments	5,094	-	-	-	-	5,094
Advance from other funds	-	-	793,896	-	-	793,896
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	-	76,472	76,472
	<u>520,190</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>793,896</u>	<u>168,187</u>	<u>87,902</u>	<u>1,570,175</u>
Total liabilities	<u>520,190</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>793,896</u>	<u>168,187</u>	<u>87,902</u>	<u>1,570,175</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>113,726</u>	<u>19,994</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>133,720</u>
Fund Balances						
Nonspendable						
Prepaid items	66,280	-	-	-	-	66,280
Restricted for						
Capital projects	-	-	-	2,210,449	629,371	2,839,820
Debt service	-	489,285	-	-	-	489,285
Municipal court	43,217	-	-	-	-	43,217
Parks	70,766	-	-	-	-	70,766
Public safety	-	-	-	-	4,320	4,320
Assigned						
Capital and special projects	501,973	-	-	-	-	501,973
Parks	-	-	-	-	101,611	101,611
Unassigned (deficits)	<u>2,453,218</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(420,091)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,552)</u>	<u>2,030,575</u>
	<u>3,135,454</u>	<u>489,285</u>	<u>(420,091)</u>	<u>2,210,449</u>	<u>732,750</u>	<u>6,147,847</u>
Total fund balances (deficits)	<u>3,135,454</u>	<u>489,285</u>	<u>(420,091)</u>	<u>2,210,449</u>	<u>732,750</u>	<u>6,147,847</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 3,769,370</u>	<u>\$ 509,279</u>	<u>\$ 373,805</u>	<u>\$ 2,378,636</u>	<u>\$ 820,652</u>	<u>\$ 7,851,742</u>

City of Kennedale, Texas

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position

September 30, 2020

Total fund balances – governmental funds		\$ 6,147,847
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		32,555,757
Interest payable on long-term debt in the City's governmental activities is not payable from current resources and therefore is not reported in the governmental funds balance sheet.		(25,917)
Revenues earned but not available within 60 days of the year-end are not recognized as revenue on the fund financial statements.		133,720
Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources represent flows of resources which relate to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the fund financial statements. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources at year-end consist of:		
Deferred charges on refunding	\$ 91,045	
Deferred outflows of resources – Pension	443,091	
Deferred outflows of resources – OPEB	39,894	
Deferred inflows of resources – Pension	(555,550)	
Deferred inflows of resources – OPEB	<u>(19,338)</u>	(858)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, notes payable, compensated absences, net pension liability are not due and payable in the current period due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds balance sheet.		
Bonds payable	(7,144,711)	
Tax notes payable	(2,275,000)	
Issuance premium	(33,322)	
Deferred gain on refunding	(95,126)	
Capital lease obligation	(451,985)	
Compensated absences	(549,215)	
Net pension liability	(1,171,988)	
Total OPEB liability	<u>(185,647)</u>	<u>(11,906,994)</u>
Total net position of governmental activities		<u>\$ 26,903,555</u>

City of Kennedale, Texas
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	General Fund	Debt Service	TIRZ #1 New Hope	Capital Bond	Non-major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues						
Property taxes	\$ 4,430,487	\$ 1,548,483	\$ 151,375	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,130,345
General sales tax	1,765,996	-	-	-	-	1,765,996
Franchise fees	806,115	-	-	-	-	806,115
Licenses and permits	216,699	-	-	-	27,489	244,188
Public safety fees	193,734	-	-	-	-	193,734
Intergovernmental	718,661	-	-	-	346,019	1,064,680
Charges for services	95,155	-	-	-	213,444	308,599
Fines and forfeitures	90,160	-	-	-	618	90,778
Investment earnings	27,722	5,497	1,368	21,436	3,561	59,584
Miscellaneous	39,001	-	-	-	1,381	40,382
Total revenues	8,383,730	1,553,980	152,743	21,436	592,512	10,704,401
Expenditures						
Current						
General government	1,637,549	-	-	-	344,464	1,982,013
Public safety	4,709,552	-	-	-	-	4,709,552
Public works	878,155	-	-	-	-	878,155
Culture and recreation	376,479	-	-	-	-	376,479
Capital outlay	144,261	-	-	400,979	49,829	595,069
Debt service						
Principal	181,977	1,253,462	-	-	-	1,435,439
Interest and fiscal charges	-	276,866	-	-	-	276,866
Total expenditures	7,927,973	1,530,328	-	400,979	394,293	10,253,573
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	455,757	23,652	152,743	(379,543)	198,219	450,828
Other financing sources (uses):						
Issuance of debt	5,803	1,260,000	-	-	-	1,265,803
Payment to escrow agent	-	(1,214,150)	-	-	-	(1,214,150)
Transfers in	137,158	104,768	10,000	-	-	251,926
Transfers out	(137,158)	-	-	-	(114,768)	(251,926)
Total other financing sources (uses)	5,803	150,618	10,000	-	(114,768)	51,653
Net Change in Fund Balances	461,560	174,270	162,743	(379,543)	83,451	502,481
Fund Balances (Deficits), Beginning of Year	2,673,894	315,015	(582,834)	2,589,992	649,299	5,645,366
Fund Balances (Deficits), End of Year	\$ 3,135,454	\$ 489,285	\$ (420,091)	\$ 2,210,449	\$ 732,750	\$ 6,147,847

City of Kennedale, Texas

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

Net change in fund balances – total governmental funds	\$	502,481
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Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.

Capital outlay	595,069	
Depreciation	(1,306,644)	

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	14,319	
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Current year principal payments of long-term liabilities are shown as expenditures in the fund financial statements, but shown as reductions in long-term liabilities in the government-wide financial statements as follows:

Payments on bonds	\$ 858,775		
Payments on tax notes	300,000		
Payments on capital leases	276,664		1,435,439

The issuance of long-term debt, such as bonds and capital leases, and payments to escrow agents, are shown as “Other Sources” and “Other Uses” in the governmental funds, but are shown on the statement of net position with related costs amortized over the life of the bonds. Differences consist of the following:

Proceeds from capital lease	(5,803)		
Proceeds from bond issuance	(1,260,000)		
Payments to escrow agent	1,214,150		
Amortization of deferred loss on refunding bonds	(11,381)		
Amortization of deferred gain on refunding bonds	10,569		
Amortization of bond premium	<u>3,029</u>		(49,436)

Current year pension expenditures are reported on the fiscal year basis on the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance and as actuarially determined in the government-wide statement of activities. These differences are reflected in net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflow of resources balances.	69,991	
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Current year OPEB expenditures are reported on the fiscal year basis on the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance and as actuarially determined in the government-wide statement of activities. These differences are reflected in net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflow of resources balances.	(19,471)	
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Current year change in long-term liability for compensated absences do not require the use of current financial resources; therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	(90,632)	
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Current year changes in accrued interest payable do not require the use of current financial resources; therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	<u>9,592</u>	
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Change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 1,160,708</u>	
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City of Kennedale, Texas

Statement of Net Position

Proprietary Funds

September 30, 2020

	Water and Wastewater	Non-major Storm Water Drainage	Total Enterprise Funds
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,519,030	\$ 340,293	\$ 1,859,323
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)			
Accounts	1,181,783	6,407	1,188,190
Inventory	57,381	-	57,381
Prepaid expenses	167,334	-	167,334
Restricted cash and cash equivalents			
Customer deposits	295,087	-	295,087
Total current assets	<u>3,220,615</u>	<u>346,700</u>	<u>3,567,315</u>
Non-current assets			
Advances to other funds	320,601	-	320,601
Capital assets			
Land and improvements	472,232	160,258	632,490
Buildings	5,761,788	-	5,761,788
Water/Wastewater distribution	18,415,211	960,663	19,375,874
Equipment and furniture	925,269	-	925,269
Construction in progress	537,936	38,056	575,992
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(11,354,648)</u>	<u>(48,044)</u>	<u>(11,402,692)</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>15,078,389</u>	<u>1,110,933</u>	<u>16,189,322</u>
Total assets	<u>18,299,004</u>	<u>1,457,633</u>	<u>19,756,637</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Deferred outflows of resources – Pension	62,954	-	62,954
Deferred outflows of resources – OPEB	5,618	-	5,618
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>68,572</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>68,572</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	47,831	59,443	107,274
Accrued liabilities	630	-	630
Accrued interest	36,718	-	36,718
Deposits	295,087	-	295,087
Bonds payable	296,963	-	296,963
Capital leases payable	112,865	-	112,865
Compensated absences	499	-	499
Total current liabilities	<u>790,593</u>	<u>59,443</u>	<u>850,036</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Bonds payable	1,363,322	-	1,363,322
Capital leases payable	922,330	-	922,330
Compensated absences	1,997	-	1,997
Net pension liability	171,726	-	171,726
Total OPEB liability	<u>27,202</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,202</u>
Total non-current liabilities	<u>2,486,577</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,486,577</u>
Total liabilities	<u>3,277,170</u>	<u>59,443</u>	<u>3,336,613</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Deferred inflows of resources – Pension	79,432	-	79,432
Deferred inflows of resources – OPEB	2,664	-	2,664
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>82,096</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>82,096</u>
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	12,062,308	1,110,933	13,173,241
Unrestricted	<u>2,946,002</u>	<u>287,257</u>	<u>3,233,259</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 15,008,310</u>	<u>\$ 1,398,190</u>	<u>\$ 16,406,500</u>

City of Kennedale, Texas
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Water and Wastewater	Non-major Storm Water Drainage	Total Proprietary Funds
Operating Revenues			
Charges for services			
Water	\$ 2,468,531	\$ -	\$ 2,468,531
Wastewater	1,701,336	-	1,701,336
Storm water drainage	-	254,876	254,876
Other	57,848	-	57,848
	<u>4,227,715</u>	<u>254,876</u>	<u>4,482,591</u>
Total operating revenues	<u>4,227,715</u>	<u>254,876</u>	<u>4,482,591</u>
Operating Expenses			
Personnel services	12,589	-	12,589
General and administration	387,805	100,616	488,421
Maintenance and supplies	27,733	-	27,733
Cost of sales and service	2,849,699	16,339	2,866,038
Depreciation	736,720	19,213	755,933
	<u>4,014,546</u>	<u>136,168</u>	<u>4,150,714</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>4,014,546</u>	<u>136,168</u>	<u>4,150,714</u>
Operating Income	213,169	118,708	331,877
Non-operating Revenues (Expenses)			
Interest and investment revenue	15,555	743	16,298
Interest and fiscal charges	(112,315)	-	(112,315)
	<u>(96,760)</u>	<u>743</u>	<u>(96,017)</u>
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	<u>(96,760)</u>	<u>743</u>	<u>(96,017)</u>
Income Before Capital Contributions	<u>116,409</u>	<u>119,451</u>	<u>235,860</u>
Capital Contributions			
Capital contributions	10,099	-	10,099
	<u>10,099</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,099</u>
Total capital contributions	<u>10,099</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,099</u>
Change in Net Position	126,508	119,451	245,959
Net Position, Beginning of Year	<u>14,881,802</u>	<u>1,278,739</u>	<u>16,160,541</u>
Net Position, End of Year	<u>\$ 15,008,310</u>	<u>\$ 1,398,190</u>	<u>\$ 16,406,500</u>

City of Kennedale, Texas
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Water and Wastewater	Non-major Storm Water Drainage	Total
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 3,563,139	\$ 372,366	\$ 3,935,505
Payments to employees	(407,650)	-	(407,650)
Payments to suppliers	<u>(2,873,815)</u>	<u>(59,060)</u>	<u>(2,932,875)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>281,674</u>	<u>313,306</u>	<u>594,980</u>
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities			
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(105,513)	(50,185)	(155,698)
Principal payments on debt	(281,227)	-	(281,227)
Interest payments on debt	(117,837)	-	(117,837)
Payments on capital leases	(114,744)	-	(114,744)
Capital contributions - impact fees	<u>10,099</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,099</u>
Net cash used in capital and financing activities	<u>(609,222)</u>	<u>(50,185)</u>	<u>(659,407)</u>
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Interest on investments	<u>15,555</u>	<u>743</u>	<u>16,298</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>15,555</u>	<u>743</u>	<u>16,298</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(311,993)	263,864	(48,129)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	<u>2,126,110</u>	<u>76,429</u>	<u>2,202,539</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	<u><u>\$ 1,814,117</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 340,293</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,154,410</u></u>
Reconciliation of Net Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities			
Operating income	\$ 213,169	\$ 118,708	\$ 331,877
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation	736,720	19,213	755,933
Loss on disposal of assets	20,262	-	20,262
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Accounts receivable	(675,833)	117,490	(558,343)
Prepaid expenses	(19,507)	-	(19,507)
Deferred outflows of resources	84,931	-	84,931
Accounts payable	2,699	57,895	60,594
Accrued expenses	11,420	-	11,420
Net pension liability	(161,829)	-	(161,829)
Compensated absences	87	-	87
Total OPEB Liability	6,427	-	6,427
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>63,128</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>63,128</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u><u>\$ 281,674</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 313,306</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 594,980</u></u>

City of Kennedale, Texas

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2020

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting and reporting policies of the City conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for local governments. Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for local governments include those principles prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The following is a summary of the more significant accounting and reporting policies:

Reporting Entity

City of Kennedale, Texas (City) was incorporated in 1947. The City operates as a home-rule City under a council-manager form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: police, fire, planning, zoning and code enforcement, public works, streets, parks and recreation, public library, ambulance, water and sewer utilities, and general administrative services. Sanitation collection services are provided through a private contractor.

The accompanying financial statements present the City and its component units, entities for which the City is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the City's operations and are appropriately presented as funds of the primary government. Discretely presented component units, on the other hand, are reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize it is legally separate from the City.

Discretely Presented Component Unit: The Kennedale Economic Development Corporation (KEDC). KEDC is a legally separate entity incorporated on December 2, 1996. The Corporation's purpose is to promote economic development within the City, including, but not limited to, construction, operation, and administration, as permitted by Section 4B of the Act, as amended. The City Council appoints the governing board for this entity and is able to impose its will upon the Corporation.

A separately issued audited financial report is available for the Kennedale Economic Development Corporation. This report may be obtained by contacting the following office:

City of Kennedale, Texas
Director of Finance
405 Municipal Drive
Kennedale, Texas 76060

City of Kennedale, Texas

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2020

Blended Component Unit: On July 12, 2012, the City Council adopted an Ordinance designating an area Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone (TIRZ) #1 New Hope. The purpose for creation of the TIRZ was to finance and make certain public improvements, under the authority of the *Tax Increment Financing Act*. For reporting purposes, the TIRZ is a blended component unit. The Council appoints a majority of the TIRZ board members and approves recommendations from the Board in regard to administration, management, and operation of the TIRZ. The TIRZ is reported as a governmental fund and a separate unaudited financial report is available from the City's finance department.

Basis of Presentation

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenue, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

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, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

City of Kennedale, Texas

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2020

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized as soon as it is both measurable and available. Revenue is considered to be available when it is collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenue to be available if collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

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

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The Debt Service Fund is used to account for resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt of governmental funds.

The TIRZ #1 (New Hope) Fund is used to account for the construction of various capital improvements within the TIRZ that will be funded with the incremental property tax revenue within the TIRZ area.

The Capital Bond Fund to account for the acquisition and construction of various capital improvements and is funded by general obligation bonds.

The City reports the following major proprietary fund:

The Water and Wastewater Fund accounts for the activities necessary for the provision of water and wastewater services.

As a general rule, the effect of inter-fund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges between the City's water and wastewater function and various other functions of the government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenue reported for the various functions concerned.

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

City of Kennedale, Texas

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2020

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

Deposits and Investments

The City pools substantially all cash and investments except for separate cash and investment accounts, which are maintained in accordance with legal restrictions.

Investments in government pools are recorded at amortized cost or net asset value. All other investments are recorded at fair value. Fair value is the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties.

For purpose of presenting the proprietary fund cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include demand deposits and investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the City.

Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of inter-fund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the noncurrent portion of inter-fund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of October 1. Taxes are levied each October 1 and are due and payable on or before January 31 of the following year. All unpaid taxes become delinquent February 1 of the following year. The Tarrant County Tax Assessor/Collector bills and collects the City's property taxes. Any uncollected property taxes as of September 30, which are not expected to be collected within 60 days, are recorded as taxes receivable and deferred inflows of resources.

As a City that operates under a home-rule charter, the City has a tax rate limitation of \$2.50 per \$100 assessed valuation. For the year ended September 30, 2019, the City had a tax rate of \$0.734970 per \$100 of which \$0.544429 was allocated for general government and \$0.190541 was allocated for payment of principal and interest on general long-term debt.

City of Kennedale, Texas

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2020

Inventories and Prepaid Items

All inventories are valued using the average cost method. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

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

Restricted Assets

Certain cash and cash equivalent balances are restricted by various legal and contractual obligations. Customer deposits and impact fees are, by law, to be considered restricted assets. These activities are included in the Water and Wastewater Fund.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure (e.g. roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. The City defines capital assets as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value, which is the price that would be paid to acquire an asset with equivalent service potential at the acquisition date.

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.

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

Plants and buildings	20 years
Machinery and equipment	4 – 10 years
Infrastructure (streets and drainage)	35 - 125 years
Other structures	50 years

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

- Deferred charge on refunding – A deferred loss on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and recognized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

City of Kennedale, Texas

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2020

- Pension & OPEB contributions/benefit payments after measurement date – These contributions are deferred and recognized in the following fiscal year.
- Changes in actuarial assumptions related to the pension and OPEB plans – This difference is deferred and recognized over the estimated average remaining lives of all members determined as of the beginning of the measurement period.

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

- Unavailable revenue – This amount represents uncollected property taxes, municipal court fees, and ambulance fees and notes receivables. This amount is deferred and recognized once payments are made in the following fiscal year. This item is only presented in the Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds.
- Differences between expected and actual experience – Pensions and OPEB plans – These amounts represent the differences with regard to economic and demographic factors. These differences are deferred and recognized over the estimated average remaining lives of all members determined as of the beginning of the measurement period.
- Net difference in projected and actual earnings – Pensions – This difference is deferred and amortized as a component of pension expense on a closed basis over a five year period beginning with the period in which the difference occurred.
- Changes in actuarial assumptions related to OPEB plan – This difference is deferred and recognized over the estimated average remaining lives of all members determined as of the beginning of the measurement period.

Compensated Absences

Vacation is earned in varying amounts up to a maximum of 160 hours per year for 40-hour week personnel with six or more years of service. Vacation leave does not accumulate from one year to the next for amounts over 160 hours.

Each 40-hour per week employee accrues one-half working day (four hours) of sick leave for each full month of employment in the calendar year. Upon separation from employment, a permanent employee who has completed six months of employment is entitled to be paid the amount of salary for the employee's accumulated sick leave but not to exceed 60 hours for 40-hour per week employees.

All unused vested vacation and sick leave is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. 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.

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Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are expensed during the period of issuance.

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

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.

Other Postemployment Benefits Plans

The City has a single-employer defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan (Plan). For purposes of measuring the total OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB and OPEB expense have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plan. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms.

Net Position

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

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Fund Balance

The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on classifications that comprise a hierarchy that is based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the respective governmental funds can be spent.

The classifications used in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

- **Nonspendable:** This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either: (a) not in spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Non-spendable items are not expected to be converted to cash or are not expected to be converted to cash within the next year.
- **Restricted:** This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either: (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- **Committed:** This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by board resolution of the city council, the City's highest level of decision making authority. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the city council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.
- **Assigned:** This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the City's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. The city council has by resolution authorized the city manager and finance director to assign fund balance. The city council may also assign fund balance. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment.
- **Unassigned:** This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund. The unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of assigned fund balance amounts.

Net Position Flow Assumption

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

City of Kennedale, Texas

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2020

Fund Balance Flow Assumption

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

Estimates

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

Deficit Fund Balance

At year-end the TIRZ #1 New Hope Fund had a deficit fund balance of \$420,091. It is anticipated that this deficit fund balance will be funded with incremental property tax revenue within the TIRZ in subsequent years. The Library Building Fund also had a deficit fund balance of \$2,552.

Note 2: Deposits and Investments

The *Public Funds Investment Act* (Government Code Chapter 2256) contains specific provisions in the areas of investment practices, management reports and establishment of appropriate policies. Among other things, it requires the City to adopt, implement and publicize an investment policy. That policy must address the following areas: (1) safety of principal and liquidity, (2) portfolio diversification, (3) allowable investments, (4) acceptable risk levels, (5) expected rates of return, (6) maximum allowable stated maturity of portfolio investments, (7) maximum average dollar-weighted maturity allowed based on the stated maturity date for the portfolio, (8) investment staff quality and capabilities, and (9) bid solicitation preferences for certificates of deposit. Statutes authorize the City to invest in: (1) obligations of the U. S. Treasury, certain U. S. Agencies and the State of Texas; (2) certificates of deposit, (3) certain municipal securities, (4) money market savings accounts, (5) repurchase agreements, (6) bankers' acceptances, (7) mutual funds, (8) investment pools, (9) guaranteed investment contracts, and (10) common trust funds. The *Public Funds Investment Act* also requires the City to have independent auditors perform test procedures related to investment practices as provided by the *Public Funds Investment Act*. The City is in substantial compliance with the requirements of the *Public Funds Investment Act* and with local policies.

City of Kennedale, Texas

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2020

In compliance with the *Public Funds Investment Act*, the City has adopted a deposit and investment policy. That policy does address the following risks:

- (A) **Custodial Credit Risk:** Deposits: In the case of deposits, this is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. State statutes require that all deposits in financial institutions be fully collateralized by U.S. Government obligations or its agencies and instrumentalities or direct obligations of Texas or its agencies and instrumentalities that have a fair value of not less than the principal amount of deposits. As of September 30, 2020, the City's deposit balance was collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution in the City's name or covered by FDIC insurance. The balances held at financial institutions at year-end were \$780,720 (with a book value of \$564,143).
- (B) **Credit Risk:** It is the City's policy to limit investments to investment types with an investment quality rating no lower than AAA or AAA-m or an equivalent rating by at least one nationally recognized rating service or no lower than investment grade by at least one nationally recognized rating service with a weighted average maturity no greater than 90 days. The City's investments were rated AAA-m by Standard and Poor's Investors Services.
- (C) **Interest Rate Risk:** In accordance with the City's investment policy, the City manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio to 90 days or less, dependent on market conditions.
- (D) **Concentration of Credit Risk:** The government's investment policy states the maximum percentage allowed for each different investment instrument that can be used to make up the portfolio.

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

	Carrying Value
Primary Government	
TexPool	\$ 7,844,599
TexStar	313,129
Total primary government	8,157,728
Component Unit	
TexPool	829,489
TexStar	33,110
Total component units	862,599
Total investments	\$ 9,020,327

City of Kennedale, Texas

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2020

During the fiscal year, the City managed the investments of the KEDC. The KEDC investments are categorized in the same manner as the City's.

The *Interlocal Cooperation Act*, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code and the *Public Funds Investment Act*, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code, provide for the creation of public funds investment pools, such as Texas Short-term Reserve Fund (TexStar) and Texas Local Government Investment Pool (TexPool), through which political subdivisions and other entities may invest public funds.

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

Note 3: Disclosures About Fair Value of Assets

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurements must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. There is a hierarchy of three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities

Level 3 Unobservable inputs supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities

All investments are measured using amortized cost or net asset value per share (or its equivalent). The carrying value amounts included above approximate amortized cost or net asset value for all related external investment pool balances.

City of Kennedale, Texas

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2020

Note 4: Receivables

Receivables as of year-end for the City's individual major funds and non-major funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	General	Debt Service	Capital Bond	Non-major Governmental	Water and Wastewater	Storm Water Drainage	Total
Receivables							
Taxes	\$ 510,398	\$ 61,542	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 571,940
Accounts	71,718	-	23,070	11,062	1,471,990	11,612	1,589,452
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-	18,750	18,750
Court fines	1,245,929	-	-	-	-	-	1,245,929
Ambulance	2,957,894	-	-	-	-	-	2,957,894
Gross receivables	4,785,939	61,542	23,070	11,062	1,471,990	30,362	6,383,965
Less: allowance for uncollectibles	(4,251,429)	(46,636)	-	-	(290,207)	(23,955)	(4,612,227)
Net total receivables	<u>\$ 534,510</u>	<u>\$ 14,906</u>	<u>\$ 23,070</u>	<u>\$ 11,062</u>	<u>\$ 1,181,783</u>	<u>\$ 6,407</u>	<u>\$ 1,771,738</u>

Note 5: Property Taxes

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of October 1. Taxes are levied on October 1 and are due and payable on or before January 31, of the following year. All unpaid taxes become delinquent February 1 of the following year. Tax collections for the year ended September 30, 2020, were 99 percent of the levy. Tarrant County bills and collects property taxes for the City. Any uncollected property taxes at September 30, that are collected within 60 days, are recognized as revenue and recorded as taxes receivable. Any uncollected property taxes at September 30, which are not expected to be collected within 60 days, are recorded as taxes receivable and deferred inflow of resources in governmental funds. Anticipated refunds of such taxes are recorded as liabilities and reductions of revenue when they are measurable, and their validity seems certain.

The statutes of the state of Texas do not prescribe a legal debt limit, nor does the City's charter provide for a debt limit. However, provision of Article XI, Section 5 of the Texas Constitution applicable to cities with populations greater than 5,000 limits the ad-valorem tax rate to \$2.50 per \$100 assessed valuation. However, as a city operating under a Home Rule Charter, the City has a debt limit of \$1.50 per \$100 assessed valuation. For the year ended September 30, 2020, the City had a tax rate of \$.734970 per \$100.00 assessed valuation, of which \$.544429 was allocated for general government and \$.190541 was allocated for the payment of principal and interest on general obligation debt.

In Texas, county-wide central appraisal districts are required to assess all property within the appraisal district on the basis of 100 percent of its appraised value and are prohibited from applying any assessment ratios. The value of property within the appraisal district must be reviewed every three years; however, the City may, at its own expense, require annual reviews of appraised values.

The City may challenge appraised values established by the appraisal district through various appeals and, if necessary, legal action. Under this legislation, the City continues to set tax rates on City property.

City of Kennedale, Texas
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However, if the effective tax rate, excluding tax rates for bonds and other contractual obligations, adjusted for new improvements, exceeds the tax rate for the previous year by more than eight percent, qualified voters of the City may petition for an election to determine whether to limit the tax rate to no more than eight percent above the tax rate of the previous year. This legislation provides that, if approved by the qualified voters in the City, both the appraisal and collection functions may be placed with the appraisal district. In addition, the City may obtain approval from its governing body to place these functions with the appraisal district.

Note 6: Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers

Due To/Due From

The composition of inter-fund balances as of September 30, 2020, is as follows:

	Due to Other Funds	Due from Other Funds
General	\$ -	\$ 92,125
Capital Bond	156,636	-
TIRZ #1 New Hope	-	64,511
Total	<u>\$ 156,636</u>	<u>\$ 156,636</u>

These balances resulted primarily from the General Fund temporarily loaning cash to the Capital Bond Fund for expenditures that will be reimbursed by a granting agency and the other funds for various expenditures.

Advances To/Advances From

	Advances from Other Funds	Advances to Other Funds
General	\$ -	\$ 176,235
Non-major governmental	-	297,060
Water and Wastewater	-	320,601
TIRZ #1 New Hope	793,896	-
Total	<u>\$ 793,896</u>	<u>\$ 793,896</u>

City of Kennedale, Texas

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Interfund Transfers

Interfund activity for the year ended September 30, 2020, is as follows:

	Transfers In	Transfers Out
General	\$ 137,158	\$ 137,158
Debt Service	104,768	-
TIRZ #1 New Hope	10,000	-
Non-major governmental	-	114,768
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	<u>\$ 251,926</u>	<u>\$ 251,926</u>

Transfers out of the Non-major governmental funds to the General and Debt Service fund were for debt payments. These transfers were in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Note 7: Capital Assets

Governmental Activities

Capital assets of the Governmental Activities are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases/ Transfers	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities				
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 4,206,187	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,206,187
Construction in progress	544,754	447,218	-	991,972
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total capital assets not being depreciated	4,750,941	447,218	-	5,198,159
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Capital assets being depreciated				
Buildings	5,151,356	44,217	-	5,195,573
Infrastructure	39,411,897	-	-	39,411,897
Machinery and equipment	4,053,981	103,634	34,998	4,122,617
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	48,617,234	147,851	34,998	48,730,087
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	2,943,732	154,247	-	3,097,979
Infrastructure	13,987,037	892,233	-	14,879,270
Machinery and equipment	3,170,074	260,164	34,998	3,395,240
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total accumulated depreciation	20,100,843	1,306,644	34,998	21,372,489
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	28,516,391	(1,158,793)	-	27,357,598
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 33,267,332</u>	<u>\$ (711,575)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 32,555,757</u>

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Depreciation expense was charged as a direct expense to programs of the primary government as follows:

General government	\$ 83,316
Public safety	241,336
Public works	937,694
Culture and recreation	<u>44,298</u>
Total depreciation expense	
– governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 1,306,644</u></u>

Business-type Activities

Capital assets of the Business-type Activities are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-type Activities				
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 620,490	\$ 12,000	\$ -	\$ 632,490
Construction in progress	<u>583,539</u>	<u>4,453</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>575,992</u>
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>1,204,029</u>	<u>16,453</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>1,208,482</u>
Capital assets being depreciated				
Buildings	5,761,788	-	-	5,761,788
Machinery and equipment	1,018,752	-	93,483	925,269
Improvements (not buildings)	<u>19,224,629</u>	<u>151,245</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,375,874</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>26,005,169</u>	<u>151,245</u>	<u>93,483</u>	<u>26,062,931</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	2,769,987	120,521	-	2,890,508
Machinery and equipment	977,565	38,595	73,221	942,939
Improvements (not buildings)	<u>6,972,428</u>	<u>596,817</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,569,245</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>10,719,980</u>	<u>755,933</u>	<u>73,221</u>	<u>11,402,692</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>15,285,189</u>	<u>(604,688)</u>	<u>20,262</u>	<u>14,660,239</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u><u>\$ 16,489,218</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (588,235)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 32,262</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 15,868,721</u></u>

City of Kennedale, Texas

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Depreciation expense was charged as a direct expense to programs of the primary government as follows:

Water and wastewater	\$ 736,720
Storm water drainage	<u>19,213</u>
Total depreciation expense	
– business-type activities	<u><u>\$ 755,933</u></u>

Discretely Presented Component Unit

Capital assets activity of the discretely presented component unit for the year was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases/ Transfers	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 864,017	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 864,017
Totals capital assets not being depreciated	<u>864,017</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>864,017</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	4,917,189	-	-	4,917,189
Improvements	1,084,193	-	-	1,084,193
Infrastructure	<u>209,707</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>209,707</u>
Totals capital assets being depreciated	<u>6,211,089</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,211,089</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	1,892,721	245,859	-	2,138,580
Improvements	434,665	54,210	-	488,875
Infrastructure	<u>20,470</u>	<u>4,194</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24,664</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>2,347,856</u>	<u>304,263</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,652,119</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>3,863,233</u>	<u>(304,263)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,558,970</u>
Capital assets, net	<u><u>\$ 4,727,250</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (304,263)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,422,987</u></u>

City of Kennedale, Texas
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
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Note 8: Long-term Liabilities

Changes in Long-term Liabilities

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities					
General obligation bonds	\$ 3,988,486	\$ 1,260,000	\$ 553,775	\$ 4,694,711	\$ 673,038
Certificates of obligation	4,030,000	-	1,580,000	2,450,000	310,000
Tax notes	2,575,000	-	300,000	2,275,000	470,000
Capital leases	722,846	5,803	276,664	451,985	162,054
Premiums on bonds	81,196	-	47,874	33,322	3,029
Compensated absences	458,583	279,034	188,402	549,215	109,843
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 11,856,111</u>	<u>\$ 1,544,837</u>	<u>\$ 2,946,715</u>	<u>\$ 10,454,233</u>	<u>\$ 1,727,964</u>
Business-type Activities					
General obligation bonds	\$ 491,512	\$ -	\$ 126,227	\$ 365,285	\$ 131,963
Certificates of obligation	1,450,000	-	155,000	1,295,000	165,000
Capital leases	1,149,939	-	114,744	1,035,195	112,865
Compensated absences	2,409	379	292	2,496	499
Total business-type activities	<u>\$ 3,093,860</u>	<u>\$ 379</u>	<u>\$ 396,263</u>	<u>\$ 2,697,976</u>	<u>\$ 410,327</u>
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Discretely Presented Component Unit					
Revenue bonds	\$ 670,000	\$ -	\$ 65,000	\$ 605,000	\$ 70,000
Texas leverage fund loan	343,318	-	43,533	299,785	45,081
Total	<u>\$ 1,013,318</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 108,533</u>	<u>\$ 904,785</u>	<u>\$ 115,081</u>

General Obligation Bonds and Certificates of Obligation

The City issues general bonds and certificates of obligation to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. These bonds have been issued for both governmental and business-type activities. These bonds are reported in the proprietary funds if they are expected to be repaid from proprietary fund revenue.

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On January 21, 2020, the City issued General Obligation Refunding Bond, Series 2020 of \$1,260,000 with an interest rate of 1.93 percent and serial maturities from 2021 through 2030. The bond was issued to refund currently outstanding Series 2010 Certificates of the City. The refunding was undertaken to achieve debt service savings and the remaining proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used for the discharge and final payment of the outstanding Series 2010 certificates of the City. As a result of the refunding transaction, the City achieved a cash flow savings of \$146,616 and an economic gain of \$105,695.

General obligation bonds and certificates of obligation are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the government. These bonds generally are issued as 20-year serial bonds with equal amounts of principal maturing each year. Bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government
<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>			
\$4,365,000, 2007 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, due in annual installments through February 15, 2024, 3.97%	\$ 589,711	\$ 365,288	\$ 954,999
\$1,260,000, 2020 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, due in annual installments through February 15, 2030, 1.93%	1,260,000	-	1,260,000
\$3,720,000, 2016 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, due in annual installments through February 15, 2028, 1.79%	<u>2,845,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,845,000</u>
	<u><u>\$ 4,694,711</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 365,288</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5,059,999</u></u>
<u>Certificates of Obligation</u>			
\$2,900,000, 2007 Certificate of Obligation Bonds, due in annual installments through February 15, 2027, 4.10%	\$ -	\$ 1,295,000	\$ 1,295,000
\$2,735,000, 2007A Certificate of Obligation Bonds, due in annual installments through February 15, 2024, 4.00%	815,000	-	815,000
\$3,260,000, 2011 Certificate of Obligation Bonds, due in annual installments through February 15, 2031, 2.00% – 4.00%	<u>1,635,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,635,000</u>
	<u><u>\$ 2,450,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,295,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,745,000</u></u>

City of Kennedale, Texas

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2020

Tax notes are issued to provide funding for capital purchases and other improvements. These notes pledge the full faith and credit of the government and are payable with ad valorem revenue. Tax notes outstanding are as follows:

<u>Tax Notes</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
\$760,000, 2018 Tax Notes due in annual installments through February 15, 2021, 2.40%	\$ 335,000
\$2,000,000, 2019 Tax Notes due in annual installments through February 1, 2026, 1.90%	<u>1,940,000</u>
	<u><u>\$ 2,275,000</u></u>

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

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 983,038	\$ 103,198	\$ 1,086,236	\$ 296,963	\$ 33,798	\$ 330,761
2022	925,410	86,314	1,011,724	244,584	27,797	272,381
2023	951,588	73,946	1,025,534	253,413	22,831	276,244
2024	979,675	60,304	1,039,979	265,325	17,687	283,012
2025	640,000	46,214	686,214	190,000	12,300	202,300
2026-2030	2,485,000	108,267	2,593,267	410,000	12,710	422,710
2031	<u>180,000</u>	<u>3,600</u>	<u>183,600</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 7,144,711</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 481,843</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 9,332,694</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,660,285</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 127,123</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,787,408</u></u>

General obligation bonds are subject to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 related to arbitrage and interest income tax regulations under those provisions.

The various bond obligations contain certain financial limitations and restrictions. The ordinances authorizing the issuance of certificates of obligation bonds created an interest and sinking fund (general debt service fund). The ordinances require the City to ascertain a rate and amount of tax which will be sufficient to pay interest as it comes due and provide a reserve fund which is adequate to meet principal as it matures. The City is in compliance with all such significant financial restrictions.

City of Kennedale, Texas
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
September 30, 2020

The compensated absences attributable to the governmental activities will be liquidated primarily by the General Fund.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for tax notes are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 470,000	\$ 17,148	\$ 487,148
2022	275,000	14,535	289,535
2023	370,000	11,020	381,020
2024	380,000	7,410	387,410
2025	385,000	3,753	388,753
2026	<u>395,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>395,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,275,000</u>	<u>\$ 53,866</u>	<u>\$ 2,328,866</u>

Capital Leases

The City has acquired certain capital assets for governmental and business-type activities through the use of lease purchase agreements. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of their future minimum lease payments as of the inception date.

The assets acquired through capital leases are as follows:

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Machinery and equipment	\$ 833,949	\$ -	\$ 833,949
Buildings and improvements	221,887	-	221,887
Infrastructure	-	1,721,658	1,721,658
Less: Accumulated amortization	<u>(431,913)</u>	<u>(997,166)</u>	<u>(1,429,079)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 623,923</u>	<u>\$ 724,492</u>	<u>\$ 1,348,415</u>

City of Kennedale, Texas

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2020

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of September 30, 2020, were as follows:

Capital Leases		
Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
2021	\$ 183,732	\$ 152,813
2022	137,879	152,813
2023	114,952	152,813
2024	55,703	152,813
2025	7,168	152,813
2026-2028	-	458,438
Total minimum lease payments	499,434	1,222,503
Less: amount of representing interest	47,449	187,308
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 451,985</u>	<u>\$ 1,035,195</u>

Note 9: Employee Retirement System

Plan Description

The City participates as one of over 880 plans in the nontraditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined benefit pension plan administered by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS). TMRS is an agency created by the State of Texas and administered in accordance with the *TMRS Act*, Subtitle G, Title 8, Texas Government Code (TMRS Act) as an agency multiple- employer retirement system for municipal employees in the State of Texas. The TMRS Act places the general administration and management of the System with a six-member Board of Trustees. Although the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Board, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State of Texas. TMRS's defined benefit pension plan is a tax-qualified plan under Sections 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. TMRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that can be obtained at www.tmrs.org.

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

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

Deposit rate	7%
Matching ratio (City to employee)	2 to 1
Years required for vesting	5
Service retirement eligibility	5 years at age 60 and above
Updated service credit	100% Repeating
Annuity increase (to retirees)	70% of CPI Repeating

City of Kennedale, Texas

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2020

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 percent of the member's deposits and interest.

Beginning in 2006, the City granted an annually repeating (automatic) basis monetary credit referred to as an updated service credit (USC) which is a theoretical amount which takes into account salary increases or plan improvements. If at any time during their career an employee earns a USC, this amount remains in their account earning interest at five percent until retirement. At retirement, the benefit is calculated as if the sum of the employee's accumulated contributions with interest and the employer match plus employer-financed monetary credits, such as USC, with interest were used to purchase an annuity. Additionally, initiated in 2006, the City provided on an annually repeating (automatic) basis cost of living adjustments (COLA) for retirees equal to a percentage of the change in the consumer price index (CPI).

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

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	44
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	114
Active employees	<u>71</u>
	<u>229</u>

Contributions

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

Employees for the City were required to contribute seven percent of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City were 14.10 percent and 14.10 percent in calendar years 2019 and 2020, respectively. The City's contributions to TMRS for the year ended September 30, 2020, were \$640,350, and were equal to the required contributions.

City of Kennedale, Texas

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2020

Net Pension Liability

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

Actuarial Assumptions

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

Inflation	2.50% per year
Overall payroll growth	2.75% per year
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, retirees and beneficiaries were based on the gender-distinct 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas mortality tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements. For disabled annuitants, the mortality tables for healthy retirees is used with a 4 year set-forward for males and a 3 year set-forward for females. In addition, a 3.5 percent and 3 percent minimum mortality rate will be applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled for males and females respectively. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements subject to the floor..

Actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2019 valuation was based on the results of actuarial experience studies. The experience study in TMRS was for the period December 31, 2014 through December 31, 2018. They were adopted in 2019 and first used in the December 31, 2019, actuarial valuation.

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.

City of Kennedale, Texas

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2020

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic Equity	30.00%	5.30%
Core Fixed Income	10.00%	1.25%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.00%	4.14%
Real Return	10.00%	3.85%
Real Estate	10.00%	4.00%
Absolute Return	10.00%	3.48%
Private Equity	10.00%	7.75%
Total	100.00%	

Discount Rate

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

City of Kennedale, Texas
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
September 30, 2020

Changes in the Net Pension Liability

	Total Pension Liability (a)	Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability(a) - (b)
Balances as of October 1, 2019	\$ 16,872,693	\$ 14,262,712	\$ 2,609,981
Changes for the year			
Service cost	734,380	-	734,380
Interest on total pension liability	1,144,812	-	1,144,812
Effect of difference in expected and actual experience	(90,293)	-	(90,293)
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	15,333	-	15,333
Benefit payments	(559,415)	(559,415)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(12,459)	12,459
Member contributions	-	295,491	(295,491)
Net investment income	-	2,207,756	(2,207,756)
Employer contributions	-	580,085	(580,085)
Other	-	(374)	374
Net changes	<u>1,244,817</u>	<u>2,511,084</u>	<u>(1,266,267)</u>
Balances as of September 30, 2020	<u><u>\$ 18,117,510</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 16,773,796</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,343,714</u></u>

The net pension liability attributable to the governmental activities will be liquidated primarily by the General Fund.

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 percent, 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 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.75 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Single Rate Assumption (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
City's net pension liability	\$ 4,572,960	\$ 1,343,714	\$ (1,203,723)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

City of Kennedale, Texas
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
September 30, 2020

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

For the year ended September 30, 2020, the primary government recognized pension expense of \$515,925. At September 30, 2020, the primary government reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 130,054
Change in actuarial assumptions	9,952	
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings		504,928
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	496,093	-
	<u>\$ 506,045</u>	<u>\$ 634,982</u>

Reported as deferred outflows, \$496,093 of resources related to pension resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ending September 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending September 30	
2021	\$ (240,931)
2022	(165,321)
2023	30,228
2024	<u>(249,006)</u>
	<u>\$ (625,030)</u>

City of Kennedale, Texas
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
September 30, 2020

Note 10: Other Postemployment Benefits

Supplemental Death Benefit Fund

The City also participates in the single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan providing group-term life which is operated by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and is known as the Supplemental Death Benefits Fund (SDBF). The City elected, by ordinance, to provide group-term life insurance coverage to both current and retired employees. The City may terminate coverage under and discontinue participation in the SDBF by adopting an ordinance before November 1 of any year to be effective the following January 1.

The death benefit for active employees provides a lump-sum payment approximately equal to the employee's annual salary (calculated based on the employee's actual earnings, for the 12-month period preceding the month of death); retired employees are insured for \$7,500; this coverage is an "other postemployment benefit," or OPEB.

The City contributes to the SDBF at a contractually required rate as determined by an annual actuarial valuation. The rate is equal to the cost of providing one-year term life insurance. The funding policy for the SDBF program is to assure that adequate resources are available to meet all death benefit payments for the upcoming year; the intent is not to pre-fund retiree term life insurance during employees' entire careers. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* (GASB 75).

The following employees were covered by the benefit terms at December 31, 2019, (measurement date):

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	24
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	15
Active employees	<u>71</u>
Total employees	<u><u>110</u></u>

Total OPEB Liability

The City's total OPEB liability of \$212,849 was measured as of December 31, 2019, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

City of Kennedale, Texas

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2020

Actuarial Assumptions

The City's total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2019, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Discount Rate	2.75% as of December 31, 2019 (3.71% as of December 31, 2019)
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.50% to 10.50%, including inflation
Administrative expenses	All administrative expenses are paid through the Pension Trust and accounted for under reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 68.
Mortality rates – service retirees	2019 Municipal Retiree of Texas Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP.
Mortality rates – disabled retirees	2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables with a 4 year set-forward for males and a 3 year set-forward for females. In additions, a 305% and 3% minimum mortality rates will be applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled for males and females, respectively. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements subject to the floor.

Discount Rate

The TMRS SDBF is treated as unfunded OPEB plan because the SDBF trust covers both actives and retirees and the assets are not segregated for these groups. Under GASBS 75 (paragraph 155), the discount rate for an unfunded OPEB plan should be based on 20-year tax-exempt AA or higher Municipal Bonds. Therefore, a discount rate of 2.75 percent based on the 20-Year Municipal GO AA Index published by bondbuyer.com is used as of the measurement date of December 31, 2019.

Changes in Total OPEB Liability

	<u>Total OPEB Liability</u>
Balances as of October 1, 2019	\$ 162,559
Changes for the year	
Service cost	14,203
Interest on total OPEB liability	6,271
Difference between expected and actual experience	(6,021)
Effect of assumption changes (discount rate change)	37,090
Benefit payments, age adjusted premiums, net of retiree contributions	<u>(1,253)</u>
Balances as of September 30, 2020	<u><u>\$ 212,849</u></u>

City of Kennedale, Texas
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
September 30, 2020

The total OPEB liability attributable to the governmental activities will be liquidated primarily by the General Fund.

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The total OPEB liability of the City has been calculated using a discount rate of 2.75 percent. The following presents the total OPEB liability using a discount rate one percent higher and one percent lower than the current discount rate.

	1% Decrease 1.75%	Current Discount Rate 2.75%	1% Increase 3.75%
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 261,675	\$ 212,849	\$ 176,062

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended September 30, 2020, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$23,756. At September 30, 2020, the City reported deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Outflows of Resources	Inflows of Resources
Changes of assumptions	\$ -	\$ 13,673
Differences between expected and actual experience	37,531	8,329
Benefit payments subsequent to the measurement date	7,981	-
	<u>\$ 45,512</u>	<u>\$ 22,002</u>

Benefit payments subsequent to the measurement date and before fiscal year-end will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the year ending September 30, 2020.

City of Kennedale, Texas
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
September 30, 2020

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ending September 30	Amortization of Deferred Inflows of Resources
2020	\$ 3,282
2021	3,282
2022	2,998
2023	1,453
2024	4,514
	\$ 15,529

Note 11: Commitments and Contingencies

Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City's risk management program encompasses obtaining property and liability insurance through Texas Municipal League (TML), an Intergovernmental Risk-Pool. The City has not had any significant reduction in insurance coverage and the amounts of insurance settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage for any of the last three years. The participation of the City in TML is limited to payment of premiums. During the year ended September 30, 2020, the City paid premiums to TML for provisions of various liability, property and casualty insurance. The City has various deductible amounts ranging from \$500 to \$5,000 on various policies. At year-end, the City did not have any significant claims.

The City also provides workers' compensation insurance on its employees through TML. Workers' compensation is subject to change when audited by TML. At year-end, September 30, 2020, the City believed the amounts paid on workers' compensation would not change significantly from the amounts recorded.

City of Kennedale, Texas
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
September 30, 2020

Contingent Liabilities

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

The City is periodically the defendant in lawsuits arising principally in the normal course of operations. In the opinion of management, the outcome of these lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect on the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, no provision for losses has been recorded.

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Required Supplementary Information

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City of Kennedale, Texas

Schedule of Changes in the City's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios

Texas Municipal Retirement System (Unaudited)

	Measurement Year 2014	Measurement Year 2015	Measurement Year 2016	Measurement Year 2017	Measurement Year 2018	Measurement Year 2019
Total Pension Liability						
Service cost	\$ 589,507.00	\$ 648,581	\$ 675,284	\$ 697,041	\$ 712,721	\$ 734,380
Interest (on the Total Pension Liability)	794,485	865,430	912,020	989,009	1,071,891	1,144,812
Differences between expected and actual experience	(102,280)	(168,052)	(109,980)	(52,740)	(205,171)	(90,293)
Changes in assumptions	-	113,774	-	-	-	15,333
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(274,797)	(320,705)	(329,210)	(366,034)	(460,511)	(559,415)
Net change in total pension liability	1,006,915	1,139,028	1,148,114	1,267,276	1,118,930	1,244,817
Total pension liability – Beginning	11,192,430	12,199,345	13,338,373	14,486,487	15,753,763	16,872,693
Total pension liability – Ending (a)	<u>\$ 12,199,345</u>	<u>\$ 13,338,373</u>	<u>\$ 14,486,487</u>	<u>\$ 15,753,763</u>	<u>\$ 16,872,693</u>	<u>\$ 18,117,510</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position						
Contributions – employer	\$ 397,779	\$ 525,561	\$ 540,075	\$ 565,061	\$ 558,900	\$ 580,085
Contributions – employee	239,832	254,774	265,860	276,603	279,969	295,491
Net investment income	548,705	15,487	740,899	1,687,364	(429,406)	2,207,757
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(274,797)	(320,705)	(329,210)	(366,034)	(460,511)	(559,415)
Administrative expense	(5,727)	(9,432)	(8,365)	(8,740)	(8,292)	(12,459)
Other	(471)	(466)	(451)	(443)	(432)	(375)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	905,321	465,219	1,208,808	2,153,811	(59,772)	2,511,084
Plan fiduciary net position – Beginning	9,589,325	10,494,646	10,959,865	12,168,673	14,322,484	14,262,712
Plan fiduciary net position – Ending (b)	<u>\$ 10,494,646</u>	<u>\$ 10,959,865</u>	<u>\$ 12,168,673</u>	<u>\$ 14,322,484</u>	<u>\$ 14,262,712</u>	<u>\$ 16,773,796</u>
City's net pension liability – Ending (a) – (b)	<u>\$ 1,704,699</u>	<u>\$ 2,378,508</u>	<u>\$ 2,317,814</u>	<u>\$ 1,431,279</u>	<u>\$ 2,609,981</u>	<u>\$ 1,343,714</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	86.03%	82.17%	84.00%	90.91%	84.53%	92.58%
Covered payroll	\$ 3,426,174	\$ 3,639,622	\$ 3,797,997	\$ 3,951,478	\$ 3,999,556	\$ 4,177,363
City's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	49.76%	65.35%	61.03%	36.22%	65.26%	32.17%

Note: The information in this schedule has been determined as of the measurement date (December 31) of the City's net pension liability and is intended to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is compiled in accordance with the provision of GASB No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 27* only periods for which such information is available are presented.

City of Kennedale, Texas

Schedule of Contributions

Texas Municipal Retirement System (Unaudited)

	Fiscal Year 2014	Fiscal Year 2015	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2020
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 391,136	\$ 483,133	\$ 555,231	\$ 560,038	\$ 566,892	\$ 586,411	\$ 640,350
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>391,136</u>	<u>483,133</u>	<u>555,231</u>	<u>560,038</u>	<u>566,892</u>	<u>586,411</u>	<u>640,350</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 3,396,046	\$ 3,575,054	\$ 3,932,717	\$ 3,919,319	\$ 4,058,043	\$ 4,232,531	\$ 4,636,444
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	12%	13.51%	14.12%	14.29%	13.97%	13.85%	13.81%

Notes to Schedule:

Notes to Schedule of Contributions

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

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed
Remaining Amortization Period	25 years
Asset Valuation Method	10 Year smoothed market; 15% soft corridor
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.50% to 10.50%, including inflation
Investment Rate of Return	6.75%
Retirement Age	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the City's plan of benefits. Last updated for the 2019 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period 2014-2018
Mortality	Post-retirement: 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP. Pre-retirement: PUB(10) mortality tables, with the Public Safety table use for males and the General Employee table used for females. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP.

Other Information:

Notes: There were no benefit changes during the year

City of Kennedale, Texas

Schedule of Changes in the City's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

Supplemental Death Benefit Fund (Unaudited)

	Measurement Year 2018	Measurement Year 2019
Total OPEB Liability		
Service Cost	\$ 17,998	\$ 14,203
Interest Cost	5,765	6,271
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience of the Total OPEB Liability	(13,157)	(6,021)
Changes of Assumptions	(12,621)	37,090
Benefit Payments	(1,200)	(1,253)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(3,215)	50,290
 Total OPEB Liability (Beginning)	 165,774	 162,559
 Total OPEB Liability (Ending)	 <u>\$ 162,559</u>	 <u>\$ 212,849</u>
 Covered-Employee Payroll	 \$ 3,999,556	 \$ 4,177,363
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	4.06%	5.10%

Note: The information in this schedule has been determined as of the measurement date (December 31) of the City's total OPEB liability and is intended to show information for 10 years. However, until a full ten-year trend is compiled in accordance with the provision of GASB 75, only periods for which such information is available are presented.

The discount rate was decreased from 3.71 percent to 2.75 percent.

City of Kennedale, Texas
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget to Actual (Unaudited)
General Fund
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	GAAP	Final Budget
			Basis	Positive
				(Negative)
Revenues				
Taxes				
Property	\$ 4,210,532	\$ 4,210,532	\$ 4,430,487	\$ 219,955
Sales	1,402,458	1,402,458	1,765,996	363,538
Franchise fees	826,181	826,181	806,115	(20,066)
Licenses and permits	175,070	175,070	216,699	41,629
Fines and forfeitures	179,700	179,700	90,160	(89,540)
Public safety fees		-	193,734	193,734
Intergovernmental	652,475	652,475	718,661	66,186
Charges for service	32,095	32,095	95,155	63,060
Investment earnings	25,037	25,037	27,722	2,685
Other	48,924	48,924	39,001	(9,923)
Total revenues	7,552,472	7,552,472	8,383,730	831,258
Expenditures				
Current				
General government	1,792,912	1,792,912	1,637,549	155,363
Public safety	5,120,331	5,120,331	4,709,552	410,779
Public works	1,052,154	1,052,154	878,155	173,999
Culture and recreation	368,418	368,418	376,479	(8,061)
Capital outlay		-	144,261	(144,261)
Debt service				
Principal	185,732	185,732	181,977	3,755
Total expenditures	8,519,547	8,519,547	7,927,973	591,574
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(967,075)	(967,075)	455,757	1,422,832
Other financing sources (uses)				
Lease proceeds	-	-	5,803	5,803
Transfers in	144,058	144,058	137,158	(6,900)
Transfers out	-	-	(137,158)	(137,158)
Total other financing sources (uses)	144,058	144,058	5,803	(138,255)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(823,017)	(823,017)	461,560	1,284,577
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	2,673,894	2,673,894	2,673,894	-
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 1,850,877	\$ 1,850,877	\$ 3,135,454	\$ 1,284,577

City of Kennedale, Texas
Notes to Budgetary Information (Unaudited)
September 30, 2020

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The City follows these procedures annually in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the budgetary comparison schedules:

1. Prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, the City Manager submits to the City Council a proposed budget for the fiscal year beginning on the following October 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
2. Public hearings are conducted at which all interested persons' comments concerning the budget are heard.
3. The budget is legally enacted by the City Council through passage of an ordinance prior to the beginning of the fiscal year.
4. The City Manager has the authority to transfer appropriation balances from one expenditure account to another such as from salaries to maintenance within a single fund as well as transfer appropriations between departments. The City Council, however, must approve any transfer of unencumbered appropriation balances or portions thereof from one fund to another as well as any increases in fund appropriations. At the end of the fiscal year, all appropriations lapse.
5. Annual budgets are only adopted for the General and Debt Service Funds. These budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).
6. The budgetary data presented has been amended from the original budget by the City Council. All significant supplemental appropriations were offset either by increased revenue or decreased expenditures in other accounts.

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