

DALLAS COUNTY UTILITY AND RECLAMATION DISTRICT

Basic Financial Statements and Supplemental Schedules For the Year Ended September 30, 2022 and Independent Auditor's Report

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Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District
 Annual Financial Report
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022
 Table of Contents

Page

Financial Section

Independent Auditor's Report	3
Management's Discussion and Analysis	7

Basic Financial Statements

Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	17
Statement of Activities	18
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	20
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position	21
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds	22
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	23
Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds	24
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position - Proprietary Funds	25
Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds	26
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position -- Pension Trust Fund	27
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position – Pension Trust Fund	28
Notes to the Financial Statements	29

Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund	52
Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios Multiyear (Unaudited)	53
Schedule of Contributions (Unaudited)	54
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)	55

Supplementary Information

Combining Statement of Net Position - Internal Service Funds	58
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position - Internal Service Funds	59
Combining Statement of Cash Flows – Internal Service Funds	60
Schedule of Debt Service Requirements to Maturity	61

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Financial Section

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of
Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District (the District), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of District, as of September 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1 to the basic financial statements, during the year ended September 30, 2022, the District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, Leases. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

District's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

The Board of Directors of
Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

The Board of Directors of
Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 7-14, the Budgetary Comparison Schedule on page 52, the Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios Multiyear on page 53 and the Schedule of Contributions on page 54 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The combining internal service fund financial statements and the schedule of debt service requirements to maturity are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining internal service fund financial statements and the schedule of debt service requirements to maturity 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 internal service fund financial statements and the schedule of debt service requirements to maturity are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Weaver and Tidwell, L.L.P.

WEAVER AND TIDWELL, L.L.P.

Dallas, Texas
January 12, 2023

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Management’s Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

As management of the Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District (the District), we offer readers of the District’s financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022. Please read it in conjunction with the District’s financial statements, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- In the government-wide financial statements, liabilities and deferred inflows of the District exceeded assets and deferred outflows by \$76.3 million, with unrestricted net position (deficit) of \$(8.5) million;
- The net investment in capital assets has a deficit of \$67.8 million due to the fact that the long-term debt exceeds the capital assets net of depreciation. The debt includes unamortized premiums, in addition to the original cost of the capital assets net of accumulated depreciation. The capital assets are mainly infrastructure in nature and were constructed to entice development within the District. Financing instruments, such as capital appreciation bonds, were used in order to defer the repayment of the debt until a sufficient tax base was developed to support the debt payments;
- The District’s total general revenues were \$29.1 million for the year ended September 30, 2022, substantially all of which were property taxes;
- The District’s total program revenues were \$7.9 million for the year ended September 30, 2022, of which \$3.2 million were water sales revenue, \$1.8 million were charges for services and \$2.9 million were intergovernmental revenue;
- The total cost of the District’s programs decreased 16.02% to \$14.0 million. Governmental activities expenses decreased \$2.7 million while business-type activities increased \$27.4 thousand. Interest expense decreased \$418.5 thousand; and
- The fund balance for all governmental funds totaled \$17.2 million. This amount is \$1.3 million higher than September 30, 2021 balance. Excess revenues over expenditures was \$1,328,889.

Overview of the Financial Statements

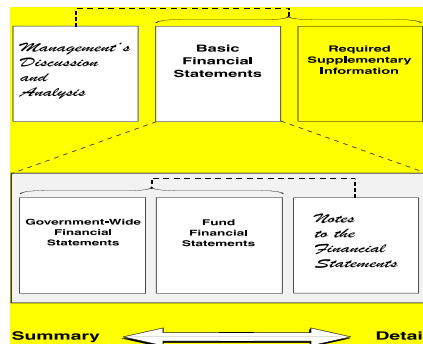
This annual report consists of three parts—*management’s discussion and analysis* (this section), the *basic financial statements*, and *required supplementary information*. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the District:

The first two statements are *government-wide financial statements* that provide both *long-term* and *short-term* information about the District’s *overall* financial status.

The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the government, reporting the District’s operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

The governmental funds statements tell how general government services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending.

Figure A-1. Required Components of the District’s Annual Financial Report



Proprietary Funds. *Proprietary fund* statements offer short- and long-term financial information about the activities the District operates like businesses, such as water supply.

Fiduciary Funds. *Fiduciary fund* statements provide information about the financial relationships in which the District acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others, to whom the resources in question belong.

Notes to the Financial Statements. The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of *required supplementary information* that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. Figure A-1 shows how the required parts of this annual report are arranged and related to one another.

Figure A-2 summarizes the major features of the District's financial statements, including the portion of the District government they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of this overview section of management's discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

Figure A-2. Major Features of the District's Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements				
Type of Statements	Fund Statements			
	Government-wide	Governmental Funds	Proprietary Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Scope	Entire District's government (except fiduciary funds)	The activities of the district that are not proprietary or fiduciary	Activities the district operates similar to private businesses: self insurance	Instances in which the district is the trustee or agent for someone else's resources
Required financial statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of net position • Statement of activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance sheet • Statement of revenues, expenditures & changes in fund balances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of net position • Statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position • Statement of cash flows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of fiduciary net position • Statement of changes in fiduciary net position
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset/liability information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets included	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	All assets and liabilities, both short-term and long-term; the District's funds do not currently contain capital assets, although they can
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

Government-Wide Statements. The government-wide statements report information about the District as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the government's assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the District's *net position* and how it has changed. Measuring net position, the difference between the District's assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows, is one way to analyze the District's financial health or *position*.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the District's net position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively; and
- To assess the overall health of the District, you need to consider additional non-financial factors such as changes in the District's tax base.

The government-wide financial statements of the District include the *Governmental activities*. Most of the District's basic services are included here, such as flood control, maintenance of lakes and channels, operation of the transit system, and general administration. Property taxes finance most of these activities. The government-wide financial statements also include *Business-type activities*, which is the District's raw water supply function.

Fund Financial Statements. The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's most significant *funds*, not the District as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the District uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes. Some funds are required by State law and by bond covenants. The Board of Directors establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is properly using certain taxes. Funds of the District can be classified in three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds.

- **Governmental Funds.** Most of the District's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how *cash and other financial assets* that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed *short-term* view that helps the user determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the District's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds statement, or on the subsequent page, that explain the relationship (or differences) between them. The District maintains two governmental funds, the General Fund and Debt Service Fund.
- **Proprietary Funds.** The District maintains two types of proprietary funds: enterprise funds and internal service funds. Services for which the District charges customers a fee are generally reported in enterprise funds. Proprietary funds, like the government-wide statements, provide both long- and short-term financial information. The District uses *internal service funds* to report activities that provide supplies and services for the District's other programs and activities, such as the District's Self Insurance Fund and Vehicle Maintenance Fund.
- **Fiduciary Funds.** The District is the trustee, or *fiduciary*, for certain funds. The District reports the employee pension plan in a pension trust fund. The District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. We exclude these activities from the District's government-wide financial statements because the District cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

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 immediately following the basic financial statements.

Other Information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits to the employees and certain budgetary comparison schedules. Required supplemental information can be found after the notes to the financial statements.

The combining statements referred to earlier are presented following the required supplementary information.

Financial Analysis of the District as a Whole

Net position. The District's net position at September 30, 2022 for governmental activities and business-type activities was approximately \$(84.7) million and \$8.4 million, respectively. (See Table A-1).

Table A-1
The District's Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Total % Change	Business-Type Activities		Total % Change
	2022	2021		2022	2021	
Current and other assets	\$ 20.1	\$ 18.4	9.24 %	\$ 6.0	\$ 5.1	17.65 %
Capital assets	42.9	42.7	0.47	2.5	1.7	47.06
Total assets	63.0	61.1	3.11	8.5	6.8	25.00
Total deferred outflows of resources	2.9	3.8	(23.68)	-	0.1	(100.00)
Current liabilities	20.7	20.3	1.97	0.1	0.1	(23.08)
Long-term liabilities	128.5	150.3	(14.50)	-	-	
Total liabilities	149.2	170.6	(12.54)	0.1	0.1	(23.08)
Total deferred inflows of resources	1.4	0.3	366.67	-	-	-
Net position (deficit)						
Net investment in capital assets	(70.1)	(69.9)	0.29	2.5	1.7	47.06
Restricted	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	(14.6)	(36.1)	(59.56)	5.9	5.0	18.00
Total Net Position (Deficit)	\$ (84.7)	\$ (106.0)	(20.09) %	\$ 8.4	\$ 6.7	25.00 %

The unrestricted net position represents obligations that will be funded by the programs of the District in future years.

The District's liabilities and deferred inflows for government activities exceed its assets and deferred outflows resulting in a deficit of \$84.7 million. The main reason for the deficit is the interest accretion on capital appreciation bonds. The District was created to construct certain infrastructure in an undeveloped area in order to entice development within the District. Financing instruments, such as capital appreciation bonds, were used in order to defer the repayment of the debt until after sufficient tax base was developed to support the debt payments. That has, in fact, occurred as the tax base within the District now exceeds \$4.8 billion. The District expects to pay off the debt from collection of future property tax levies.

Changes in net position. The District's total revenues were \$37.0 million. Eighty-six percent of the District's revenue comes from taxes. (See Figure A-3.) Another five percent relates to charges for services and nine percent relates to intergovernmental revenues.

The total cost of all programs and services was \$14.0 million; 31.4% of these costs are for interest expense.

Governmental Activities. Property tax rates decreased 12.03 cents to \$.8167 while the total tax base increased to over \$5.1 billion, resulting in a \$2.0 million decrease of tax revenue to \$29.0 million in fiscal year 2022.

Figure A-3
District Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 2022

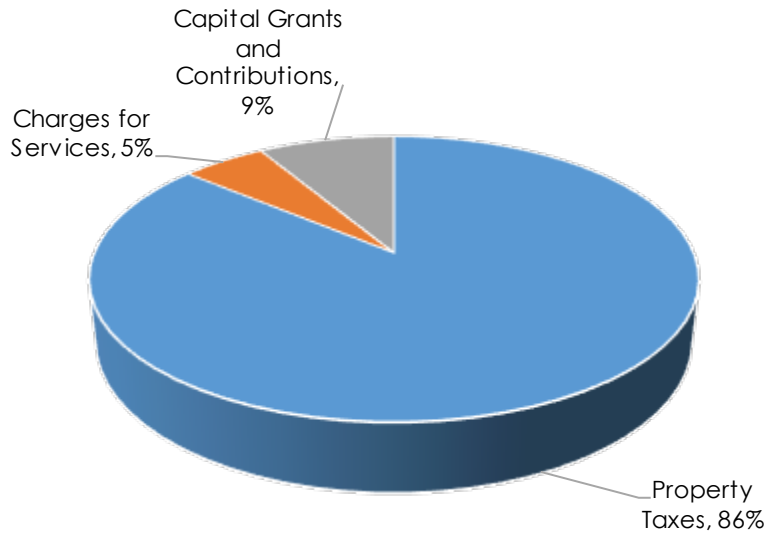


Table A-2
Changes in the District's Net Position
(in millions of dollars)

	Governmental Activities		Total % Change	Business-Type Activities		Total % Change
	2022	2021		2022	2021	
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 1.8	\$ 1.6	12.50 %	\$ 3.2	\$ 2.1	52.38 %
Capital grants and contributions	2.9	4.7	(38.30)	-	-	-
General revenues:						
Property taxes	29.0	31.0	(6.45)	-	-	-
Other	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	33.8	37.4	(9.63)	3.2	2.1	52.38
Expenses						
General government	0.4	2.2	(81.82)	-	-	-
Finance and administration	1.1	1.0	10.00	-	-	-
Systems maintenance	5.6	4.8	16.67	-	-	-
Area personal transit system	0.7	1.3	(46.15)	-	-	-
Service center operation	0.2	0.1	100.00	-	-	-
Rehabilitation	0.3	1.0	(70.00)	-	-	-
Pension expense	(0.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	4.4	4.8	(8.33)	-	-	-
Raw water supply	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	-
Total expenses	12.5	15.2	(17.76)	1.5	1.5	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	21.3	22.2	(4.05)	1.7	0.6	183.33
Change in net position	21.3	22.2	(4.05)	1.7	0.6	183.33
Net position - beginning, as restated	(106.0)	(128.2)	(17.32)	6.7	6.1	9.84
Net position - ending	\$ (84.7)	\$ (106.0)	(20.09) %	\$ 8.4	\$ 6.7	25.37 %

Financial Analysis of The District's Funds

Revenues for governmental funds totaled \$35.3 million, \$2.9 million lower than the preceding year. Tax revenues decreased \$1.5 million from 2021 to 2022 and intergovernmental revenues decreased \$1.8 million from 2021 to 2022. Property tax collections, the largest source of revenue received by the District, was \$29.2 million. The taxable value of property within the District increased 6.3% while the tax rate was decreased by \$.1203.

Expenditures for governmental funds totaled \$33,987,057 during 2021-2022 and \$34,928,946 during 2020-2021, a decrease of \$941,889.

The governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$17,217,350, an increase of \$1,328,889. The net increase of the combined fund balances was comprised of a fund balance increase in the General Fund of \$1,320,115, and a fund balance increase in the Debt Service Fund of \$8,774. Out of the combined fund balances, \$14,564,231 constitutes unassigned fund balance. The remainder of the fund balances of \$22,458, \$155,013, \$1,000,000 and \$1,475,648 is restricted for payment of principal and interest on the District's general obligation debt, nonspendable, committed for capital project reserve, and assigned for capital projects, respectively.

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the District. At September 30, 2022, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$14,564,231. This fund balance represents 84.5% of the total General Fund expenditures. The fund balance of the General Fund increased during the current fiscal year by \$1,320,115.

The Debt Service Fund had a total fund balance of \$22,458, all of which is restricted for the payment of debt service. The District makes semi-annual debt service interest payments and principal payments in February of each year. Debt service payments for the year ended September 30, 2022, included all scheduled payments.

Proprietary Funds. The District maintains both enterprise and internal service funds. Information is presented separately in the proprietary fund statement of net position and in the proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position for the Raw Water Supply Fund, which is considered to be a major fund and the Internal Service Funds. Net position in the Raw Water Supply Fund as of September 30, 2022, was \$8,353,531. Of this amount, \$2,478,956 represented the net investment in capital assets. Net position for the fiscal year increased by \$1,624,659. Net position in the Internal Service Fund was \$868,052 as of September 20, 2022, an \$84,710 reduction from the previous year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The District did not revise its budget during the year. Actual expenditures were \$247,122 greater than final budget amounts while revenues were \$187,833 above the final budgeted amount. Intergovernmental revenue was above budget due to the timing of the Streeter Pump, rehabilitation projects, and greater interest income resulted in above budget revenues of \$787,519, offset by unbudgeted tax refunds of \$560,082. The greater than budgeted expenditures were due mainly to system maintenance, rehabilitation and capital outlays totaling \$33,031, \$129,761, and \$307,297, respectively.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. At the end of 2022, the District had invested \$143.7 million in a broad range of capital assets, including land, equipment, buildings, and vehicles. (See Table A-3.) This amount reflects an increase of \$3.2 million from last year.

Table A-3
(in millions of dollars)

	Governmental Activities		Total % Change	Business-Type Activities		Total % Change
	2022	2021		2022	2021	
Land	\$ 14.9	\$ 14.9	- %	\$ -	\$ -	- %
Buildings and improvements	4.7	4.3	9.30	-	-	-
Vehicles, furniture and equipment	2.8	2.7	3.70	0.8	0.8	-
Flood control system	60.4	58.6	3.07	-	-	-
Area personal transit system	38.8	38.8	-	-	-	-
Engineering fees	11.5	11.5	-	-	-	-
Water and sewer systems	1.8	1.8	-	8.0	7.1	0.13
Totals at historical cost	134.9	132.6	1.73	8.8	7.9	0.11
Total accumulated depreciation	(92.0)	(89.9)	2.34	(6.3)	(6.2)	1.61
Net capital assets	\$ 42.9	\$ 42.7	0.47 %	\$ 2.5	\$ 1.7	47.06 %

The District's fiscal year 2023 capital budget projects spending another \$555,000 for capital projects, principally replacement vehicles and equipment. More detailed information about the District's capital assets is presented in Note 6 to the financial statements.

Long-term Debt. At year-end the District had \$147.0 million in bonds and notes outstanding as shown in Table A-4. More detailed information about the District's debt is presented in Note 7 to the Financial Statements.

Table A-4
District's Long Term Debt

	Governmental Activities		Total % Change
	2022	2021	
Bonds payable (including bond premium)	\$ 147.0	\$ 167.3	(0.12) %
Total bonds payable	\$ 147.0	\$ 167.3	(0.12) %

The District's underlying ratings are as follows: Moody's Investor Services "A2", Standard & Poors "A", and Fitch "AA-".

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

Appraised value used for the 2023 budget preparation increased \$485.5 million, or 9.5% from 2022. The increase in appraised values is primarily the result of increased taxable value in multi-family and of Class A commercial office buildings within the District. Occupancy rates rose slightly to about 80% during the year while leasing rates continue to rise from 2022 to 2023.

New development continues in the District in a variety of markets. A large office building was completed in 2022. During 2022 a health club facility with office and retail property were started with completion scheduled for 2023.

These indicators were taken into account when adopting the operating budget for 2023. The general fund budget for 2023 is \$9.4 million, which is \$1.3 million more than the final 2022 actual. This increase is due mainly to an increase in budgeted capital asset purchases to \$555,000, greater lake evaporation make up costs of \$500 thousand and greater dredging projects of \$220 thousand. Property taxes will increase approximately \$2.2 million. An 9.5% increase in tax values and decreasing the tax rate from \$.8167 to \$.7813 will create this increase which will maintain the District's fund balance at 2021-2022 amounts.

Expenditures are budgeted to be \$9.2 million. If these estimates are realized, the District's budgetary general fund balance will remain constant at the close of 2023.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our constituents, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the District's Finance and Accounting Department.

Basic Financial Statement

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Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Statement of Net Position

September 30, 2022

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and investments	\$ 18,159,435	\$ 3,840,573	\$ 22,000,008
Accounts receivable (net of allowance of \$74,561)	616,835	346,089	962,924
Accrued interest receivable	40,568	379	40,947
Lease Receivable	694,016	-	694,016
Net Pension Asset	268,108	37,922	306,030
Internal balances	18,530	(18,530)	-
Prepaid Asset	-	1,834,546	1,834,546
Capital assets, not being depreciated	14,907,214	-	14,907,214
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	27,991,794	2,478,956	30,470,750
Other assets	300,937	75	301,012
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets	62,997,437	8,520,010	71,517,447
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Related to pension plan	322,489	45,614	368,103
Deferred loss on refunding	2,595,794	-	2,595,794
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,918,283	45,614	2,963,897
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	871,152	108,117	979,269
Accrued interest payable	858,662	-	858,662
Unearned revenue	466,042	-	466,042
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	18,490,000	-	18,490,000
Due in more than one year	128,465,361	-	128,465,361
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total liabilities	149,151,217	108,117	149,259,334
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Related to pension plan	735,110	103,976	839,086
Related to leases	694,016	-	694,016
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,429,126	103,976	1,533,102
NET POSITION (DEFECIT)			
Net investment in capital assets	(70,295,829)	2,478,956	(67,816,873)
Restricted for debt service	22,458	-	22,458
Unrestricted	(14,391,252)	5,874,575	(8,516,677)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL NET POSITION (DEFECIT)	\$ (84,664,623)	\$ 8,353,531	\$ (76,311,092)

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues	
		Charges for Services	Capital Grants and Contributions
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT			
Governmental activities:			
General government	\$ 437,815	\$ 117,155	\$ 2,721,639
Finance and administration	1,104,053	355,861	-
Systems maintenance	5,624,312	875,726	219,421
Reclamation maintenance	3,447	2,737	-
Area personal transit system	701,765	-	-
Service center operations	169,152	411,433	-
Rehabilitation	293,261	-	-
Pension expense	(174,681)	-	-
Interest expense	4,397,021	-	-
Total governmental activities	12,556,145	1,762,912	2,941,060
Business-type activities:			
Raw water supply	1,535,069	3,137,659	-
Total business-type activities	1,535,069	3,137,659	-
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	\$ 14,091,214	\$ 4,900,571	\$ 2,941,060
General revenues:			
Taxes			
Unrestricted investment earnings			
Gain on sale of property			
Total general revenues			
Change in net position (deficit)			
Net position (deficit), beginning			
NET POSITION (DEFICIT), ending			

The Notes to the Required Supplementary Information are an integral part of this statement.

**Net (Expense) Revenue and
Changes in Fund Net Position
Primary Government**

Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
\$ 2,400,979	\$ -	\$ 2,400,979
(748,192)	-	(748,192)
(4,529,165)	-	(4,529,165)
(710)	-	(710)
(701,765)	-	(701,765)
242,281	-	242,281
(293,261)	-	(293,261)
174,681	-	174,681
(4,397,021)	-	(4,397,021)
(7,852,173)	-	(7,852,173)
-	1,602,590	1,602,590
-	1,602,590	1,602,590
(7,852,173)	1,602,590	(6,249,583)
29,008,303	-	29,008,303
143,731	22,069	165,800
28,500	-	28,500
29,180,534	22,069	29,202,603
21,328,361	1,624,659	22,953,020
(105,992,984)	6,728,872	(99,264,112)
<u>\$ (84,664,623)</u>	<u>\$ 8,353,531</u>	<u>\$ (76,311,092)</u>

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Balance Sheet – Government Funds

September 30, 2022

	General	Debt Service	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and investments	\$ 17,641,956	\$ -	\$ 17,641,956
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	22,458	22,458
Accounts receivable (net of allowance of \$74,561):	616,835	-	616,835
Accrued interest receivable	40,353	-	40,353
Lease Receivable	694,016	-	694,016
Other assets	155,013	-	155,013
Due from other funds	18,530	-	18,530
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 19,166,703	\$ 22,458	\$ 19,189,161
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCE			
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 852,859	\$ -	\$ 852,859
Unearned revenue	338,960	-	338,960
Total liabilities	1,191,819	-	1,191,819
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	85,976	-	85,976
Unavailable revenue - leases	694,016	-	694,016
Total deferred inflows of resources	779,992	-	779,992
FUND BALANCE			
Non-spendable	155,013	-	155,013
Restricted for debt service	-	22,458	22,458
Committed for capital project reserve	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Assigned for capital projects	1,475,648	-	1,475,648
Unassigned	14,564,231	-	14,564,231
Total fund balance	17,194,892	22,458	17,217,350
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCE	\$ 19,166,703	\$ 22,458	\$ 19,189,161

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position September 30, 2022

TOTAL FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS \$ 17,217,350

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

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds. 42,899,008

Certain receivables will be collected next year, but are not available soon enough to pay for current year expenditures, and therefore are reported as unavailable revenues in the funds. 85,976

Deferred outflows of resources related to loss on debt refunding (\$2,595,794) and pension plan (\$322,489) are not reported in the governmental funds. This is the sum of these amounts. 2,918,283

Deferred inflows of resources related to the net difference between projected and actual experience on pension plan investments are not reported in governmental funds. (735,110)

Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds.
Long-term liabilities at year-end consist of:

Bonds payable (146,955,361)
Accrued interest on the bonds (858,662)
Net pension asset 268,108

Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of various services to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included with governmental activities. This amount represents net position of internal service funds net of capital assets of \$372,267 495,785

TOTAL POSITION - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES \$ (84,664,623)

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,
and Changes in Fund Balance – Government Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES			
Taxes	\$ 29,243,918	\$ -	\$ 29,243,918
Investment income	133,025	8,774	141,799
Leases revenue	265,974	-	265,974
Lease interest income	37,777	-	37,777
Maintenance fees	107,683	-	107,683
Intergovernmental revenue	2,941,060	-	2,941,060
Other	2,577,735	-	2,577,735
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total revenues	35,307,172	8,774	35,315,946
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General government	429,430	-	429,430
Finance and administration	1,038,096	-	1,038,096
Systems maintenance	5,101,794	-	5,101,794
Reclamation maintenance	7,047	-	7,047
Area personal transit system	164,340	-	164,340
Service center operations	343,742	-	343,742
Rehabilitation	368,761	-	368,761
Principal	-	17,000,000	17,000,000
Interest and fees	-	7,260,550	7,260,550
Capital outlays	2,273,297	-	2,273,297
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total expenditures	9,726,507	24,260,550	33,987,057
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	25,580,665	(24,251,776)	1,328,889
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers in	-	24,260,550	24,260,550
Transfers (out)	(24,260,550)	-	(24,260,550)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total other financing sources (uses)	(24,260,550)	24,260,550	-
Change in fund balance	1,320,115	8,774	1,328,889
Fund balance, beginning	15,874,777	13,684	15,888,461
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
FUND BALANCE, ending	\$ 17,194,892	\$ 22,458	\$ 17,217,350

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,
and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds
to the Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

TOTAL NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS \$ 1,328,889

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

Governmental funds report capital outlays and other capitalizable costs 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. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays and other transactions that impact capital assets in the current period (excluding internal service funds):

Capital outlay expenditures	2,273,297	
Depreciation expense	(1,991,710)	
Net adjustment		281,587

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues at the final level (235,615)

Governmental funds report the effect of principal payments on debt as expenditures in the governmental fund financial statements, but are shown as reductions in the long-term debt in the government-wide statements. 17,000,000

Some revenues and expenses reported in the fund level financials are deferred in the government-wide financials 2,756,452

Some expenses such as accrued interest and pension expense that are reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore not reported as expenditures in governmental funds 281,758

Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of vehicle maintenance, and insurance services to individual funds. The change in net position of \$84,710 of activities of internal service funds is reported with governmental activities with the business type activities is not included at the fund level. (84,710)

CHANGE IN NET POSITION - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES \$ 21,328,361

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds

September 30, 2022

	Business-Type Activities Major Fund Raw Water Supply	Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and investments	\$ 3,840,573	\$ 495,021
Accounts receivable	346,089	-
Accrued interest receivable	379	215
Total current assets	4,187,041	495,236
Noncurrent assets:		
Prepaid Asset	1,834,546	-
Capital assets - being depreciated	2,478,956	372,267
Net pension asset	37,922	
Other assets	75	145,924
Total noncurrent assets	4,351,499	518,191
Total assets	8,538,540	1,013,427
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to pension plan	45,614	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	45,614	-
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	108,117	18,293
Due to other funds	18,530	
Unearned revenues	-	127,082
Total current liabilities	126,647	145,375
Total liabilities	126,647	145,375
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Net difference between projected & actual earnings on pension plan investments	103,976	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	103,976	-
NET POSITION		
Investment in capital assets	2,478,956	372,267
Unrestricted	5,874,575	495,785
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 8,353,531	\$ 868,052

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Statement of Revenues, Expenses,
and Changes in Net Position – Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Business Type Activities Major Fund Raw Water Supply	Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
OPERATING REVENUES		
Water sales	\$ 3,134,212	\$ -
Insurance premiums	-	301,037
Vehicle usage charges	-	161,250
Other income	3,447	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total operating revenues	3,137,659	462,287
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Purchased water	308,390	-
Salaries, wages and benefits	389,997	-
Purchased and contracted services	169,344	46,526
Professional fees	272,211	-
Supplies and materials	28,010	105,175
Depreciation and amortization	178,306	126,876
Insurance premiums	19,065	184,758
Claims paid	-	102,897
Other recurring operating expenses	169,746	11,197
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total operating expenses	1,535,069	577,429
Operating income (loss)	1,602,590	(115,142)
NON-OPERATING REVENUE/EXPENSE:		
Investment income	22,069	1,932
Proceeds from insurance claims	-	28,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total nonoperating revenue	22,069	30,432
Change in net position	1,624,659	(84,710)
Net position - October 1, 2021	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,728,872	952,762
NET POSITION - September 30, 2022	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
	\$ 8,353,531	\$ 868,052

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
	<u>Major Fund - Raw Water Supply</u>	<u>Internal Service Funds</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 3,992,129	\$ 494,277
Payments to suppliers	(1,030,014)	(445,522)
Payments to employees	(300,357)	-
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,661,758	48,755
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of capital assets	(912,774)	(81,288)
Gain on sale of assets	-	28,500
Net cash used in capital and related activities	(912,774)	(52,788)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest on investments	22,069	1,716
Purchases of investments	(3,458,952)	(922,000)
Sales of investments	1,722,388	919,813
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,714,495)	(471)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	34,489	(4,504)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	28,322	189,882
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year	<u>\$ 62,811</u>	<u>\$ 185,378</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	\$ 62,811	\$ 185,378
INVESTMENTS	3,777,762	309,643
CASH AND INVESTMENTS END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 3,840,573</u>	<u>\$ 495,021</u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net operating income (loss)	\$ 1,602,590	\$ (115,142)
Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	178,306	126,876
Pension expense	(27,200)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(57,939)	-
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	(365)	191
(Increase) decrease in prepaid assets	912,774	-
(Increase) decrease in other assets	-	(95,293)
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds	(8,312)	(116)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	61,904	5,291
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	-	126,948
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>\$ 2,661,758</u>	<u>\$ 48,755</u>

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position – Pension Trust Fund
September 30, 2022

ASSETS - Cash and investments	<u>\$ 7,692,211</u>
NET POSITION - Held in trust for pension benefits	<u><u>\$ 7,692,211</u></u>

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position – Pension Trust Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

ADDITIONS

Employer contributions	\$ 256,374
	<u>256,374</u>
Total additions	256,374

DEDUCTIONS

Administration	(49,871)
Benefit payments	(292,002)
Net investment loss	(1,562,976)
	<u>(1,904,849)</u>

Total deductions	<u>(1,904,849)</u>
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Decrease in net position held in trust for pension benefits	(1,648,475)
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Net position held in trust for pension benefits, beginning	<u>9,340,686</u>
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NET POSITION HELD IN TRUST FOR PENSION BENEFITS, ending	<u>\$ 7,692,211</u>
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Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District ("District") conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as applicable to governments. The following is a summary of the more significant policies.

A. Reporting Entity

The District was created on June 27, 1972 as Dallas County Municipal Utility District No. 1 under the provision of Article XVI, Section 59, of the Constitution of Texas and Chapter 54 of the Texas Water Code to provide control, storage and restoration of the purity and sanitary condition of water within the District. The District is comprised of acreage within the area known as Las Colinas which is located wholly within the City of Irving, Texas (City).

Effective February 1, 1984, the District was reorganized, converted and confirmed as a conservation, utility and reclamation district operating under the Senate Bill No. 963 as adopted by the Legislature of the State of Texas ("Legislature") in the 1983 Regular Session. At that time, the District was renamed as the Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District. Under House Bill No. 2421 adopted by the Legislature in the 1985 Regular Session, effective August 26, 1985, the District was also empowered to design, build and construct streets and roads.

The accompanying financial statements present all activities for which the District is considered to be financially accountable. The District has no component units.

The District provides services related to flood control, water supply, land reclamation, transportation, and water conservation.

B. Basis of Presentation – Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the District. The effect of interfund activity has been substantially removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Program revenues include charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided. Program revenues included in the Statement of Activities reduce the cost of the function to be financed from General Revenues. Taxes and other items not properly identified as program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

The District reports all direct expenses by function in the Statement of Activities. Direct expenses are those clearly identifiable with a function. Depreciation expense is specifically identified by function and is included in the direct expense to each function.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. In accordance with the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, the fiduciary funds are excluded from the government-wide financial statements because the assets of those funds are not available to fund the operations of the District. Major individual governmental funds and major enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. For all funds, the District applies GASB pronouncements.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements. The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the grantor have been met. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Fund Financial Statements. Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Property taxes are considered to be available if collected within 60 days of the fiscal year end. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures are recognized in the current fiscal period only for debt service principal and interest payments due within thirty days in the subsequent fiscal period.

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

The Proprietary Funds and the Pension Trust Fund are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. Fund equity (i.e., net position) for the proprietary funds is segregated into net investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted components while net position for the Pension Trust Fund is reported as held in trust for pension benefits. The Proprietary Funds' and Fiduciary Funds operating statements present increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in net total position.

The Proprietary Funds and the Pension Trust Fund are accounted for on the accrual basis of accounting, whereby revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

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 District's proprietary funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for proprietary funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

D. Fund Accounting.

The accounts of the District are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity or net position, revenues and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The various funds are grouped in the basic financial statements into fund types as follows:

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Notes to the Financial Statements

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The *general fund* is the general operating fund of the District. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The *debt service fund* is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, long-term debt principal, interest and related costs.

The government reports the following major proprietary fund:

The *raw water supply fund* is used to account for the sale of raw water.

Additionally, the District reports the following funds:

The *internal service funds* are used to account for the financing of services provided by one department to other departments of the District on a cost-reimbursement basis.

The District's self-insurance program is accounted for in an internal service fund. The liability reported in this fund at September 30, 2022, is based on the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 10, which requires that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. These liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. Because actual claims liabilities depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in legal doctrines and damage awards, the process used in computing claims liability does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Claims liabilities are reevaluated periodically to take into consideration recently settled claims, the frequency of claims and other economic and social factors. The District's vehicle maintenance program is also accounted for as an internal service fund.

The *pension trust fund* is used to account for assets held by the District in a trustee capacity. The District's pension trust fund is used to account for the District's retirement plan.

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 District's Retirement Plan and additions to/deductions from the Retirement Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they're reported by the Retirement Plan. For this purpose, benefits payments and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The District's contributions are recognized when due and a formal commitment to provide the contributions has been made. Investments are reported at fair value.

E. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings flood control system, water system, sewage system, area personal transit system, furniture and equipment, capitalized system engineering fees, vehicles, and construction in progress are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Such capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. The capitalization threshold is a unit cost of \$5,000. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Notes to the Financial Statements

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the life of the asset are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Contributed assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value on date of contribution.

Capital assets of the District, excluding land, are depreciated using the straight-line method beginning in the month after they are placed in service. Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings, personal transit, flood control, water and sewage system, engineering fees	40 years
Furniture and equipment	4-5 years
Vehicles	5 years

F. Long-Term Liabilities

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums, discounts, and refunding losses are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Issuance costs are expensed as incurred. Bonds payable are reported net of applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of the 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.

G. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

- Deferred charges on refundings – A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.
- Deferred outflows related to the pension plan which includes pension contributions after the measurement date, deferred outflows related to assumption changes, and differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments. Deferred inflows related to assumption changes are deferred and amortized over the remaining average service life of members. Differences between projected and actual earnings on investments are deferred and amortized over a closed 5 year period. Contributions after the measurement date are recognized as a reduction of the pension liability in the subsequent fiscal year.

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

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Notes to the Financial Statements

- The difference in projected and actual experience for the pension is deferred and amortized over the remaining average service life of the members.
- Deferred inflows related to leases as lessor of property are initially measured at the initial amount of lease receivable and are amortized into revenue over the life of the lease term
- Property taxes are recognized in the period the funds are received.

H. Leases. The District is a lessor for noncancelable lease of property. The District recognizes a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources in the government-wide and governmental fund financial statements.

At the commencement of a lease, the District initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date. Subsequently, the deferred inflow of resources is recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term.

Key estimates and judgments related to the leases include how the District determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease receipts to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease receipts.

The District uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.

The lease term includes the non-cancelable period of the lease.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease receivable are composed of fixed payments from the lessee, variable payments from the lessee that are fixed-in-substance or that depend on an index or a rate, residual value guarantee payments from the lessee that are fixed-in-substance, and any lease incentives that are payable to the lessee.

The District monitors changes in circumstances as both a lessor and a lessee that would require a remeasurement of its leases and will remeasure the lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable.

I. Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of cash flow statements, the District considers cash and cash equivalents to be all unrestricted cash and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

J. Investments

Investments are stated at cost as of the purchase date. The District's investment portfolio contains only investments with a maturity date at time of purchase of one year or less. The District considers investments in Pools and money market accounts as investments.

K. Inventory

Inventory is recorded when purchased and is valued at the lower of cost (specific identification) or market. Inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. Inventory in the general fund consists primarily of retail sales items and supplies and is accounted for using the consumption method.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Notes to the Financial Statements

L. Governmental Fund Balances

The District reports governmental fund balances per GASB statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, as follows:

Fund balance classification. 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 District 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:

Non-Spendable fund balance. Assets that will never convert to cash, such as inventory and prepaid items.

Restricted fund balance. The portion of fund balance that reflects resources that are subject to externally enforceable legal restrictions imposed by parties outside the District at September 30, 2022.

Committed fund balance. The portion of fund balance that reflects resources that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board of Directors. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Directors removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) that was employed when the funds were initially committed. At September 30, 2022, the District has established a capital project reserve in the amount of no less than \$1,000,000.

Assigned fund balance. The portion of fund balance that reflects resources intended for a specific purpose. Intent is expressed or authorized by the Board of Directors.

Unassigned fund balance. The portion of fund balances in excess of non-spendable, restricted, committed, and assigned. This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund.

Spending Prioritization in Using Available Resources – when both restricted and unrestricted (i.e. committed, assigned, and unassigned) resources are available to be used for the same purpose, the District considers the restricted resources to be expended first. When all categories of unrestricted fund balance are available, the flow assumption is as follows: the committed resources get expended first, the assigned resources get expended second, and the unassigned resources get expended last.

M. Net Position

The District excludes accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds that was subsequently refunded by term bonds from its calculation of the net investment in capital assets.

N. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Notes to the Financial Statements

O. New Accounting Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 87, Leases. Statement 87 was issued on June 2017. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying assets. This standard was implemented by the District in fiscal year 2022 with no impact on amounts reported under previous standards.

GASB Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations. Statement 91 was issued on May 2019. The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures. This standard becomes effective for the District fiscal year 2023. There was no impact to the District related to the implementation.

GASB Statement No. 92, Omnibus 2020. Statement 92 was issued January 2020. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics and includes specific provisions about the following:

- The effective date of Statement No. 87, Leases, and Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, Leases, for interim financial reports
- Reporting of intra-entity transfers of assets between a primary government employer and a component unit defined benefit pension plan or defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan
- The applicability of Statements No. 73, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68, as amended, and No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, as amended, to reporting assets accumulated for postemployment benefits
- The applicability of certain requirements of Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities, to postemployment benefit arrangements
- Measurement of liabilities (and assets, if any) related to asset retirement obligations (AROs) in a government acquisition
- Reporting by public entity risk pools for amounts that are recoverable from reinsurers or excess insurers
- Reference to nonrecurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities in authoritative literature
- Terminology used to refer to derivative instruments.

This standard was implemented by the District in fiscal year 2022. There was no impact to the District related to the implementation.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Notes to the Financial Statements

GASB Statement No. 94. Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements. Statement 94 was issued on March 2020. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). As used in this Statement, a PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Some PPPs meet the definition of a service concession arrangement (SCA), which the Board defines in this Statement as a PPP in which (1) the operator collects and is compensated by fees from third parties; (2) the transferor determines or has the ability to modify or approve which services the operator is required to provide, to whom the operator is required to provide the services, and the prices or rates that can be charged for the services; and (3) the transferor is entitled to significant residual interest in the service utility of the underlying PPP asset at the end of the arrangement. This standard becomes effective for the District fiscal year 2023, The District has not determined the impact of this statement.

GASB Statement No. 96. Subscription -Based Information Technology Arrangements. Statement 96 was issued on May 2020. This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended. This standard becomes effective for the District fiscal year 2023. The District has not determined the impact of this statement.

GASB Statement No. 97. Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84 and a Supersession of GASB Statement No. 32. Statement 97 was issued on June 2020. The primary objectives of this Statement are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. This standard became effective for the District fiscal year 2022, There was no impact to the District related to the implementation.

GASB Statement No. 98. The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report was issued on October 2021. The objective of this Statement is to address references in authoritative literature to the term comprehensive annual financial report. This standard became effective for the District fiscal year 2022. There is no impact to the District related to the implementation of.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Notes to the Financial Statements

GASB Statement No. 99. *Omnibus 2022* was issued on April 2022. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The practice issues addressed by this Statement are as follows:

- Classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement No. 53, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments, that do not meet the definition of either an investment derivative instrument or a hedging derivative instrument
- Clarification of provisions in Statement No. 87, Leases, as amended, related to the determination of the lease term, classification of a lease as a short-term lease, recognition and measurement of a lease liability and a lease asset, and identification of lease incentives
- Clarification of provisions in Statement No. 94, Public-Private and Public Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements, related to (a) the determination of the public-private and public-public partnership (PPP) term and (b) recognition and measurement of installment payments
- and the transfer of the underlying PPP asset
- Clarification of provisions in Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements, related to the subscription-based information technology arrangement (SBITA) term, classification of a SBITA as a short term SBITA, and recognition and measurement of a subscription liability
- Extension of the period during which the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) is considered an appropriate benchmark interest rate for the qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of an interest rate swap that hedges the interest rate risk of taxable debt
- Accounting for the distribution of benefits as part of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- Disclosures related to nonmonetary transactions
- Pledges of future revenues when resources are not received by the pledging government
- Clarification of provisions in Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments, as amended, related to the focus of the government-wide financial statements
- Terminology updates related to certain provisions of Statement No. 63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position
- Terminology used in Statement 53 to refer to resource flows statements

This standard becomes effective for the District fiscal year 2023, The District has not determined the impact of this statement.

GASB Statement No. 100. *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* was issued on June 2022. The primary objective of this Statement is to enhance the accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. This standard becomes effective for the District fiscal year 2024, The District has not determined the impact of this statement.

GASB Statement No. 101. *Compensated Absences* was issued on June 2022. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. This standard becomes effective for the District fiscal year 2025, The District has not determined the impact of this statement.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 2. Property Taxes

Property taxes, which attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1, are due October 1 and become delinquent on February 1. At elections held in 1972 and 1973 the District's voters authorized the levy and collection of an unlimited annual maintenance tax for the purpose of providing funds for the maintenance of the District's work facilities and other improvements, and for paying the costs of proper service, engineering, legal fees, organization and administrative expenses and required debt service. The District's tax rate for fiscal year 2021-22 is \$.8167 (\$.6387 for debt service and \$.1780 for maintenance and operations) per \$100 of assessed valuation. According to the Dallas Central Appraisal District, the total taxable assessed value of District land, property and improvements net of supplemental adjustments totaled \$5,122,594,896 for the tax year ended September 30, 2022. The revenue associated with both maintenance and debt service tax has been recorded within the General Fund with the amount of debt service tax collected reported as a transfer to the Debt Service Fund.

Taxes levied by the District against real property are a first lien and are superior to the perfected security interest of a mortgagee. Where real property is jointly and severally owned, all parties owning an interest in the real property are responsible for the total amount of taxes related thereto. The District aggressively pursues its tax revenue accounts and its historical collection rate is in excess of 99%.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 33, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Non-exchange Transactions*, property taxes are considered an imposed non-exchange transaction. Assets from imposed non-exchange transactions are recorded when the entity has an enforceable legal claim to the asset, or when the entity receives resources, whichever comes first. The enforceable legal claim date for property taxes is the assessment date. The assessment date has been designated in the enabling legislation as the first day of the fiscal year to which they relate (October 1). Therefore, the District has not recorded a receivable for future taxes at year-end because the assessment date had not yet occurred as of fiscal year-end.

Note 3. Deposits and Investments

The District's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand and demand deposits. The District's bank balance at September 30, 2022 was \$1,038,848 with a carrying value of \$636,819. The District also had petty cash totaling \$433 at September 30, 2022.

Investments, except for the investment pools, for the District are reported at fair value. The investment pools operate in accordance with appropriate state laws and regulations and are reported at amortized cost.

The pension trust fund investments are the District's share in common trust funds of Westwood Holding Group, Inc.

Cash Deposits. The District's funds are required to be deposited and invested according to State statute and an adopted District Investment Policy which includes depository and custodial contract provisions. The depository bank pledges securities which comply with state law and these securities are held for safekeeping and trust with the District's and the depository banks' agent bank. The pledged securities are in compliance with the Texas Government Code, Chapter 2257 "Collateral for Public Funds".

Investments. The District's investment policy is in accordance with the Public Funds Investment Act, the Public Funds Collateral Act, and federal and state laws. The District further limits its investments to obligations of the U.S. Treasury or the State of Texas, certain U.S. Agencies, certificates of deposit, no-load money market mutual funds, certain municipal securities, repurchase agreements, banker's acceptances, commercial paper or investment pools.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Notes to the Financial Statements

For fiscal year 2022, the District invested in U.S. Government Agency securities, Texas CLASS, and TexSTAR. Texas CLASS is organized under the Sixth Amended and Restated Trust Agreement in accordance with all the requirements contained in section 2256.016 of the Act. Texas CLASS is administered by Public Trust Advisors, LLC and all funds are held by the custodial agent, Wells Fargo N.A. Texas CLASS may invest in obligations of the U.S. or its agencies and instrumentalities; repurchase agreements; SEC-registered money market funds rated in the highest rating category by at least one NRSRO; and commercial paper rated A-1, P-1 or equivalent by two nationally recognized rating agencies. TexSTAR: J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. and First Southwest Company serve as co-administrators for TexSTAR under an agreement with the TexSTAR board of directors. J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. provides investment management services, and First Southwest Company provides participant services and marketing. Custodial, fund accounting and depository services are provided by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and/or its subsidiary J.P. Morgan Investor Services Co. TexSTAR is Texas Short Term Asset Reserve Program organized in conformity with the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code. The primary objectives of TexSTAR are, in order of priority, preservation and protection of principal, maintenance of sufficient liquidity to meet participants' needs, diversification to avoid unreasonable or avoidable risks, and yield.

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application* provides a framework for measuring fair value which establishes a three-level fair value hierarchy that describes the inputs that are used to measure assets and liabilities.

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that a government can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs—other than quoted prices included within Level 1—that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs. If a price for an identical asset or liability is not observable, a government should measure fair value using another valuation technique that maximizes the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs. If the fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using inputs from more than one level of the fair value hierarchy, the measurement is considered to be based on the lowest priority level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The District has recurring fair value measurements as presented in the table below. The District's investment balances and weighted average maturity of such investments are as follows:

	Fair Value Measurements Using					Percent of Total Investments	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)
	September 30, 2022	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Other Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)			
Investments not subject to level reporting:							
Investment Pools:							
Texas CLASS	\$ 8,845,012	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	41.40%	31	
TexSTAR	44,014	-	-	-	0.21%	43	
Investments by Fair Value Level:							
U.S. Government Agency Securities:							
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.	12,393,237	-	12,393,237	-	58.01%	84	
Money Market accounts	80,493	-	80,493	-	0.39%	1	
Total value	\$ 21,362,756	\$ -	\$ 12,473,730	\$ -			

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Investment Pools are measured at amortized cost and are exempt for fair value level reporting.

U.S. Government Agency Securities classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

The Texas CLASS investment pools are external investment pools measured at amortized cost. In order to meet the criteria to be recorded at amortized cost, investment pools must transact at a stable net asset value per share and maintain certain maturity, quality, liquidity and diversification requirements within the investment pool. The investment pools transact at a net asset value of \$1.00 per share, have weighted average maturity of 60 days or less and weighted average life of 120 days or less, investments held are highly rated by nationally recognized statistical rating organization, have no more than 5% of portfolio with one issuer (excluding US government securities), and can meet reasonably foreseeable redemptions. Texas CLASS have a redemption notice period of one day and no maximum transaction amounts. The investment pools' authorities may only impose restrictions on redemptions in the event of a general suspension of trading on major securities market, general banking moratorium or national or state emergency that affects the pools' liquidity.

The TexStar investment pools are external investment pools measured at their net asset value. TexStar's strategy are to seek preservation of principal, liquidity and current income through investment in a diversified portfolio of short-term marketable securities. The District has no unfunded commitments related to the investment pools. TexStar have a redemption notice period of one day and may redeem daily. The investment pools' authorities may only impose restrictions on redemptions in the event of a general suspension of trading on major securities market, general banking moratorium or national or state emergency that affects the pools' liquidity.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates may adversely affect the value of the investments. The District monitors interest rate risk utilizing weighted average maturity analysis. In accordance with its investment policy, the District reduces its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio as a whole to no more than 275 days (9 months), diversification, and by holding securities to maturity. In addition, the District shall not directly invest in an individual security maturing more than three years from the date of purchase.

Custodial Credit Risk. The District's agent holds securities in the District's name; therefore, the District is not exposed to custodial credit risk. Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g. broker/dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The District's policy requires that the investments of the District shall be secured through third-party custodial and safekeeping procedures as designated by the District.

Credit Risk. The District's Investment policy is to apply the "prudent investor" standard: "Investments shall be made with judgment and care, under circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the probable safety of their capital as well as the probable income to be derived." As of September 30, 2022, the Texas Class local government investment pool was rated AAAM and the TexStar local government investment pool was rated AAAM both by Standard and Poor's. Both local government investment pools were managed as SEC 2a-7 like funds. The Federal National Mortgage Assn., and Federal Home Loan Bank discount notes were issued or guaranteed by the US Federal Government, which is rated AA.

Concentration of Credit Risk. The District's investment policy places no limit on the amount the District may invest in any one issuer. However, the District's investment policy calls for portfolio diversification by avoiding over-concentration in a specific maturity sector or specific instruments. The District's portfolio is 58% in Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp Discount Notes as of September 30, 2022. The remainder (42%) of the District's investments is invested in government pools and money market funds.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Notes to the Financial Statements

The fair value of the investments in U.S. Government Agency securities is based on quoted market prices. The investments are reported by the District at book value. The amount of increase in the fair value of these investments during the year ended September 30, 2022, is included in other revenue.

Investment earnings	\$ 123,322
Net increase in fair value of investments	<u>42,478</u>
Total investment earnings	<u>\$ 165,800</u>

Pension Trust Fund: The Pension Trust Fund maintains a separate investment policy. The Plan shall invest in common trust funds of Westwood Holding Group, Inc. The plan document grants the authority to establish and amend the Plan to the employer through a plan administrator.

Note 4. Accounts Receivable

Receivables at September 30, 2022, were as follows:

	Governmental Activities and Governmental Funds	Business-Type Activities
Receivables:		
Property taxes	\$ 156,524	\$ -
Other receivables	<u>534,872</u>	<u>346,089</u>
Total receivables	691,396	346,089
Less allowance for uncollectible amount	<u>(74,561)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net total receivables	<u>\$ 616,835</u>	<u>\$ 346,089</u>

Note 5. Interfund Transactions

Interfund balances at September 30, 2022, consist of the following individual fund receivables and payables:

Fund	Receivables	Payables
General Fund:		
Raw Water Supply - Enterprise Fund	\$ 18,530	\$ -
Raw Water Supply - Enterprise Fund:		
General Fund	<u>-</u>	<u>18,530</u>
Total	<u>\$ 18,530</u>	<u>\$ 18,530</u>

All interfund receivables and payables arise for general operating purposes and are paid in full from one fiscal year to the next.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Interfund transfers in and out consist of the following:

	<u>Transfers In</u>
	Debt
	<u>Service</u>
Transfers out:	
General fund	\$ 24,260,550
Total	\$ 24,260,550

Transfer from General Fund to Debt Service Fund is to transfer an amount sufficient to pay debt service (principal, interest and paying agent fees) on outstanding general obligation bonds. Transfers are made based on the actual debt service property tax collected during the year plus any additional amounts required to make principal and interest payments.

Note 6. Capital Assets

A summary of capital assets activity during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022:

	<u>Balance</u>			<u>Balance</u>
	October 1,	Transfers/	Transfers/	September 30,
	2021	Additions	Deletions	2022
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 14,907,214	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,907,214
Total capital assets not being depreciated	14,907,214	-	-	14,907,214
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	4,290,318	459,526	-	4,749,844
Flood control system	47,905,886	1,292,665	-	49,198,551
Water system	1,817,610	-	-	1,817,610
Sewage system	542,462	-	-	542,462
Area personal transit system	38,825,241	-	-	38,825,241
Furniture and equipment	1,465,384	159,865	-	1,625,249
Capitalized system engineering fees	11,472,529	-	-	11,472,529
Vehicles	1,125,621	81,288	(38,746)	1,168,163
Construction in Progress	10,200,828	361,242	-	10,562,070
Total capital assets being depreciated	117,645,879	2,354,586	(38,746)	119,961,719
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	3,509,890	108,418	-	3,618,308
Flood control system	37,829,251	1,020,178	-	38,849,429
Water system	1,814,629	297	-	1,814,926
Sewage system	542,462	-	-	542,462
Area personal transit system	34,595,955	470,944	-	35,066,899
Furniture and equipment	1,122,237	148,850	-	1,271,087
Capitalized system engineering fees	9,713,748	261,586	-	9,975,334
Vehicles	761,914	108,312	(38,746)	831,480
Total accumulated depreciation	89,890,086	2,118,585	(38,746)	91,969,925
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	27,755,793	236,001	-	27,991,794
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 42,663,007	\$ 236,001	\$ -	\$ 42,899,008

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Included in capital assets above are internal service fund capital assets with original cost of \$1,260,985 and accumulated depreciation of \$888,718.

	Balance October 1, 2021	Transfers/ Additions	Transfers/ Deletions	Balance September 30, 2022
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Water systems	\$ 7,132,237	\$ 912,774	\$ -	\$ 8,045,011
Vehicles, furniture and equipment	770,825	-	-	770,825
Total capital assets being depreciated	7,903,062	912,774	-	8,815,836
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Water systems	5,387,751	178,306	-	5,566,057
Vehicles, furniture and equipment	770,823	-	-	770,823
Total accumulated depreciation	6,158,574	178,306	-	6,336,880
Capital assets being depreciated, net	\$ 1,744,488	\$ 734,468	\$ -	\$ 2,478,956

Depreciation expense related to governmental activities was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government	\$ 8,386
Finance and administration	8,386
Systems maintenance	1,545,128
Area personal transit system	537,425
Service center operations	19,260
Total	\$ 2,118,585

Note 7. Long-Term Debt

The District issued \$34,215,000 Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2013 ("Series 2013 Bonds") in April, 2013 to refund Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2007. The advance refunding resulted in additional principal and interest payments of \$10,565,477 over the life of the bonds. This refunding resulted in an economic gain (difference between the present value of the old and new debt service payments) of \$7,481,986.

The District issued \$155,885,000 Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds Series 2016 ("Series 2016 Bonds") in November, 2016 to refund Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2005A, Series 2005B, and Series 2008. The advance refunding resulted in a reduction of payments of \$49,396,110 over the life of the bonds. This refunding resulted in an economic gain (difference between the present value of the old and the new debt service payments) of \$38,573,874.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Notes to the Financial Statements

The following is a summary of long-term debt transactions of the District for the year ended September 30, 2022:

Governmental Activities Bonds	Balance October 1, 2021	Additions	Retirements	Balance September 30, 2022	Due Within One Year
Series 2013 Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, 2% to 5% maturing in annual installments of \$360,000 to \$16,560,000 from 2014 through 2024	\$ 31,025,000	\$ -	\$ 460,000	\$ 30,565,000	\$ 14,005,000
Series 2016 Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, 2% to 5% maturing in annual installments of \$3,515,000 to \$27,445,000 from 2017 through 2028	122,730,000	-	16,540,000	106,190,000	4,485,000
	153,755,000	-	17,000,000	136,755,000	18,490,000
Unamortized Premium	13,550,904	-	3,350,543	10,200,361	
Total governmental activities bonds	<u>\$ 167,305,904</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 20,350,543</u>	<u>\$ 146,955,361</u>	
Deferred loss on refunding	<u>\$ (3,189,886)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 594,092</u>	<u>\$ (2,595,794)</u>	

Year ending September 30,	Governmental Activities Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 18,490,000	\$ 6,375,500	\$ 24,865,500
2024	20,075,000	5,411,375	25,486,375
2025	21,760,000	4,365,500	26,125,500
2026	23,545,000	3,232,875	26,777,875
2027	25,440,000	2,018,250	27,458,250
2028	27,445,000	686,125	28,131,125
Totals	<u>\$ 136,755,000</u>	<u>\$ 22,089,625</u>	<u>\$ 158,844,625</u>

The District is in compliance with all bond resolutions/restrictions as of September 30, 2022.

Note 8. Commitments and Contingencies

A. Trinity River Authority of Texas

The District has contracted with Trinity River Authority of Texas (TRA), an agency of the State of Texas, whereby TRA dedicated and pledged to reserve, deliver and sell treated raw water at the point of delivery, to the District and the District agreed to pay TRA for such delivery and reserve of raw water. At the time the contract was signed, the District became obligated to pay to TRA a debt service component which is a percentage of debt service of a certain debt issuance made by TRA to construct project facilities needed to deliver the raw water to the point of delivery. In addition, the District is obligated to make an annual operations and maintenance payment directly attributed to the delivery of water by TRA to the District: a commodity charge - take or pay based on the actual volume of water delivered to the District, and a commodity charge - standby based on 10% of the effective take or pay commodity rate. Total payments made to TRA during the year ended September 30, 2022, amounted to \$346,555.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Notes to the Financial Statements

The debt service component of the payment was paid in full in a prior year and no future debt service payments will be required.

On April 28, 2021, The District has entered in an Interlocal Agreement (ILA) with the Trinity River Authority of Texas (TRA) for engineering and construction phase for services for outfall 002 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements to deliver TRA water to Lake Remle. The total amount of funding authorized for the services as defined by this ILA is \$2,747,320.

B. Other Contingencies

There are no claims or lawsuits pending against the District at September 30, 2022. Management is not aware of any contingencies that would have a material effect on the financial statements.

Note 9. Self-Insurance Plan

The District 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 District has established a Self-Insurance Fund (an internal service fund) to account for and finance its uninsured risks of loss. Under this program, the Self-Insurance Fund provides coverage for up to a maximum of \$500,000 for each worker's compensation claim and \$10,000 for each property damage claim. The Self-Insurance Fund provides general liability coverage up to the maximum legal limit of \$100,000 per individual and \$300,000 per occurrence as determined by the Texas Tort Claim Liability Act. The District purchases commercial insurance for claims in excess of coverage provided by the Fund and for all other risks of loss. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in three previous fiscal years.

All funds of the District participate in the program and make payments to the Self-Insurance Fund based on estimates of the amounts needed to pay prior and current year claims and to establish a reserve for catastrophic losses. The claims liability of \$5,000 reported in the Fund at September 30, 2022, is based on the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 10, which requires that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Changes in the Fund's claims liability amount in fiscal 2021 and 2022 were:

Fiscal Year	Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	End of Fiscal Year Liability
2021	\$ 5,000	\$ 27,514	\$ 27,514	\$ 5,000
2022	5,000	37,363	37,363	5,000

Note 10. Employees Retirement Plans

A. Retirement Plan Description

The District provides pension benefits for substantially all of the employees of the District through a single-employer, noncontributory defined benefit retirement plan ("Retirement Plan"). The Retirement Plan is administered by the District's Board of Directors. The District hires an outside trustee to manage the investments and make the benefit payments related to the Retirement Plan. The Retirement Plan is considered a part of the District's financial reporting entity and is included in the District's basic financial statements as a pension trust fund.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Notes to the Financial Statements

B. Benefits Provided

The Retirement Plan provides for retirement, death, and disability benefits. Employees are eligible for participation after one year of service. The normal retirement benefit for participants reaching age 65 is equal to 1.8% of average compensation multiplied by service up to 36.111 years, less 1.5% of Social Security for each year up to 33.333 years. Early retirement benefits are available for participants attaining age 55 and 5 years of service. The benefits and contribution provisions of the Retirement Plan are authorized by the District's Board of Directors.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At September 30, 2021 measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Summary of Population Statistics

Inactive Plan Members or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits	15
Inactive Plan Members Entitled to But Not Yet Receiving Benefits	15
Active Plan Members	<u>28</u>
Total Plan Members	58

C. Contributions

The contribution requirements of plan members and the District are established and can be amended by the District's Board of Directors. Plan members are not required to contribute to the Retirement Plan. The District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate; the current rate is 11.07 percent of annual covered payroll. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contribution rates are not legally or contractually limited.

D. Net Pension Liability

The District's Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of September 30, 2021, and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as January 1, 2020, and rolled forward from the valuation date to September 30, 2021 using generally accepted actuarial principles. The net pension liability is measured as the total pension liability, less the amount of the pension plan's fiduciary net position. In actuarial terms, this will be the accrued liability less the market value of assets (not the smoothed actuarial value of assets that is often encountered in actuarial valuations performed to determine the employer's contribution requirement).

Actuarial Assumptions

The Total Pension Liability in the January 1, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.5%
Salary Increases	3.5 to 10.5%, including inflation
Investment Rate of Return	6.75%

Mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 Health Mortality Tables for males and females projected from the year 2010 with Scale U-MP for healthy retirees.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Cost Method

The Entry Age Normal Cost Method was used in making the actuarial valuation described in this report. Under this method the normal cost is the level percentage of pay contribution that would have been required from age at date of credited service in order to fund the participant's retirement, termination and ancillary benefits if the current plan provisions regarding accrual of benefits had always been in effect. The actuarial accrued liability is the excess of the present value of future benefits over the present value of future normal costs. The present value of future benefits is determined by discounting, to the valuation date, the total future benefits cash flow from the plan to all of the current participants, using the actuarial assumptions. The present value of future normal costs is determined by discounting, to the valuation date, all of the normal costs anticipated to result from future valuation of the benefits to current participants, using the actuarial assumptions.

Provision for the social security supplement payable until age 62 for early retirement with 15 years of service was made by loading the normal cost and actuarial accrued liability by 5% for active participants.

Asset Valuation Method

The investments in the trust fund are valued on the basis of their fair value.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

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

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)</u>
US Equity - Large Cap	21.00%	5.24%
US Equity - Small/Mid Cap	16.00%	6.76%
Non-US Equity - Developed	9.00%	6.51%
Non-US Equity - Emerging	7.00%	8.64%
US Corp Bonds - Core	15.00%	9.00%
US Corp Bonds - High Yield	5.00%	2.30%
Multi-Asset	27.00%	4.14%
	<u>100.00%</u>	

Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 6.75% was used to measure the total pension liability. This single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Notes to the Financial Statements

E. Changes in the Net Pension Liability

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at September 30, 2020	\$ 8,589,444	\$ 7,949,987	\$ 639,457
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	163,301	-	163,301
Interest	575,394	-	575,394
Assumption changes	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	-	-
Contributions - employer	-	238,859	(238,859)
Contributions - employee	-	-	-
Net investment income	-	1,445,323	(1,445,323)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(293,483)	(293,483)	-
Administrative expense	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	-
Net changes	445,212	1,390,699	(945,487)
Balances at September 30, 2021	\$ 9,034,656	\$ 9,340,686	\$ (306,030)

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

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

	Current		
	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Discount Rate (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
District's net pension liability (asset)	\$ 784,236	\$ (306,030)	\$ (1,230,384)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The Retirement Plan is considered a part of the District's financial reporting entity and is included in the District's basic financial statements as a pension trust fund. The Pension Trust Fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of this fund are included on the balance sheet. The Pension Trust Fund is accounted for on the accrual basis of accounting, whereby revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred. The District's contributions are recognized when due and a formal commitment to provide the contributions has been made. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended September 30, 2022, the District recognized pension expense of \$48,451.

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Net Deferred Outflows of Resources
Pension contributions after measurement date	\$ 250,331	\$ -	\$ 250,331
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	233,418	(233,418)
Assumption changes	117,772	-	117,772
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	605,668	(605,668)
Total	\$ 368,103	\$ 839,086	\$ (470,983)

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$250,331 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the measurement year ending September 30, 2022 (i.e. recognized in the District's financial statements as of September 30, 2023). Other amount reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended September 30,	
2023	\$ (144,473)
2024	(176,531)
2025	(218,200)
2026	(182,110)
Total	<u>\$ (721,314)</u>

Investment Policies

The Board of the plan has elected to engage Westwood Holdings Group to manage the pension fund assets through the utilization of the diversified approach utilizing both mutual funds and common collective trust invested in a variety of asset classes. The authority for establishing and amending the investment policy decisions is the responsibility of the board of the plan. There were not significant changes in current year.

The plan assets are invested in diversified mutual funds and common collective trusts with no underlying investment making up more than 5% of the plan's net position. The annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments is 17.28% and expresses investment performance, net of pension plan investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Annual Required Contribution

The District's annual contribution requirement is actuarially determined by an independent actuary. Seven-year trend information is as follows:

<u>Plan Year Ended</u>	<u>Annual Required Contribution</u>	<u>Percentage Contributed</u>
September 30, 2014	\$ 169,180	297.4%
September 30, 2015	113,570	103.7%
September 30, 2016	135,839	100.0%
September 30, 2017	260,161	100.0%
September 30, 2018	232,142	100.1%
September 30, 2019	269,370	100.0%
September 30, 2020	232,660	114.1%
September 30, 2021	238,859	100.0%

The District's actuarial required contributions for all years were made in accordance with plan provisions, therefore, the annual pension cost is equal to or exceeds the annual required contribution (ARC).

Deferred Compensation Plan

The District offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The Plan is administered by Westwood Trust. The Plan, available to all full-time, regular employees of the District who have completed one year of service, permit them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or disability.

**Required Supplementary Information
(Unaudited)**

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund (Unaudited)

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance -
	Original	Final		Positive (Negative)
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 29,804,000	\$ 29,804,000	\$ 29,243,918	\$ (560,082)
Interest on deposits	10,000	10,000	133,025	123,025
Leases	210,760	210,760	265,974	55,214
Lease Interest Income	-	-	37,777	37,777
Maintenance fees	240,278	240,278	107,683	(132,595)
Intergovernmental revenue	2,601,000	2,601,000	2,941,060	340,060
Other	2,253,301	2,253,301	2,577,735	324,434
Total	35,119,339	35,119,339	35,307,172	187,833
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	506,365	506,365	429,430	76,935
Finance and administration	1,044,145	1,044,145	1,038,096	6,049
Systems maintenance	5,068,763	5,068,763	5,101,794	(33,031)
Reclamation maintenance	7,047	7,047	7,047	-
Area personal transit system	258,870	258,870	164,340	94,530
Service center operations	389,195	389,195	343,742	45,453
Rehabilitation	239,000	239,000	368,761	(129,761)
Capital outlays	1,966,000	1,966,000	2,273,297	(307,297)
Total	\$ 9,479,385	\$ 9,479,385	\$ 9,726,507	\$ (247,122)
Excess of revenues over expenditures	\$ 25,639,954	\$ 25,639,954	\$ 25,580,665	\$ (59,289)
OTHER FINANCING (USES)				
Transfers out	(24,260,550)	(24,260,550)	(24,260,550)	-
Total	(24,260,550)	(24,260,550)	(24,260,550)	-
Change in fund balance	1,379,404	1,379,404	1,320,115	(59,289)
Fund balance, October 1, 2021	15,874,777	15,874,777	15,874,777	-
FUND BALANCE, September 30, 2022	\$ 17,254,181	\$ 17,254,181	\$ 17,194,892	\$ (59,289)

The Notes to the Required Supplementary Information are an integral part of this statement.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District
Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability
and Related Ratios Multiyear (Unaudited)
For the Plan Year Ended September 30

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability								
Service cost	\$ 163,301	\$ 181,621	\$ 182,778	\$ 146,297	\$ 130,674	\$ 114,774	\$ 122,484	\$ 108,603
Interest on the total pension liability	575,394	555,913	516,982	488,465	453,013	357,416	386,855	358,036
Benefit changes								
Difference between expected & actual experience	-	(342,209)	-	(415,447)	-	112,175	-	-
Assumption changes	-	113,167	-	545,699	-	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(293,483)	(127,968)	(116,886)	(87,779)	(82,299)	(74,147)	(74,788)	(49,956)
Net change in total pension liability/(asset)	445,212	380,524	582,874	677,235	501,388	510,218	434,551	416,683
Total pension liability/(asset) - beginning	8,589,444	8,208,920	7,626,046	6,948,811	6,447,423	5,937,205	5,502,654	5,085,971
TOTAL PENSION LIABILITY/(ASSET), ending (a)	\$ 9,034,656	\$ 8,589,444	\$ 8,208,920	\$ 7,626,046	\$ 6,948,811	\$ 6,447,423	\$ 5,937,205	\$ 5,502,654
PLAN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION								
Contributions - employer	\$ 238,859	\$ 265,380	\$ 269,370	\$ 232,276	\$ 260,161	\$ 135,839	\$ 117,820	\$ 503,180
Contributions - employee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension plan net investment income	1,445,323	535,566	156,737	361,815	544,770	546,360	(212,283)	419,891
Benefit payments	(293,483)	(127,968)	(116,886)	(87,779)	(82,299)	(74,148)	(74,788)	(49,956)
Refunds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension plan administrative expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	1,390,699	672,978	309,221	506,312	722,632	608,051	(169,251)	873,115
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	7,949,987	7,277,009	6,967,788	6,461,376	5,738,744	5,130,692	5,299,943	4,426,828
PLAN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION, ending (b)	\$ 9,340,686	\$ 7,949,987	\$ 7,277,009	\$ 6,967,688	\$ 6,461,376	\$ 5,738,743	\$ 5,130,692	\$ 5,299,943
NET PENSION LIABILITY/(ASSET), beginning	639,457	931,911	658,358	487,435	708,680	806,513	202,711	659,143
NET PENSION LIABILITY/(ASSET), ending (a) - (b)	(306,030)	639,457	931,911	658,358	487,435	708,680	806,513	202,711
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability/(asset)	103.39%	92.56%	88.65%	91.37%	92.99%	89.01%	86.42%	96.32%
Covered employee payroll	\$ 2,041,265	\$ 2,270,257	\$ 2,259,302	\$ 2,243,821	\$ 2,094,136	\$ 2,094,102	\$ 1,991,614	\$ 1,765,767
Net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of covered employee payroll	-14.99%	28.17%	41.25%	29.34%	23.28%	33.84%	40.50%	11.48%

As of September 30

Note: Ten years of data not available.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Schedule of Contributions (Unaudited)

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 238,859	\$ 232,660	\$ 269,370	\$ 232,142	\$ 260,161	\$ 135,839	\$ 114,760	\$ 169,180
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>238,859</u>	<u>265,380</u>	<u>269,370</u>	<u>232,376</u>	<u>260,161</u>	<u>117,820</u>	<u>135,839</u>	<u>503,180</u>
CONTRIBUTION DEFICIENCY (EXCESS)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (32,720)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (234)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 18,019</u>	<u>\$ (21,079)</u>	<u>\$ (334,000)</u>
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,041,265	\$ 2,270,257	\$ 2,259,302	\$ 2,243,821	\$ 2,094,136	\$ 2,094,102	\$ 1,991,614	\$ 1,991,614
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	11.7%	11.7%	11.9%	10.4%	12.4%	5.6%	6.8%	25.3%

Note: Ten years of data not available

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

A. Budgets And Budgetary Accounting

The District maintains control over operating expenditures by the establishment of an annual operating budget which includes the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, Enterprise Fund and Internal Service Fund. The annual operating budget is adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The budget, as formally adopted by the Board of Directors, establishes the maximum authorization of operating funds to be expended by any fund. Any subsequent amendment thereto must be approved by the President of the Board of Directors and/or the Board of Directors. All unused budget authorizations lapse at the end of the year.

The General Fund balance is below the budget by \$59,289. Actual expenditures were \$247,122 greater than final budget amounts while revenues were \$187,833 above the final budgeted amount. Intergovernmental revenue was above budget due to the timing of the Streeter Pump, rehabilitation projects, and greater interest income resulted in above budget revenues of \$787,519, offset by unbudgeted tax refunds of \$560,082. The greater than budgeted expenditures were due mainly to deferred dredging projects (rehabilitation), and Streeter pump expenses (capital outlays), and systems maintenance of \$129,761, \$307,297, \$33,031, respectively.

B. Schedule Of Contributions

Valuation Date. Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of October 1, which is 12 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in which they are contributed.

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	30 years level dollar as a Maximum, employer has historically contributed more than the minimum.
Remaining Amortization Period	30 years
Asset Valuation Method	Market Value
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.5 to 10.5% including inflation
Investment Rate of Return	6.75%
Retirement Age	It was assumed that participants will retire upon becoming eligible for normal retirement.
Mortality	The Pub-2010 Health Mortality tables for males and females projected from the year 2010 with Scale U-MP for healthy retirees.

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Supplementary Information

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District

Combining Statement of Net Position – Internal Service Funds

September 30, 2022

	<u>Insurance*</u>	<u>Vehicle Maintenance</u>	<u>Total</u>
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and investments	\$ 422,151	\$ 72,870	\$ 495,021
Accrued interest receivable	215	-	215
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment, net	-	372,267	372,267
Other assets	145,924	-	145,924
Total assets	568,290	445,137	1,013,427
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	11,705	6,588	18,293
Unearned Revenues	127,082	-	127,082
Total liabilities	138,787	6,588	145,375
NET POSITION			
Investment in capital assets	-	372,267	372,267
Unrestricted	429,503	66,282	495,785
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 429,503</u>	<u>\$ 438,549</u>	<u>\$ 868,052</u>

* This fund accounts for property, casualty and workers compensation coverage.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and
Changes in Net Position – Internal Services Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	<u>Insurance*</u>	<u>Vehicle Maintenance</u>	<u>Total</u>
REVENUES			
Insurance premiums	\$ 301,037	\$ -	\$ 301,037
Vehicle usage charges	-	161,250	161,250
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total revenues	301,037	161,250	462,287
EXPENSES			
Purchased and contracted services	-	46,526	46,526
Supplies and materials	-	105,175	105,175
Depreciation	-	126,876	126,876
Insurance premiums	182,848	1,910	184,758
Claims paid	102,897	-	102,897
Other recurring operating expenses	10,587	610	11,197
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total expenses	296,332	281,097	577,429
NET OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	4,705	(119,847)	(115,142)
NON-OPERATING INCOME			
Interest income	1,689	243	1,932
Gain on sale of assets	-	28,500	28,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total nonoperating revenue	1,689	28,743	30,432
Change in net position	6,394	(91,104)	(84,710)
Net position - October 1, 2021	423,109	529,653	952,762
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
NET POSITION - September 30, 2022	<u>\$ 429,503</u>	<u>\$ 438,549</u>	<u>\$ 868,052</u>

*This fund accounts for property, casualty and workers compensation coverage.

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District
Combining Statement of Cash Flows – Internal Service Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	<u>Insurance</u>	<u>Vehicle Maintenance</u>	<u>Total</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from quasi-external transactions	\$ 333,027	\$ 161,250	\$ 494,277
Payments to suppliers	(291,910)	(153,612)	(445,522)
Net cash provided by operating activities	41,117	7,638	48,755
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of capital assets	-	(81,288)	(81,288)
Insurance Proceeds	-	28,500	28,500
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities	-	(52,788)	(52,788)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Interest on investments	1,474	242	1,716
Sale of investments	919,813	-	919,813
Purchase of investments	(922,000)	-	(922,000)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(713)	242	(471)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	40,404	(44,908)	(4,504)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	<u>72,104</u>	<u>117,778</u>	<u>189,882</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year	<u>\$ 112,508</u>	<u>\$ 72,870</u>	<u>\$ 185,378</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	\$ 112,508	\$ 72,870	\$ 185,378
INVESTMENTS	<u>309,643</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>309,643</u>
CASH AND INVESTMENTS	<u>\$ 422,151</u>	<u>\$ 72,870</u>	<u>\$ 495,021</u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net operating income (loss)	\$ 4,705	\$ (119,847)	\$ (115,142)
Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	-	126,876	126,876
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(95,293)	-	(95,293)
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	191	-	191
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in other funds	-	(116)	(116)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	4,566	725	5,291
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	126,948	-	126,948
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>\$ 41,117</u>	<u>\$ 7,638</u>	<u>\$ 48,755</u>

Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District
 Schedule of Debt Service Requirements to Maturity
 September 30, 2022
 (Unaudited)

Fiscal Year	Unlimited Ad Valorem Tax Refunding Bonds Series 2016		Unlimited Ad Valorem Tax Refunding Bonds Series 2013		Total Principal	Total Interest
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest		
2023	\$ 4,485,000	\$ 5,197,375	\$ 14,005,000	\$ 1,178,125	\$ 18,490,000	\$ 6,375,500
2024	3,515,000	4,997,375	16,560,000	414,000	20,075,000	5,411,375
2025	21,760,000	4,365,500	-	-	21,760,000	4,365,500
2026	23,545,000	3,232,875	-	-	23,545,000	3,232,875
2027	25,440,000	2,018,250	-	-	25,440,000	2,018,250
2028	27,445,000	686,125	-	-	27,445,000	686,125
Total	\$ 106,190,000	\$ 20,497,500	\$ 30,565,000	\$ 1,592,125	\$ 136,755,000	\$ 22,089,625