

**OFFICIAL STATEMENT
September 15, 2020**

In the opinion of Bond Counsel (identified below), assuming continuing compliance by the Issuer (defined below) after the date of initial delivery of the Certificates (defined below) with certain covenants contained in the Ordinance (defined below) and subject to the matters described under "TAX MATTERS" herein, interest on the Certificates under existing statutes, regulations, published rulings, and court decisions (1) will be excludable from the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended to the date of initial delivery of the Certificates and (2) will not be included in computing the alternative minimum taxable income of the owners thereof. (See "TAX MATTERS" herein.)

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

\$7,840,000

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS

(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Bexar County, Texas)

COMBINATION TAX AND LIMITED PLEDGE REVENUE CERTIFICATES OF OBLIGATION, SERIES 2020

Dated Date: September 15, 2020

Due: February 1, as shown on inside cover

The \$7,840,000 City of Converse, Texas Combination Tax and Limited Pledge Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2020 (the "Certificates") are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas (the "State"), particularly Certificate of Obligation Act of 1971 (Sections 271.041 through 271.064, Texas Local Government Code, as amended), Chapter 1502, as amended, Texas Government Code, an ordinance (the "Ordinance") adopted by the City Council of the City of Converse, Texas (the "City" or the "Issuer") on September 15, 2020, and the City's Home Rule Charter. (See "THE CERTIFICATES - Authority for Issuance" herein.)

The Certificates constitute direct and general obligations of the Issuer payable primarily from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax levied upon all taxable property within the City, within the limitations prescribed by law, and are further payable from and secured by a lien on and pledge of the Pledged Revenues (identified and defined in the Ordinance), being a limited amount of the Net Revenues derived from the operation of the City's combined utility system (the "System"), not to exceed \$1,000 during the entire period the Certificates or interest thereon remain outstanding, such lien on and pledge of the limited amount of Net Revenues being subordinate and inferior to the lien on and pledge of such Net Revenues securing payment of any Prior Lien Obligations, Junior Lien Obligations, or Subordinate Lien Obligations hereafter issued by the City. The City previously authorized the issuance of the currently outstanding Limited Pledge Obligations (identified and defined in the Ordinance) which are payable, in part, from and secured by a lien on and pledge of a limited amount of the Net Revenues of the System in the manner provided in the ordinances authorizing the issuance of the currently outstanding Subordinate Lien Obligations. In the Ordinance, the City reserves and retains the right to issue Prior Lien Obligations, Junior Lien Obligations, Subordinate Lien Obligations, and Additional Limited Pledge Obligations (all as identified and defined in the Ordinance), while the Certificates are Outstanding, without limitation as to principal amount but subject to any terms, conditions or restrictions as may be applicable thereto under law or otherwise. (See "THE CERTIFICATES - Security for Payment" and "AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXATION – Debt Tax Rate Limitations" herein.)

Interest on the Certificates will accrue from September 15, 2020 (the "Dated Date") as shown above and will be payable on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing February 1, 2021, until the earlier of stated maturity or prior redemption, and will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. The definitive Certificates will be issued as fully registered obligations in book-entry form only and when issued will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York. DTC will act as securities depository. Book-entry interests in the Certificates will be made available for purchase in the principal amount of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Purchasers of the Certificates ("Beneficial Owners") will not receive physical delivery of certificates representing their interest in the Certificates purchased. So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the Certificates, the principal of and interest on the Certificates will be payable by UMB Bank, NA, Austin, Texas as Paying Agent Registrar to the securities depository, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to the Beneficial Owners of the Certificates. (See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.)

Proceeds from the sale of the Certificates will be used for the purpose of paying contractual obligations of the City to be incurred for making permanent public improvements and for other public purposes, to-wit: (1) constructing street improvements (including utilities repair, replacement, and relocation), curbs, gutters, and sidewalk improvements, including drainage and landscaping incidental thereto; (2) acquisition of public safety equipment, including a fire ladder truck and a fire engine truck; (3) acquisition of public works equipment, including a front end loader, a dump truck, and a tractor and equipment related thereto; (4) the purchase of materials, supplies, equipment, machinery, landscaping, land, and rights-of-way for authorized needs and purposes relating to the aforementioned capital improvements; and (5) payment for professional services relating to the design, construction, project management, and financing of the aforementioned projects. (See "THE CERTIFICATES - Use of Certificate Proceeds" herein.)

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

The Certificates are offered for delivery, when, as and if issued and received by the initial purchaser thereof at a competitive sale (the "Purchaser") and subject to the approving opinion of the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the approval of certain legal matters by Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, San Antonio, Texas, Bond Counsel. The legal opinion of Bond Counsel will be printed on, or attached to, the Certificates. (See "LEGAL MATTERS - Legal Opinions and No-Litigation Certificate" and "APPENDIX C – Form of Legal Opinion of Bond Counsel" herein). It is expected that the Certificates will be available for initial delivery through DTC on or about October 14, 2020.

\$7,840,000
CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Bexar County, Texas)
COMBINATION TAX AND LIMITED PLEDGE REVENUE CERTIFICATES OF OBLIGATION, SERIES 2020

MATURITY SCHEDULE
(Due February 1)

CUSIP Prefix No. 212544 ⁽¹⁾									
Stated				CUSIP	Stated				CUSIP
Maturity	Principal	Interest	Initial	No.	Maturity	Principal	Interest	Initial	No.
<u>2/1</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Suffix</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>2/1</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Suffix</u> ⁽¹⁾
2021	\$ 140,000	4.000%	0.250%	GD6	2031	\$ 475,000	1.000%	1.150%	GP9
2022	140,000	4.000%	0.270%	GE4	2032	475,000	1.375%	1.200%	GQ7 ⁽²⁾
2023	215,000	2.375%	0.300%	GF1	2033	475,000	1.375%	1.300%	GR5 ⁽²⁾
2024	285,000	1.750%	0.350%	GG9	2034	485,000	1.500%	1.400%	GS3 ⁽²⁾
2025	360,000	1.500%	0.400%	GH7	2035	495,000	1.625%	1.500%	GT1 ⁽²⁾
2026	425,000	1.500%	0.550%	GJ3	2036	400,000	1.625%	1.550%	GU8 ⁽²⁾
2027	430,000	1.500%	0.700%	GK0	2037	405,000	2.000%	1.600%	GV6 ⁽²⁾
2028	445,000	4.000%	0.850%	GL8	2038	415,000	2.000%	1.625%	GW4 ⁽²⁾
2029	460,000	3.000%	1.000%	GM6	2039	425,000	2.000%	1.650%	GX2 ⁽²⁾
2030	465,000	1.000%	1.050%	GN4	2040	425,000	2.000%	1.670%	GY0 ⁽²⁾

(Interest to accrue from Dated Date)

The Issuer reserves the right to redeem the Certificates maturing on or after February 1, 2030, in whole or in part, in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof on February 1, 2029, or any date thereafter, at the redemption price of par plus accrued interest as further described herein.

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

⁽²⁾ Yield calculated is based on the assumption that the Certificates denoted and sold at premium will be redeemed on February 1, 2029, the first optional call date for the Certificates, at a redemption price of par plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

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CITY OF CONVERSE TEXAS

**403 South Seguin Road
Converse, Texas 78109**

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Name	Years Served	Term Expires (November)	Occupation
Al Suarez Mayor	13	2021	Retired Military
Shawn Russel Councilmember, Place 1	2	2021	Medical Supervisor
Deborah James Councilmember, Place 2	3	2020	Retired
Nancy Droneburg Councilmember, Place 3	4	2021	Retired Military Nurse
Dana Losey Councilmember, Place 4	1 month	2021	Budget Manager
Richard Wendt Councilmember, Place 5	1 year 8 months	2021	Retired Fire Chief
Marc Gilbert Councilmember, Place 6	2	2020	Retired Military

ADMINISTRATION

Name	Position	Length of Service at the City (Years)
Le Ann Piatt	City Manager	8
Ashley Grimes	Finance Director	3
Lisa Hernandez	City Secretary	1 month

CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS

Bond CounselNorton Rose Fulbright US LLP
San Antonio, Texas

Certified Public AccountantsBelt Harris Pechacek, LLP
Houston, Texas

Financial AdvisorSAMCO Capital Markets, Inc.
San Antonio, Texas

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USE OF INFORMATION IN THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT

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

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

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

None of the City, the Financial Advisors or the Purchaser makes any representation or warranty with respect to the information contained in this Official Statement regarding The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its Book-Entry-Only System as such information is provided by DTC.

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

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

SELECTED DATA FROM THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT

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

The Issuer	The City of Converse, Texas (the "City" or "Issuer") was originally incorporated March 25, 1961. Effective January 15, 1982, the City adopted a Home Rule Charter, which was last amended on November 7, 2017. The City operates under a Council/Manager form of government with a Mayor and six council members. The City is located in northeast Bexar County, just northeast of San Antonio and is approximately a 20 minute drive from downtown San Antonio. The City is located on FM 1604, San Antonio's outer loop, and midway between IH 35 and IH 10. The 2020 population is estimated to be 29,960. (See "APPENDIX B - General Information Regarding the City of Converse and Bexar County, Texas" herein.)
The Certificates	The Certificates are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas (the "State"), particularly the Certificate of Obligation Act of 1971 (Sections 271.041 through 271.064, Texas Local Government Code, as amended), Chapter 1502, as amended, Texas Government Code, an ordinance (the "Ordinance") adopted by the City Council of the City, on September 15, 2020 and the City's Home Rule Charter. (See "THE CERTIFICATES - Authority for Issuance" herein.)
Paying Agent/Registrar	The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is UMB Bank, NA, Austin, Texas.
Security	The Certificates constitute direct and general obligations of the Issuer payable primarily from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax levied upon all taxable property within the City, within the limitations prescribed by law, and are further payable from and secured by a lien on and pledge of the Pledged Revenues (identified and defined in the Ordinance), being a limited amount of the Net Revenues derived from the operation of the City's combined utility system (the "System"), not to exceed \$1,000 during the entire period the Certificates or interest thereon remain outstanding, such lien on and pledge of the limited amount of Net Revenues being subordinate and inferior to the lien on and pledge of such Net Revenues securing the payment of any Prior Lien Obligations, Junior Lien Obligations, or Subordinate Lien Obligations hereafter issued by the City. The City previously authorized the issuance of the currently outstanding Limited Pledge Obligations (identified and defined in the Ordinance) which are payable, in part, from and secured by a lien on and pledge of a limited amount of the Net Revenues of the System in the manner provided in the ordinances authorizing the issuance of the currently outstanding Limited Pledge Obligations. In the Ordinance, the City reserves and retains the right to issue Prior Lien Obligations, Junior Lien Obligations, Subordinate Lien Obligations, and Additional Limited Pledge Obligations (all as identified and defined in the Ordinance), while the Certificates are Outstanding, without limitation as to principal amount but subject to any terms, conditions or restrictions as may be applicable thereto under law or otherwise (See "THE CERTIFICATES - Security for Payment" and "AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXATION – Debt Tax Rate Limitations" herein.)
Redemption Provisions of the Certificates	The Issuer reserves the right, at its sole option, to redeem Certificates stated to mature on or after February 1, 2030, in whole or in part, in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on February 1, 2029, or any date thereafter, at the redemption price of par plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption. (See "THE CERTIFICATES - Redemption Provisions of the Certificates" herein.)
Tax Matters	In the opinion of Bond Counsel, the interest on the Certificates will be excludable from gross income of the owners thereof for purposes of federal income taxation under existing statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions, subject to matters discussed herein under "TAX MATTERS" and will not be included in calculating the alternative minimum taxable income of the owners thereof. (See "TAX MATTERS" and "APPENDIX C - Form of Opinion of Bond Counsel" herein.)
Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations	The City has designated the Certificates as "Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations for financial institutions. (See "TAX MATTERS – Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations" herein)

Use of Certificate Proceeds

Proceeds from the sale of the Certificates will be used for the purpose of paying contractual obligations of the City to be incurred for making permanent public improvements and for other public purposes, to-wit: (1) constructing street improvements (including utilities repair, replacement, and relocation), curbs, gutters, and sidewalk improvements, including drainage and landscaping incidental thereto; (2) acquisition of public safety equipment, including a fire ladder truck and a fire engine truck; (3) acquisition of public works equipment, including a front end loader, a dump truck, and a tractor and equipment related thereto; (4) the purchase of materials, supplies, equipment, machinery, landscaping, land, and rights-of-way for authorized needs and purposes relating to the aforementioned capital improvements; and (5) payment for professional services relating to the design, construction, project management, and financing of the aforementioned projects. (See "THE CERTIFICATES - Use of Certificate Proceeds" herein.)

Ratings

S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") has assigned an unenhanced, underlying rating of "AA-" to the Certificates. (See "OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION - Ratings" herein.)

Payment Record

The City has never defaulted on the payment of its general obligation or revenue indebtedness.

Future Debt Issues

The Issuer does not anticipate the issuance of any additional ad valorem debt in 2020, except for potentially issuing refunding bonds for debt service savings.

Delivery

When issued, anticipated on or about October 14, 2020.

Legality

Delivery of the Certificates is subject to the approval by the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the approval of certain legal matters by Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, San Antonio, Texas, Bond Counsel.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

relating to

\$7,840,000

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS

(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Bexar County, Texas)

COMBINATION TAX AND LIMITED PLEDGE REVENUE CERTIFICATES OF OBLIGATION, SERIES 2020

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

This Official Statement provides certain information in connection with the issuance by the City of Converse, Texas (the “City” or the “Issuer”) of its \$7,840,000 Combination Tax and Limited Pledge Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2020 (the “Certificates”) identified on the cover page.

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

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

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

INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAK – COVID-19

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

On March 13, 2020, the Governor of Texas (the “Governor”) declared a state of disaster for all counties in the State in response to the Pandemic which has been subsequently extended and remains in effect. Pursuant to Chapter 418 of the Texas Government Code, the Governor has broad authority to respond to disasters, including suspending any regulatory statute prescribing the procedures for conducting state business or any order or rule of a State agency that would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the disaster, and issuing executive orders that have the force and effect of law. The Governor has since issued a number of executive orders relating to COVID-19 preparedness and mitigation. These include executive orders which have, among other things, imposed limitations on social gatherings and closed school districts throughout the State through the end of the 2019-2020 school year. In addition to the actions by the State and federal officials, certain local officials, including the City and Bexar County, Texas, have declared a local state of disaster and have issued “shelter-in-place” orders. Many of the federal, state and local actions and policies under the aforementioned disaster declarations and shelter-in-place orders are focused on limiting instances where the public can congregate or interact with each other, which affects the operation of businesses and directly impacts the economy.

The Governor’s Report to Open Texas, issued on April 27, 2020, and subsequent executive orders, have instituted a gradual reopening of businesses on a staggered basis with adherence to specified health protocols. On June 26, 2020, due to substantial increases in COVID-19 positive cases, positivity rates and hospitalizations, the Governor issued adjustments to the re-opening plan, limited and slowing the gradual reopening plan, limiting and slowing the gradual reopening to reduce the growing spread of COVID-19. Further, on July 2, 2020, the Governor issued a new executive order requiring face coverings in certain counties and issued a proclamation related to limiting gathering sizes and requiring social distancing.

The Pandemic has negatively affected travel, commerce, and financial markets globally, and is widely expected to continue to negatively affect economic output worldwide and within the City. These negative impacts may reduce or otherwise negatively affect ad valorem tax revenues which are pledged as security for the Certificates. The City, however, cannot predict the effect of the continued spread of COVID-19 will have on the finances or operations and maintenance of the City.

The City collects a sales and use tax on all taxable transactions within the City's boundaries, revenue from the sale of water and the collection of sewage, franchise fees based on private utility sales, and other excise taxes and fees that depend on business activity. Actions taken to slow the Pandemic are expected to continue to reduce economic activity within the City on which the City collects taxes, charges, and fees. A reduction in the collection of sales or other excise taxes, utility system revenue, and utility franchise and other fees and charges may negatively impact the City's operating budget and overall financial condition. In addition, the Pandemic has resulted in volatility of the value of investments in pension funds. Any prolonged continuation of the Pandemic could further weaken asset values or slow or prevent their recovery, which could require increased City contributions to fund or pay retirement and other post-employment benefits in the future.

The financial and operating data contained herein are the latest available but are as of dates and for periods prior to the economic impact of the Pandemic and measures instituted to slow it. Accordingly, they are not indicative of the current financial condition or future prospects of the City.

The City continues to monitor the spread of COVID-19 and is working with local, state, and national agencies to address the potential impact of the Pandemic upon the City. While the potential impact of the Pandemic on the City cannot be quantified at this time, the continued outbreak of COVID-19 could have an adverse effect on the City's operations and financial condition, and the effect could be material.

THE CERTIFICATES

General Description of the Certificates

The Certificates are dated September 15, 2020 (the "Dated Date"), will mature on the dates and in the principal amounts and will bear interest at the rates set forth on page 2 of this Official Statement. The Certificates will be registered and issued in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. The Certificates will bear interest from the Dated Date, or from the most recent date to which interest has been paid or duly provided for, and will be paid semiannually on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing February 1, 2021, until stated maturity or prior redemption. Principal of and interest on the Certificates are payable in the manner described herein under "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM". In the event the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued, the interest on the Certificates payable on an interest payment date will be payable to the registered owner as shown on the security register maintained by UMB Bank, NA, Austin, Texas as the initial Paying Agent/Registrar, as of the Record Date (defined below), by check, mailed first-class, postage prepaid, to the address of such person on the security register or by such other method acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar requested by and at the risk and expense of the registered owner. In the event the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued, principal of the Certificates will be payable at stated maturity or prior redemption upon presentation and surrender thereof at the corporate trust office of the Paying Agent/Registrar.

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

Authority for Issuance

The Certificates are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas (the "State") particularly Certificate of Obligation Act of 1971 (Sections 271.041 through 271.064 Texas Local Government Code, as amended), Chapter 1502, as amended, Texas Government Code, an ordinance (the "Ordinance") adopted by the City Council of the City (the "City Council") on September 15, 2020, and the City's Home Rule Charter.

Security for Payment

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

Limited Revenue Pledge Benefiting the Certificates. Solely to comply with Texas law allowing the Certificates to be sold for cash, the Certificates are further secured by a lien on and pledge of the Pledged Revenues (being a limited amount of the Net Revenues derived from the operation of the Issuer's combined utility system (the "System") not to exceed \$1,000 during the entire period the Certificates or interest thereon remain outstanding, such lien and pledge, however, being subordinate and inferior to the lien on and pledge of the Net Revenues securing the payment of any Prior Lien Obligations, Junior Lien Obligations, or Subordinate Lien Obligations (each as described and defined in the Ordinance) hereinafter issued by the Issuer. The City previously authorized the issuance of the currently outstanding Limited Pledge Obligations (as described and defined in the Ordinance) which are payable, in part, from and secured by a lien on and pledge of a limited amount of the Net Revenues in the manner provided in the ordinances authorizing the issuance of the currently Limited Pledge Obligations. In the Ordinance, the City reserves and retains the right to issue Prior Lien Obligations, Junior Lien Obligations, Subordinate Lien Obligations, and Additional Limited Pledge Obligations (all as identified and defined in the Ordinance), while the Certificates are Outstanding, without limitation as to principal amount but subject to any terms, conditions or restrictions as may be applicable thereto under law or otherwise.

Redemption Provisions of the Certificates

The Issuer reserves the right, at its sole option, to redeem Certificates stated to mature, on or after February 1, 2030, in whole or in part, in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof on February 1, 2029, or any date thereafter, at the par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption.

Notice of Redemption

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

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

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

Selection of Certificates to be Redeemed

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

Use of Certificate Proceeds

Proceeds from the sale of the Certificates will be used for the purpose of paying contractual obligations of the City to be incurred for making permanent public improvements and for other public purposes, to-wit: (1) constructing street improvements (including utilities repair, replacement, and relocation), curbs, gutters, and sidewalk improvements, including drainage and landscaping incidental thereto; (2) acquisition of public safety equipment, including a fire ladder truck and a fire engine truck; (3) acquisition of public works equipment, including a front end loader, a dump truck, and a tractor and equipment related thereto; (4) the purchase of materials, supplies, equipment, machinery, landscaping, land, and rights-of-way for authorized needs and purposes relating to the aforementioned capital improvements; and (5) payment for professional services relating to the design, construction, project management, and financing of the aforementioned projects.

Sources and Uses

Sources	
Par Amount of the Certificates	\$ 7,840,000.00
Accrued Interest on the Certificates	11,986.67
Net Reoffering Premium	<u>320,815.70</u>
Total Sources of Funds	<u>\$ 8,172,802.37</u>
Uses	
Project Fund Deposit	\$ 7,965,000.00
Purchaser's Discount	96,913.13
Certificate Fund Deposit	11,986.67
Costs of Issuance	<u>98,902.57</u>
Total Uses	<u>\$ 8,172,802.37</u>

Payment Record

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

Amendments

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

Defeasance

The Ordinance provides for the defeasance of the Certificates when payment of the principal amount of the Certificates plus interest accrued on the Certificates to their due date (whether such due date be by reason of stated maturity, redemption, or otherwise), is provided by irrevocably depositing with a paying agent, or other authorized escrow agent, in trust (1) money in an amount sufficient to make such payment, and/or (2) Government Securities (defined below), to mature as to principal and interest in such amounts and at such times to insure the availability, without reinvestment, of sufficient money to make such payment, and all necessary and proper fees, compensation and expenses of the paying agent for the Certificates. The foregoing deposits shall be certified as to sufficiency by an independent accounting firm, the City's Financial Advisor, the Paying Agent/Registrar, or such other qualified financial institution (as provided in the Ordinance). The City has additionally reserved the right, subject to satisfying the requirements of (1) and (2) above, to substitute other Government Securities originally deposited, to reinvest the uninvested moneys on deposit for such defeasance and to withdraw for the benefit of the City moneys in excess of the amount required for such defeasance. The Ordinance provides that "Government Securities" means any securities and obligations now or hereafter authorized by State law that are eligible to discharge obligations such as the Certificates. Current State law permits defeasance with the following types of securities: (a) direct, noncallable obligations of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America, (b) noncallable obligations of an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the agency or instrumentality and that, on the date of the purchase thereof, are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than AAA or its equivalent, (c) noncallable obligations of a state or an agency or a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of a state that on the date the governing body of the City adopts or approves the proceedings authorizing the financial arrangements have been refunded and are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than AAA or its equivalent, and (d) any additional securities and obligations hereafter authorized by State law as eligible for use to accomplish the discharge of obligations such as the Certificates. There is no assurance that the ratings for U.S. Treasury securities acquired to defease any Certificates, or those for any other Government Securities, will be maintained at any particular rating category. Further, there is no assurance that current State law will not be amended in a manner that expands or contracts the list of permissible defeasance securities (such list consisting of these securities identified in clauses (a) through (c) above), or any rating requirement thereon, that may be purchased with defeasance proceeds relating to the Certificates ("Defeasance Proceeds"), though the City has reserved the right to utilize any additional securities for such purpose in the event the aforementioned list is expanded. Because the Ordinance does not contractually limit such permissible defeasance securities and expressly recognizes the ability of the City to use lawfully available Defeasance Proceeds to defease all or any portion of the Certificates, registered owners of Certificates are deemed to have consented to the use of Defeasance Proceeds to purchase such other defeasance securities, notwithstanding the fact that such defeasance securities may not be of the same investment quality as those currently identified under State law as permissible defeasance securities.

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

Default and Remedies

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

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

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

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

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

REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE

Paying Agent/Registrar

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

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

Record Date

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

Special Record Date for Interest Payment

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

Future Registration

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

Limitation on Transfer of Certificates

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

Replacement Certificates

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

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of Certificates may wish to take certain steps to augment

the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Certificates, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Certificate documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Certificates may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Certificates for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Use of Certain Terms in Other Sections of this Official Statement

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

Effect of Termination of Book-Entry-Only System

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

INVESTMENT POLICIES

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

Legal Investments

Under State law and subject to certain limitations, the City is authorized to invest in (1) obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities; (2) direct obligations of the State of Texas or its agencies and instrumentalities; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations issued and secured by a federal agency or instrumentality of the United States; (4) other obligations unconditionally guaranteed or insured

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

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

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

Current Investments ⁽¹⁾

TABLE 1

As of June 30, 2020 the City held investments as follows:

<u>Type of Security</u>	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
TexPool	\$ 3,101,509	16.00%
TexStar	1,329,342	6.86%
Texas Class	<u>14,953,128</u>	<u>77.14%</u>
Total	<u>\$ 19,383,979</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

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

⁽¹⁾ Unaudited.

AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXATION

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

Valuation of Taxable Property

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

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

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

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

State Mandated Homestead Exemptions

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

Local Option Homestead Exemptions

The governing body of a taxing unit, including a city, county, school district, or special district, at its option may grant: (1) an exemption of up to 20% of the appraised value of all homesteads (but not less than \$5,000) and (2) an additional exemption of at least \$3,000 of the appraised value of the homesteads of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled. Each taxing unit decides if it will offer the local option homestead exemptions and at what percentage or dollar amount, as applicable. The exemption described in (2), above, may also be created, increased, decreased or repealed at an election called by the governing body of a taxing unit upon presentment of a petition for such creation, increase, decrease, or repeal of at least 20% of the number of qualified voters who voted in the preceding election of the taxing unit.

Local Option Freeze for the Elderly and Disabled

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

Personal Property

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

Freeport and Goods-In-Transit Exemptions

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

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

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

Other Exempt Property

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

Tax Increment Reinvestment Zones

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

Tax Abatement Agreements

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

City and Taxpayer Remedies

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

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

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

Levy and Collection of Taxes

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

City's Rights in the Event of Tax Delinquencies

Taxes levied by the City are a personal obligation of the owner of the property. On January 1 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all state and local taxes, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed for the year on the property. The lien exists in favor of each taxing unit, including the City, having power to tax the property. The City's tax lien is on a parity with tax liens of such other taxing units. A tax lien on real property takes priority over the claim of most creditors and other holders of liens on the property encumbered by the tax lien, whether or not the debt or lien existed before the attachment of the tax lien; however, whether a lien of the

United States is on a parity with or takes priority over a tax lien of the City is determined by applicable federal law. Personal property, under certain circumstances, is subject to seizure and sale for the payment of delinquent taxes, penalty, and interest.

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

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

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

Public Hearing and Maintenance and Operations Tax Rate Limitations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Debt Tax Rate Limitations

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

The Property Tax Code as Applied to the City

The City has not elected to grant an exemption of up to 20% of the appraised value of residence homesteads (but not less than \$5,000).

The City has elected to grant a Local Option Homestead Exemption of \$15,000 of the appraised value of the residence homestead of persons 65 year of age or older and the disabled.

The City has not implement the Local Option Freeze of ad valorem taxes for the elderly or disabled.

The City took official action before April 1, 1990 to tax Freeport Property.

The City does not tax Goods-in-Transit.

The City does not offer split payments or discounts for early payment of ad valorem property taxes.

On June 20, 2017, the City Council designated a portion of the City as a reinvestment zone pursuant to Chapter 311, as amended, Texas Tax Code, to increase development and add roads and water, sewer, and drainage facilities within the reinvestment zone. The City identified the zone as "Project Converse Moving Forward Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone Number One, City of Converse, Texas" ("Zone No. 1"), which the City created, in conjunction with Bexar County, for 30 years and covers approximately 185 acres with a base value of \$31,580,892. The City has pledged to pay 70.16% of ad valorem taxes (less administrative costs) levied on the tax increment within Zone No. 1 in each tax year.

TAX MATTERS

Tax Exemption

The delivery of the Certificates is subject to the opinion of Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Bond Counsel, to the effect that interest on the Certificates for federal income tax purposes (1) is excludable from the gross income, as defined in section 61 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended to the date hereof (the "Code"), of the owners thereof pursuant to section 103 of the Code and existing regulations, published rulings, and court decisions, and (2) will not be included in computing the alternative minimum taxable income of the owners thereof. The statute, regulations, rulings, and court decisions on which such opinion is based are subject to change. A form of Bond Counsel's opinion is reproduced as APPENDIX C.

In rendering the foregoing opinions, Bond Counsel will rely upon the representations and certifications of the Issuer made in a certificate of even date with the initial delivery of the Certificates pertaining to the use, expenditure, and investment of the proceeds of the Certificates and will assume continuing compliance with the provisions of the Ordinance by the Issuer subsequent to the issuance of the Certificates. The Ordinance contains covenants by the Issuer with respect to, among other matters, the use of the proceeds of the Certificates and the facilities financed or refinanced therewith by persons other than state or local governmental units, the manner in which the proceeds of the Certificates are to be invested, if required, the calculation and payment to the United States Treasury of any arbitrage "profits" and the reporting of certain information to the United States Treasury. Failure to comply with any of these covenants may cause interest on the Certificates to be includable in the gross income of the owners thereof from the date of the issuance of the Certificates.

Except as described above, Bond Counsel will express no other opinion with respect to any other federal, state or local tax consequences under present law, or proposed legislation, resulting from the receipt or accrual of interest on, or the acquisition or disposition of, the Certificates. Bond Counsel's opinion is not a guarantee of a result, but represents its legal judgment based upon its review of existing statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions and the representations and covenants of the Issuer described above. No ruling has been sought from the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") with respect to the matters addressed in the opinion of Bond Counsel, and Bond Counsel's opinion is not binding on the IRS. The IRS has an ongoing program of auditing the tax-exempt status of the interest on municipal obligations. If an audit of the Certificates is commenced, under current procedures the IRS is likely to treat the Issuer as the "taxpayer," and the owners of the Certificates would have no right to participate in the audit process. In responding to or defending an audit of the tax-exempt status of the interest on the Certificates, the Issuer may have different or conflicting interests from the owners of the Certificates. Public awareness of any future audit of the Certificates could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Certificates during the pendency of the audit, regardless of its ultimate outcome.

Tax Changes

Existing law may change to reduce or eliminate the benefit to Certificate holders of the exclusion of interest on the Certificates from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Any proposed legislation or administrative action, whether or not taken, could also affect the value and marketability of the Certificates. Prospective purchasers of the Certificates should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to any proposed or future changes in tax law.

Ancillary Tax Consequences

Prospective purchasers of the Certificates should be aware that the ownership of tax-exempt obligations such as the Certificates may result in collateral federal tax consequences to, among others, financial institutions (see "TAX MATTERS – Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations" herein), property and casualty insurance companies, life insurance companies, certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States, S corporations with subchapter C earnings and profits, owners of an interest in a financial asset securitization investment trust ("FASIT"), individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, individuals otherwise qualifying for the earned income tax credit and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry, or who have paid or incurred certain expenses allocable to, tax-exempt obligations. Prospective purchasers should consult their own tax advisors as to the applicability of these consequences to their particular circumstances.

Tax Accounting Treatment of Discount Certificates

The initial public offering price to be paid for certain Certificates may be less than the amount payable on such Certificates at maturity (the "Discount Certificates"). An amount equal to the difference between the initial public offering price of a Discount Certificate (assuming that a substantial amount of the Discount Certificates of that maturity are sold to the public at such price) and the amount payable at maturity constitutes original issue discount to the initial purchaser of such Discount Certificates. A portion of such original issue discount, allocable to the holding period of a Discount Certificate by the initial purchaser, will be treated as interest for federal income tax purposes, excludable from gross income on the same terms and conditions as those for other interest on the Certificates. Such interest is considered to be accrued actuarially in accordance with the constant interest method over the life of a Discount Certificate, taking into account the semiannual compounding of accrued interest, at the yield to maturity on such Discount Certificate and generally will be allocated to an initial purchaser in a different amount from the amount of the payment denominated as interest actually received by the initial purchaser during his taxable year.

However, such interest may be required to be taken into account in determining the amount of the branch profits tax applicable to certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States, even though there will not be a corresponding cash payment. In addition, the accrual of such interest may result in certain other collateral federal income tax consequences to, among others, financial institutions (see "TAX MATTERS – Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations" herein), life insurance companies, property and casualty insurance companies, S corporations with "subchapter C" earnings and profits, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, individuals otherwise qualifying for the earned income tax credit, owners of an interest in a FASIT, and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry, or who have paid or incurred certain expenses allocable to, tax-exempt obligations. Moreover, in the event of the redemption, sale or other taxable disposition of a Discount Certificate by the initial owner prior to maturity, the amount realized by such owner in excess of the basis of such Discount Certificate in the hands of such owner (adjusted upward by the portion of the original issue discount allocable to the period for which such Discount Certificate was held) is includable in gross income.

Owners of Discount Certificates should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to the determination for federal income tax purposes of accrued interest upon disposition of Discount Certificates and with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning Discount Certificates. It is possible that, under applicable provisions governing determination of state and local income taxes, accrued interest on the Discount Certificates may be deemed to be received in the year of accrual even though there will not be a corresponding cash payment.

Tax Accounting Treatment of Premium Certificates

The initial public offering price to be paid for certain Certificates may be greater than the stated redemption price on such Certificates at maturity (the "Premium Certificates"). An amount equal to the difference between the initial public offering price of a Premium Certificate (assuming that a substantial amount of the Premium Certificates of that maturity are sold to the public at such price) and its stated redemption price at maturity constitutes premium to the initial purchaser of such Premium Certificates. The basis for federal income tax purposes of a Premium Certificate in the hands of such initial purchaser must be reduced each year by the amortizable Certificate premium, although no federal income tax deduction is allowed as a result of such reduction in basis for amortizable Certificate premium with respect to the Premium Certificates. Such reduction in basis will increase the amount of any gain (or decrease the amount of any loss) to be recognized for federal income tax purposes upon a sale or other taxable disposition of a Premium Certificate. The amount of premium which is amortizable each year by an initial purchaser is determined by using such purchaser's yield to maturity.

Purchasers of the Premium Certificates should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to the determination of amortizable Certificate premium on Premium Certificates for federal income tax purposes and with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning and disposing of Premium Certificates.

Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations

Section 265 of the Code provides, in general, that interest expense to acquire or carry tax-exempt obligations is not deductible from the gross income of the owner of such obligations. In addition, section 265 of the Code generally disallows 100% of any deduction for interest expense which is incurred by "financial institutions" described in such section and is allocable, as computed in such section, to tax-exempt interest on obligations acquired after August 7, 1986. Section 265(b) of the Code provides an exception to this interest disallowance rule for financial institutions, stating that such disallowance does not apply to interest expense allocable to tax-exempt obligations (other than private activity bonds that are not qualified 501(c)(3) bonds) which are properly designated by an issuer as "qualified tax-exempt obligations." An issuer may designate obligations as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" only if the amount of the issue of which they are a part, when added to the amount of all other tax-exempt obligations (other than private activity bonds that are not qualified 501(c)(3) obligations and other than certain current refunding bonds) issued or reasonably anticipated to be issued by the issuer during the same calendar year, does not exceed \$10,000,000.

The City has designated the Certificates as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" and has certified its expectation that the above-described \$10,000,000 ceiling will not be exceeded. Accordingly, it is anticipated that financial institutions which purchase the Certificates will not be subject to the 100% disallowance of interest expense allocable to interest on the Certificates under section 265(b) of the Code. However, the deduction for interest expense incurred by a financial institution which is allocable to the interest on the Certificates will be reduced by 20% pursuant to section 291 of the Code.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

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

Annual Reports

Under Texas law, including, but not limited to, Chapter 103, as amended, Texas Local Government Code, the Issuer must keep its fiscal records in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, must have its financial accounts and records audited by a

certified public accountant and must file each audit report within 180 days after the close of the Issuer's fiscal year. The Issuer's fiscal records and audit reports are available for public inspection during the regular business hours, and the Issuer is required to provide a copy of the Issuer's audit reports to any bondholder or other member of the public within a reasonable time on request upon payment of charges prescribed by the Texas General Services Commission.

The Issuer will provide certain updated financial information and operating data to the MSRB annually. The information to be updated includes all quantitative financial information and operating data with respect to the Issuer of the general type included in Table 1 of the Official Statement and in Tables 1-14 of APPENDIX A to this Official Statement and in APPENDIX D. The Issuer will update and provide this information within six months after the end of each fiscal year in or after 2020. The City will provide the updated information to the MSRB in an electronic format, which will be available through EMMA to the general public without charge.

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

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

Notice of Certain Events

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

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

Availability of Information

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

Limitations and Amendments

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

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

Compliance with Prior Agreements

During the past five years, the City has complied in all material respects with all continuing disclosure agreements made by it in accordance with SEC Rule 15c2-12.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal Opinions and No-Litigation Certificate

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

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

Litigation

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

Suarez et. al. v. Silvas in the Fourth Court of Appeals, No. 14-19-00836; on appeal from the 438th Judicial District Court, Bexar County, Texas No. 2019-CI-22419. On October 22, 2019, the City Council considered evidence of alleged interference with City staff by Katherine Silvas, Councilmember, Place 4, and declared that Ms. Silvas had forfeited her office by violating the terms of the City's home rule charter. Pursuant to Section 2.07(C) of the City's home rule charter, "the Mayor and all Council persons shall deal with City officers and employees who are subject to the direction of the City Manager solely through the City Manager". Section 2.12 of the home rule charter provides that a Council person or the Mayor shall forfeit his office if he violates any express prohibition of the home rule charter. The declaration of forfeiture of office stems from alleged improper contact by Ms. Silvas with certain staff members of the City's Development Services Department, in which Ms. Silvas gave a "directive/order to a City employee subject to the direction of the City Manager on or about October 15, 2019".

On October 28, 2019, Ms. Silvas requested a declaratory judgment that, among other things, the home rule charter had no express authority of removal of one of its members or to declare a forfeiture of office, and a temporary restraining order seeking to require the City Council to, among other things, restore Ms. Silvas to her position as Place 4 Councilmember. The temporary restraining order was granted the same day. At the conclusion of the temporary injunction hearing on November 6, 2019, the trial court signed an order enjoining the City Council from taking any action to obstruct, hinder, or remove Ms. Silvas from her duly elected office. On December 3, 2019, the trial court held a hearing on the appellant's plea to the jurisdiction, in which Appellant's claimed that a home rule charter was not a statute or ordinance, and therefore a judicial declaration of Ms. Silvas' rights under a statute or ordinance was improper. The plea to the jurisdiction was subsequently denied on December 9, 2019. Appellant's appealed both orders.

On appeal, the Fourth Court of Appeals held that the trial court erred in denying Appellant's plea to the jurisdiction as it relates to the declaratory judgments requested, and additionally reversed the trial court and rendered judgment denying the temporary restraining order. The case has been remanded to the trial court for further proceedings.

This pending litigation does not affect the validity of the Certificates, the Ordinance, or any other proceedings or documents authorizing the issuance thereof, nor the validity of the ad valorem taxes or limited pledge of Net Revenues securing the payment of the Certificates.

Debra James v. City of Converse; 224th Judicial District Court, Bexar County, Texas No. 2018-CI-22224. On November 20, 2018, the City Council considered evidence of alleged interference with City staff by Debra James, Councilmember, Place 2, in violation of the terms of the City's home rule charter's Section 2.07(C). This section states: "the Mayor and all Council persons shall deal with City officers and employees who are subject to the direction of the City Manager solely through the City Manager".

On November 26, 2018, Ms. James requested a declaratory judgment that, among other things, Section 2.07(C) of the home rule charter violates the First and Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

This pending litigation does not affect the validity of the Certificates, the Ordinance, or any other proceedings or documents authorizing the issuance thereof, nor the validity of the ad valorem taxes or limited pledge of Net Revenues securing the payment of the Certificates.

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

Legal Investments and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in Texas

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

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

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

The forward-looking statements herein are necessarily based on various assumptions and estimates and are inherently subject to various risks and uncertainties, including risks and uncertainties relating to the possible invalidity of the underlying assumptions and estimates and possible changes or developments in social, economic, business, industry, market, legal, and regulatory circumstances and conditions and actions taken or omitted to be taken by third parties, including customers, suppliers, business partners and competitors, and legislative,

judicial and other governmental authorities and officials. Assumptions related to the foregoing involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive, and market conditions and future business decisions, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and many of which are beyond the control of the City. Any of such assumptions could be inaccurate and, therefore, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements included in this Official Statement will prove to be accurate.

OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION

Registration and Qualification of Certificates for Sale

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

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

Ratings

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

Authenticity of Financial Information

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

Financial Advisor

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

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

Winning Bidder

After requesting competitive bids for the Certificates, the City accepted the bid of The Baker Group L.P. (the "Purchaser" or the "Initial Purchaser") to purchase the Certificates at the interest rates shown on the page 2 of this Official Statement at a price of par, plus a net reoffering premium of \$320,815.70, plus accrued interest on the Certificates from their Dated Date to their date of initial delivery. The City can give no assurance that any trading market will be developed for the City after their sale by the City to the Purchaser. The City has no control over the price at which the Certificates are subsequently sold and the initial yield at which the Certificates will be priced and reoffered will be established by and will be the responsibility of the Purchaser.

Certification of the Official Statement

At the time of payment for and delivery of the Initial Certificates, the Purchaser will be furnished a certificate, executed by proper officials of the City, acting in their official capacities, to the effect that to the best of their knowledge and belief: (a) the descriptions and statements of or pertaining to the City contained in its Official Statement, and any addenda, supplement or amendment thereto, for the Certificates,

on the date of such Official Statement, on the date of sale of said Certificates and the acceptance of the best bid therefor, and on the date of the delivery thereof, were and are true and correct in all material respects; (b) insofar as the City and its affairs, including its financial affairs, are concerned, such Official Statement did not and does not contain an untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; (c) insofar as the descriptions and statements including financial data, of or pertaining to entities, other than the City, and their activities contained in such Official Statement are concerned, such statements and data have been obtained from sources which the City believes to be reliable and the City has no reason to believe that they are untrue in any material respect, and (d) there has been no material adverse change in the financial condition of the City, since September 30, 2019, the date of the last financial statements of the City appearing in the Official Statement.

Information from External Sources

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

Concluding Statement

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

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

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

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

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS

/s/ Al Suarez

Mayor
City of Converse, Texas

ATTEST:

/s/ Lisa Hernandez

City Secretary
City of Converse, Texas

APPENDIX A

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

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FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS

ASSESSED VALUATION

TABLE 1

2020 Actual Certified Market Value of Taxable Property (100% of Market Value) ^(a)	\$ 1,915,774,161
Less Exemptions:	
Local, Optional Over-65 and/or Disabled	\$ 20,084,157
Homestead.....	\$ 23,272,310
Disabled and Deceased Veterans	149,689,430
Freeport Exemptions	4,880,080
Open-Space Land and Timberland	11,944,325
Pollution Control.....	9,090
Mandatory Partial Exemption	369,610
10% Per Year Cap	6,888,130
TOTAL EXEMPTIONS	<u>217,137,132</u>
2020 Assessed Value of Taxable Property.....	\$ <u>1,698,637,029</u>

Source: Bexar County Appraisal District.

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDED DEBT

(as of August 1, 2020)

General Obligation Debt Principal Outstanding

Combination Tax and Limited Pledge Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2011	\$ 645,000
Combination Tax and Limited Pledge Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2014	3,395,000
General Obligation Bonds, Series 2015	1,490,000
General Obligation Bonds, Series 2016	8,880,000
General Obligation Bonds, Series 2017	7,855,000
Tax Notes, Series 2019	2,120,000
The Certificates	<u>7,840,000</u>
Total Gross General Obligation Debt	\$ <u>32,225,000</u>

Less: Self Supporting Debt

Combination Tax and Limited Pledge Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2011 (100% Utility System)	\$ 645,000
Combination Tax and Limited Pledge Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2014 (26.80% 4B Development Corp)	910,000
Tax Notes, Series 2019 (100% Utility System)	<u>2,120,000</u>
Total Self-Supporting Debt	\$ <u>1,555,000</u>
Total Net General Obligation Debt Outstanding	\$ <u>30,670,000</u>

2020 Net Assessed Valuation	\$ 1,698,637,029
Ratio of Total Gross General Obligation Debt Principal to Certified Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	1.90%
Ratio of Net General Obligation Debt to Certified Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	1.81%
Population: 1990 - 8,887; 2000 - 11,508; 2010 - 18,198; est. 2020 - 29,960	
Per Capita Certified Net Taxable Assessed Valuation - \$56,696.83	
Per Capita Gross General Obligation Debt Principal - \$1,075.60	
Per Capita Net General Obligation Debt Principal - \$1,023.70	

^(a) See "AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXATION" in the Official Statement for a description of the Issuer's taxation procedures.

CITY DEBT OBLIGATIONS - CAPITAL LEASE AND NOTES PAYABLE**TABLE 2***(As of September 30, 2019)*

During the fiscal year 2019 the City had the following capital leases and notes payable:

Governmental Activities

<u>Capital Leases:</u>	<u>Interest Rates</u>	<u>Balance</u>
2016 Freightliner street sweeper	1.69%	\$ 38,766
2016 Ford Explorer patrol vehicles	1.82%	77,164
Interceptor patrol vehicles	2.83%	440,000
		<u>\$ 555,930</u>

Source: The Issuer's Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019.

GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Fiscal Year Ending 9/30	Current Total Outstanding Debt ^(b)	The Certificates			Combined Debt Service ^(a)	Less: Self-Supporting Water and Sewer System Debt	Less: Self-Supporting 4B Development Corporation Debt	Total Net Debt Service
		Principal	Interest	Total				
2020	\$ 2,337,145				\$ 2,337,145	\$ 586,450	\$ 81,981	\$ 1,668,714
2021	2,394,390	\$ 140,000	\$ 127,813	\$ 267,813	2,662,203	601,508	85,794	1,974,902
2022	2,433,103	140,000	140,400	280,400	2,713,503	601,994	84,281	2,027,228
2023	2,433,553	215,000	135,047	350,047	2,783,599	601,991	82,631	2,098,977
2024	2,201,769	285,000	130,000	415,000	2,616,769	371,199	80,981	2,164,589
2025	2,202,844	360,000	124,806	484,806	2,687,650	369,818	84,256	2,233,577
2026	2,206,847	425,000	118,919	543,919	2,750,766	373,302	82,381	2,295,082
2027	1,577,474	430,000	112,506	542,506	2,119,980	-	85,350	2,034,630
2028	1,570,455	445,000	100,381	545,381	2,115,836	-	83,197	2,032,639
2029	1,572,305	460,000	84,581	544,581	2,116,886	-	80,963	2,035,924
2030	1,573,019	465,000	75,356	540,356	2,113,375	-	83,513	2,029,863
2031	1,576,053	475,000	70,656	545,656	2,121,709	-	80,800	2,040,909
2032	1,576,295	475,000	65,016	540,016	2,116,311	-	82,900	2,033,411
2033	1,575,313	475,000	58,484	533,484	2,108,797	-	84,800	2,023,997
2034	1,572,324	485,000	51,581	536,581	2,108,905	-	81,600	2,027,305
2035	1,258,640	495,000	43,922	538,922	1,797,562	-	-	1,797,562
2036	1,264,260	400,000	36,650	436,650	1,700,910	-	-	1,700,910
2037	593,190	405,000	29,350	434,350	1,027,540	-	-	1,027,540
2038	-	415,000	21,150	436,150	436,150	-	-	436,150
2039	-	425,000	12,750	437,750	437,750	-	-	437,750
2040	-	425,000	4,250	429,250	429,250	-	-	429,250
Total	<u>\$ 31,918,977</u>	<u>\$ 7,840,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,543,620</u>	<u>\$ 9,383,620</u>	<u>\$ 41,302,597</u>	<u>\$ 3,506,261</u>	<u>\$ 1,245,428</u>	<u>\$ 36,550,907</u>

^(a) Includes self-supporting debt.

TAX ADEQUACY (Includes Self-Supporting Debt)

2020 Certified Freeze Adjusted Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$	1,698,637,029
Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirements (Fiscal Year Ending 9-30-2023)		2,783,599.44 *
Indicated required I&S Fund Tax Rate at 98% Collections to produce Maximum Debt Service requirements	\$	0.1672 *

* Includes the Certificates.

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

TAX ADEQUACY (Excludes Self-Supporting Debt)

2020 Certified Freeze Adjusted Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$	1,698,637,029
Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirements (Fiscal Year Ending 9-30-2026)		2,295,082 *
Indicated required I&S Fund Tax Rate at 98% Collections to produce Maximum Debt Service requirements	\$	0.13787 *

* Includes the Certificates.

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

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND MANAGEMENT INDEX

Interest and Sinking Fund Balance, Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019	\$ 12,325
2019 Interest and Sinking Fund Tax Levy at 99.5% Collections Produce	1,672,988
Transfer from EDC	81,981
Transfer from Utility Fund	<u>586,450</u>
Total Available for General Obligation Debt	<u>\$ 2,353,745</u>
Less: General Obligation Debt Service Requirements, Fiscal Year Ending 9/30/20 ⁽¹⁾	<u>2,337,145</u>
Estimated Surplus at Fiscal Year Ending 9/30/20 ⁽²⁾	<u>\$ 16,600</u>

⁽¹⁾ Includes self-supporting general obligation debt.

⁽²⁾ Does not include delinquent tax collections, penalties and interest on delinquent tax collections or investment earnings.

GENERAL OBLIGATION PRINCIPAL REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

(as of August 1, 2020)

Fiscal Year Ending 9-30	Principal Repayment Schedule			Principal Unpaid at End of Year	Percent of Principal Retired (%)
	Currently Outstanding ^(a)	The Certificates	Total		
2020				\$ 32,225,000	0.00%
2021	\$ 1,755,000	\$ 140,000	\$ 1,895,000	30,330,000	5.88%
2022	1,840,000	140,000	1,980,000	28,350,000	12.02%
2023	1,890,000	215,000	2,105,000	26,245,000	18.56%
2024	1,705,000	285,000	1,990,000	24,255,000	24.73%
2025	1,750,000	360,000	2,110,000	22,145,000	31.28%
2026	1,800,000	425,000	2,225,000	19,920,000	38.18%
2027	1,210,000	430,000	1,640,000	18,280,000	43.27%
2028	1,235,000	445,000	1,680,000	16,600,000	48.49%
2029	1,270,000	460,000	1,730,000	14,870,000	53.86%
2030	1,305,000	465,000	1,770,000	13,100,000	59.35%
2031	1,345,000	475,000	1,820,000	11,280,000	65.00%
2032	1,385,000	475,000	1,860,000	9,420,000	70.77%
2033	1,425,000	475,000	1,900,000	7,520,000	76.66%
2034	1,465,000	485,000	1,950,000	5,570,000	82.72%
2035	1,190,000	495,000	1,685,000	3,885,000	87.94%
2036	1,230,000	400,000	1,630,000	2,255,000	93.00%
2037	585,000	405,000	990,000	1,265,000	96.07%
2038	-	415,000	415,000	850,000	97.36%
2039	-	425,000	425,000	425,000	98.68%
2040	-	425,000	425,000	-	100.00%
Total	<u>\$ 24,385,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,840,000</u>	<u>\$ 32,225,000</u>		

^(a) Includes self-supporting debt.

TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATION FOR TAX YEARS 2011-2020

TABLE 3

Tax Year	Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	Change From Preceding Year	
		Amount (\$)	Percent
2011	\$ 773,671,287	---	---
2012	794,247,788	20,576,501	2.66%
2013	839,091,507	44,843,719	5.65%
2014	905,684,171	66,592,664	7.94%
2015	1,020,496,892	114,812,721	12.68%
2016	1,150,063,343	129,566,451	12.70%
2017	1,242,450,474	92,387,131	8.03%
2018	1,497,222,229	254,771,755	20.51%
2019	1,609,391,279	112,169,050	7.49%
2020	1,698,622,029	89,230,750	5.54%

Source: Bexar County Appraisal District.

CLASSIFICATION OF ASSESSED VALUATION

TABLE 4

	2020	% of Total	2019	% of Total	2018	% of Total
Real, Residential, Single-Family	\$ 1,493,220,262	77.94%	\$ 1,408,455,125	77.80%	\$ 1,291,005,013	77.41%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	79,633,808	4.16%	76,843,230	4.24%	68,307,703	4.10%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	19,282,612	1.01%	18,621,482	1.03%	18,983,702	1.14%
Real, Acreage (Land Only)	12,012,581	0.63%	12,939,259	0.71%	11,048,580	0.66%
Real, Farm and Ranch Improvements	21,688,378	1.13%	20,256,082	1.12%	17,069,857	1.02%
Real, Commercial	195,405,193	10.20%	188,222,694	10.40%	176,940,635	10.61%
Real, Industrial	6,844,700	0.36%	7,468,990	0.41%	6,603,240	0.40%
Real & Tangible, Personal Utilities	5,283,943	0.28%	5,320,276	0.29%	5,427,498	0.33%
Tangible Personal, Commercial	37,664,807	1.97%	42,120,792	2.33%	39,504,895	2.37%
Tangible Personal, Industrial	15,504,025	0.81%	15,248,869	0.84%	15,342,034	0.92%
Tangible Personal, Mobile Homes	2,212,610	0.12%	2,349,330	0.13%	2,414,180	0.14%
Real Property, Inventory	26,747,882	1.40%	12,230,040	0.68%	14,768,190	0.89%
Real Property, Special Inventory	273,360	0.01%	350,980	0.02%	416,700	0.02%
Total Appraised Value	\$ 1,915,774,161	100.00%	\$ 1,810,427,149	100.00%	\$ 1,667,832,227	100.00%
Less:						
Local, Optional Over-65 and/or Disabled	\$ 20,084,157		\$ 18,888,910		\$ 11,939,980	
Homestead	23,287,310					
Disabled and Deceased Veterans	149,689,430		133,765,707		116,209,836	
Freepport Exemptions	4,880,080		4,358,910		3,401,420	
Open-Space Land and Timberland	11,944,325		12,838,637		10,955,460	
Pollution Control	9,090					
Mandatory Partial Exemption	369,610		369,710		206,030	
10% Per Year Cap	6,888,130		7,172,626		4,164,932	
Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$ 1,698,622,029		\$ 1,609,391,279		\$ 1,497,222,229	

Source: Bexar County Appraisal District.

PRINCIPAL TAXPAYERS*

TABLE 5

Name	Type of Business/Property	2019 Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	% of Total 2019 Assessed Valuation
Walmart Stores Inc	Retail	\$ 30,536,970	1.90%
Heights at Converse LLC	Real Estate	23,517,560	1.46%
CEAI Waterford Park LLC	Real Estate	21,420,000	1.33%
T J Elite Properties LLC	Real Estate	9,894,190	0.61%
Pinebrook Apartments LTD	Apartments	8,433,690	0.52%
AMS I Converse Investments LP	Self Storage	8,300,000	0.52%
Bluff Estates LTD Inc	Real Estate	7,720,050	0.48%
Featherlite	Real Estate	7,041,810	0.44%
Lockaway-Converse LLC	Concrete Manufacturing	6,515,000	0.40%
Plugh LLC	Storage Units	6,160,000	0.38%
		\$ 129,539,270	8.05%

Source: Bexar County Appraisal District.

*Tax Year 2020 Top 10 Taxpayers unavailable at this time.

TAX RATE DISTRIBUTION

TABLE 6

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
General Fund	\$ 0.387780	\$ 0.378780	\$ 0.375497	\$ 0.403718	\$ 0.465100
I & S Fund	0.104474	0.106220	0.127163	0.098942	0.075100
Total Tax Rate	\$ 0.492254	\$ 0.485000	\$ 0.502660	\$ 0.502660	\$ 0.540200

Source: Bexar County Appraisal District.

TAX DATA

TABLE 7

Tax Year	Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	Tax Rate	Tax Levy	% of Collections Current	% of Collections Total	Fiscal Year Ended
2011	\$ 773,671,287	\$ 0.573000	\$ 4,433,136	97.80	101.92	9/30/2012
2012	794,247,788	0.606675	4,818,503	97.44	98.06	9/30/2013
2013	839,091,507	0.606675	5,090,558	98.40	98.91	9/30/2014
2014	905,684,171	0.585518	5,302,944	99.33	100.20	9/30/2015
2015	1,020,496,892	0.540198	5,512,704	99.09	100.20	9/30/2016
2016	1,150,063,343	0.502660	5,780,908	99.25	99.82	9/30/2017
2017	1,242,450,474	0.502660	6,245,302	99.11	101.56	9/30/2018
2018	1,497,222,229	0.485000	7,261,528	98.82	101.60	9/30/2019
2019	1,609,391,279	0.492254	7,922,293	97.47	100.00	9/30/2020
2020	1,698,622,029		(In process of collection)			9/30/2021

Source: Bexar County Appraisal District.

MUNICIPAL SALES TAX COLLECTIONS

TABLE 8

The Issuer has adopted the provisions of Chapter 321, as amended, Texas Tax Code, which authorizes the City to levy a 1% sales and use tax and use the revenues from such tax for general municipal purposes. In addition, some issuers are subject to a property tax relief and/or an economic and industrial development tax. At an election held on August 9, 1997, an additional 1/2 cent sales tax was authorized by the voters for economic development. The City began collecting this increase of 1/2 of 1% on July 1, 2000. Revenues received from the 1/2 cent sales tax for economic development are transferred to the Converse Economic Development Corporation (a nonprofit economic development corporation created by the City) to be used to promote economic development in the City and are not available to be used for general municipal purposes. Net collections on calendar year basis are as follows:

Calendar Year	Total Collected	% of Ad Valorem Tax Levy	Equivalent of Ad Valorem Tax Rate
2011	\$ 2,287,670	51.60%	\$ 0.296
2012	2,599,037	53.94%	0.327
2013	2,633,120	51.73%	0.314
2014	2,780,513	52.43%	0.307
2015	3,031,843	55.00%	0.297
2016	3,192,841	55.23%	0.278
2017	3,237,272	51.84%	0.261
2018	3,708,526	51.07%	0.248
2019	3,887,731	49.07%	0.242
2020	2,412,672	(as of July, 2020)	

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

OVERLAPPING DEBT INFORMATION

(As of August, 2020)

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

Taxing Body	Gross Debt (As of 8/1/2020)	% Overlapping	Amount Overlapping
Alamo CCD	\$ 446,620,000	0.95%	\$ 4,242,890
Bexar County	1,925,190,000	0.95%	18,289,305
Bexar County Hospital District	932,030,000	0.95%	8,854,285
Judson Independent School District	596,469,223	13.64%	81,358,402
Total Gross Overlapping Debt			<u>\$ 112,744,882</u>
Converse, City of			\$ 32,225,000 *
Total Gross Direct and Overlapping Debt			<u>\$ 144,969,882 *</u>
Ratio of Gross Direct Debt and Overlapping Debt			9.01% *
Per Capita Gross Direct Debt and Overlapping Debt			\$4,838.78 *
Note: The above figures show Gross General Obligation Debt for the City of Converse, Texas. The Issuer's Net General Obligation Debt is \$30,670,000. Calculations on the basis of Net General Obligation Debt would change the above figures as follows:			
Total Net Direct and Overlapping Debt			\$ 143,414,882 *
Ratio of Net Direct and Overlapping Debt to 2020 Net Assessed Valuation			8.91% *
Per Capita Net Direct and Overlapping Debt			\$4,786.88 *

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

* Includes the Certificates.

ASSESSED VALUATION AND TAX RATE OF OVERLAPPING ISSUERS

Governmental Subdivision	2019 Assessed Valuation	% of Actual	2019 Tax Rate
Alamo Community College	\$ 176,060,877,335	100%	\$ 0.149000
Bexar County	172,332,699,081	100%	0.290000
Bexar County Hospital District	177,145,899,461	100%	0.276000
Judson Independent School District	9,937,228,752	100%	1.358000

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

AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL SUBDIVISIONS

Issuer	Date of Authorization	Purpose	Amount Authorized	Issued To-Date	Unissued
Alamo Community College District	5/6/2017	College Facility	\$ 450,000,000	\$ 173,000,000	\$ 277,000,000
Bexar County	11/2/1993	Detention Facilities	\$ 79,000,000	\$ 66,999,113	\$ 12,000,887 *
		Detention Facilities	47,990,000	8,112,500	39,877,500 *
	11/4/2003	Facilities			
	11/4/2003	Road & Bridge	40,581,000	40,581,000	-
	11/4/2003	Parks & Recreation	5,925,000	975,000	4,950,000 *
	11/4/2003	EMS Building	4,750,000	312,500	4,437,500 *
			<u>\$ 178,246,000</u>	<u>\$ 116,980,113</u>	<u>\$ 61,265,887</u>
Bexar County Hospital District	None				
Judson Independent School District	None				
Converse, City of	None				

*The Commissioners Court does not contemplate the issuance of these bonds.

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

GENERAL FUND COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

TABLE 9

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

	Fiscal Year Ended				
	9/30/2019	9/30/2018	9/30/2017	9/30/2016	9/30/2015
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	\$ 4,943,954	\$ 5,052,401	\$ 4,617,441	\$ 4,196,241	\$ 3,002,609
Revenues	12,692,413	11,443,029	10,660,334	10,619,171	10,349,922
Expenditures	<u>13,559,877</u>	<u>11,526,468</u>	<u>10,475,374</u>	<u>10,571,971</u>	<u>9,191,882</u>
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues Over Expenditures	\$ (867,464)	\$ (83,439)	\$ 184,960	\$ 47,200	\$ 1,158,040
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Operating Transfers In	\$ 250,000	\$ -	\$ 250,000	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Leases	440,000	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	-	374,000	-
Transfers Out	<u>(65,000)</u>	<u>(25,008)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):	\$ 625,000	\$ (25,008)	\$ 250,000	\$ 374,000	\$ -
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (242,464)	\$ (108,447)	\$ 434,960	\$ 421,200	\$ 1,158,040
Prior Period Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	<u>\$ 4,701,490⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>\$ 4,943,954</u>	<u>\$ 5,052,401</u>	<u>\$ 4,617,441</u>	<u>\$ 4,160,649</u>

Source: The Issuer's Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports and information provided by the Issuer.

⁽¹⁾ City Administration anticipates an unaudited General Fund balance of approximately \$4,800,000 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020.

Plan Description

The City participates as one of 887 plans in the nontraditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined benefit pension plan administered by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS). TMRS is an agency created by the State of Texas and administered in accordance with the TMRS Act, Subtitle G, Title 8, Texas Government Code (the "TMRS Act") as an agent multiple-employer retirement system for municipal employees in the State of Texas. The TMRS Act places the general administration and management of TMRS with a six-member Board of Trustees. Although the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Board, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State of Texas. TMRS's defined benefit pension plan is a tax-qualified plan under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. TMRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that can be obtained at www.tmr.com

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

Benefits Provided

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

At retirement, the benefit is calculated as if the sum of the employee's contributions, with interest, and the City-financed monetary credits, with interest, were used to purchase an annuity. Members may choose to receive their retirement benefit in one of seven payment options. Members may also choose to receive a portion of their benefit as a partial lump sum distribution in an amount equal to 12, 24 or 36 monthly payments, which cannot exceed 75 percent of the member's deposits and interest.

The plan provisions are adopted by the governing body of the City, within the options available in the state statutes governing TMTS. Plan provisions for the City were as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Employee deposit rate	7.00%	7.00%
Matching ratio (City to employee)	2 to 1	2 to 1
Years required for vesting	5	5
Service retirement eligibility (expressed as age/years of service)	60/5, 0/20	60/5, 0/20
Updated Service Credit	100% Repeating, Transfers	100% Repeating, Transfers
Annuity Increase (to retirees)	70% of CPI	70% of CPI

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At the December 31, 2018 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	63
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	153
Active employees	165
	381

Contributions

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

Employees for the City were required to contribute seven percent of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City were 14.2 percent and 13.75 percent in calendar years 2018 and 2019, respectively. The City's contributions to TMRS for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019 were \$1,162,633, which equaled the required contribution.

Net Pension Liability

The City's Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2018 and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the NPL was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions

The TPL in the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.5% per year
Overall payroll growth	3.0% per year
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Source: The Issuer's Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2019.

EMPLOYEE'S PENSION PLAN AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - CONT'D

Salary increases were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members, retirees, and beneficiaries were based on the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment, with male rates multiplied by 109 percent and female rates multiplied by 103 percent. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements. For disabled annuitants, the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment are used with male rates multiplied by 109 percent and female rates multiplied by 103 percent with a three-year set-forward for both males and females. In addition, a three percent minimum mortality rate is applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements subject to the three percent floor.

Actuarial assumptions were developed primarily from the actuarial investigation of the experience of TMRS over the four-year period from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2014 . They were adopted in 2015 and first used in the December 31, 2015 actuarial valuation. The post-retirement mortality assumption for healthy annuitants and annuity purchase rate are based on the mortality experience investigation study covering 2009 through 2011 and dated December 31, 2013. In conjunction with these changes first used in the December 31, 2013 valuation, TMRS adopted the EAN actuarial cost method and a one-time change to the amortization policy. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with an emphasis on both capital appreciation, as well as the production of income, in order to satisfy the short-term and long-term funding needs of TMRS.

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Domestic Equity	17.5%	4.30%
International Equity	17.5%	6.10%
Core Fixed Income	10.0%	1.00%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.0%	3.39%
Real Return	10.0%	3.78%
Real Estate	10.0%	4.44%
Absolute Return	10.0%	3.56%
Private Equity	5.0%	7.75%
Total	100.0%	

Discount Rate

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

Changes in Net Pension Liability

	Total Pension Liability (A)	Increase (Decrease) Plan Fiduciary Net Position (B)	Net Pension Liability (A) - (B)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	1,315,188	-	1,315,188
Interest	1,918,902	-	1,918,902
Change in current period benefits			
Difference between expected and actual experience	234,123	-	234,123
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-
Contributions - employer	-	1,123,010	(1,123,010)
Contributions - employee		553,597	(553,597)
Net investment income		(725,835)	725,835
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,149,512)	(1,149,512)	
Administrative expense		(14,019)	14,019
Other changes	-	(732)	732
Net Changes	2,318,701	(213,491)	2,532,192
Balance at December 31, 2017	28,345,343	24,215,507	4,129,836
Balance at December 31, 2018	30,664,044	24,002,016	6,662,028

EMPLOYEE'S PENSION PLAN AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - CONT'D

Sensitivity of the NPL to Changes in the Discount Rate

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

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (5.75%)	Discount Rate (6.75%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (7.75%)
City's Net Pension Liability	\$ 11,727,249	\$ 6,662,028	\$ 2,602,702

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net positions available in a separately-issued TMRS financial report. That report may be obtained on the Internet at www.tmr.com.

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

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, the City recognized pension expense of \$1,549,798. At September 30, 2019, the

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 217,252	\$ 67,448
Changes in actuarial assumptions	\$ 2,640	
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	1,258,237	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	891,392	-
	<u>\$ 2,369,521</u>	<u>\$ 67,448</u>

\$891,392 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended	Pension Expense
<u>9/30</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2020	\$ 456,424
2021	255,374
2022	226,805
2023	472,078
Thereafter	-
	<u>\$ 1,410,681</u>

EMPLOYEE'S PENSION PLAN AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - CONT'D

Other Postemployment Benefits

Plan Description

In order to recognize and reward long-term employees, as well as to provide an incentive for those remaining in the City's employment, the City administers a single-employer defined benefit (OPEB) plan that will allow the retiree to pay their premium of continuation of the medical and dental insurance coverage. Retirees pay 100 percent of the premium; however, the City would contribute \$3,500 per year (\$7,500 per family per year) towards the retiree's deductible through a health savings account. The plan is known as the City Retiree Health Care Plan (the "Plan"). All coverage ends when the retiree

In order to be eligible for this benefit, the retiree must separate from service with at least 15 years of service with the City and be current recipient of retirement benefits from TMRS if employed before April 1, 2016 or 20 years of service with the City and be current recipient of retirement benefits from TMRS if employed on or after April 1, 2016. The health care benefit of the Plan is available to the spouse and any dependent(s) if they were on the Plan at the beginning of the Plan year in which the employees retires. Furthermore, a dependent is eligible for coverage if they have not reached age 25. Eligibility for coverage for the spouse ends when Medicare coverage begins.

Funding Policy

The City has elected to subsidize premiums for the Plan and funding is provided on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	6
Active employees	<u>154</u>
Total	160

Total OPEB Liability

The City's total OPEB liability of \$619,554 was measured as of December 31, 2018 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in eh measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3.50% to 10.50% including inflation
Discount rate	3.71% *
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry-age
Demographic assumptions	Based on the experience study covering the four-year period ending December 31, 2014 as conducted for TMRS.
Mortality	For healthy retirees, the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment are used with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103%. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements.
Healthcare trend rates	Rate of 7.20% declining to an ultimate rate of 4.25% after 14 years
Participation rates	30% if all eligible retirees

*The discount rate is based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2018.

EMPLOYEE'S PENSION PLAN AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - CONT'D

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

		Total OPEB Liability
Changes for the year:		
Service Cost		\$ 29,505
Interest		20,686
Difference between expected and actual experience		(2,638)
Changes of assumptions		(23,543)
Benefit payments		<u>(29,294)</u>
	Net Changes	\$ (5,284)
Beginning Balance		<u>624,838</u>
	Ending Balance	<u>\$ 619,554</u>

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate <u>(2.71%)</u>	Discount Rate <u>(3.71%)</u>	1% Increase in Discount Rate <u>(4.71%)</u>
City's Total OPEB Liability	\$ 680,498	\$ 619,554	\$ 564,986

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

For the year ended September 30, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 2,321
Changes in actuarial assumptions	21,436	20,717
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>30,669</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 52,105</u>	<u>\$ 23,038</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended <u>30-Sep</u>	OPEB Expense Amount
2020	\$ 242
2021	242
2022	242
2023	242
2024	242
Thereafter	<u>(2,812)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (1,602)</u>

UTILITY PLANT IN SERVICE**TABLE 11**

(As of September 30, 2019)

Land	\$	342,727
Water Rights Acquisition Rights		3,666,645
Construction in Progress		-
Buildings		363,521
Machinery and Equipment		2,168,248
Infrastructure		22,037,986
Accumulated Depreciation		<u>(11,346,344)</u>
Totals		<u>\$ 17,232,783</u>

WATERWORKS AND SEWER SYSTEM OPERATING STATEMENT**TABLE 12**

The following condensed statements have been compiled using accounting principles customarily employed in the determination of net revenues available for debt service, and in all instances exclude depreciation, transfers, bad debt, debt service payments and expenditures identified as capital. Net income may include certain restricted revenues that are not available for debt service.

	<u>9/30/2019</u>	<u>9/30/2018</u>	<u>9/30/2017</u>	<u>9/30/2016</u>	<u>9/30/2015</u>
Revenues	\$ 8,695,576	\$ 9,593,197	\$ 9,007,087	\$ 9,172,224	\$ 8,453,670
Expenses	<u>7,003,184</u>	<u>6,228,133</u>	<u>6,051,338</u>	<u>5,777,042</u>	<u>5,918,995</u>
Net Income	\$ 1,692,392	\$ 3,365,064	\$ 2,955,749	\$ 3,395,182	\$ 2,534,675
Customer Count:					
Water	7,544	7,472	7,591	7,462	6,890
Sewer	7,413	7,025	6,986	7,002	6,793

Source: The Issuer's Annual Financial Reports

New Rates
(Effective July 1, 2016)

Charges for water furnished by the City to residential users of water will be based on the size of the meter as follows:

Rates for water customers residing within the city limits.

Base Rate:	\$15.00
Gallons	
0-5,000	\$2.41/1,000 gallons
5,001-25,000	\$3.01/1,000 gallons
Over 25,000	\$3.61/1,000 gallons

Rates for water customers residing outside the city limits.

Service charges and fees. Charges for water furnished by the City of Converse to customers residing outside the

Base Rate:	\$17.25
Gallons	
0-5,000	\$2.78/1,000 gallons
5,001-25,000	\$3.47/1,000 gallons
Over 25,000	\$4.16/1,000 gallons

Charges for water furnished by the city to commercial users of water will be as follows:

1) Commercial rates. The rates for commercial users within the city limits are as follows:

Effective 8/1/2015

Base Rate	15.00
Rate by Gallons	
All levels of usage	\$2.41/1,000 gallons

Effective 1/1/2016

Base Rate	15.00
Rate by Gallons	
0 - 5,000	\$2.41/1,000 gallons
Over 5,001	\$3.01/1,000 gallons

Effective 7/1/2016

Base Rate	15.00
Rate by Gallons	
0-5,000	\$2.41/1,000 gallons
5,000-25,000	\$3.01/1,000 gallons
Over 25,001	\$3.61/1,000 gallons

Implementation of Conservation Restrictions

At each stage of conservation restrictions, the following increases will be applied to the volumetric rate of water usage. These rate increases will remain in effect for the duration of the conservation stage activity.

Stage 2	10%
Stage 3	15%
Stage 4	20%
Stage 5	25%

Old Rates
(Effective October 4, 2012)

Charges for water furnished by the City to residential users of water will be based on the size of the meter as follows:

Meter	Rates
5/8"	\$12.10 plus \$1.96 per 1000 gallons up to 9,000 gallons \$2.31 per 1000 gallons, for over 9,000 gallons but less than 15,000 \$2.77 per 1,000 gallons, for over 15,000 gallons but less than 20,000 \$3.33 per 1,000 gallons, for over 20,000 gallons but less than 25,000 \$3.99 per 1,000 gallons, for over 25,000 gallons but less than 30,000 \$4.79 per 1,000 gallons, for over 30,000 gallons but less than 35,000 5.75 per 1,000 gallons, for over 35,000 gallons but less than 40,000 \$6.27 per 1,000 gallons, for over 40,000 gallons but less than 45,000 \$7.52 per 1,000 gallons, for over 45,000 gallons but less than 50,000 \$9.03 per 1,000 gallons, for over 50,000 gallons but less than 55,000 \$10.84 per 1,000 gallons, for over 55,000 gallons but less than 60,000 \$13.00 per 1,000 gallons, for over 60,000 gallons but less than 65,000 \$15.60 per 1,000 gallons, for over 65,000 gallons but less than 70,000 \$22.47 per 1,000 gallons, for over 70,000 gallons but less than 80,000 \$32.24 per 1,000 gallons, for over 80,000 gallons but less than 90,000 \$46.59 per 1,000 gallons, for over 90,000 gallons

Implementation of Stage I Conservation Rates:

When Stage I, Critical Period Management Plan, has been declared by the Edwards Aquifer Authority, the City is obligated to abide by the Critical Period Management Plan adopted by the Edwards Aquifer Authority and reduce water consumption by 20 percent. Price increases are used as a tool for achieving conservation and the 20 percent reduction goal. These Rates are in effect when Stage I has been declared:

Meter	Rates
5/8"	\$12.10 plus \$1.96 per 1,000 gallons up to 9,000 gallons \$2.77 per 1,000 gallons, for over 9,000 gallons but less than 15,000 \$2.33 per 1,000 gallons, for over 15,000 gallons but less than 20,000 \$3.99 per 1,000 gallons, for over 20,000 gallons but less than 25,000 \$4.70 per 1,000 gallons, for over 25,000 gallons but less than 30,000 \$5.75 per 1,000 gallons, for over 30,000 gallons but less than 35,000 \$6.90 per 1,000 gallons, for over 35,000 gallons but less than 40,000 \$7.52 per 1,000 gallons, for over 40,000 gallons but less than 45,000 \$9.02 per 1,000 gallons, for over 45,000 gallons but less than 50,000 \$10.84 per 1,000 gallons, for over 50,000 gallons but less than 55,000 \$13.01 per 1,000 gallons, for over 55,000 gallons but less than 60,000 \$15.60 per 1,000 gallons, for over 60,000 gallons but less than 65,000 \$18.72 per 1,000 gallons, for over 65,000 gallons but less than 70,000 \$26.96 per 1,000 gallons, for over 70,000 gallons but less than 80,000 \$38.69 per 1,000 gallons, for over 80,000 gallons but less than 90,000 \$55.91 per 1,000 gallons, for over 90,000 gallons

Implementation of Stage II Conservation Rates:

When Stage II, Critical Period Management Plan, has been declared by the Edwards Aquifer Authority, the City is obligated to abide by the Critical Period Management Plan adopted by the Edwards Aquifer Authority and reduce water consumption by 30 percent. Price increases are used as a tool for achieving conservation and the 30 percent reduction goal. These rates are in effect when Stage II has been declared:

Meter	Rates
5/8"	\$12.10 plus \$1.96 per 1,000 gallons up to 9,000 gallons
	\$3.60 per 1,000 gallons, for over 9,000 gallons but less than 15,000
	\$4.32 per 1,000 gallons, for over 15,000 gallons but less than 20,000
	\$5.19 per 1,000 gallons, for over 20,000 gallons but less than 25,000
	\$6.23 per 1,000 gallons, for over 25,000 gallons but less than 30,000
	\$7.47 per 1,000 gallons, for over 30,000 gallons but less than 35,000
	\$8.97 per 1,000 gallons, for over 35,000 gallons but less than 40,000
	\$9.78 per 1,000 gallons, for over 40,000 gallons but less than 45,000
	\$11.73 per 1,000 gallons, for over 45,000 gallons but less than 50,000
	\$14.09 per 1,000 gallons, for over 50,000 gallons but less than 55,000
	\$16.91 per 1,000 gallons, for over 55,000 gallons but less than 60,000
	\$20.28 per 1,000 gallons, for over 60,000 gallons but less than 65,000
	\$24.34 per 1,000 gallons, for over 65,000 gallons but less than 70,000
	\$35.05 per 1,000 gallons, for over 70,000 gallons but less than 80,000
	\$50.29 per 1,000 gallons, for over 80,000 gallons but less than 90,000
	\$72.68 per 1,000 gallons, for over 90,000 gallons

Implementation of Stage III Conservation Rates:

When Stage III, Critical Period Management Plan, has been declared by the Edwards Aquifer Authority, the City is obligated to abide by the Critical Period Management Plan adopted by the Edwards Aquifer Authority and reduce water consumption by 35 percent. Price increases are used as a tool for achieving conservation and the 35 percent reduction goal. These Rates are in effect when Stage III has been declared:

Meter	Rates
5/8"	\$12.10 plus \$1.96 per 1,000 gallons up to 9,000 gallons
	\$4.86 per 1,000 gallons, for over 9,000 gallons but less than 15,000
	\$5.84 per 1,000 gallons, for over 15,000 gallons but less than 20,000
	\$7.01 per 1,000 gallons, for over 20,000 gallons but less than 25,000
	\$8.41 per 1,000 gallons, for over 25,000 gallons but less than 30,000
	\$10.09 per 1,000 gallons, for over 30,000 gallons but less than 35,000
	\$12.11 per 1,000 gallons, for over 35,000 gallons but less than 40,000
	\$13.20 per 1,000 gallons, for over 40,000 gallons but less than 45,000
	\$15.84 per 1,000 gallons, for over 45,000 gallons but less than 50,000
	\$19.02 per 1,000 gallons, for over 50,000 gallons but less than 55,000
	\$22.83 per 1,000 gallons, for over 55,000 gallons but less than 60,000
	\$27.38 per 1,000 gallons, for over 60,000 gallons but less than 65,000
	\$32.85 per 1,000 gallons, for over 65,000 gallons but less than 70,000
	\$47.32 per 1,000 gallons, for over 70,000 gallons but less than 80,000
	\$67.90 per 1,000 gallons, for over 80,000 gallons but less than 90,000
	\$98.12 per 1,000 gallons, for over 90,000 gallons

Implementation of Stage IV Conservation Rates:

When Stage IV, Critical Period Management Plan, has been declared by the Edwards Aquifer Authority, the City is obligated to abide by the Critical Period Management Plan adopted by the Edwards Aquifer Authority and reduce water consumption by 40 percent. Price increases are used as a tool for achieving conservation and the 40 percent reduction goal. These rates are in effect when Stage IV has been declared:

Meter	Rates
5/8"	\$12.10 plus 1.96 per 1,000 gallons up to 9,000 gallons
	\$6.81 per 1,000 gallons, for over 9,000 gallons but less than 15,000
	\$8.17 per 1,000 gallons, for over 15,000 gallons but less than 20,000
	\$9.81 per 1,000 gallons, for over 20,000 gallons but less than 25,000
	\$11.77 per 1,000 gallons, for over 25,000 gallons but less than 30,000
	\$14.12 per 1,000 gallons, for over 30,000 gallons but less than 35,000
	\$16.95 per 1,000 gallons, for over 35,000 gallons but less than 40,000
	\$18.49 per 1,000 gallons, for over 40,000 gallons but less than 45,000
	\$22.17 per 1,000 gallons, for over 45,000 gallons but less than 50,000
	\$26.62 per 1,000 gallons, for over 50,000 gallons but less than 55,000
	\$31.96 per 1,000 gallons, for over 55,000 gallons but less than 60,000
	\$38.33 per 1,000 gallons, for over 60,000 gallons but less than 65,000
	\$46.00 per 1,000 gallons, for over 65,000 gallons but less than 70,000
	\$66.25 per 1,000 gallons, for over 70,000 gallons but less than 80,000
\$95.06 per 1,000 gallons, for over 80,000 gallons but less than 90,000	
\$137.37 per 1,000 gallons, for over 90,000	

B. When in Stage Restrictions, residents with large families may apply to the city manager, or his designated representative, for a waiver of surcharges on that quantity of water representing 1,500 gallons per person in that household per month. This credit will be manually computed and posted to the account each billing period while in Stage Restrictions.

[Based on Monthly Billing]

New Rates
(Effective July 1, 2019)

For each single-family residential unit connected to the city sewage facilities, the customer shall pay \$16.85 fixed charge per month, plus \$2.04 per 1,000 gallons of water consumption.

The winter average , as defined by SARA, shall be measurement of the water consumption during the months of December through February and not the actual measured water consumption each month. Where the account has not established a winter average, the customer shall be charged \$23.00 per month until a winter average for the household is established.

For all other users, which are not single-family residential units and which are connected to the city sewage facilities, the customer shall pay \$16.85 fixed charge per month, plus \$3.45 per 1,000 gallons of metered water consumption per each month.

Old Rates
(Effective June 1, 2017)

For each single-family residential unit connected to the city sewage facilities, the customer shall pay \$14.34 fixed charge per month, plus \$2.04 per 1,000 gallons of water consumption.

The winter average , as defined by SARA, shall be measurement of the water consumption during the months of December through February and not the actual measured water consumption each month. Where the account has not established a winter average, the customer shall be charged \$23.00 per month until a winter average for the household is established.

For all other users, which are not single-family residential units and which are connected to the city sewage facilities, the customer shall pay \$14.34 fixed charge per month, plus \$2.95 per 1,000 gallons of metered water consumption per each month.

SEWER TREATMENT

The City contracts with the San Antonio River Authority to provide sewage treatment for the City.

APPENDIX B

**GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE CITY OF CONVERSE
AND BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS**

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**GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
AND BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS**

The City of Converse

The City of Converse Texas was incorporated in 1961. The City is located in northeast Bexar County, Texas is northeast of the City of San Antonio, Texas near Randolph Air Force Base and FM1604. The City has operated as a general law city under State Statutes with a Council-Manager form of government. The City Council is the principal legislative body of the City. The City Manager is the responsible for the appointment and removal of department directors and employees, supervision and control of all City departments, and preparation of the annual budget.



The City provides the following services: public safety to include police and fire protection, EMS, municipal court, public works to include streets and drainage, water and sewer services and general administration.

Bexar County

Bexar County (the "County") was created in 1836 from Spanish municipality named for Duke de Bexar, a colonial capital of Texas. The county is located in south central Texas and is component of the Metropolitan Statistical Area ("MSA") of San Antonio. The San Antonio MSA is one of the nation's largest MSAs and the third largest MSA in Texas. The principal city within the County is San Antonio, the county seat. The City was founded in the early eighteenth century and was incorporated by the Republic of Texas in 1837.

The County has a diversified economic base which is composed of financial services, healthcare, agriculture, manufacturing, construction, military, and tourism. Support for these economic activities is demonstrated by the County's ongoing commitment to economic development projects along with ongoing infrastructure improvements to support the County's growing population. As Bexar County has continued to add jobs it has also fared better than the nation with the current unemployment issues.

Principal Employers

Principal Employers	Category	Total	Percent of County Employment
Joint Base San Antonio	Government	86,497	9.92
H.E.B. Grocery Company	Retail	25,241	2.90
USAA	Finance/Insurance	19,660	2.26
Northside ISD	Services	14,023	1.61
City of San Antonio	Government	11,787	1.35
Methodist Healthcare System	Medical	9,851	1.13
University Health System	Medical	9,213	1.06
Northeast ISD	Services	8,947	1.03
San Antonio ISD	Services	7,358	0.84
Baptist Health System	Medical	6,371	0.73

Source: 2019 Annual Financial Report

Labor Force Statistics ⁽¹⁾

	2020 ⁽²⁾	2019 ⁽²⁾	2018 ⁽³⁾	2017 ⁽³⁾	2016 ⁽³⁾
Civilian Labor Force	975,097	14,245	13,964	11,788	11,402
Total Employed	908,057	13,788	13,568	11,419	11,006
Total Unemployed	67,040	457	396	369	396
%Unemployed	6.9%	3.2%	2.8%	3.1%	3.5%
% Unemployed (Texas)	8.2%	3.5%	3.8%	4.3%	4.6%
% Unemployed (United States)	10.5%	3.7%	3.9%	4.4%	4.9%

(1) Source: Texas Workforce Commission.
(2) As of August 2020.
(3) Average Annual Statistics.

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APPENDIX C

FORM OF LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

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FINAL

IN REGARD to the authorization and issuance of the “City of Converse, Texas Combination Tax and Limited Pledge Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2020” (the *Certificates*), dated September 15, 2020 in the aggregate principal amount of \$7,840,000 we have reviewed the legality and validity of the issuance thereof by the City Council of the City of Converse, Texas (the *Issuer*). The Certificates are issuable in fully registered form only in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof (within a Stated Maturity). The Certificates have Stated Maturities of February 1 in each of the years 2021 through 2040, unless redeemed prior to Stated Maturity in accordance with the terms stated on the face of the Certificates. Interest on the Certificates accrues from the dates, at the rates, in the manner, and is payable on the dates as provided in the ordinance (the *Ordinance*) authorizing the issuance of the Certificates. Capitalized terms used herein without definition shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in the Ordinance.

WE HAVE SERVED AS BOND COUNSEL for the Issuer solely to pass upon the legality and validity of the issuance of the Certificates under the laws of the State of Texas and with respect to the exclusion of the interest on the Certificates from the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes and for no other purpose. We have not been requested to investigate or verify, and have not independently investigated or verified, any records, data, or other material relating to the financial condition or capabilities of the Issuer or the Issuer’s combined utility system and have not assumed any responsibility with respect to the financial condition or capabilities of the Issuer or the disclosure thereof in connection with the sale of the Certificates. We express no opinion and make no comment with respect to the sufficiency of the security for or the marketability of the Certificates. Our role in connection with the Issuer’s Official Statement prepared for use in connection with the sale of the Certificates has been limited as described therein.

WE HAVE EXAMINED, the applicable and pertinent laws of the State of Texas and the United States of America. In rendering the opinions herein we rely upon (1) original or certified copies of the proceedings of the City Council of the Issuer in connection with the issuance of the Certificates, including the Ordinance; (2) customary certifications and opinions of officials of the Issuer; (3) certificates executed by officers of the Issuer relating to the expected use and investment of proceeds of the Certificates and certain other funds of the Issuer and to certain other facts solely within the knowledge and control of the Issuer; and (4) such other documentation, including an examination of the Certificate executed and delivered initially by the Issuer and such matters of law as we deem relevant to the matters discussed below. In such examination, we have assumed the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals, the conformity to original copies of all documents submitted to us as certified copies, and the accuracy of the statements and information contained in such certificates. We express no opinion

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Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Norton Rose Fulbright LLP, Norton Rose Fulbright Australia, Norton Rose Fulbright Canada LLP and Norton Rose Fulbright South Africa Inc are separate legal entities and all of them are members of Norton Rose Fulbright Verein, a Swiss verein. Norton Rose Fulbright Verein helps coordinate the activities of the members but does not itself provide legal services to clients. Details of each entity, with certain regulatory information, are available at nortonrosefulbright.com.

Legal Opinion of Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, San Antonio, Texas, in connection with the authorization and issuance of “CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS COMBINATION TAX AND LIMITED PLEDGE REVENUE CERTIFICATES OF OBLIGATION, SERIES 2020”

concerning any effect on the following opinions which may result from changes in law effected after the date hereof.

BASED ON OUR EXAMINATION, IT IS OUR OPINION that the Certificates have been duly authorized and issued in conformity with the laws of the State of Texas now in force and that the Certificates are valid and legally binding obligations of the Issuer enforceable in accordance with the terms and conditions described therein, except to the extent that the enforceability thereof may be affected by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, or other similar laws affecting creditors' rights or the exercise of judicial discretion in accordance with general principles of equity. The Certificates are payable from the proceeds of an ad valorem tax levied, within the limitations prescribed by law, upon all taxable property in the Issuer and are additionally payable from and secured by a lien on and pledge of the Pledged Revenues, being a limited amount of the Net Revenues derived from the operation of the Issuer's combined utility system (the *System*), such lien on and pledge of the limited amount of Net Revenues being subordinate and inferior to the lien on and pledge thereof providing for the payment and security of any Prior Lien Obligations, Junior Lien Obligations, or Subordinate Lien Obligations hereafter issued by the Issuer. The Issuer has previously authorized the issuance of the Limited Pledge Obligations that are payable in part from and secured by a lien on and pledge of a limited amount of the Net Revenues of the System in accordance with the ordinances authorizing the issuance of the currently outstanding Limited Pledge Obligations. In the Ordinance, the Issuer reserves and retains the right to issue Prior Lien Obligations, Junior Lien Obligations, Subordinate Lien Obligations, and Additional Limited Pledge Obligations without limitation as to principal amount but subject to any terms, conditions, or restrictions as may be applicable thereto under law or otherwise.

BASED ON OUR EXAMINATION, IT IS FURTHER OUR OPINION that, assuming continuing compliance after the date hereof by the Issuer with the provisions of the Ordinance and in reliance upon the representations and certifications of the Issuer made in a certificate of even date herewith pertaining to the use, expenditure, and investment of the proceeds of the Certificates, under existing statutes, regulations, published rulings, and court decisions (1) interest on the Certificates will be excludable from the gross income, as defined in section 61 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended to the date hereof (the *Code*), of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes, pursuant to section 103 of the Code, and (2) interest on the Certificates will not be included in computing the alternative minimum taxable income of the owners thereof.

WE EXPRESS NO OTHER OPINION with respect to any other federal, state, or local tax consequences under present law or any proposed legislation resulting from the receipt or accrual of interest on, or the acquisition or disposition of, the Certificates. Ownership of tax-exempt obligations such as the Certificates may result in collateral federal tax consequences to, among others, financial institutions, life insurance companies, property and casualty insurance companies, certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States, S corporations with subchapter C earnings and profits, owners of an interest in a financial asset securitization investment trust, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement Benefits, individuals otherwise qualifying for the earned income credit, and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry, or who have paid or incurred certain expenses allocable to, tax-exempt obligations.

Legal Opinion of Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, San Antonio, Texas, in connection with the authorization and issuance of “CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS COMBINATION TAX AND LIMITED PLEDGE REVENUE CERTIFICATES OF OBLIGATION, SERIES 2020”

OUR OPINIONS ARE BASED on existing law, which is subject to change. Such opinions are further based on our knowledge of facts as of the date hereof. We assume no duty to update or supplement our opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may thereafter come to our attention or to reflect any changes in any law that may thereafter occur or become effective. Moreover, our opinions are not a guarantee of result and are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service; rather, such opinions represent our legal judgment based upon our review of existing law that we deem relevant to such opinions and in reliance upon the representations and covenants referenced above.

Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP

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APPENDIX D

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and
Members of the City Council of the
City of Converse, Texas:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Converse, Texas (the "City") as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City as of September 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, budgetary comparison information, schedules of changes in net pension and total other post employment benefits liability and related ratios, and schedule of contributions, identified as Required Supplementary Information on the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the Required Supplementary Information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The combining statements and schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not required parts of the basic financial statements.

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

BELT HARRIS PECHACEK, LLLP

Belt Harris Pechacek, LLLP
Certified Public Accountants
Houston, Texas
April 17, 2020

***MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION
AND ANALYSIS***

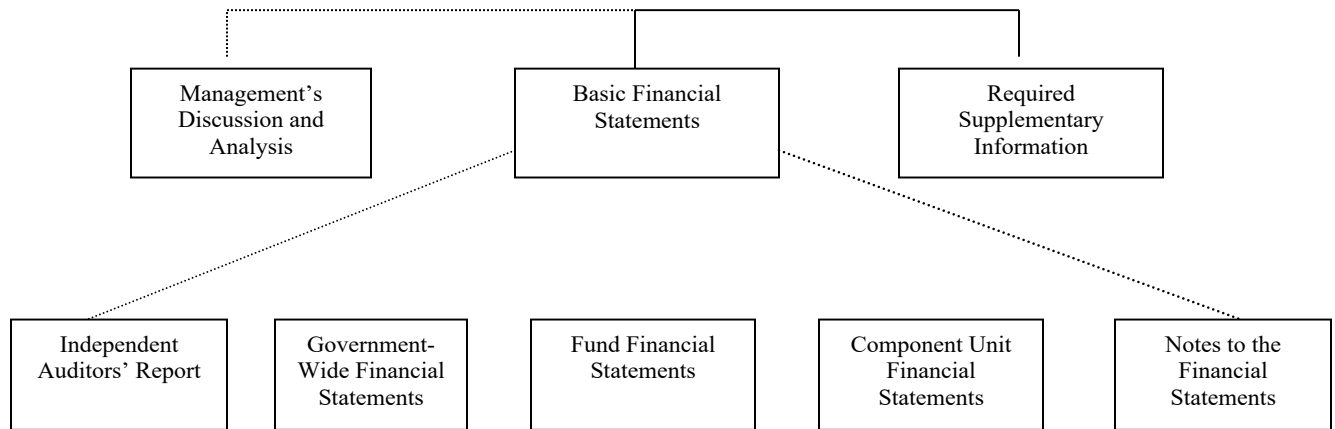
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CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

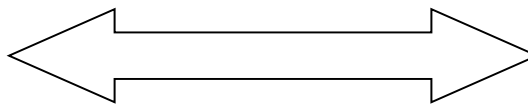
The purpose of the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is to give the readers an objective and easily readable analysis of the financial activities of the City of Converse, Texas (the "City") for the year ending September 30, 2019. The analysis is based on currently known facts, decisions, or economic conditions. It presents short and long-term analysis of the City's activities, compares current year results with those of the prior year, and discusses the positive and negative aspects of that comparison. Please read the MD&A in conjunction with the City's financial statements, which follow this section.

THE STRUCTURE OF OUR ANNUAL REPORT

Components of the Financial Section



Summary



Detail

The City's basic financial statements include (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) individual fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. This report also includes supplementary information intended to furnish additional detail to support the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Statements

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

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

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

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

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities divide the City's financials into two classes of activities:

1. *Governmental Activities* – The City's basic services are reported here including general government, public safety, municipal court, fire and emergency services, public works, parks and recreation, and library. Interest payments on the City's debt are also reported here. Sales tax, property tax, franchise fees, municipal court fines, and permit fees finance most of these activities.
2. *Business-Type Activities* – Services involving a fee for those services are reported here. These services include the City's water distribution, garbage, drainage, and wastewater collection/treatment operations.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the City itself (known as the primary government), but also a legally separate economic development corporation for which the City is financially accountable. Financial information for this component unit is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government itself.

The government-wide financial statements can be found after the MD&A.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Governmental Funds

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

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

The City maintains 19 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, the debt service fund, and the capital projects fund. The general and capital projects

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

funds are considered to be major funds for reporting purposes. The debt service fund did not meet the technical criteria to be presented as major but the City has elected to present it as major due to its significance.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budget is prepared for management purposes for the debt service fund. Budgetary comparison schedules have been provided for the general and debt service funds to demonstrate compliance with these budgets.

Proprietary Funds

The City maintains one type of proprietary fund, an enterprise fund. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses an enterprise fund to account for its water distribution, garbage, drainage, and wastewater collection/treatment operations. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the water and sewer fund. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found in the basic financial statements of this report.

Notes to Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes are the last section of the basic financial statements.

Other Information

In addition to basic financial statements, MD&A, and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain Required Supplementary Information (RSI) and Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB). The RSI includes a budgetary comparison schedule for the general fund, schedules of changes in net pension liability and related ratios and schedule of contributions for the Texas Municipal Retirement System, and a schedule of changes in total (OPEB) and related ratios for the retiree healthcare plan. RSI can be found after the notes to the basic financial statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. For the City, assets and deferred outflows exceed liabilities and deferred inflows by \$60,769,204 as of September 30, 2019. The largest portion of the City's net position, 77 percent, reflects its investments in capital assets (e.g., land, building, equipment, improvements, construction in progress, and infrastructure), less any debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

Statement of Net Position

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position:

	2019			2018		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total Primary Government	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total Primary Government
Current and other assets	\$ 10,479,425	\$ 12,600,970	\$ 23,080,395	\$ 12,671,114	\$ 11,847,204	\$ 24,518,318
Capital assets, net	53,813,382	17,232,783	71,046,165	52,656,299	17,380,680	70,036,979
Total Assets	64,292,807	29,833,753	94,126,560	65,327,413	29,227,884	94,555,297
Deferred outflows - pensions	2,110,253	202,998	2,313,251	786,796	130,010	916,806
Deferred outflows - OPEB	48,687	993	49,680	39,241	4,231	43,472
Deferred outflows - OPEB - TMRS	1,296	-	1,296	23,177	-	23,177
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,160,236	203,991	2,364,227	849,214	134,241	983,455
Long-term liabilities	30,750,237	1,743,214	32,493,451	29,242,365	1,717,911	30,960,276
Other liabilities	1,862,984	1,267,096	3,130,080	2,388,270	813,764	3,202,034
Total Liabilities	32,613,221	3,010,310	35,623,531	31,630,635	3,210,319	34,162,310
Deferred inflows - pensions	55,159	10,939	66,098	660,244	102,421	762,665
Deferred inflows - OPEB	23,285	2,447	25,732	-	-	-
Deferred inflows - OPEB - TMRS	6,222	-	6,222	-	-	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	84,666	13,386	98,052	660,244	102,421	762,665
Net Position:						
Net investment in capital assets	30,651,325	16,371,912	47,023,237	31,144,955	16,313,930	47,458,885
Restricted	2,845,573	429,575	3,275,148	2,258,061	8,814,552	11,072,613
Unrestricted	258,258	10,212,561	10,470,819	482,732	1,599,547	2,082,279
Total Net Position	\$ 33,755,156	\$ 27,014,048	\$ 60,769,204	\$ 33,885,748	\$ 26,728,029	\$ 60,613,777

A portion of the City's net position, \$3,275,148 or 5 percent, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position, \$10,470,819 may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligation to citizens and creditors. The overall condition of the City increased, primarily due to increased revenues from property taxes due to higher appraised values.

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

Statement of Activities

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

	For the Year Ended September 30, 2019			For the Year Ended September 30, 2018		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total Primary Government	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total Primary Government
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 2,613,965	\$ 8,464,383	\$ 11,078,348	\$ 2,793,434	\$ 9,455,919	\$ 12,249,353
Operating grants and contributions	722,331	-	722,331	351,679	155,661	507,340
General revenues:						
Ad valorem taxes	7,216,443	-	7,216,443	6,146,629	-	6,146,629
Sales taxes	3,089,836	-	3,089,836	2,540,905	-	2,540,905
Franchise fees	1,292,716	-	1,292,716	1,299,723	-	1,299,723
Investment earnings	300,158	231,193	531,351	308,378	137,278	445,656
Other revenues	395,432	-	395,432	199,971	-	199,971
Total Revenues	15,630,881	8,695,576	24,326,457	13,640,719	9,748,858	23,389,577
Expenses						
General government	642,651	-	642,651	2,864,112	-	2,864,112
Municipal court	246,538	-	246,538	197,988	-	197,988
Public safety	5,639,547	-	5,639,547	3,785,886	-	3,785,886
Fire and emergency services	4,384,196	-	4,384,196	2,724,663	-	2,724,663
Public works	4,217,091	-	4,217,091	3,084,296	-	3,084,296
Parks and recreation	424,133	-	424,133	396,081	-	396,081
Library	207,775	-	207,775	208,423	-	208,423
Water and sewer	-	7,767,524	7,767,524	-	7,021,487	7,021,487
Interest and fiscal agent fees	624,542	17,033	641,575	723,019	44,669	767,688
Total Expenses	16,386,473	7,784,557	24,171,030	13,984,468	7,066,156	21,050,624
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position						
Before Transfers	(755,592)	911,019	155,427	(343,749)	2,682,702	2,338,953
Transfers in (out)	625,000	(625,000)	-	414,000	(414,000)	-
Change in Net Position	(130,592)	286,019	155,427	70,251	2,268,702	2,338,953
Beginning net position	33,885,748	26,728,029	60,613,777	33,815,497	24,459,327	58,274,824
Ending Net Position	\$ 33,755,156	\$ 27,014,048	\$ 60,769,204	\$ 33,885,748	\$ 26,728,029	\$ 60,613,777

For the year ended September 30, 2019, revenues from governmental activities totaled \$15,630,881. Overall governmental revenues increased by 15 percent mostly due to an increase in property tax revenues related to an increase in the assessed values of properties within the City, an increase in sales tax revenues related to an increase in taxable sales within the City, and an increase in operating grants and contributions due to sidewalk grant revenue and park bench donations.

For the year ended September 30, 2019, expenses for governmental activities totaled \$16,386,473. Overall governmental expenses increased by 17 percent primarily due to an increase in the pension liability and personnel costs.

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

For the year ended September 30, 2019, revenues from business-type activities totaled \$8,695,576. Overall business-type revenues had a slight decrease of 11 percent, which was primarily due to a decrease in charges for services as consumption decreased in the current year. Expenses for business-type activities totaled \$7,784,557. Overall business-type expenses increased by 14 percent compared to last year mainly due to increases in water billing expenses.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, fund accounting is used to demonstrate and ensure compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

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

The City's governmental funds reflect a combined fund balance of \$8,563,706. Of this, \$3,862,941 is restricted for various purposes, \$9,911 is nonspendable, and \$4,690,854 is unassigned.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current year, the general fund balance was \$4,701,490. Of this, \$4,690,854 was unassigned, \$9,911 was nonspendable, and \$725 was restricted for public safety. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represented 35 percent and total fund balance represented 35 percent of total general fund expenditures. The general fund demonstrated an overall decrease of \$242,464 primarily due to the construction costs related to the new City buildings.

The debt service fund has a fund balance of \$12,325. The net increase in fund balance during the current year was \$10,826. This increase can be attributed to other financing sources related to interfund transfers from the general fund.

The capital projects fund recorded a decrease of \$1,993,166 in fund balance due to the use of bond funds for construction of a new City hall along with other ongoing projects.

Proprietary Funds – The City's proprietary fund financial statements provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The original and amended budgets adopted anticipated a decrease in fund balance.

Actual general fund revenues were greater than amended budgeted revenues by \$368,753 during fiscal year 2019. This net positive variance was due mainly to a greater amount of property and sales taxes and greater revenue from charges for services than anticipated. Actual expenditures were less than the final amended budget in total by \$57,758 for the fiscal year.

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

CAPITAL ASSETS

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the City's governmental and business-type activities had invested \$71,046,165 in a variety of capital assets and infrastructure (net of accumulated depreciation). This represents a net increase of \$1,009,186.

Major capital asset events during the year included the following:

- Completion of City hall, fire station, and animal care facility additions for \$8,271,847
- Purchase of land for library parking lot for \$154,850
- Park improvements for \$139,518
- Animal care facility lift station for \$208,536

More detailed information about the City's capital assets is presented in note III.C to the financial statements.

LONG-TERM DEBT

At the end of the current year, the City had total certificates of obligation of \$4,430,000, general obligation bonds of \$17,450,000, sales tax bonds of \$1,237,000, and capital leases of \$555,930 outstanding. The City entered into a new capital lease for \$440,000 to purchase police department vehicles.

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

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances. Questions concerning this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to Le Ann Piatt, City Manager, 406 S. Seguin, Converse, TX, 78109; telephone (210)658-5356; or for general City information, visit the City's website at www.conversetx.net.

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

September 30, 2019

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Economic Development Corporation
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,635,962	\$ 11,345,861	\$ 19,981,823	\$ 2,392,514
Investments	172,497	-	172,497	-
Receivables, net of allowances	1,658,877	1,016,872	2,675,749	118,908
Prepays	12,089	1,154	13,243	99
Inventory	-	237,083	237,083	-
Capital assets:				
Nondepreciable capital assets	22,855,058	4,009,372	26,864,430	4,637,324
Depreciable capital assets, net	30,958,324	13,223,411	44,181,735	130,162
Total Assets	64,292,807	29,833,753	94,126,560	7,279,007
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>				
Deferred outflows - pensions	2,110,253	202,998	2,313,251	60,502
Deferred outflows - OPEB	48,687	993	49,680	1,490
Deferred outflows - OPEB - TMRS	1,296	-	1,296	-
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,160,236	203,991	2,364,227	61,992
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,355,130	982,334	2,337,464	13,951
Customer deposits	77,598	279,129	356,727	-
Accrued interest	430,256	5,633	435,889	12,355
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year	1,772,037	237,315	2,009,352	136,000
Due in more than one year	28,978,200	1,505,899	30,484,099	1,302,606
Total Liabilities	32,613,221	3,010,310	35,623,531	1,464,912
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>				
Deferred inflows - pensions	55,159	10,939	66,098	1,349
Deferred inflows - OPEB	23,285	2,447	25,732	604
Deferred inflows - OPEB - TMRS	6,222	-	6,222	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	84,666	13,386	98,052	1,953
<u>Net Position</u>				
Net investment in capital assets	30,651,325	16,371,912	47,023,237	3,530,486
Restricted for:				
Capital projects	-	263,711	263,711	-
Debt service	12,325	165,864	178,189	-
Public safety	186,204	-	186,204	-
Economic development	-	-	-	2,343,648
Special revenue projects	2,647,044	-	2,647,044	-
Unrestricted	258,258	10,212,561	10,470,819	-
Total Net Position	\$ 33,755,156	\$ 27,014,048	\$ 60,769,204	\$ 5,874,134

See Notes to Financial Statements.

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues	
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions
Primary Government			
Governmental Activities:			
General government	\$ 642,651	\$ 2,041,431	\$ -
Municipal court	246,538	572,534	-
Public safety	5,639,547	-	-
Fire and emergency services	4,384,196	-	-
Public works	4,217,091	-	722,331
Parks and recreation	424,133	-	-
Library	207,775	-	-
Interest and fiscal agent fees	624,542	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	16,386,473	2,613,965	722,331
Business-Type Activities:			
Water and sewer	7,784,557	8,464,383	-
Total Business-Type Activities	7,784,557	8,464,383	-
Total Primary Government	\$ 24,171,030	\$ 11,078,348	\$ 722,331
Component Unit:			
Economic development corporation	\$ 717,341	\$ -	\$ -

General Revenues:

- Ad valorem taxes
- Sales taxes
- Franchise fees
- Investment earnings
- Other revenues
- Transfers

Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Position

Beginning net position

Ending Net Position

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			Component Unit
Government Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Economic Development Corporation
\$ 1,398,780	\$ -	\$ 1,398,780	\$ -
325,996	-	325,996	-
(5,639,547)	-	(5,639,547)	-
(4,384,196)	-	(4,384,196)	-
(3,494,760)	-	(3,494,760)	-
(424,133)	-	(424,133)	-
(207,775)	-	(207,775)	-
(624,542)	-	(624,542)	-
<u>(13,050,177)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(13,050,177)</u>	<u>-</u>
-	679,826	679,826	-
-	679,826	679,826	-
<u>(13,050,177)</u>	<u>679,826</u>	<u>(12,370,351)</u>	<u>-</u>
-	-	-	(717,341)
7,216,443	-	7,216,443	-
3,089,836	-	3,089,836	847,248
1,292,716	-	1,292,716	-
300,158	231,193	531,351	54,209
395,432	-	395,432	5,440
625,000	(625,000)	-	-
<u>12,919,585</u>	<u>(393,807)</u>	<u>12,525,778</u>	<u>906,897</u>
(130,592)	286,019	155,427	189,556
33,885,748	26,728,029	60,613,777	5,684,578
<u>\$ 33,755,156</u>	<u>\$ 27,014,048</u>	<u>\$ 60,769,204</u>	<u>\$ 5,874,134</u>

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS

BALANCE SHEET

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

September 30, 2019

	<u>General</u>	<u>Debt Service</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental</u>
<u>Assets</u>				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,612,834	\$ 12,325	\$ 1,516,830	\$ 2,493,973
Investments	-	-	-	172,497
Receivables, net	1,366,137	33,853	-	258,887
Due from other funds	-	-	-	12,650
Prepaid expenses	9,911	-	-	2,178
Total Assets	\$ 5,988,882	\$ 46,178	\$ 1,516,830	\$ 2,940,185
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 748,006	\$ -	\$ 499,462	\$ 107,662
Due to other funds	12,650	-	-	-
Permit deposits	77,598	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	838,254	-	499,462	107,662
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>				
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	449,138	33,853	-	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	449,138	33,853	-	-
<u>Fund Balances</u>				
Nonspendable:				
Prepays	9,911	-	-	-
Restricted:				
Debt service	-	12,325	-	-
Capital projects	-	-	1,017,368	-
Public safety	725	-	-	185,479
Municipal court	-	-	-	32,539
Communication	-	-	-	945,286
Special services	-	-	-	1,669,219
Unassigned	4,690,854	-	-	-
Total Fund Balances	4,701,490	12,325	1,017,368	2,832,523
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 5,988,882	\$ 46,178	\$ 1,516,830	\$ 2,940,185

See Notes to Financial Statements.

**Total
Governmental
Funds**

\$ 8,635,962
172,497
1,658,877
12,650
12,089
\$ 10,492,075

\$ 1,355,130
12,650
77,598
1,445,378

482,991
482,991

9,911

12,325
1,017,368
186,204
32,539
945,286
1,669,219
4,690,854
8,563,706

\$ 10,492,075

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CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
September 30, 2019

Total fund balances for governmental funds		\$ 8,563,706
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Capital assets - nondepreciable	22,855,058	
Capital assets - net depreciable	<u>30,958,324</u>	53,813,382
Deferred outflows and deferred inflows related to pension and other postemployment benefits activity are not reported in the funds.		
Deferred outflows - pensions	2,110,253	
Deferred outflows - OPEB	48,687	
Deferred outflows - OPEB - TMRS	1,296	
Deferred inflows - pensions	(55,159)	
Deferred inflows - OPEB	(23,285)	
Deferred inflows - OPEB - TMRS	<u>(6,222)</u>	2,075,570
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.		
		482,991
Some liabilities, including bonds payable, net pension liability, other postemployment benefits, and compensated absences are not reported as liabilities in the funds.		
Accrued interest	(430,256)	
Noncurrent liabilities due in one year	(1,772,037)	
Noncurrent liabilities due in more than one year	<u>(28,978,200)</u>	
		<u>(31,180,493)</u>
Net Position of Governmental Activities		<u><u>\$ 33,755,156</u></u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

	General	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental
Revenues				
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 5,571,949	\$ 1,564,890	\$ -	\$ -
Sales taxes	2,598,920	-	-	490,916
Franchise fees	1,292,716	-	-	-
Permits, licenses, and fees	678,379	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	540,427	-	-	32,107
Charges for services	1,363,052	-	-	-
Grants and contributions	294,949	-	-	427,382
Investment earnings	189,841	1,569	63,019	45,729
Other revenue	162,180	-	-	233,252
Total Revenues	12,692,413	1,566,459	63,019	1,229,386
Expenditures				
Current:				
General government	1,928,636	-	-	95,260
Municipal court	208,070	-	-	-
Public safety	4,553,164	-	-	42,408
Fire and emergency services	3,363,685	-	-	-
Public works	1,853,933	-	-	-
Parks and recreation	326,985	-	-	-
Library	288,823	-	-	-
Capital outlay	1,036,581	-	2,056,185	931,534
Debt service:				
Principal	-	980,000	-	-
Interest and fiscal agent fees	-	600,633	-	-
Total Expenditures	13,559,877	1,580,633	2,056,185	1,069,202
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(867,464)	(14,174)	(1,993,166)	160,184
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	250,000	25,000	-	415,000
Transfers (out)	(65,000)	-	-	-
Capital leases	440,000	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources	625,000	25,000	-	415,000
Net Change in Fund Balances	(242,464)	10,826	(1,993,166)	575,184
Beginning fund balances	4,943,954	1,499	3,010,534	2,257,339
Ending Fund Balances	\$ 4,701,490	\$ 12,325	\$ 1,017,368	\$ 2,832,523

See Notes to Financial Statements.

**Total
Governmental
Funds**

\$ 7,136,839
3,089,836
1,292,716
678,379
572,534
1,363,052
722,331
300,158
395,432

15,551,277

2,023,896
208,070
4,595,572
3,363,685
1,853,933
326,985
288,823
4,024,300

980,000
600,633

18,265,897

(2,714,620)

690,000
(65,000)
440,000

1,065,000

(1,649,620)
10,213,326

\$ 8,563,706

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CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ (1,649,620)

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

Capital outlay	2,842,488
Depreciation expense	(1,685,405)

The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, certificates of obligation) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued; whereas, these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities.

Principal payments	1,213,225
Accrued interest	(96,387)
Amortization of premiums	22,478

Revenue in the Statement of Activities that does not provide current financial resources is not reported as revenue in the funds.	79,604
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Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.

Deferred outflows - pensions	1,847,299
Deferred outflows - OPEB	9,446
Deferred outflows - OPEB - TMRS	97
Deferred inflows - pensions	81,243
Deferred inflows - OPEB	(23,285)
Deferred inflows - OPEB - TMRS	(28,200)
Net pension liability	(2,231,367)
Total OPEB liability	4,656
Total OPEB liability - TMRS	266
Compensated absences	(77,130)

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ <u>(130,592)</u>
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See Notes to Financial Statements.

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CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

PROPRIETARY FUND

September 30, 2019

	<u>Water and Sewer</u>
<u>Assets</u>	
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,345,861
Receivables, net	1,016,872
Prepaid expenses	1,154
Inventory	237,083
Total Current Assets	<u>12,600,970</u>
Noncurrent Assets	
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable capital assets	4,009,372
Depreciable capital assets	24,569,755
Accumulated depreciation	(11,346,344)
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>17,232,783</u>
Total Assets	<u>29,833,753</u>
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	
Deferred outflows - pensions	202,998
Deferred outflows - OPEB	993
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>203,991</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	982,334
Accrued interest	5,633
Customer deposits	279,129
Total Current Liabilities	<u>1,267,096</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Due within one year	237,315
Due in more than one year	1,505,899
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>1,743,214</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>3,010,310</u>
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>	
Deferred inflows - pensions	10,939
Deferred inflows - OPEB	2,447
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>13,386</u>
<u>Net Position</u>	
Net investment in capital assets	16,371,912
Restricted for:	
Capital projects	263,711
Debt service	165,864
Unrestricted	10,212,561
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 27,014,048</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Water and Sewer
<u>Operating Revenues</u>	
Water charges	\$ 3,197,646
Wastewater charges	2,207,510
Garbage charges	2,023,067
Stormwater charges	574,175
Water acquisition fees	154,600
Impact fees	143,627
Other services	163,758
Total Operating Revenues	8,464,383
<u>Operating Expenses</u>	
Administration	1,705,766
Garbage collection	1,654,171
Water billing and meter reading	492,415
Water distribution	366,552
Water wells	272,005
Wastewater treatment	1,897,217
Wastewater collection	387,818
Stormwater	11,422
Facility maintenance	215,818
Depreciation	764,340
Total Operating Expenses	7,767,524
Operating Income	696,859
<u>Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)</u>	
Investment income	231,193
Interest expense	(17,033)
Total Nonoperating Revenue	214,160
Income Before Transfers	911,019
<u>Transfers</u>	
Transfers (out)	(625,000)
Change in Net Position	286,019
Beginning net position	26,728,029
Ending Net Position	\$ 27,014,048

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

PROPRIETARY FUND

For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Water and Sewer
<u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</u>	
Receipts from customers	\$ 8,809,638
Payments to suppliers	(5,415,291)
Payments to employees	(1,119,068)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	2,275,279
<u>Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities</u>	
Purchase of capital assets	(616,445)
Principal payments on debt	(205,879)
Interest payments	(21,646)
Net Cash (Used) by Capital and Financing Activities	(843,970)
<u>Cash Flows from Noncapital Related Financing Activities</u>	
Contribution to street maintenance fund	(625,000)
Net Cash (Used) by Noncapital Related Financing Activities	(625,000)
<u>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</u>	
Loss on disposal of assets	
Interest on investments	231,193
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	231,193
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,037,502
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	10,308,359
Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 11,345,861
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,345,861
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-
Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 11,345,861
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	
Operating income	\$ 696,859
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided:	
Depreciation	764,340
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:	
(Increase) Decrease in:	
Accounts receivable	345,255
Prepays	(1,154)
Inventory	(60,365)
Deferred outflows - pensions	(72,988)
Deferred outflows - OPEB	3,238
Increase (Decrease) in:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	459,254
Customer deposits	(1,309)
Compensated absences	(2,810)
Net pension liability	234,481
Total OPEB liability	(489)
Deferred inflows - pensions	(91,482)
Deferred inflows - OPEB	2,447
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 2,275,277

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The City of Converse, Texas was incorporated in 1961. The City has operated as a home rule city under State statutes with a Council-Manager form of government.

The City Council is the principal legislative body of the City. The City Manager is appointed by a majority vote of the City Council and is responsible to the Council for the administration of all the affairs of the City. The City Manager is responsible for the appointment and removal of department directors and employees, supervision and control of all City departments, and preparation of the annual budget.

The City provides the following services: public safety to include police protection, fire and emergency, parks and recreation, library, municipal court, public works to include streets and drainage, water and sewer services, and general administration.

The City is an independent political subdivision of the State of Texas governed by an elected council and a mayor and is considered a primary government. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these basic financial statements have been prepared based on considerations regarding the potential for inclusion of other entities, organizations, or functions as part of the City's financial reporting entity. The component units as listed below, although legally separate, are considered part of the reporting entity. No other entities have been included in the City's reporting entity. Additionally, as the City is considered a primary government for financial reporting purposes, its activities are not considered a part of any other governmental or other type of reporting entity.

Considerations regarding the potential for inclusion of other entities, organizations, or functions in the City's financial reporting entity are based on criteria prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles. These same criteria are evaluated in considering whether the City is a part of any other governmental or other type of reporting entity. The overriding elements associated with prescribed criteria considered in determining that the City's financial reporting entity status is that of a primary government are that it has a separately elected governing body, it is legally separate, and it is fiscally independent of other state and local governments. Additionally, prescribed criteria under generally accepted accounting principles include considerations pertaining to organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and considerations pertaining to organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

Discretely Presented Component Units

Economic Development Corporation

The Converse Economic Development Corporation (EDC) has been included in the reporting entity as a discretely presented component unit. The EDC is a non-profit corporation organized under The Development Corporation Act of 1979 (the "Act") and covered by Section 4B of the Act. The EDC's Board of Directors is appointed by, and serves at the discretion of, City Council. The City Council approves the EDC's budget. A sales tax of one fourth of one percent is levied to fund the EDC's budget. Separate financial statements for the EDC are issued and may be obtained by contacting the City.

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

Blended Component Units

Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone No. 1

During the fiscal year 2017, the City passed an ordinance creating a Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone No. 1 (TIRZ), in accordance with Section 311 of the Texas Tax Code. This entity was created to promote development and to help fund certain public improvements as well as other project costs. The TIRZ includes participation by Bexar County, Texas (the “County”). Under this arrangement, the City and the County intend to participate in the TIRZ by contributing 100% of the County’s tax incremental revenue and approximately 70% of the City’s tax incremental revenue shall be utilized to reimburse the developer for project costs. The TIRZ is managed by a board of directors consisting of at least nine members appointed by the City and County based on each entity’s pro rata share of the total anticipated tax incremental revenue to be deposited into the TIRZ.

Converse Public Facility Corporation

The Converse Public Facility Corporation (PFC) is a non-profit corporation organized under The Public Finance Corporation Act of 1987. The PFC was organized exclusively for the purpose of assisting the City in financing, refinancing, or providing for public facilities. The PFC is governed by a Board of Directors, all of whose members serve on the City Council. The PFC has and possesses the broadest possible powers to finance acquisition of City obligations issued or incurred in accordance with existing law to provide for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, renovation, repair, equipping, furnishing, and placement in service of public facilities of the City.

Converse Housing Finance Corporation

The Converse Housing Finance Corporation (HFC) is a non-profit corporation organized under The Housing Facility Corporation Act of 1999. The HFC was organized exclusively for the purpose of assisting the City and PFC in financing, refinancing, or providing for public facilities.

The component units identified above are included in the City’s reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the City. The City Council functions as the organizations’ boards and is either able to impose its will on them or a financial benefit/burden exists.

B. Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all activities of the primary government and its component units. 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 to external customers for support. Likewise, the *primary government* is reported separately from certain legally separate *component units* for which the primary government is financially accountable.

C. Basis of Presentation – Government-Wide Financial Statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds, while business-type activities incorporate data from the City’s enterprise funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds.

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments in lieu of taxes where the amounts are reasonably equivalent in value to the interfund services provided and other charges between the City's water and sewer functions and various other functions of the City. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

D. Basis of Presentation – Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the City's funds. Separate statements for each fund category – governmental and proprietary – are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

The City reports the following governmental funds:

The *general fund* is used to account for all financial transactions not properly includable in other funds. The principal sources of revenues include local property taxes, sales taxes, franchise fees, licenses and permits, fines and forfeitures, and charges for services. Expenditures include general government, public safety, and public works. The general fund is always considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

The *debt service fund* is used to account for the payment of interest and principal on all general obligation bonds and other long-term debt of the City. The primary source of revenue for debt service is local property taxes. The debt service fund did not meet the technical criteria to be presented as a major fund but, due to its significance, the City elected to present it as major.

The *capital projects fund* is used to account for the expenditures of resources accumulated from various tax revenues and the sale of bonds and related interest earnings for capital improvement projects. The capital projects fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

The *special revenue funds* are used to account for proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The special revenue funds include the Converse HFC (blended component unit), the Converse PFC (blended component unit), court technology and security funds, public, education and governmental (PEG) fund, police state and federal seizure funds, police blue santa program fund, police crime prevention fund, law enforcement officer standards and education (LEOSE) training fund, museum fund, historic preservation commission fund, parkland dedication fund, animal care donations fund, and park bench donations fund. All the special revenue funds are considered nonmajor.

The City reports the following enterprise fund:

The *water and sewer fund* is used to account for the operations that provide water and wastewater collection and wastewater treatment operations. The services are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis will be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The water and sewer fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

During the course of operations, the City has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due from/to other funds and advances

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

to/from other funds. While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Balances between the funds included in governmental activities (i.e., the governmental funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities (i.e., the enterprise funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the business-type activities column.

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

E. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

F. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

2. Investments

Investments, except for certain investment pools, investment contracts, and money market accounts, are reported at fair value. The investment pools operate in accordance with appropriate state laws and regulations and are reported at amortized cost or net asset value. Money market funds, which are short-term highly liquid debt instruments that may include U.S. Treasury and agency obligations, are reported at amortized costs. Investments in nonparticipating interest earning contracts, such as certificates of deposits, are reported at cost.

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

- Direct obligations of the U.S. Government
- Money market mutual funds that meet certain criteria
- Statewide investment pools

3. Inventories and Prepaid Items

The costs of governmental fund type inventories are recorded as expenditures when the related liability is incurred (i.e., the purchase method). Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods (prepaid expenditures) are recognized as expenditures when utilized.

4. Restricted Assets

Certain proceeds of bonds, as well as other resources set aside for specific purposes, are classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet because their use is limited by applicable bond covenants or contractual agreements. Restricted assets of the enterprise fund are restricted by bond covenants for repayment of debt and to finance construction projects.

5. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the governmental column in the government-wide financial statements. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, infrastructure has been capitalized retroactively. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of five years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

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

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government, as well as the component unit, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful years:

<u>Asset Description</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life</u>
Buildings	15 to 50 years
Improvements	5 to 50 years
Equipment	5 to 10 years
Water and sewer system	20 to 50 years
Infrastructure	40 to 50 years

6. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources are amortized as follows:

- Deferred outflows/inflows from pension/other postemployment benefits (OPEB) activities are amortized over the average of the expected service lives of pension/OPEB plan members, except for the net differences between the projected and actual investment earnings on the pension/OPEB plan assets, which are amortized over a period of five years.
- For employer pension/OPEB plan contributions that were made subsequent to the measurement date through the end of the City’s fiscal year, the amount is deferred and recognized as a reduction to the net pension/OPEB liability during the measurement period in which the contributions were made.

At the fund level, the City has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable revenue*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount becomes available.

7. Compensated Employee Absences

It is the City’s policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation, sick pay benefits, and compensatory time. Accumulated amounts, up to certain amounts, may be paid to employees upon termination of employment. The estimated amount of compensation for services provided that is expected to be liquidated with expendable, available financial resources are reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it when it matures or becomes due. Amounts of vested or accumulated vacation leave that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable, available financial resources are maintained separately and represent a reconciling item between the fund and government-wide presentations.

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

8. Long-Term Obligations

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

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing 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.

The property tax rate is allocated each year between the general and debt service funds. The full amount estimated to be required for debt service on general obligation debt is provided by the tax along with interest earned in the debt service fund.

Assets acquired under the terms of capital leases are recorded as liabilities and capitalized in the government-wide financial statements at the present value of net minimum lease payments at inception of the lease. In the year of acquisition, capital lease transactions are recorded as other financing sources and as capital outlay expenditures in the applicable fund. Lease payments representing both principal and interest are recorded as expenditures in the general fund upon payment with an appropriate reduction of principal recorded in the government-wide financial statements.

9. Net Position Flow Assumption

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

10. Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

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

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

11. Fund Balance Policies

Fund balances of governmental funds are reported in various categories based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific purposes. The City itself can establish limitations on the use of resources through either a commitment (committed fund balance) or an assignment (assigned fund balance).

Amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact are classified as nonspendable fund balance. Amounts that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions are classified as restricted.

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the City's highest level of decision-making authority. The City Council is the highest level of decision-making authority for the City that can, by adoption of an ordinance prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another ordinance) to remove or revise the limitation.

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The City Council may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

12. Postemployment Healthcare Benefits

The City provides postemployment healthcare benefits as mandated by the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA). The requirements established by COBRA are fully funded by employees who elect coverage under COBRA, and the City incurs no direct costs. In January 2004, the City approved the payment of health insurance premiums for eligible retirees. Coverage is offered to those employees who have 15 years of service with the City and were employed before April 1, 2016 or to those employees who have 20 years of service with the City and were employed on or after April 1, 2016. The retiree cost for health insurance will be covered until the retiree reaches the age of 65. At this time, retirees would then be eligible for Medicare Part B coverage at their own expense.

13. Estimates

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

14. Pensions

For the purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and additions to/deductions from

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

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

15. Other Postemployment Benefits

The City participates in a single-employer, unfunded, defined benefit group-term life insurance plan operated by TMRS known as the Supplemental Death Benefits Fund (SDBF). The City elected, by ordinance, to provide group-term life insurance coverage to both current and retired employees. The funding policy for the SDBF program is to assure that adequate resources are available to meet all death benefit payments for the upcoming year. Benefit payments are treated as being equal to the employer's yearly contributions for retirees. Benefit payments and refunds are due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Information about the City's total OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and OPEB expense is provided by TMRS from reports prepared by their consulting actuary.

The City also provides their own defined benefit group health benefit plan to eligible employees and retirees.

G. Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

1. Program Revenues

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions (including special assessments) that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, and other internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

2. Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied during October of each year and are due upon receipt of the City's tax bill. Taxes become delinquent, with an enforceable lien on property, on February 1 of the following year.

3. Proprietary Funds Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *nonoperating* 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 enterprise fund are charges to customers for sales and services. The enterprise fund also recognizes as operating revenue the portion of tap fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the system. Operating expenses for the enterprise fund 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 nonoperating revenues and expenses.

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. The original budget is adopted by the City Council prior to the beginning of the year. The legal level of control as defined in the approved budget is the fund level for all funds. The City Manager may transfer appropriations between departments without seeking the approval of City Council. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year, excluding capital project budgets. Supplemental budget appropriations were made for the year ended September 30, 2019.

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

As of September 30, 2019, the City had the following investments:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Weighted Average Maturity (Years)</u>
Certificate of Deposit	\$ 172,497	0.49
Investment Pools		
TexPool	2,826,858	0.09
Texas CLASS	10,955,454	0.14
Total	<u>\$ 13,954,809</u>	
Portfolio weighted average maturity		0.13

Interest rate risk. In accordance with its investment policy, the City manages its exposure to declines in fair values by structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and invest operating funds primarily in short-term securities.

Credit risk. The City’s policy requires that investment pools must be rated no lower than ‘AAA’ or ‘AAA-m’. Bankers’ acceptances must be issued in the United States and carry a rating of ‘A1’/‘P1’ as provided by two of the top nationally recognized rating agencies. As of September 30, 2019, the City’s investments in TexPool and Texas CLASS were rated ‘AAAm’ by Standard & Poor’s.

Custodial credit risk – deposits. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City’s deposits may not be returned to it. The City’s investment policy requires funds on deposit at the depository bank to be collateralized by securities. As of September 30, 2019, market values of pledged securities and FDIC exceeded bank balances.

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

TexPool

TexPool was established as a trust company with the Treasurer of the State of Texas as trustee, segregated from all other trustees, investments, and activities of the trust company. The State Comptroller of Public Accounts exercises oversight responsibility over TexPool. Oversight includes the ability to significantly influence operations, designation of management, and accountability for

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

fiscal matters. Additionally, the State Comptroller has established an advisory board composed of both participants in TexPool and other persons who do not have a business relationship with TexPool. The advisory board members review the investment policy and management fee structure. Finally, Standard & Poor's rates TexPool 'AAAm'. As a requirement to maintain the rating, weekly portfolio information must be submitted to Standard & Poor's, as well as to the office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts for review.

TexPool is an external investment pool measured at amortized cost. In order to meet the criteria to be recorded at amortized cost, TexPool must transact at a stable net asset value per share and maintain certain maturity, quality, liquidity, and diversification requirements within TexPool. Texpool transacts at a net asset value of \$1.00 per share, has weighted average maturities of 60 days or less, and weighted average lives of 120 days or less. Investments held are highly rated by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, have no more than 5% of portfolio with on issuer (excluding U.S. government securities), and can meet reasonably foreseeable redemptions. Texpool has a redemption notice period of one day and may redeem daily. Texpool's authority may only impose restrictions on redemptions in the event of general suspension of trading on major securities markets, general banking moratorium, or national state of emergency that affects TexPool's liquidity.

Texas CLASS

The Texas Cooperative Liquid Assets Securities System Trust (CLASS) is a public funds investment pool under Section 2256.016 of the Public Funds Investment Act, Texas Government Code, as amended. CLASS is created under an amended and restated trust agreement, dated as of December 14, 2011 (the "Agreement"), among certain Texas governmental entities investing in CLASS (the "Participants"), with Cutwater Investor Services Corporation as program administrator and Wells Fargo Bank Texas, NA as custodian. CLASS is not SEC registered and is not subject to regulation by the State of Texas. Under the Agreement, however, CLASS is administered and supervised by a seven-member board of trustees (the "Board"), whose members are investment officers of the Participants, elected by the Participants for overlapping two-year terms. In the Agreement and by resolution of the Board, CLASS has contracted with Cutwater Investors Service Corporation to provide for the investment and management of the public funds of CLASS. Separate financial statements for CLASS may be obtained from CLASS' website at www.texasclass.com.

B. Receivables

The following comprise receivable balances at year end:

	<u>General</u>	<u>Debt Service</u>	<u>Nonmajor Special Revenue</u>	<u>Water and Sewer</u>
Property taxes	\$ 160,172	\$ 33,853	\$ -	\$ -
Other taxes and fees	770,986	-	130,435	-
Accounts	853,895	-	128,452	1,039,538
Less allowance	(418,916)	-	-	(22,666)
Total Receivables	\$ 1,366,137	\$ 33,853	\$ 258,887	\$ 1,016,872

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

C. Capital Assets

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for governmental activities:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	(Decreases)/ Reclassifications	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 14,483,850	\$ 154,850	\$ -	\$ 14,638,700
Construction in progress	15,571,538	2,056,185	(9,411,365)	8,216,358
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	30,055,388	2,211,035	(9,411,365)	22,855,058
Other capital assets:				
Buildings and improvements	8,220,137	8,299,373	-	16,519,510
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	8,014,261	603,927	-	8,618,188
Infrastructure	29,161,734	1,139,518	-	30,301,252
Total Other Capital Assets	45,396,132	10,042,818	-	55,438,950
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(2,679,184)	(450,288)	-	(3,129,472)
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	(5,975,601)	(541,088)	-	(6,516,689)
Infrastructure	(14,140,436)	(694,029)	-	(14,834,465)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(22,795,221)	(1,685,405)	-	(24,480,626)
Other capital assets, net	22,600,911	8,357,413	-	30,958,324
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 52,656,299	\$ 10,568,448	\$ (9,411,365)	53,813,382
			Plus unspent bond proceeds	564,118
			Less associated debt	(23,726,175)
			Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 30,651,325

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government	\$ 259,559
Municipal court	28,002
Public safety	612,772
Fire and emergency services	452,690
Public works	249,505
Parks and recreation	44,006
Library	38,870
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 1,685,405

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for business-type activities:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	(Decreases)/ Reclassifications	Ending Balance
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 342,727	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 342,727
Construction in progress	49,692	-	(49,692)	-
Water acquisition rights	3,666,645	-	-	3,666,645
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	4,059,064	-	(49,692)	4,009,372
Other capital assets:				
Buildings and improvements	351,837	11,684	-	363,521
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	2,055,918	112,330	-	2,168,248
Infrastructure	21,495,863	542,123	-	22,037,986
Total Other Capital Assets	23,903,618	666,137	-	24,569,755
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(177,449)	(12,623)	-	(190,072)
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	(1,716,413)	(93,058)	-	(1,809,471)
Infrastructure	(8,688,140)	(658,661)	-	(9,346,801)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(10,582,002)	(764,342)	-	(11,346,344)
Other capital assets, net	13,321,616	(98,205)	-	13,223,411
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 17,380,680	\$ (98,205)	\$ (49,692)	17,232,783
			Less associated debt	(860,871)
			Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 16,371,912

Depreciation was charged to business-type functions as follows:

Water and sewer system	\$ 764,342
Total Business-Type Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 764,342

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for the discretely presented component unit:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>(Decreases)/ Reclassifications</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Discretely Presented Component Unit				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 4,637,324	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,637,324
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	<u>4,637,324</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,637,324</u>
Other capital assets:				
Buildings and improvements	155,554	-	-	155,554
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	26,650	-	-	26,650
Total Other Capital Assets	<u>182,204</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>182,204</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(26,436)	(7,778)	-	(34,214)
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	(16,132)	(1,696)	-	(17,828)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(42,568)</u>	<u>(9,474)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(52,042)</u>
Other capital assets, net	139,636	(9,474)	-	130,162
Discretely Presented Component Unit Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 4,776,960</u>	<u>\$ (9,474)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>4,767,486</u>
			Less associated debt	<u>(1,237,000)</u>
			Net Investment in Capital Assets	<u>\$ 3,530,486</u>

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

D. Long-Term Liabilities

The following is a summary of changes in the City's total long-term liabilities for the year end. In general, the City uses the general and debt service funds to liquidate governmental long-term debt.

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Amounts Due Within One Year</u>
Governmental Activities:					
Bonds, notes and other payables:					
Certificates of obligation	\$ 3,755,000	\$ -	\$ (170,000)	\$ 3,585,000	\$ 190,000
General obligation bonds	18,115,000	-	(665,000)	17,450,000	715,000
General obligation bonds from direct borrowing/placement	1,840,000	-	(115,000)	1,725,000	235,000
Tax notes	80,000	-	(80,000)	-	-
Capital leases	299,155	440,000	(183,225)	555,930	199,088
Unamortized premium	432,723	-	(22,478)	410,245	-
	<u>24,521,878</u>	<u>440,000</u>	<u>(1,235,703)</u>	<u>23,726,175</u> *	<u>1,339,088</u>
Other liabilities:					
Net pension liability	3,471,473	2,231,367	-	5,702,840	-
Total OPEB liability	547,670	-	(4,656)	543,014	-
Total OPEB liability - TMRS	297,420	-	(266)	297,154	-
Compensated absences	403,924	385,534	(308,404)	481,054	432,949
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 29,242,365</u>	<u>\$ 3,056,901</u>	<u>\$ (1,549,029)</u>	<u>\$ 30,750,237</u>	<u>\$ 1,772,037</u>

Long-term debt due in more than one year \$ 28,978,200

***Debt associated with governmental activities capital assets** \$ 23,726,175

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Amounts Due Within One Year</u>
Business-Type Activities:					
Bonds, notes and other payables:					
Certificates of obligation	\$ 1,035,000	\$ -	\$ (190,000)	\$ 845,000	\$ 200,000
Unamortized premium	31,750	-	(15,879)	15,871	-
	<u>1,066,750</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(205,879)</u>	<u>860,871</u> *	<u>200,000</u>
Other liabilities:					
Net pension liability	547,843	234,481	-	782,324	-
Total OPEB liability	59,047	-	(489)	58,558	-
Compensated absences	44,271	61,600	(64,410)	41,461	37,315
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ 1,717,911</u>	<u>\$ 296,081</u>	<u>\$ (270,778)</u>	<u>\$ 1,743,214</u>	<u>\$ 237,315</u>

Long-term debt due in more than one year \$ 1,505,899

***Debt associated with business-type activities capital assets** \$ 860,871

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Amounts Due Within One Year</u>
Discretely Presented					
Component Unit:					
Bonds, notes and other payables:					
Sales tax bonds	\$ 1,369,000	\$ -	\$ (132,000)	\$ 1,237,000	\$ 136,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(132,000)</u>	<u>1,237,000</u>	<u>* 136,000</u>
Other liabilities:					
Net pension liability	110,521	66,343	-	176,864	-
Total OPEB liability	18,121	-	(139)	17,982	-
Compensated absences	7,607	10,730	(11,577)	6,760	-
Total Discretely Presented					
Component Unit	<u>\$ 136,249</u>	<u>\$ 77,073</u>	<u>\$ (143,716)</u>	<u>\$ 1,438,606</u>	<u>\$ 136,000</u>
				<u>\$ 1,302,606</u>	
				<u>\$ 1,237,000</u>	

Long-term liabilities applicable to the City's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and, accordingly, are not reported as fund liabilities in the governmental funds. The governmental activities' compensated absences, net pension, and total OPEB liability are generally liquidated by the general fund. Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather is recognized as an expenditure when due.

Long-term governmental activities debt at year end was comprised of the following debt issues:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Interest Rates</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Certificates of Obligation		
Series 2014	2.0 - 4.0%	\$ 3,585,000
	Total Certificates of Obligation	<u>3,585,000</u>
General Obligation Bonds		
Series 2015	1.47%	1,725,000
Series 2016	2.32%	9,345,000
Series 2017	3.69%	8,105,000
	Total General Obligation Bonds	<u>19,175,000</u>
Capital Leases		
2016 Freightliner street sweeper	1.69%	38,766
2016 Ford Explorer patrol vehicles	1.82%	77,164
Interceptor patrol vehicles	2.83%	440,000
	Total Capital Leases	<u>555,930</u>
	Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Debt	<u>\$ 23,315,930</u>

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

Long-term business-type activities debt at year end was comprised of the following debt issues:

Description	Interest Rates	Balance
Certificates of Obligation		
Series 2011	2.0 - 4.0%	\$ 845,000
Total Certificates of Obligation		845,000
Total Business-Type Activities Long-Term Debt		\$ 845,000

Long-term discretely presented component unit debt at year end was comprised of the following debt issues:

Description	Interest Rates	Balance
Sales Tax Revenue Bonds		
Taxable Series 2017	3.50%	\$ 1,237,000
Total Certificates of Obligation		1,237,000
Total Discretely Presented Component Unit Long-Term Debt		\$ 1,237,000

The annual requirements to amortize governmental activities debt issues outstanding at year end were as follows:

Year Ending Sep. 30	Governmental Activities					
	Certificates of Obligation			General Obligation Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 190,000	\$ 119,500	\$ 309,500	\$ 715,000	\$ 576,489	\$ 1,291,489
2021	200,000	115,100	315,100	770,000	441,905	1,211,905
2022	200,000	109,600	309,600	840,000	419,205	1,259,205
2023	205,000	103,525	308,525	865,000	394,805	1,259,805
2024	210,000	97,300	307,300	890,000	369,605	1,259,605
2025-2029	1,170,000	379,838	1,549,838	4,850,000	1,460,450	6,310,450
2030-2034	1,410,000	145,275	1,555,275	5,515,000	802,728	6,317,728
2035-2038	-	-	-	3,005,000	111,090	3,116,090
Total	\$ 3,585,000	\$ 1,070,138	\$ 4,655,138	\$ 17,450,000	\$ 4,576,277	\$ 22,026,277

Year Ending Sep. 30	Governmental Activities		
	General Obligation Bonds (Direct borrowing/placement)		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 235,000	\$ 28,940	\$ 263,940
2021	240,000	25,877	265,877
2022	240,000	22,304	262,304
2023	245,000	18,232	263,232
2024	250,000	13,665	263,665
2025-2029	515,000	11,517	526,517
	\$ 1,725,000	\$ 120,535	\$ 1,845,535

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

The annual requirements to amortize business-type activities debt outstanding at year end were as follows:

Year Ending Sep. 30	Business-Type Activities		
	Certificates of Obligation		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 200,000	\$ 29,800	\$ 229,800
2021	205,000	21,700	226,700
2022	215,000	13,300	228,300
2023	225,000	4,500	229,500
Total	\$ 845,000	\$ 69,300	\$ 914,300

The annual requirements to amortize the discretely presented component unit debt outstanding at year end were as follows:

Year Ending Sep. 30	Discretely Presented Component Unit		
	Sales Tax Revenue Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 136,000	\$ 40,915	\$ 176,915
2021	141,000	36,068	177,068
2022	146,000	31,045	177,045
2023	152,000	25,830	177,830
2024	157,000	20,423	177,423
2025-2027	505,000	26,898	531,898
Total	\$ 1,237,000	\$ 181,179	\$ 1,418,179

General obligation bonds are direct obligations of the City for which its full faith and credit are pledged. Repayment of general obligation bonds is from taxes levied on all taxable property located within the City. The City is not obligated in any manner for special assessment debt.

The annual requirements to amortize capital leases outstanding at year end were as follows:

Year Ending Sep 30	Governmental Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total
	2020	\$ 199,088	\$ 14,511
2021	85,512	10,098	95,610
2022	87,931	7,679	95,610
2023	90,420	5,190	95,610
2025	92,979	2,631	95,610
Total	\$ 555,930	\$ 40,109	\$ 596,039

The assets acquired through capital leases are as follows:

	Governmental Activities
Machinery and equipment	\$ 1,495,454
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(616,154)
Total	\$ 879,300

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

Federal Arbitrage

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 instituted certain arbitrage restrictions consisting of complex regulations with respect to issuance of tax-exempt bonds after August 31, 1986. Arbitrage regulations deal with the investment of tax-exempt bond proceeds at an interest yield greater than the interest yield paid to bondholders. Generally, all interest paid to bondholders can be retroactively rendered taxable if applicable rebates are not reported and paid to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) at least every five years for applicable bond issues. Accordingly, there is the risk that if such calculations are not performed, or not performed correctly, a substantial liability to the City could result. The City periodically engages an arbitrage consultant to perform the calculations in accordance with IRS rules and regulations.

E. Interfund Transactions

Amounts recorded as “due to/from” are considered to be temporary loans and will be repaid during the following year:

Due To	Due From	Amounts
Nonmajor special revenue	General	\$ 12,650

Amounts recorded as “transfers” are considered to be contributions to other funds, and will not be repaid:

Transfer In	Transfer Out	Amounts
Debt service	General	\$ 25,000
Museum	General	40,000
General	Water and sewer	250,000
Street maintenance	Water and sewer	375,000
	Total	\$ 690,000

F. Fund Equity

Funds restricted by enabling legislation are \$1,029,693 related to capital projects, \$186,204 related to public safety, \$32,539 related to municipal court, \$945,286 related to communication, and \$1,669,219 related to special services.

G. Restatement of Net Position/Fund Balances

Beginning net position for governmental activities and beginning fund balances for nonmajor governmental funds were restated for the addition of two new funds in the prior year.

	Historic Preservation Commission Fund	Parkland Dedication Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Governmental Activities
Prior year ending net position/fund balances as reported	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,236,723	\$ 33,865,132
Report new funds prior year activity	2,066	18,550	20,616	20,616
Restated Beginning Net Position/Fund Balances	\$ 2,066	\$ 18,550	\$ 2,257,339	\$ 33,885,748

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Contingent Liabilities

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

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

B. Pension Plan

Texas Municipal Retirement System

Plan Description

The City participates as one of 887 plans in the nontraditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined benefit pension plan administered by the TMRS. TMRS is an agency created by the State of Texas and administered in accordance with the TMRS Act, Subtitle G, Title 8, Texas Government Code (the "TMRS Act") as an agent multiple-employer retirement system for municipal employees in the State of Texas. The TMRS Act places the general administration and management of TMRS with a six-member Board of Trustees (the "Board"). Although the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Board, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State of Texas. TMRS's defined benefit pension plan is a tax-qualified plan under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. TMRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that can be obtained at www.tmr.com.

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

Benefits Provided

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

At retirement, the benefit is calculated as if the sum of the employee's contributions, with interest, and the City-financed monetary credits, with interest, were used to purchase an annuity. Members may choose to receive their retirement benefit in one of seven payment options. Members may also choose to receive a portion of their benefit as a partial lump sum distribution in an amount equal to 12, 24, or 36 monthly payments, which cannot exceed 75 percent of the member's deposits and interest.

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

The plan provisions are adopted by the governing body of the City, within the options available in the state statutes governing TMRS. Plan provisions for the City were as follows:

	2019	2018
Employee deposit rate	7.00%	7.00%
Matching ratio (City to employee)	2 to 1	2 to 1
Years required for vesting	5	5
Service requirement eligibility (expressed as age/yrs of service)	60/5, 0/20	60/5, 0/20
Updated service credit	100% Repeating, Transfers	100% Repeating, Transfers
Annuity increase (to retirees)	70% of CPI	70% of CPI

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At the December 31, 2018 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	63
Inactive employees entitled to, but not yet receiving, benefits	153
Active employees	165
Total	381

Contributions

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

Employees for the City were required to contribute seven percent of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City were 14.2 percent and 13.75 percent in calendar years 2018 and 2019, respectively. The City's contributions to TMRS for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019 were \$1,162,633, which equaled the required contributions.

Net Pension Liability

The City's Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2018 and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the NPL was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions

The TPL in the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.5% per year
Overall payroll growth	3.0% per year
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

Salary increases were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members, retirees, and beneficiaries were based on the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment, with male rates multiplied by 109 percent and female rates multiplied by 103 percent. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements. For disabled annuitants, the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment are used with male rates multiplied by 109 percent and female rates multiplied by 103 percent with a three-year set-forward for both males and females. In addition, a three percent minimum mortality rate is applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements subject to the three percent floor.

The actuarial assumptions were developed primarily from the actuarial investigation of the experience of TMRS over the four-year period from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2014. They were adopted in 2015 and first used in the December 31, 2015 actuarial valuation. The post-retirement mortality assumption for healthy annuitants and annuity purchase rate are based on the mortality experience investigation study covering 2009 through 2011 and dated December 31, 2013. In conjunction with these changes first used in the December 31, 2013 valuation, TMRS adopted the EAN actuarial cost method and a one-time change to the amortization policy. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with an emphasis on both capital appreciation, as well as the production of income, in order to satisfy the short-term and long-term funding needs of TMRS.

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Domestic Equity	17.50%	4.30%
International Equity	17.50%	6.10%
Core Fixed Income	10.00%	1.00%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.00%	3.39%
Real Return	10.00%	3.78%
Real Estate	10.00%	4.44%
Absolute Return	10.00%	3.56%
Private Equity	5.00%	7.75%
Total	100.00%	

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

Discount Rate

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

Changes in the NPL

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (A)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (B)	Net Pension Liability (A) - (B)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	\$ 1,315,188	\$ -	\$ 1,315,188
Interest	1,918,902	-	1,918,902
Change in current period benefits	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	234,123	-	234,123
Changes in assumptions		-	-
Contributions - employer	-	1,123,010	(1,123,010)
Contributions - employee	-	553,597	(553,597)
Net investment income	-	(725,835)	725,835
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,149,512)	(1,149,512)	-
Administrative expense	-	(14,019)	14,019
Other changes	-	(732)	732
Net Changes	<u>2,318,701</u>	<u>(213,491)</u>	<u>2,532,192</u>
Balance at December 31, 2017	<u>28,345,343</u>	<u>24,215,507</u>	<u>4,129,836</u>
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u>\$ 30,664,044</u>	<u>\$ 24,002,016</u>	<u>\$ 6,662,028</u>
		Governmental	\$ 5,702,840
		Business-Type	782,324
		Component Unit	176,864
		Total	<u>\$ 6,662,028</u>

Sensitivity of the NPL to Changes in the Discount Rate

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

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (5.75%)	Discount Rate (6.75%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (7.75%)
City's Net Pension Liability	<u>\$ 11,727,249</u>	<u>\$ 6,662,028</u>	<u>\$ 2,602,702</u>

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

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

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, the City recognized pension expense of \$1,549,798. At September 30, 2019, the City 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
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 217,252	\$ 67,448
Changes in actuarial assumptions	2,640	-
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	1,258,237	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	891,392	-
Total	\$ 2,369,521	\$ 67,448

\$891,392 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the NPL for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	Pension Expense
2020	\$ 456,424
2021	255,374
2022	226,805
2023	472,078
Thereafter	-
Total	\$ 1,410,681

C. Other Postemployment Benefits

1. City of Converse Retiree Health Care Plan

Plan Description

In order to recognize and reward long-term employees, as well as to provide an incentive for those remaining in the City’s employment, the City administers a single-employer defined benefit (OPEB) plan that will allow the retiree to pay their premium for continuation of the medical and dental insurance coverage. Retirees pay 100 percent of the premium; however, the City would contribute \$3,500 per year (\$7,500 per family per year) towards the retiree’s deductible through a health savings account. The plan is known as the City Retiree Health Care Plan (the “Plan”). All coverage ends when the retiree reaches age 65.

In order to be eligible for this benefit, the retiree must separate from service with at least 15 years of service with the City and be a current recipient of retirement benefits from TMRS if employed before April 1, 2016 or 20 years of service with the City and be a current recipient of retirement benefits from TMRS if employed on or after April 1, 2016. The health care benefit of the Plan is available to the spouse and any dependent(s) if they were on the Plan at the beginning of the Plan year in which the employee retires. Furthermore, a dependent is eligible for coverage if they have not reached age 25. Eligibility for coverage for the spouse ends when Medicare coverage begins.

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

Funding Policy

The City has elected to subsidize premiums for the Plan and funding is provided on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	6	
Active employees	154	
Total	160	

Total OPEB Liability

The City's total OPEB liability of \$619,554 was measured as of December 31, 2018 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3.50% to 10.50% including inflation
Discount rate	3.71%*
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry-age
Demographic assumptions	Based on the experience study covering the four-year period ending December 31, 2014 as conducted for TMRS.
Mortality	For healthy retirees, the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment are used with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103%. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements.
Health care trend rates	Rate of 7.20% declining to an ultimate rate of 4.25% after 14 years.
Participation rates	30% of all eligible retirees

* The discount rate is based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2018.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

		<u>Total OPEB Liability</u>
Changes for the year:		
Service cost	\$	29,505
Interest		20,686
Difference between expected and actual experience		(2,638)
Changes of assumptions		(23,543)
Benefit payments		(29,294)
Net Changes		(5,284)
Beginning balance		624,838
Ending Balance	\$	619,554

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (2.71%)	Discount Rate (3.71%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (4.71%)
City's Total OPEB Liability	\$ 680,498	\$ 619,554	\$ 564,986

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

For the year ended September 30, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 2,321
Changes in actuarial assumptions	21,436	20,717
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	30,669	-
Total	\$ 52,105	\$ 20,717

Amounts reported as deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended September 30	OPEB Expense Amount
2020	\$ 242
2021	242
2022	242
2023	242
2024	242
Thereafter	(2,812)
Total	\$ (1,602)

2. TMRS - Supplemental Death Benefit

Plan Description

The City participates in an OPEB plan administered by TMRS. TMRS administers the defined benefit group-term life insurance plan known as the SDBF. This is a voluntary program in which participating member cities may elect, by ordinance, to provide group-term life insurance coverage for their active members, including or not including retirees. Employers may terminate coverage under, and discontinue participation in, the SDBF by adopting an ordinance before November 1 of any year to be effective the following January 1.

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

The member city contributes to the SDBF at a contractually required rate (based on the covered payroll of employee members) as determined by an annual actuarial valuation. The rate is equal to the cost of providing one-year term life insurance. The funding policy for the SDBF program is to assure that adequate resources are available to meet all death benefit payments for the upcoming year. The intent is not to pre-fund retiree term life insurance during employees' entire careers. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* (GASB 75). As such, the SDBF is considered to be a single-employer unfunded OPEB defined benefit plan with benefit payments treated as being equal to the employer's yearly contributions for retirees.

The contributions to the SDBF are pooled for investment purposes with those of the Pension Trust Fund (PTF). The TMRS Act requires the PTF to allocate a five percent interest credit from investment income to the SDBF on an annual basis each December 31 based on the mean balance in the SDBF during the year.

Benefits

The death benefit for active employees provides a lump-sum payment approximately equal to the employee's annual salary (calculated based on the employee's actual earnings, for the 12-month period preceding the month of death). The death benefit for retirees is considered an OPEB and is a fixed amount of \$7,500. As the SDBF covers both active and retiree participants with no segregation of assets, the SDBF is considered to be an unfunded OPEB plan (i.e., no assets are accumulated). Participation in the SDBF as of December 31, 2018 is summarized below:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	45
Inactive employees entitled to, but not yet receiving, benefits	23
Active employees	165
Total	233

Total OPEB Liability

The City's total OPEB liability of \$297,154 was measured as of December 31, 2018 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3.50% to 10.50% including inflation
Discount rate	3.71%*
Retirees' share of benefit-related costs	Zero
Administrative expenses	All administrative expenses are paid through the PTF and accounted for under reporting requirements under GASB 68.
Mortality rates-service retirees	RP2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% and projected on a fully generational basis with scale BB.
Mortality rates-disabled retirees	RP2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% with a 3-year set-forward for both males and females. The rate are projected on a fully generational basis with scale BB to account for future mortality improvements subject to the 3% floor.

* The discount rate is based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2018.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2014.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB Liability
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	\$ 19,771
Interest	10,146
Differences between expected and actual experience	(4,269)
Changes of assumptions	(24,332)
Benefit payments*	(1,582)
	Net Changes
	(266)
Beginning balance	297,420
	Ending Balance
	\$ 297,154

* Benefit payments are treated as being equal to the employer's yearly contributions for retirees due to the SDBF being considered an unfunded OPEB plan under GASB 75.

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City’s total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (2.71%)	Discount Rate (3.71%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (4.71%)
City's Total OPEB Liability	\$ 363,600	\$ 297,154	\$ 246,435

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

For the year ended September 30, 2019, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$29,516. The City reported deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 3,605
Changes in actuarial assumptions	17,930	20,548
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	97	-
Total	\$ 18,027	\$ 24,153

\$97 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020.

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

Year Ended September 30	OPEB Expense Amount
2020	\$ (401)
2021	(401)
2022	(401)
2023	(401)
2024	(2,705)
Thereafter	(1,914)
Total	\$ (6,223)

D. Conduit Debt and Related Organization

The Converse PFC is the sole member of Town Square Living LLC, which owns a 0.01 percent equity interest in the Town Square Apartments, Ltd. Partnership (the “Partnership”). The purpose of this Partnership was to obtain funding to construct and manage a low-income apartment housing complex in the City known as the Town Square Apartments (the “Project”). As a part of the agreement, the City earned deferred development fees of \$600,000 to be paid from future cash flow. The City is entitled to a portion of the annual net cash flow of the Project. The PFC’s capital investment in the Project is minimal, thus no asset is recorded in the City’s financial statements.

CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

Financing for the Project was acquired through bonds issued by the HFC, Multi-family Housing Revenue Bonds, Series 2007 for \$14,300,000. Through a subordination agreement with the purchaser of the bonds and the Partnership, the bonds issued do not constitute debt or a pledge of faith or credit of the HFC or the City. Accordingly, the outstanding amount of conduit debt was \$13,230,000. The HFC receives an annual payment of \$7,500 for issuer fees.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u> <u>Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with</u> <u>Final Budget</u> <u>Positive</u> <u>(Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u> <u>Budget</u> <u>Amounts</u>	<u>Final</u> <u>Budget</u> <u>Amounts</u>		
Revenues				
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 5,400,000	\$ 5,400,000	\$ 5,571,949	\$ 171,949
Sales taxes	2,466,000	2,466,000	2,598,920	132,920
Franchise fees	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,292,716	42,716
Permits, licenses, and fees	811,200	811,200	678,379	(132,821)
Fines and forfeitures	531,000	531,000	540,427	9,427
Charges for services	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,363,052	23,052
Grants and contributions	1,900	272,560	294,949	22,389
Investment earnings	130,000	130,000	189,841	59,841
Other revenue	122,900	122,900	162,180	39,280
Total Revenues	<u>12,053,000</u>	<u>12,323,660</u>	<u>12,692,413</u>	<u>368,753</u>
Expenditures				
General government	1,918,996	1,955,996	1,928,636	27,360
Municipal court	213,704	209,704	208,070	1,634
Public safety	4,556,842	4,562,192	4,553,164	9,028
Fire and emergency services	3,278,737	3,370,067	3,363,685	6,382
Public works	1,759,656	1,869,829	1,853,933	15,896
Parks and recreation	367,305	373,663	326,985	46,678
Library	279,278	294,277	288,823	5,454
Capital outlay	268,482	981,907	1,036,581	(54,674)
Total Expenditures	<u>12,643,000</u>	<u>13,617,635</u>	<u>13,559,877</u>	<u>57,758</u>
(Deficiency) of Revenues (Under) Expenditures	<u>(590,000)</u>	<u>(1,293,975)</u>	<u>(867,464)</u>	<u>426,511</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	250,000	250,000	250,000	-
Transfers (out)	(40,000)	(65,000)	(65,000)	-
Capital lease proceeds	-	-	440,000	440,000
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>210,000</u>	<u>185,000</u>	<u>625,000</u>	<u>440,000</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ (380,000)</u>	<u>\$ (1,108,975)</u>	<u>(242,464)</u>	<u>\$ 866,511</u>
Beginning fund balance			<u>4,943,954</u>	
Ending Fund Balance			<u>\$ 4,701,490</u>	

Notes to Required Supplementary Information:

1. Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

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CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM
Last ten fiscal years

	Measurement Year*			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Pension Liability				
Service cost	\$ 1,020,472	\$ 1,099,215	\$ 1,223,634	\$ 1,315,188
Interest (on the total pension liability)	1,624,621	1,679,685	1,778,970	1,918,902
Difference between expected and actual experience	(92,280)	(249,788)	91,173	234,123
Change of assumptions	90,654	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(757,593)	(1,257,382)	(983,466)	(1,149,512)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	1,885,874	1,271,730	2,110,311	2,318,701
Beginning total pension liability	23,077,428	24,963,302	26,235,032	28,345,343
Ending Total Pension Liability	\$ 24,963,302	\$ 26,235,032	\$ 28,345,343	\$ 30,664,044
Plan Fiduciary Net Position				
Contributions - employer	\$ 896,703	\$ 905,367	\$ 1,054,882	\$ 1,123,010
Contributions - employee	442,036	457,953	511,370	553,597
Net investment income	27,711	1,309,500	2,879,529	(725,835)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(757,593)	(1,257,382)	(983,466)	(1,149,512)
Administrative expense	(16,877)	(14,783)	(14,918)	(14,019)
Other	(834)	(796)	(756)	(732)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	591,146	1,399,859	3,446,641	(213,491)
Beginning plan fiduciary net position	18,777,859	19,369,005	20,768,864	24,215,505
Ending Plan Fiduciary Net Position	\$ 19,369,005	\$ 20,768,864	\$ 24,215,505	\$ 24,002,014
Net Pension Liability	\$ 5,594,297	\$ 5,466,168	\$ 4,129,838	\$ 6,662,030
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability	77.59%	79.16%	85.43%	78.27%
Covered Payroll	\$ 6,314,801	\$ 6,531,284	\$ 7,305,279	\$ 7,908,524
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	88.59%	83.69%	56.53%	84.24%

*Only four years of information are currently available. The City will build this schedule over the next six-year period.

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CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM
Last ten fiscal years

	Fiscal Year*			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 928,862	\$ 1,021,029	\$ 1,106,307	\$ 1,162,633
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	928,862	1,021,029	1,106,307	1,162,633
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 6,668,257	\$ 7,138,244	\$ 7,761,104	\$ 8,393,002
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.93%	14.30%	14.25%	13.85%

*Only four years of information are currently available. The City will build this schedule over the next six year period.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information:

1. Valuation Date:

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

2. Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll, closed
Remaining amortization period	27 years
Asset valuation method	10 year smoothed market; 15% soft corridor
Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases	3.5% to 10.5% including inflation
Investment rate of return	6.75%
Retirement age	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the City's plan of benefits. Last updated for the 2018 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period 2010-2014.
Mortality	RP2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% and projected on a fully generational basis with scale BB.

3. Other Information:

There were no benefit changes during the year.

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CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
RETIREE HEALTH CARE PLAN
Last ten fiscal years

	Measurement Year*	
	2017	2018
Total OPEB Liability		
Service cost	\$ 25,628	\$ 29,505
Interest (on the total OPEB liability)	21,961	20,686
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	(2,638)
Change of assumptions	28,206	(23,543)
Benefit payments	(29,113)	(29,294)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	46,682	(5,284)
Beginning total OPEB liability	578,156	624,838
Ending Total OPEB Liability	\$ 624,838	\$ 619,554
 Covered Payroll	 \$ 6,437,334	 \$ 7,240,254
 Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	 9.71%	 8.56%

*Only two years of information is currently available. The City will build this schedule over the next eight-year period.

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CITY OF CONVERSE, TEXAS
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM (TMRS)
Last ten fiscal years

	Measurement Year*	
	2017	2018
Total OPEB Liability		
Service cost	\$ 16,072	\$ 19,771
Interest (on the total OPEB liability)	9,619	10,146
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	(4,269)
Change of assumptions	26,025	(24,332)
Benefit payments	(1,461)	(1,582)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	<u>50,255</u>	<u>(266)</u>
Beginning total OPEB liability	<u>247,165</u>	<u>297,420</u>
Ending Total OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 297,420</u>	<u>\$ 297,154</u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 7,305,279	\$ 7,908,524
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	4.07%	3.76%

*Only two years of information is currently available. The City will build this schedule over the next eight-year period.

**Due to the SDBF being considered an unfunded OPEB plan under GASB 75, benefit payments are treated as being equal to the employer's yearly contributions for retirees.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information:

Valuation Date:

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

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3.50% to 10.50% including inflation
Discount rate	3.71%
Administrative expenses	All administrative expenses are paid through the PTF and accounted for under reporting requirements under GASB 68.
Mortality - service retirees	RP2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustments with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% and projected on a fully generational basis with scale BB.
Mortality - disabled retirees	RP2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% with a 3-year set-forward for both males and females. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale BB to account for future mortality improvements subject to the 3% floor.

Other Information:

No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB 75 to pay related benefits.

The discount rate was based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2018.

Change in assumptions is the annual change in the municipal bond index rate.

There were no benefit changes during the year.

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