

EDINBURG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

EDINBURG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

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EDINBURG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

In this section of the Annual Financial and Compliance Report, we, the managers of Edinburg Economic Development Corporation (EEDC), discuss and analyze the EEDC's financial performance for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019. Please read it in conjunction with the independent auditors' report page 1, and the EEDC's Basic Financial Statements, which begin on page 10.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

General Fund

- At fiscal year-end, total fund balance for the General Fund was\$ 33,398,019.
- General Fund revenues were \$ 6,684,275 and General Fund expenses were \$ 5,986,040.

Government-Wide

- EEDC's governmental activities reported program expenses of \$5,310,859. General revenues totaled to \$5,931,354 and charges for services \$206,748, resulting in an increase in net assets of\$827,243.
- At year end, EEDC's governmental activities reported combined total net assets of \$12,026,529 and deferred outflows related to pensions of \$167,953.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The government-wide financial statements include the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities on pages' 11 and 12. These statements provide information about the activities of the EEDC as a whole and present a longer-term view of EEDC's property and debt obligations and other financial matters. They reflect the flow of total economic resources in a manner like the financial reports of a business enterprise.

Fund financial statements, starting on page 13, report the EEDC's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the EEDC's most significant funds. For governmental activities, these statements tell how services were financed in the short- term, as well as, what resources remain for future spending. They reflect the flow of current financial resources and supply the basis for tax levies and the appropriations budget.

The notes to the financial statements starting on page 17 provide narrative explanations or additional data needed for full-disclosure in the government-wide statements or the fund financial statements.

EDINBURG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The analysis of the EEDC's overall financial condition and operations begins on page 11. Its primary purpose is to show whether the EEDC is better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities. The Statement of Net Assets includes all the EEDC's assets and liabilities at the end of the year while the Statement of Activities includes all the revenues and expenses generated by the EEDC's operations during the year. These apply the accrual basis of accounting which is the basis used by private sector companies.

All the current year's revenues and expenses are recognized regardless of when cash is received or paid. The EEDC's revenues are divided into those provided by outside parties who share the costs of some programs. All the EEDC's assets are reported whether they serve the current year or future years. Liabilities are considered regardless of whether they must be paid in the current or future years.

These two statements report the EEDC's net assets and changes in them. The EEDC's net assets (the difference between assets and liabilities) provide one measure of the EEDC's financial health or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the EEDC's net assets are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. To fully assess the overall health of the EEDC, however, you should consider non-financial factors as well, such as changes in the EEDC's property tax base and the condition of the EEDC's facilities.

In the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, we reflect the EEDC in only one kind of activity:

- Governmental activities: Most of the EEDC's basic services are reported here, including general government and economic development. Sales taxes designated for economic development finance most of these activities.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements begin on page 13 and provide detailed information about the most significant funds - not the EEDC as a whole. Certain funds are required by State law and by bond covenants. The EEDC's administration established several other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes. The EEDC has one fund type - governmental funds.

- Governmental funds: Most of the EEDC's basic services are reported in governmental funds. These funds use modified accrual accounting (a method that measures the receipt and disbursement of cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash) and report balances that are available for future spending. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the EEDC's general operations and the basic services it provides.

EDINBURG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

We describe the differences between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in reconciliation schedules following each of the fund financial statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Statement of Net Assets (Government-Wide)

The following table summarizes the EEDC's net assets as of September 30, 2019.

Table I

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018	Increase (Decrease)
Assets			
Current and other assets	33,408,877	20,799,240	12,609,637
Capital assets	7,088,796	8,816,767	(1,727,971)
Total assets	40,497,673	29,616,007	10,881,666
Deferred outflow of resources	167,954	94,856	73,098
Total Assets and Deferred Outflow of Resources	40,665,627	29,710,863	10,954,764
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	940,858	815,316	125,542
Long-term liabilities	27,659,282	17,638,937	10,020,345
Total liabilities	28,600,140	18,454,253	10,145,887
Deferred inflow of resources	38,958	56,648	(17,690)
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflow of Resources	28,639,098	18,510,901	10,128,197
Net Position			
Invested in capital assets net of related debt	3,388,796	3,876,039	(487,243)
Restricted	14,902,963	36,353	14,866,610
Unrestricted	(6,265,230)	7,287,571	(13,552,801)
Total Net Position	12,026,529	11,199,963	826,566
Total Liabilities and Net Position	40,665,627	29,710,864	10,954,763

The EEDC's assets and deferred outflow of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflow of resources by \$12,026,529 at the close of the current fiscal year. Unrestricted net assets - the part of net assets that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation or other legal requirements - were \$(6,265,529) at September 30, 2019.

EDINBURG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
 FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

The unrestricted net assets decreased because the restricted net assets increased from \$36,353 to \$14,902,963 or by \$14,866,610. This increase is attributed to removing the bond debt of \$13,435,000 incurred for the note receivable from Santana.

Statement of Activities (Government-Wide)

The following table summarizes the change in the EEDC's net assets from its activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019.

Table 2

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018	Increase (Decrease)
Revenues			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services	206,748	297,423	(90,675)
General Revenues:			
Sales and Use Taxes	5,801,968	5,602,987	198,981
Investment Earnings	98,435	488,234	(389,799)
Note Receivable Interest	566,407	165,484	400,923
Miscellaneous Revenue	10,717	14,166	(3,449)
Total Revenue	6,684,275	6,568,294	115,981
Expenses			
Economic Development and Assistance	2,856,589	3,061,452	(204,863)
Debt Bond Interest	2,454,270	717,309	1,736,961
Total Expenses	5,310,859	3,778,761	1,532,098
Increase in Net Assets before transfers and special items	1,373,416	2,789,533	(1,416,117)
(Loss) on Sale of Asset	(546,173)	-	-
Increase in Net Assets after transfers and special items	827,243	2,789,533	(1,416,117)
Net Position Beginning	11,199,961	8,393,385	2,806,576
Prior Period Adjustment	(675)	17,045	(17,720)
Net Position Ending	12,026,529	11,199,963	1,372,739

The EEDC 's total revenues were \$6,684,275. Sales tax contributed \$5,801,968 or 86.8% of total revenues. Notes receivable interest earned contributed \$566,407 or 8.5% of total revenue and investment earnings were \$98,435 or 1.5%. Miscellaneous revenue contributed \$10,717 or .16% of total revenue.

Total cost of all programs and services was \$5,310,859.

Governmental Activities

As reflected in the Statement of Activities, total expenses for governmental activities were \$5,310,859. General revenues of \$6,684,275 exceeded the total net expenses for governmental activities of \$5,310,859 by \$1,373,416.

EDINBURG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

GENERAL FUND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the EEDC. At the end of the current fiscal year, the total fund balance of the General Fund was \$33,398,019.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The EEDC did amend the General Fund Budget during the year. Those budget amendments fall into two categories. The first involved amendments moving funds from categories that did not need all the resources to categories with resource needs. The second involved adjusting the budgets to better reflect the needs and resources available.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of the 2018-2019 year, the EEDC had \$7,088,796 invested in a broad range of capital assets, including facilities, land, infrastructure, vehicles, and equipment.

Debt

At year-end, the EEDC had \$27,875,000 in bonds outstanding versus \$17,810,000 last year, an increase of approximately 56.5% due to the issuance of a \$10,840,000 bond.

Other obligations include accrued vacation pay and sick leave. More detailed information about the EEDC's long-term liabilities is presented in the notes to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

Fiscal year 2020 is projected to be a year of continued growth. Both public and private development in building and infrastructure activity will serve to broaden the City's tax base and provide continuing employment opportunities for the residents. In 2019, the EEDC experienced a slight increase in sales tax revenue from 2018. Cash reserves are in place in accordance with the Investment Policy in secured investments.

The EEC Board of Directors has approved the General Fund Budget for the Fiscal Year 2020 that includes funding for continued growth and development opportunities. Priority has been placed on the development of the North Industrial Park, the Edinburg International Airport, the Downtown District, and the infrastructure projects for the City of Edinburg. Revenues in the General Fund are modestly estimated at \$8,296,170. Budgeted expenditures are estimated at \$8,275,554. If these estimates are realized, the EEDC's budgetary General Fund balance is expected to increase modestly by the close of the 2020 fiscal year.

EDINBURG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

CONTACTING THE EEDC'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the EEDC's finances and to show the EEDC's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the EEDC's administration office at:

Edinburg Economic Development Corporation
415 West University Drive
Edinburg, Texas 78541

LUIS C OROZCO

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

808 Del Oro Lane
Pharr, TX 78577
lcocpa@lcocpa.com

Independent Auditor's Report

President and Board of Directors of the
Edinburg Economic Development Corporation
Edinburg, Texas

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Edinburg Economic Development Corporation (EDC) as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the EDC's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

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Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information for the Edinburg Economic Development Corporation 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note III - Aggregate Receivables of the Financial Statements, EEDC has a pending receivable from Santana Textile, LLC in net amount of \$13,340,004. Santana Textile has ceased operations and is in default of loan payments and interest and is currently under an agreement to cover delinquent property taxes with Hidalgo County. EEDC is secondary lien holder on Loan until a compliance date of April 24, 2022. Management of EEDC feels that a satisfactory agreement will be placed on that date to satisfy the pending receivable either by contracting with other companies to take over the project or through asset liquidation. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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 schedule, pension plan schedules, and related notes to the required supplementary information 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.

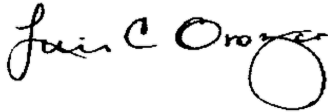
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Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 30, 2020 on our consideration of the EDC's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the EDC's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Luis C. Orozco
Certified Public Accountant
Pharr, Texas
October 30, 2020

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EDINBURGE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

EXHIBIT A-1

		Primary	Government
Data			
Control			
Codes			Governmental Activities
ASSETS			
1010	Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	4,648,154
1050	Taxes Receivable, Net		517,757
1210	Notes Receivable, Net		13,340,003
1611	Restricted Cash		14,902,963
	Capital Assets:		
1710	Land Purchase and Improvements		5,309,765
1730	Buildings, Net		1,777,448
1750	Furniture and Equipment, Net		1,583
1000	Total Assets		<u>40,497,673</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
1997	Deferred Outflow Related to Pension Plan		156,509
1998	Deferred Outflow Related to OPEB		11,445
1500	Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		<u>167,953</u>
LIABILITIES			
2020	Wages and Salaries Payable		10,858
2250	Bonds Payable - Current		930,000
	Noncurrent Liabilities:		
2502	Bonds Payable - Noncurrent		26,945,000
2580	Net Pension Liability		612,383
2585	Net OPEB Liability		101,899
2000	Total Liabilities		<u>28,600,140</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
2602	Deferred Inflow Related to Pension Plan		34,953
2603	Deferred Inflow Related to OPEB		4,005
2500	Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		<u>38,957</u>
NET POSITION			
3200	Net Investment in Capital Assets		3,388,796
	Restricted for:		
3850	Restricted for Capital Projects		9,855,064
3860	Restricted for Debt Service		2,229,480
3870	Restricted Other		2,818,419
3900	Unrestricted		(6,265,230)
3000	Total Net Position	\$	<u><u>12,026,529</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

EDINBURGECONOMICDEVELOPMENTCORPORATION
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

EXHIBIT B-1

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Data Control Codes	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Primary Gov. Governmental Activities	
Primary Government:					
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:					
650	Economic Development and Assistance	\$ 2,856,589	\$ 206,748	\$ -	\$ (2,649,841)
700	Debt Service	2,454,270	-	-	(2,454,270)
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT		<u>\$ 5,310,859</u>	<u>\$ 206,748</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(5,104,111)</u>
Data Control Codes	General Revenues:				
5120	General Sales and Use Taxes				5,801,968
5200	Investment Earnings				98,435
5700	Note Receivable Income				566,407
5800	Miscellaneous Income				10,717
S1	(Loss) on Sale on Sale of Asset				(546,173)
Total General Revenues and Special Items					<u>5,931,354</u>
Change in Net Position					827,243
Net Position-- Beginning					11,199,961
Prior Period Adjustment					(675)
Net Position - Ending					<u>\$ 12,026,529</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

EDINBURGECONOMICDEVELOPMENTCORPORATION
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Data Control Codes		General Fund
ASSETS		
1010	Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 4,648,154
1050	Taxes Receivable	517,757
1210	Notes Receivable, Net	13,340,003
1611	Restricted Cash	14,902,963
1000	Total Assets	<u>\$ 33,408,877</u>
LIABILITIES		
2020	Wages and Salaries Payable	<u>\$ 10,858</u>
2000	Total Liabilities	<u>10,858</u>
FUND BALANCE		
3415	Long Term Loans/Notes Receivable	13,340,003
3470	Restricted for Capital Projects	9,855,064
3480	Restricted for Debt Service	2,229,480
3490	Other Restricted Fund Balance	2,818,419
3600	Unassigned Fund Balance	<u>5,155,053</u>
3000	Total Fund Balance	<u>33,398,019</u>
4000	Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 33,408,877</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

EDINBURGE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
 RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE
 STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
 SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 33,398,019
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in governmental funds. In addition, long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period, and, therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds. The net effect of including the beginning balances for capital assets (net of depreciation) and long-term debt in the governmental activities is to increase (decrease) net position.	(8,993,233)
Current year capital outlays and long-term debt principal payments are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but they should be shown as increases in capital assets and reductions in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of including the 2019 capital outlays and debt principal payments is to increase (decrease) net position.	(11,703,295)
Current year GASB 68 changes for the TMRS Pension plan this fiscal year required that the EDC report their net pension liability in the Government Wide Statement of Net Position. The items reported as a result of this implementation included a net pension liability of \$612,383 and a Deferred Resource Outflow of \$156,509. The net effect of these was to decrease the ending net position by \$490,827.	(490,827)
Current year GASB 75 changes for the OPEB Pension plan this fiscal year required that the EDC report their net pension liability in the Government Wide Statement of Net Position.	(94,459)
The 2019 depreciation expense increases accumulated depreciation. The net effect of the current year's depreciation is to decrease net position.	(89,001)
Various other reclassifications and eliminations are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to accrual basis of accounting. These include recognizing deferred revenue as revenue, eliminating interfund transactions, reclassifying the proceeds of bond sales as an increase in bonds payable, and recognizing the liabilities associated with maturing long-term debt and interest. The net effect of these reclassifications and recognitions is to increase (decrease) net position.	(675)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 12,026,529

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

EDINBURGECONOMICDEVELOPMENTCORPORATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

EXHIBIT C-3

Data Control Codes	General Fund
REVENUES:	
5120 General Sales and Use Taxes	\$ 5,801,968
5200 Lease and Rental	187,299
5400 Charges for Services	19,449
5550 Note Receivable Interest	566,407
5610 Investment Earnings	98,435
5700 Other Revenue	10,717
5020 Total Revenues	<u>6,684,275</u>
EXPENDITURES:	
Conservation and Development:	
0650 Economic Development and Assistance	2,748,030
Debt Service:	
0700 Debt Service	3,229,270
Capital Outlay:	
0800 Capital Outlay	8,740
6030 Total Expenditures	<u>5,986,040</u>
1100 Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>698,235</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):	
7911 Issuance of Bonds	10,840,000
7912 Sale of Real and Personal Property	1,100,862
7080 Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>11,940,862</u>
1200 Net Change in Fund Balance	12,639,097
0100 Fund Balance - October 1 (Beginning)	<u>20,758,922</u>
3000 Fund Balance - September 30 (Ending)	<u><u>\$ 33,398,019</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

EDINBURGE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
 RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 12,639,097
Current year capital outlays and long-term debt principal payments are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but they should be shown as increases in capital assets and reductions in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of removing the 2019 capital outlays and debt principal payments is to increase (decrease) the change in net position.	(11,703,295)
Current year GASB 68 changes in EDC's net pension plan liability, deferred outflows and inflows related to the pension plan resulted in a net effect on the net position's ending balance.	(13,566)
Current year GASB 75 changes in EDC's net pension plan liability, deferred outflows and inflows related to the pension plan resulted in a net effect on the net position's ending balance.	(5,992)
Depreciation is not recognized as an expense in governmental funds since it does not require the use of current financial resources. The net effect of the current year's depreciation is to decrease the change in net position.	(89,001)
Various other reclassifications and eliminations are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to accrual basis of accounting. These include recognizing deferred revenue as revenue, adjusting current year revenue to show the revenue earned from the current year's tax levy, eliminating interfund transactions, reclassifying the proceeds of bond sales, and recognizing the liabilities associated with maturing long-term debt and interest. The net effect of these reclassifications and recognitions is to increase (decrease) the change in net position.	-0-
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 827,243</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

EDINBURG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2019

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Edinburg Economic Development Corporation (EEDC), a component unit of the City of Edinburg, was incorporated on April 23, 1990, under the Constitution of the State of Texas. The EEDC was organized on behalf of the City of Edinburg for the purpose of promoting the development of commercial, industrial, and manufacturing enterprises within its city limits and encouraging new employment opportunities.

The EEDC is considered a 501(c)(4) corporation by the Internal Revenue Service, and thus, its income is generally exempt from federal income taxation.

The Corporation prepares its basic financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles promulgated by the Government Accounting Standards Board and other authoritative sources identified in the *Statement on Auditing Standards No. 69* of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the requirements of contracts and grants of agencies from which it receives funds.

A. REPORTING ENTITY

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity," provides guidance for determining which governmental organizations should be included within a reporting entity. GASB No. 14 sets forth financial accountability as the basic criterion for inclusion of a government unit in a governmental reporting entity. Financial accountability is defined as appointment of a voting majority of the component unit's board and either the ability to impose its will by the primary government or the possibility that the component unit will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the primary government. Due to the primary government's ability to impose its will on the EEDC, the EEDC is included as a component unit within the City of Edinburg's Audit Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and is an integral part thereof.

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities are government-wide financial statements. They report information on all of the Edinburg EDC's non-fiduciary activities with most of the interfund activities removed. *Governmental activities* include programs supported primarily by taxes, State funds, grants, and other intergovernmental revenues. *Business-type activities* include operations that rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates how other people or entities that participate in programs the EEDC operates have shared in the payment of the direct costs. The "charges for services" column includes payments made by parties that purchase, use or directly benefit from goods or services provided by a given function or segment of the EEDC. The "grants and contributions" column includes amounts paid by organizations outside the EEDC to help meet the operational or capital requirements of given function. If a revenue is not a program revenue, it is a general revenue used to support all of the EEDC's functions. Taxes are always general revenues.

Interfund activities between governmental funds and between governmental funds and proprietary funds appear as due to/due from on the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and Proprietary Fund Statement of Net Assets and as other resources and other uses on the governmental fund Statement of

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Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets. All interfund transactions between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide statements.

Interfund activities between governmental funds and enterprise funds remain on the government-wide statements and appear on the government-wide State of Net Assets as internal balances and on the Statement of Activities as interfund transfers. Interfund activities between governmental funds and fiduciary funds remain as due to/due *from* on the government-wide Statement of Activities.

The fund financial statements provide reports on the financial condition and results of operations for three fund categories - governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. Since the resources in the fiduciary funds cannot be used for the EEDC operations, they are not included in the government-wide statements. The EEDC considers some governmental and enterprise funds major and reports their financial condition and results of operations in a separate column.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues result from providing goods and services in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations; they usually come from exchange or exchange-like transactions. All other revenues are non-operating. Operating expenses can be tied specifically to the production of the goods and services, such as materials and labor and direct overhead. Other expenses are non-operating.

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

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

Governmental fund financial statements use the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, only current assets, current liabilities, and fund balances are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present net increases and decreases in current assets (i.e. revenues and other financing sources and the expenditures and other financing uses).

The modified accrual basis of accounting recognizes revenues in the accounting period in which they become both measurable and available, and it recognizes expenditures in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest and principal on long-term debt, which is recognized when due. The expenditures related to certain compensated absences and claims and judgments are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. The EEOC considers all revenues available if they are collectible within 60 days after year-end.

Revenues from local sources consist primarily of sales taxes. Sales tax revenues and revenues received from the State are recognized under the "susceptible to accrual" concept, that is, when they are both measurable and available. The EEDC considers them "available" if they will be collected within 60 days of the end of the fiscal year. Miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until received. Investment earnings are recorded as earned, since they are both measurable and available.

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D. FUND ACCOUNTING

The EEDC reports the following major governmental funds:

1. **The General Fund** - The primary operating fund is the only major fund in the current fiscal year. It accounts for all of the financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Additionally, the EEDC reports the following government fund types:

1. **Debt Service Fund** - Is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest and related costs. The debt service fund is not reported as a major fund.
2. **Capital Projects Fund** - Is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition of capital assets or construction of major capital facilities. None of the capital projects funds are major.

E. OTHER ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. In the government-wide 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 assets. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as, issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

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.

2. Capital assets, which include land, buildings, furniture, and equipment [and infrastructure assets] are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the EEDC as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

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

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Buildings, furniture, and equipment of the EEDC are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives. The estimated lives range from 5 to 20 years for equipment, 10 to 40 years for improvements, and 40 years for buildings.

3. *Restricted Assets:* Certain proceeds of enterprise fund revenue bonds, as well as, certain resources set aside for their repayment, are classified as restricted assets on the Balance Sheet because their use is limited by applicable bond covenants.
4. Deferred revenues are those for which asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met. Monies collected in advance from federal or state agencies are recorded as revenue in the year for which the expenditures are incurred.
5. When the EEDC incurs an expense for which it may use either restricted or unrestricted assets, it uses the restricted assets first whenever they will have to be returned if they are not used.
6. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance based on the following classifications: non-spendable, restricted, committed, assigned *or* unassigned. Restricted fund balances are amounts legally restricted by outside parties for use by a specific purpose. Commitments of fund balance require approval of the Board of Directors through formal action. The Board of Directors delegates the responsibility to assign fund balance to the Executive Director or his/her designee, when appropriate. Funds will be utilized in the following order: restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.
7. In June 2012, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions - an Amendment to GASE Statement No. 27*, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014. The objective of GASB Statement No. 68 is to improve accounting and financial reporting for pensions that are provided to the employees of state and local governmental employers through pension plans that are administered through certain trusts. GASB Statement No. 68 establishes standards for measuring and recognizing liabilities, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures. GASB Statement No. 68 also identifies the methods and assumptions that should be used to project benefit payments, discount projected benefit payments to their actuarial present value, and attribute that present value to periods of employee service. In addition, GASB Statement No. 68 addresses the recognition and disclosure requirements for employers with liabilities (payables) to a defined benefit pension plan and for employers whose employees are provided with defined contribution pensions. Management is evaluating the effects that the full implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 will have on its financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2019.
8. During fiscal year 2019, the EEDC adopted GASB Statement No. 75 for Accounting and Reporting for Other Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions.

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II. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The EEDC Depository Agreement requires its designated financial institution to secure by collateral valued at fair value, less the amount of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance. At September 30, 2019, the EEDC's deposits were entirely covered by federal deposit insurance or were secured by collateral held by the pledging financial institution's agent in the EEDC's name, pursuant to the Depository Agreement. The bank balance consisted of the following at September 30, 2019:

<u>Bank</u>	<u>Bank Statement Balance</u>
Plains Capital Bank	1,000,000
Plains Capital Bank	3,651,492
Plains Capital Bank	184,958
Plains Capital Bank	1,276,473
Plains Capital Bank	549,402
Texas National Bank	800,000
Greater State Bank	1,469,016
TexStar	768,049
TexStar	9,855,064
Total Bank Deposits	19,554,455

The Public Funds Investment Act (Government Code, Chapter 2256) contains specific provisions in the areas of investment practices, management reports, and establishment of appropriate policies. Among other things, it requires the EEDC to adopt, implement, and publicize an investment policy. That policy must address the following areas: (1) safety of principal and liquidity (2) portfolio diversification (3) allowable investments (4) acceptable risk levels (5) expected rates of return (6) maximum allowable stated maturity of portfolio investments (7) maximum average dollar-weighted maturity allowed based on the stated maturity date for the portfolio (8) investment staff quality and capabilities (9) and bid solicitation preferences for certificates of deposit. Statutes authorize the City to invest in (1) obligations of the U.S. Treasury, certain U.S. agencies, and the State of Texas (2) certificates of deposit (3) certain municipal securities (4) money market savings accounts (5) repurchase agreements (6) bankers acceptance (7) Mutual Funds (8) Investment Pools (9) guaranteed investment contract (10) and common trust funds.

The Act also requires the EEDC to have independent auditors perform test procedures related to investment practices as provided by the Act. The EEDC is in substantial compliance with the requirements of the Act and with local policies.

Credit Risk: To limit the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations the EEDC limits investments to Certificates of Deposits, Public Funds Investment Pools and Guaranteed Investment Contracts, collateralized by the U.S. Government Securities. As of September 30, 2019, the EEDC's investments were secured by the U.S. Government Securities, pursuant to the Depository Agreement.

Custodial Credit Risk for Investments: State law requires governmental entities to contract with financial institutions in which funds will be deposited to secure those deposits with insurance or pledged securities with a fair value equaling or exceeding the amount on deposit at the end of each business day. The pledged securities must be in the name of the governmental entity and held by the entity or its agent. Since the EEDC complies with this law, it has no custodial credit risk for deposits.

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Concentration of Credit Risk: To limit the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer, the investment portfolio shall be diversified in terms of investment instruments maturity scheduling, and financial institutions. To further limit the risk, all of the EEDC has 100% of its investment in Certificates of Deposits.

Interest Rate Risk: To limit the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of investments, the EEDC requires that the investments shall be monitored by using specific identification.

Foreign Currency Risk for Investments: The EEDC limits the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. At year-end, the EEDC was not exposed to foreign currency risk.

III. AGGREGATE RECEIVABLES

The aggregate receivables at September 30, 2019, were:

Notes Receivable- Santana Textile	13,640,004
Accounts Receivable	876,348
Allowance for Uncollectible	<u>(1,176,348)</u>
Total Receivable, net	<u><u>13,340,004</u></u>

The notes receivable (Santana Textiles) net account is comprised of two (2) notes from Santana Textiles, LLC. The first note originated on April 16, 2010, in the amount of \$5,000,000. The second note originated on August 30, 2011, in the amount of \$10,000,000. Listed below are dates in which the EEDC and Santana Textiles, LLC agreed to Reinstatement, Modify, Renew, and Extend the Note Receivable agreement. Under the most recent modification, December 17, 2017, the terms and amounts agreed for September 30, 2019, were as follows:

The \$5,000,000 note receivable from Santana Textiles, LLC has payments of \$23,167 monthly, including principal and interest (4.25%) beginning November 21, 2017, and ending upon maturity on October 21, 2022.

The \$10,000,000 note receivable from Santana Textiles, LLC has payments of \$52,658 monthly, including principal and interest (4.25%) beginning November 21, 2017, and ending upon maturity on October 21, 2022.

Santana Textile has ceased operations and is in default of loan payments and interest and is currently under an agreement to cover delinquent property taxes with Hidalgo County. EEDC is secondary lien holder on Loan until a compliance date of April 24, 2022. Management of EEDC feels that a satisfactory agreement will be placed on that date to satisfy the pending receivable either by contracting with other companies to take over the project or through asset liquidation.

The combined balance of the notes receivable is \$13,640,004. An allowance for uncollectible has been setup at 2% of the note receivable balance the balance was increased by the current year late fees and accrued interest equaling \$1,176,348 which brings the notes receivable, net balance to \$13,340,004. A Cross-Collateralization and Cross-Default and Security Agreement was executed on August 30, 2011 and recorded in the Office of the County Clerk of Hidalgo County, Texas as Document No. 2237059 for both Notes.

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JV. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

The accounts payable at September 30, 2019, was \$10,858.

V. REPLACEMENT FOR RESERVES

As of September 30, 2019, the replacement for reserves consisted of the following:

<u>Account</u>	<u>Reserve Required</u>	<u>Balance at 09/30/19</u>	<u>Overfunded/Underfunded</u>
Greater State Bank- Series 2015 Reserves		1,469,016	1,469,016
TexStar Series 19 Bond Reserve		768,049	768,049

On March 27, 2018, the EEDC Board of Directors held a Board meeting and authorized the Executive Director to replenish the Reserve account of the Sales Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, Taxable Series 2015 to its original balance of \$ 1,467,450. The EEDC Board took the steps to correct the inappropriate utilization of the Reserve Account funds by the EEDC to meet its semi-annual 2015 bond payments. At September 30, 2019, the Reserve Account had a balance of \$1,469,016.

VI. REVENUE FROM LOCAL AND INTERMEDIATE SOURCES

During the current year, revenue s from local and intermediate sources consisted of the following:

	<u>General Fund</u>
Sales and Use Taxes	5,801,968
Investment Income	98,435
Rental Income	187,299
Note Receivable Interest	566,407
Miscellaneous Income	30,166
Total	<u><u>6,684,275</u></u>

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VII. CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets follows:

	Primary Government				
<i>For the Years Ended September 30,</i>	2018	Additions	Retirements	Adjustments	2019
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	6,294,036	-	(985,066)	795	5,309,765
Total capital assets not being depreciated	6,294,036	-	(985,066)	795	5,309,765
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Buildings	3,510,343	8,740	(916,712)	-	2,602,371
Furniture and equipment	176,434		-	(174)	176,260
Total capital assets being depreciated	3,686,777	8,740	(916,712)	(174)	2,778,631
Less: accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	(992,600)	(87,066)	254,743	-	(824,923)
Furniture and equipment	(171,446)	(1,935)	-	(1,296)	(174,677)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,164,046)	(89,001)	254,743	(1,296)	(999,600)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	2,522,731	(80,261)	(661,969)	(1,470)	1,779,031
Governmental activities capital assets, net	8,816,767	(80,261)	(1,647,035)	(675)	7,088,796

VIII. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt consists of the following at September 30, 2019:

\$13,715,000 Sales Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds 2015 to the Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A.; payable in monthly installments of \$8,333 plus interest of 5.55%, maturing August 2035, and is collateralized by economic development sales and use tax receipts.	\$ 13,335,000
\$2,300,000 Bond Issue Series 2013A; payable in monthly installments of \$18,750 plus interest of 3.12%, maturing November 30, 2024, and is collateralized by economic development sales and use tax receipts.	1,240,000
\$4,575,000 Bond Issue Series 2013B; payable in monthly installments of \$37,500 plus interest of 3.04%, maturing November 30, 2024, and is collateralized by economic development sales and use tax receipts.	2,460,000
\$10,840,000 Bond Issue Series 2019; payable in monthly installments plus interest maturing September 30, 2044.	<u>10,840,000</u>
	<u>\$ 27,875,000</u>

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Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the EEDC's general long-term debt are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest
2020	930,000	1,297,357
2021	1,090,000	1,134,479
2022	1,125,000	1,098,280
2023	1,160,000	1,060,926
2024	1,200,000	1,022,354
2025-2029	6,745,000	4,373,279
2030-2034	8,325,000	2,792,032
2035-2039	4,015,000	1,250,188
2040-2044	3,285,000	508,500
	<u>27,875,000</u>	<u>14,537,393</u>

A summary of changes in long-term debt follows:

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

For the year ended September 30, 2019

	<u>2018</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>Current Portion</u>
Bonds payable					
Series 2013A	1,465,000	-	(225,000)	1,240,000	235,000
Series 2013B	2,910,000	-	(450,000)	2,460,000	465,000
Taxable Series 2015	13,435,000	-	(100,000)	13,335,000	100,000
Series 2019	-	10,840,000	-	10,840,000	130,000
Total Bonds Payable	<u>17,810,000</u>	<u>10,840,000</u>	<u>(775,000)</u>	<u>27,875,000</u>	<u>930,000</u>
Net pension liability	517,269	95,114	-	612,383	-
OPEB Liability	86,668	47,247	-	133,915	-
Total Long-Term Debt	<u>18,413,937</u>	<u>10,982,361</u>	<u>(775,000)</u>	<u>\$28,621,298</u>	<u>930,000</u>

IX. DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Governmental funds report deferred inflows in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned.

At the government-wide financial statements, deferred outflows include deferred charges on refunding of the bonds.

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As of September 30, 2019, the various components of deferred outflows and inflows of resources are as follows:

Deferred Outflow Related to TMRS Pension	156,509
Deferred Outflow Related to OPEB	32,185
Total Deferred Outflows	<hr/> 188,694
Deferred Inflow Related to T.MRS Pension	34,185
Deferred inflow Related to OPEB	3,051
Total Deferred Inflows	<hr/> 37,236

Employee Retirement Benefit
Texas Municipal Retirement System

Plan Description

The EEDC participates as one of the 887 plans in the nontraditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined benefit pension plan administered by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS), thn.1 the City of Edinburg (City).

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 the System with a six-member Board of Trustees. Although the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Board, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State of Texas. TMRS's defined benefit pension plan is a tax-qualified plan under Section 401 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code. TMRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that can be obtained at www.tmr.com.

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

All terms, conditions and benefits of EEDC employees are identical to the City's employees and covered under the City's plan with 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 and apply to EEDC employees.

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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% of the member's deposits and interest.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

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

As of December 31, 2018

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	258
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	354
Active employees	<u>792</u>
Total	<u>1,339</u>

Contributions

The contribution rates for employees in TMRS are either 5%, 6%, or 7% of employee gross earnings, and the City matching percentages are either 100%, 150%, or 200% both as adopted by the governing body of the City. Under the state law governing TMRS, the contribution rate for each city is determined annually by the actuary, using the Entry Age Normal (BAN) 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 7% of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City were 14.49% and 14.39% in the calendar years 2018 and 2019, respectively. The City's contribution to TMRS for the year ended September 30, 2019, were \$5,075,953 and were equal to the required contributions.

Net Pension Liability

The EEDC's Net Pension Liability (NPL) is included in the City's Net Pension Liability (NPL) and was measured as of December 31, 2018 and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. There is no specific information as it relates to the EEDC's portion.

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Actuarial Assumptions

The Total Pension Liability in the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.50%
Overall payroll growth	3.00%
Investment rate of return	6.75%

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% and female rates multiplied by 103%. 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 males' rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% with a 3-year set-forward for both males and females. In addition, a 3% 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 3% floor.

Actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018 valuation were based on the results of actuarial experience studies. The experience study in TMRS was for the period December 31, 2010 through December 31, 2014. Healthy post-retirement mortality rates and annuity purchase rates were updated based on a Mortality Experience Investigation Study covering 2009 through 2011 and dated December 31, 2013. These assumptions were first used in the December 31, 2013 valuation, along with a change to the Entry Age Normal (EAN) actuarial cost method. Assumptions are reviewed annually. Plan assets are managed on a *total* return basis with an emphasis on both capital appreciations, as well as, the production of income, in order to satisfy the short-term and long-term funding needs TMRS.

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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 inflation. In determining their best estimate of a recommended investment return assumption under the various alternative asset allocation portfolios, GRS 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). At its meeting on July 30, 2015, the TMRS Board approved a new portfolio target allocation. The target allocation and best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class in fiscal year 2018 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Domestic Equity	17.5%	4.55%
International Equity	17.5%	6.35%
Core Fixed Income	10.0%	1.00%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.0%	4.15%
Real Return	10.0%	4.15%
Real Estate	10.0%	4.75%
Absolute Return	10.0%	4.00%
Private Equity	5.0%	7.75%
Total	100.0%	

The discount rate used to measure Total Pension Liability was 6.75%. The projections cash flow 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 Total Pension Liability.

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Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability

	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a)- (b)
Net Pension Liability Beginning	\$140,491,447	\$112,162,421	\$28,329,026
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	5,451,177		5,451,177
Interest	9,496,321		9,496,321
Change of benefit terms	-		-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(1,994,144)		(1,994,144)
Changes of assumptions	-		-
Contributions-employer		5,075,953	(5,075,953)
Contributions-employee		2,477,808	(2,477,808)
Net investment income		(3,362,715)	3,362,715
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(5,061,598)	(5,061,598)	-
Administrative expense		(64,934)	64,934
Other changes		(3,394)	3,394
Net Changes	7,891,756	(938,880)	8,830,636
Net Pension Liability Ending	148,383,203	111,223,541	37,159,662

The amount presented above includes pension liabilities for the City's discretely presented component units. At September 30, 2019, the City's Governmental Activities portion of the net pension obligation was \$28,229,887, and the Business type activities was \$7,820,575, the Boys & Girls Club of Edinburg's portion was \$496,818, and the EEDC's portion was \$612,383. The total net pension liability for the Primary Government was \$36,050,461.

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

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

	1% Decrease 5.75%	Current Single Rate Assumption 6.75%	1% Increase 7.75%
Governmental Activities net pension liability	\$46,986,229	28,229,887	\$13,168,297
Business type activities net pension liability	130,166,765.2	7,820,575	3,648,036
Boys & Girls Club	826,911	496,818	231,749
Edinburg EDC's net pension liability	1,019,259	612,383	285,656
Total net pension liability	\$61,849,075	\$37,159,662	\$17,333,738

Edinburg ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2019

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

For the year ended September 30, 2019, the City and component units recognized a combined pension expense of \$1,259,477. 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 experience	659,003	2,821,099
Changes in actuarial assumptions	-	111,108
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings	5,813,917	-
Contributions Subsequent to Measurement Period	4,153,103	-
Total	10,626,023	2,932,207

Of the total deferred outflows relating to the pension plan, \$8,141,592 is reported in Governmental Activities, \$2,143,312 is reported in Business-Type Activities. The Boys and Girls Club of Edinburg's portion is \$184,610, and the remaining \$156,509 pertains to the EEDC.

Of the total deferred inflows relating to the pension plan, \$1,838,003 is reported in Governmental Activities, \$473,725 is reported in Business-Type Activities. The Boys and Girls Club of Edinburg's portion is \$45,526, and the remaining \$34,953 pertains to the EEDC. \$4,153,103 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability for the year ending September 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and the inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Net Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
2019	1,436,768
2020	398,200
2021	497,649
2022	1,929,380
2023	(181,284)
Thereafter	-
Total	4,080,713.00

Edinburg ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Corporation
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2019

X. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Plan Description

The EEDC, thru the City also participates in the cost sharing multiple-employer benefit group-term life insurance plan operated by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (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 City may terminate coverage under and discontinue participation in the SDBF by adopting an ordinance before November 1 of any year to be effective the following January 1.

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); retired employees are insured for \$7,500; this coverage is an "other postemployment benefit," or OPEB plan.

Contributions

The EEDC, thru the City contributes to the SDBF at a contractually required rate as determined by an annual actuarial valuation. The rate is equal to the cost of providing one-year term life insurance. The funding policy for the SDBF program is to assure that adequate resources are available to meet all death benefit payments for the upcoming year; the intent is not to pre-fund retiree term life insurance during employees' entire careers.

As of December 31, 2018, the following employee s were covered by the benefits terms:

Inactive employees currently receiving benefits	198
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	36
Active employees	<u>792</u>
Total	<u>1,026</u>

Accounting Policy

GASB 75 requires employers to recognize the total OPEB liability and the OPEB expense on their financial statements. The OPEB expense recognized each fiscal year is equal to the change in the total OPEB liability from the beginning of the year to the end of the year, adjusted for deferred recognition of certain changes in the liability. An irrevocable trust has not been established that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statements No.75. Therefore, the Plan is not accounted for as a trust fund. The plan does not issue a separate financial report.

ED INBURG *ECONOMIC* DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2019

Funding Policy

The benefits levels and contribution rate are approved annually by the city management and the City Council as part of the budget process. By the City not contributing anything toward this plan in advance, the city employs a pay-as-you-go method through ensuring the annual retiree contribution are equal to the benefits that are paid on behalf of the retirees. OPEB expenses for the SDBF program as actuarially determined for the city was \$10,619 and \$2,170,613 for Health Insurance program.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Significant methods and assumptions used in the December 31, 2018, actuarial valuation for the SDBF program are as follows:

SDBF Program

Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.50% to 10.5% including inflation
Discount rate•	3.71%
Retirees' share of benefit-related costs	\$0
Administrative expenses	All administrative expenses are paid through the Pension Trust and accounted for under reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 68
Mortality rates - service retirees	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 rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale BB to account for future mortality improvements subject to the 3% floor.

EDINBURG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2019

Health Insurance Program

Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.50% to 10.50% including inflation
Discount Rate:	
Prior Measurement Date	3.63%
Measurement Date	4.18%
Mortality Table	RP-2014 Total Dataset Mortality Table fully generated using MP-2018 mortality improvement scale.
Health Care Cost Trends	5.50% from 2018 to 2019 decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.85% by 2075

These assumptions are estimates of the future experience with respect to rates of mortality, disability, turnover, retirement, rate or rates of investments income and compensations increase. The actuarial valuation report determines, as of the actuarial valuations date, the service cost, total OPEB liability, and related actuarial present value of projected benefits.

Total OPEB Liability

The total OPEB Liability for the SDBF and Health Insurance Program respectively of \$1,398,232 and \$19,081,563 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017.

The total OPEB liability and related information are as follows for the city at December 31, 2017:

SDBF Program
As of Measurement Date of December 31, 2018

Actuarial Valuation and Measurements Date, December 31, Total OPEB Liability

Total OPEB Liability - beginning of year 2017	\$1,398,232
Changes for The year	
Service Cost	63,715
Interest on Total OPEB Liability	47,160
Changes of benefit terms	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	29,186
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(112,151)
Benefit payments **	(10,619)
Net changes	<u>17,291</u>
Total OPEB Liability - end of year 2018	<u>\$1,415,523</u>

EDINBURG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2019

Health Insurance Program

	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability (a)- (b)
Net Pension Liability Beginning	\$19,081,563	-	\$19,081,563
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	1,069,816		1,069,816
Interest	826,562		826,562
Change of benefit terms	-		-
Difference between expected and actual experience	56,192		56,192
Changes of assumptions	3,178,838		3,178,838
Contributions-employer		762,157	(762,157)
Contributions-employee		-	-
Net investment income		-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(762,157)	(762,157)	-
Administrative expense		-	-
Other changes		-	-
Net Changes	4,369,251	-	4,369,251
Net Pension Liability Ending	23,450,814	-	23,450,814

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to OPEBs:

For the year ended September 30, 2019, the city recognized OPEB expenses of \$116,693 for the SDBF Program and \$1,735,302 for the Health Insurance program.

OPEB Expense:

Service cost	63,715
Interest on total OPEB liability	47,160
Changes in benefit terms	-
Employer administrative costs	-
Recognition of deferred outflows/inflow s of resources:	
Differences between expected and actual experience	4,037
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	1,781
Total OPEB expense	116,693

EDINBURG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2019

Health Insurance Program

OPEB Expense:

Service cost	1,069,819
Interest on total OPEB liability	826,562
Changes in benefit terms	-
Employer administrative costs	-
Recognition of deferred outflows/inflow s of resources:	
Differences between expected and actual experience	7,024
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	267,208
Total OPEB expense	<u>2,170,613</u>

The city shall include contributions made subsequent to the measurement date through the City's fiscal year end as deferred outflows resources.

Other amounts to reported as deferred outflow related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Deferred (Inflows)/Outflows of Resources:	Deferred (Inflows) of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	49,168	25,149
Changes in assumptions and other inputs - OPEB Death	96,639	90,445
Changes in assumptions and other inputs - OPEB Health	2,830,651	780,879
Contributions made subsequent to measurement date	<i>N/A</i>	-
Total (excluding contributions made subsequent to measurement date)	<u>\$2,976,458</u>	<u>896,473</u>

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, calculated using the discount rate of (3.31%) as well as what the city's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1- percentage-point lower (2.31%) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.31%) than the current discount rate:

SDBF Program - Current Discount

	1% Decrease 2.71%	Current Discount Rate 3.71%	1% Increase 4.71%
Total OPEB Liability	1,722,142	1,415,523	1,183,295

EDINBURG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2019

Health Insurance Program - Current Discount

	1% Decrease 3.66%	Current Discount Rate 2.66%	1% Increase 1.66%
Total OPEB Liability	21,309,276	23,450,817	25,784,954

The City's contributions to the TMRS SDBF for the year ended 2019 was \$43,260 which equaled the required contributions.

Schedule of Contributions
(retiree-only portion of the rate, for OPEB)

Plan/Calendar Year	Total SDB Contribution (Rate)	Retiree Portion of SDB Contribution (Rate)
2018	0.15%	0.03%
2019	0.15%	0.03%

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

The EEDC maintains insurance for all business and government functions of which it may be liable for claims, through the City of Edinburg, Texas. The more significant of these include general liability insurance, property insurance covering the EEDC's industrial park buildings and structures, and the Executive Director and Board of Directors. Employees were covered by a fully-insured health insurance plan provided by the City of Edinburg. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage.

XII. TAX INCREMENT REINVESTMENT ZONE

In 1997, the City Council approved Ordinance No. 1915 which created a tax increment reinvestment zone pursuant to Chapter 311 of the Texas Code. This was originally designated as Reinvestment Zone Number One, City of Edinburg, Texas (1997 Zone). However, no public or private improvements were made to the 1997 Zone and expected development never materialized. Therefore, on November 18, 2008, an ordinance was passed terminated the 1997 zone. However, the new zone established in 2007 (TIRZ #1 described below) was inadvertently named Reinvestment Zone Number One, City of Edinburg, Texas. Since the 1997 Zone was terminated, there was no need to change the name of the 2007 tax increment zone. There is no Tax Increment Zone Number Two. Reinvestment Zone Number One, City of Edinburg, Texas (TIRZ #1) is a reinvestment zone created by the City of Edinburg, pursuant to the Tax Increment Financing Act, Chapter 311, Texas Tax Code. Creation of the tax increment zone along with an economic development agreement between the City of Edinburg, Hidalgo County, the Edinburg Economic Development Corporation, the City of Edinburg Local Government Finance Corporation, and the

EDINBURG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2019

developer, allowed for property tax increment funding to support development activities relating to the development of a retail shopping center containing approximately 800,000 square feet in multiple buildings. On March 16, 2015, the development agreement with First Harford Realty Corporation dated February 20, 2007 and subsequently amended on August 16 and November 15, 2011 was cancelled. All work under the agreement had been performed by the developer and the City desired to use TIRZ #1 to help finance the repayment of debt issued for the construction of a new municipal facility in TIRZ #4.

Under the developer agreement, the City was required to provide a Chapter 380 Grant Reimbursement equal to the difference between \$8,000,000 and the public infrastructure reimbursement. This was being paid from the City's dedicated 1% sales tax revenues within TIRZ #1. The remaining amount due to the developer under the agreement was \$1,575,266. In addition, the EEDC owed a remaining balance of \$1,975,684, for a total amount of \$3,547,950. Under the agreement to terminate the economic development agreement, both the City and the EEDC agreed to pay off these balances. In return, the developer would release both the City and the EEDC from future obligations under the agreement. The amount needed to pay off this balance was provided by a contribution from the Vipers Arena, LLC. Tax increment revenues received by the City of Edinburg are deposited into a separate bank account designated for the tax increment reinvestment zone and transferred to the City of Edinburg Local Government Finance Corporation for the purpose of discharging obligations arising out of Public Infrastructure Bonds issued for which tax increment revenues have been pledged. Other than the City of Edinburg and Hidalgo County, no other taxing jurisdictions are participating in TIRZ #1. At the expiration of the term of the tax increment zone, any remaining tax increment revenues will be distributed into the general fund of the City in proportion to its contributions to the zone for the tax year most recently ended.

Reinvestment Zone Number One, City of Edinburg, Texas, has a Board of Directors composed of six members, with one of the members appointed by Hidalgo County and the remaining five members appointed by the City Council of the City. Each Board Member serves a two-year term. The zone is managed by the City of Edinburg Local Government Finance Corporation, which is presented as a blended component unit of the City. Reinvestment Zone Number Three, City of Edinburg, Texas (TIRZ #3), is a reinvestment zone created by the City of Edinburg, pursuant to the Tax Increment Finance Act, Chapter 311, Texas Tax Code. The zone was created on November 18, 2008. Creation of the tax increment zone along with an economic development agreement between the City of Edinburg, Hidalgo County, the City of Edinburg Local Government Finance Corporation, and the developer, allows for property tax increment funding to TIRZ #3 to support qualifying development activities related to 704 acres of land located in the northeast quadrant of the City. The developer will be responsible for the development and construction of the project at their cost and expense. In exchange, taxes generated in TIRZ #3 will reimburse the developer for all, or a portion of reimbursable public infrastructure costs as defined in the agreement. Tax increment revenues received by the City of Edinburg are deposited into a separate bank account designated for the tax increment reinvestment zone and transferred to the City of Edinburg Local Government Finance Corporation for the purpose of discharging obligations under the development agreement. Other than the City of Edinburg and Hidalgo County, no other taxing jurisdictions are participating in TIRZ #3. Per the development agreement, the City will contribute the lesser of the tax rate of \$0.52 per \$100 of assessed valuation or the City's then current maintenance and operations tax rate for the applicable year. The zone will terminate upon the earlier of (i) the date on which the reimbursement commitments or tax increment bonds have been fully paid or defeased

EDINBURG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2019

in accordance with the terms of the development agreement or (ii) 30 years (December 31, 2045) from the effective date of the ordinance creating the zone. At the expiration of the term of the tax increment zone, any remaining tax increment revenues will be distributed into the general fund of the City in proportion to its contributions to the zone for the tax year most recently ended.

Reinvestment Zone Number Three, City of Edinburg, Texas, has a Board of Directors composed of five members, with one of the members appointed by Hidalgo County, and the remaining four members appointed by the City Council of the City. Each Board Member serves a two-year term. The zone is managed by the City of Edinburg Local Government Finance Corporation, which is presented as a blended component unit of the City.

Reinvestment Zone Number Four, City of Edinburg, Texas (TIRZ #4), is a reinvestment zone created by the City of Edinburg, pursuant to the Tax Increment Financing Act, Chapter 311, Texas Tax Code. The zone was created on November 19, 2013. Creation of the tax increment zone allows for property tax increment funding to TIRZ #4 to support financing of costs associated with the construction of public improvements related to several possible development and redevelopment projects, including the construction of a municipal facility. On March 1, 2015, an agreement was entered into between the City, the LGFC, TIRZ #1, TIRZ #4, and the EEOC. Under the terms of the agreement, the LGFC will aid in the financing, constructing, furnishing, and owning of an indoor multipurpose event center. The LGFC will be the landlord and lease the municipal facility to Vipers Arena, LLC as further described in the Lease and Development Agreement. In connection with this agreement, the LGFC issued bonds to finance the construction. Under the terms of the agreement, the developer was responsible for half of the construction costs of the municipal facility and any cost overruns. As of the end of the year, no tax increments have been levied or collected within the zone. The zone will terminate on December 31, 2045, unless otherwise terminated earlier as a result of payment in full of all project costs or tax increment bonds, if issued. Reinvestment Zone Number Four, City of Edinburg, Texas, has a Board of Directors composed of five members, with one of the members appointed by the Hidalgo County and the remaining four members appointed by the City Council of the City. Each Board Member serves a two-year term. The zone is managed by the City of Edinburg Local Government Finance Corporation, which is presented as a blended component unit of the City.

XIII. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The EEOC has a receivable for sales tax revenue sharing from the City of Edinburg. The receivable balance as of September 30, 2019 was \$517,757.

EDINBURG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2019

XIV. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Edinburg EDC considered all events through October 30, 2020, the financial statement issuance date.

XVI. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

The EEDC recognized prior period adjustments to reflect an adjustment on accumulated depreciation.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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EDINBURGE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Data Control Codes		<div>Budgeted Amounts</div>		Actual Amounts (GAAPBASIS)	Variance With Final Budget Positive or (Negative)
		Original	Final		
REVENUES:					
5120	General Sales and Use Taxes	\$ 6,117,370	\$ 5,300,000	\$ 5,801,968	\$ 501,968
5200	Lease and Rental	182,562	91,050	187,299	96,249
5400	Charges for Services	-	-	19,449	19,449
5550	Note Receivable Interest	-	520,491	566,407	45,916
5610	Investment Earnings	-	-	98,435	98,435
5700	Other Revenue	-	-	10,717	10,717
5020	Total Revenues	6,299,932	5,911,541	6,684,275	772,734
EXPENDITURES:					
	Conservation and Development:				
0650	Economic Development and Assistance	1,890,145	3,452,062	2,748,030	704,032
	Debt Service:				
0700	Debt Service	2,566,096	2,566,096	3,229,270	(663,174)
	Capital Outlay:				
0800	Capital Outlay	9,000	1,850,000	8,740	1,841,260
6030	Total Expenditures	4,465,241	7,868,158	5,986,040	1,882,118
1100	Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	1,834,691	(1,956,617)	698,235	2,654,852
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
7911	Issuance of Bonds	9,780,000	9,780,000	10,840,000	1,060,000
7912	Sale of Real and Personal Property	232,132	-	1,100,862	1,100,862
7080	Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	10,012,132	9,780,000	11,940,862	2,160,862
1200	Net Change	11,846,823	7,823,383	12,639,097	4,815,714
0100	Fund Balance - October 1 (Beginning)	20,758,922	20,758,922	20,758,922	-
3000	Fund Balance - September 30 (Ending)	\$ 32,605,745	\$ 28,582,305	\$ 33,398,019	\$ 4,815,714

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

EDINBURGECONOMICDEVELOPMENTCORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	FY 2019 Plan Year 2018	FY 2018 Plan Year 2017
A. Total Pension Liability		
Service Cost	\$ 5,451,177	\$ 5,271,339
Interest (on the Total Pension Liability)	9,496,321	8,778,659
Changes of Benefit Terms	-	-
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience	(1,994,144)	1,028,193
Changes of Assumptions	-	-
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Employee Contributions	(5,061,598)	(4,010,576)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	\$ 7,891,756	\$ 11,067,615
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	140,491,447	129,423,832
Total Pension Liability - Ending	<u>\$ 148,383,203</u>	<u>\$ 140,491,447</u>
B. Total Fiduciary Net Position		
Contributions - Employer	\$ 5,075,953	\$ 5,094,161
Contributions - Employee	2,477,808	2,401,271
Net Investment Income	(3,362,715)	13,244,540
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Employee Contributions	(5,061,598)	(4,010,576)
Administrative Expense	(64,934)	(68,598)
Other	(3,393)	(3,476)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	\$ (938,879)	\$ 16,657,322
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	112,162,421	95,505,098
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending	<u>\$ 111,223,542</u>	<u>\$ 112,162,420</u>
C. Net Pension Liability	<u>\$ 37,159,661</u>	<u>\$ 28,329,027</u>
D. Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability	74.96%	79.84%
E. Covered Payroll	\$ 35,397,255	\$ 34,296,282
F. Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	104.98%	82.60%

Note: GASB 68, Paragraph 46, a and b requires that the data in this schedule be presented for the time period covered by the measurement date rather than the governmental entity's current fiscal year.

Note: The years of data are presented in accordance with GASBS #68, paragraph 138. "The information for all periods for the 10-year schedules that are required to be presented as required supplementary information may not be available initially. In these cases, during the transition period, that information should be presented for as many years as are available. The schedules should not include information that is not measured in accordance with the requirements of this Statement."

FY 2017 Plan Year 2016		FY 2016 Plan Year 2015		FY 2015 Plan Year 2014	
\$	4,897,533	\$	4,465,697	\$	3,905,080
	8,221,195		7,952,791		7,415,662
	-		-		-
	(1,032,455)		(237,828)		(554,280)
	-		(377,240)		-
	(4,018,322)		(3,651,078)		(3,096,759)
\$	8,067,951	\$	8,152,342	\$	7,669,703
	121,355,911		113,203,569		105,533,866
\$	129,423,862	\$	121,355,911	\$	113,203,569
\$	4,621,389	\$	4,444,421	\$	3,999,261
	2,222,723		2,127,970		1,968,692
	5,874,570		123,828		4,388,353
	(4,018,322)		(3,651,078)		(3,096,759)
	(66,307)		(75,414)		(45,809)
	(3,572)		(3,725)		(3,766)
\$	8,630,481	\$	2,966,002	\$	7,209,972
	86,874,617		83,908,615		76,698,643
\$	95,505,098	\$	86,874,617	\$	83,908,615
\$	33,918,764	\$	34,481,294	\$	29,294,954
	73.79%		71.59%		74.12%
\$	317,403,259	\$	30,399,572	\$	28,124,170
	10.69%		113.43%		104.16%

EDINBURGECONOMICDEVELOPMENTCORPORATION
SCHEDULEOFCONTRIBUTIONS
TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2019

	2019	2018	2017
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 5,075,953	\$ 5,094,161	\$ 4,621,389
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contributions	5,075,953	5,094,161	4,621,389
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered Payroll	\$ 35,397,255	\$ 34,296,282	\$ 31,740,329
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.34%	14.85%	14.56%

Note: GASB 68, Paragraph 81 requires that the data in this schedule be presented as of the governmental entity's respective fiscal years as opposed to the time periods covered by the measurement dates ending December 31 for the respective fiscal years.

Note: In accordance with GASB 68, Paragraph 138, the years of data presented this reporting period are those for which data is available. "The information for all periods for the 10-year schedules that are required to be presented as required supplementary information may not be available initially. In these cases, during the transition period, that information should be presented for as many years as are available. The schedules should not include information that is not measured in accordance with the requirements of this Statement."

2016		2015	
\$	4,586,475	\$	4,351,814
	4,586,475		4,351,814
\$	-	\$	-
\$	30,399,572	\$	28,124,170
	15.09%		15.47%

EDINBURGECONOMICDEVELOPMENTCORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	FY 2019 Plan Year 2018	FY 2018 Plan Year 2017
Total OPEB Liability		
Service Cost	\$ 63,715	\$ 51,444
Interest on the Total OPEB Liability	47,160	45,625
Changes of Benefit Terms	-	-
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience	29,186	-
Changes of Assumptions	(112,151)	125,031
Benefit Payments*	(10,619)	(10,289)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	17,291	216,629
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	1,398,232	1,186,421
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	\$ 1,415,523	\$ 1,403,050
Covered Payroll	\$ 35,397,255	\$ 34,296,282
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	4.00%	(4.08%)

*The Supplemental Death Benefit Fund is considered to be an unfunded OPEB plan under GASB 75. Because of this benefit payments are treated as being equal to the employer's yearly contributions for retirees.

Note: GASB Codification, Vol. 2, P52.139 states that the information on this schedule should be determined as of the measurement date of the plan.

As required by GASB 75, this schedule will be built prospectively as the information becomes available until 10 years of information is presented.

CITY OF EDINBURG, TEXAS
Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Obligation and Related Ratios
Post-Retirement Medical Plan
Last Ten Years Exhibit

<i>SEPTEMBER 30,</i>	2019	2018
Total OPEB Liability		
Service cost	\$ 1,069,819	\$ 1,149,843
Interest	826,562	715,606
Changes of benefit terms	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	56,192	-
Changes of assumptions	3,178,838	(1,041,173)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(762,157)	(607,647)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	4,369,254	216,629
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	19,081,563	18,864,934
Total OPEB Liability - Ending (a)	23,450,817	\$ 19,081,563
Plan Fiduciary Net Position		
Contributions - employer	\$ 762,157	\$ 607,647
Contributions - employee	-	-
Net investment income	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(762,157)	(607,647)
Administrative expense	-	-
Other	-	-
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	-	-
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	-	-
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	\$ -	\$ -
Net OPEB Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	\$ 23,450,817	\$ 19,081,563
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	0.0%	0.0%
Covered - Employee Payroll	\$ 0	\$ 29,675,741
City's Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered - Employee Payroll	0.0%	64.3%

Note: GASB 75 requires 10 fiscal years of data to be provided in this schedule. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the city will present information for those years for which information is available.

Notes to Schedule: N/A

FEDERAL SECTION

LUIS C OROZCO

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

808 Del Oro Lane
Pharr, TX 78577
lcocpa@lcocpa.com

Independent Auditor's Report

President and Board of Directors of the
Edinburg Economic Development Corporation
Edinburg, Texas

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Edinburg Economic Development Corporation (EDC) as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the EDC's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 30, 2020.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the EDC's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standard.

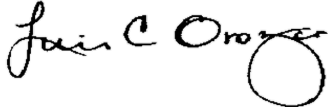
LUIS C OROZCO

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

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Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.



Pharr, Texas
October 30, 2020

EDINBURG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

I. Summary of the Auditor's Results:

- a The type of report issued on the financial statements of *Edinburg Economic Development Corporation*:
Unmodified opinion.
- b Significant deficiencies in internal control disclosed by the audit of the financial statements:
None
- c Significant deficiencies identified as material weakness:
None
- d Noncompliance material to the Financial Statements:
None

II. Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Which Are Required To Be Reported in Accordance with *Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards*.

None

EDINBURG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

(Prepared by the EDC's Management)

None.