

City of Dallas, Texas

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2021







CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2021

Issued by City Controller's Office

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION



February 28, 2022

Honorable Mayor, City Council members, and residents of Dallas:

We are pleased to present the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the City of Dallas (City) for the fiscal year (FY) ended September 30, 2021. The City and our dedicated financial management staff are committed to responsibly stewarding the funds our residents and taxpayers entrust to us. We have produced this report to help the public better understand the City, our operations, and our finances.

We are proud to announce we received an unmodified (clean) audit opinion on our financial statements this year from our external auditor, Weaver and Tidwell, LLP. We can provide reasonable assurance the financial information contained in this report is complete, reliable, and accurate.

We present the report in three sections:

- The <u>Introductory Section</u> provides this transmittal letter, a list of City officials, and an organizational chart.
- The report from our external auditor, Weaver and Tidwell, LLP, is located at the front of the <u>Financial Section</u>, followed by Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) and the annual financial statements. The MD&A includes a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements and should be read in conjunction with this transmittal letter.
- The <u>Statistical Section</u> presents selected financial and demographic information.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank the staff of the City Controller's Office, as well as staff with financial management roles in all departments, for their dedication to excellence, transparency, and accountability. We could not have produced this report without them. We appreciate the guidance of the Executive Finance and Controls Committee, as well as the assistance of the Office of Economic Development and the Department of Information and Technology Services, which provided the necessary data to prepare this report. We look forward to implementing even stronger fiscal policies and practices to provide Dallas residents and taxpayers the maximum value for the resources entrusted to us.

Finally, our thanks to the Mayor and members of the City Council for their support in maintaining the highest standards of professionalism in the management of the financial operations of the City.

HISTORY

John Neely Bryan established a permanent settlement in Dallas in 1841, though the region was long inhabited by Native Americans, particularly the Wichita, Cherokee, Caddo, and Comanche tribes. Dallas grew rapidly, serving the surrounding rural areas and securing new rail lines, which were a catalyst for further economic expansion. The City of Dallas was incorporated in 1856, and the 1860 census reported a population of about 700. Today, the City spans 385 square miles and four counties (Dallas, Collin, Denton, and Rockwall). It is the ninth-largest city in the nation and the largest local economy in Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, the nation's fourth-largest metropolitan area.

The City is home to 1,304,379 people (as of August 12, 2021), and the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area increased by more than 119,000 people between July 1, 2019 and July 1, 2020—the largest change of any metro area in the nation.¹ Further, Collin and Denton counties were in the top 10 largest-gaining counties in the U.S.²

Dallas is a diverse city, with the most recent census data showing 42 percent of residents identifying as Hispanic or Latino (of any race) and 58 percent identifying as non-Hispanic or Latino, including 29 percent as White, 24 percent as Black, 3.4 percent as Asian, and 1.6 percent as some other race.^{3,4} The City also attracts domestic and international immigration. In 2019, foreign-born residents made up 24.8 percent of the overall population and 30.3 percent of the employed labor force.⁵ Dallas' median household income in 2019 was \$52,580 and per capita income was \$34,479, both adjusted for inflation.⁶

Dallas has a council-manager form of government with 14 single-district City Council members and a Mayor elected at-large. The Mayor and City Council appoint the City Manager, City Attorney, City Auditor, City Secretary, and Municipal Court judges. The City provides a full range of municipal services established by statute or charter, including police and fire, infrastructure, culture and recreation, libraries, planning and zoning, and general administration. Additionally, Dallas Water Utilities, Airport Revenues, Convention Center, Sanitation Services, and several other enterprise and internal service fund activities are part of the City's legal entity. Refer to the *Financial Information* section in this transmittal letter for more information.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas Totals: 2010-2020, last revised October 8, 2021

² Ibid

³ U.S. Census Bureau, <u>2020 Data Release Schedule</u>, 20 Dec. 2021. Due to complications collecting data for the decennial census conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic, the U.S. Census Bureau is delaying release of the 2020 American Community Survey, containing certain city-specific demographic, employment, and income data, which this letter relied upon in previous years.

⁴ 2019 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, Table DP05

⁵2019 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, Table S0501

⁶ 2019 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, Tables B19013 and B19301

ECONOMY

In March 2020, the City's financial position changed dramatically with the onset of COVID-19. Revenues declined sharply in the second half of FY 2020, and a slow recovery was not expected to begin until FY 2022. Fortunately, the predicted drop in economic activity was not fully realized, in large part due to steps taken by the federal government to mitigate the economic disruption. Given that decisive policy action, the economy shifted to a robust recovery. Economists predicted that the U.S. would experience faster than average growth through 2021.

FIGURE 1.
DALLAS REGION EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY



Dallas is well positioned to capitalize on this recovery; its diverse industry mix dampening any single industry downturn and driving strong cross sector job growth. The City is home to nearly 70,000 businesses, which is down very slightly from last year.⁷ The Trade, Transportation, and Utilities sector remained the largest industry by employment in FY 2021, followed by Professional and Business Services, and Education and Health Services.⁸



The Dallas monthly labor force averaged 701,108 during FY 2021, while the monthly average of unemployed residents was 45,689, which was substantially the same as last year. Dallas' FY 2021 unemployment rate was 6.5 percent, which is slightly higher than the nation's 6 percent average.

⁷ ReferenceUSA Estimates 2020

⁸Estimated using data from ReferenceUSA and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division

The unemployment rate was highest in February 2021 at 7.6 percent but steadily declined since then, with the unemployment rate in September 2021 reaching 4.8 percent. 9,10,11 Remarkably, the number of employed Dallas residents was substantially the same as the prior year. About 655,419 residents were working in FY 2021, compared to 654.805 in FY 2020. 12

In FY 2021, the annual value of all construction permits was about \$4.3 billion, with 44,618 permits issued. New construction values increased from the previous year by approximately 8 percent.¹³

FIGURE 3. DALLAS HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)

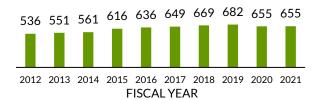


FIGURE 4. DALLAS BUILDING ACTIVITY (IN BILLIONS \$)

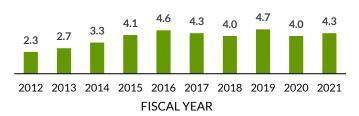
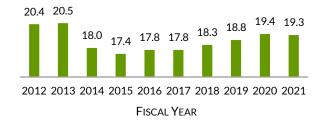


FIGURE 5. DALLAS OFFICE VACANCY RATE (PERCENT)



Dallas has almost 138 million square feet of office space, 221 million square feet of industrial/flex space, and 83 million square feet of retail space. Strong economic underpinnings and a diverse economy have fostered a healthy office market. Despite fallout from the pandemic and recession, the City expects vacancy rates to again remain relatively steady next year.

⁹ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (non-seasonally adjusted values)

¹⁰Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

¹¹ The estimates in Figures 2-7 reflect data as of the publication date of each year's report. Data is not adjusted from year to year.

¹² U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (non-seasonally adjusted values)

¹³ City of Dallas Department of Sustainable Development and Construction

¹⁴ CoStar, November 2021

¹⁵ CoStar, November 2021; ReferenceUSA, November 2021

The industrial vacancy rate decreased to 5.8 percent in FY 2021 due to leasing of speculative projects that reduced available space. Economic growth in distribution activity increased Dallas' demand for warehousing and production space. With approximately 221 million square feet of industrial space in Dallas, the City's inventory grew slightly (by just under 1 percent) since last year. Projections for industrial space include a slight increase in vacancy next year. ¹⁶



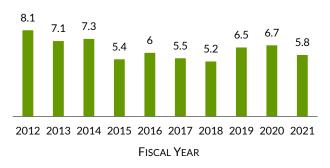
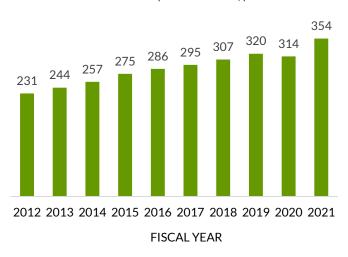


FIGURE 7.
DALLAS SALES TAX REVENUE
(IN MILLIONS \$)



Sales tax rebounded nicely and more quickly than expected after a difficult year in FY 2020. Total revenue for FY 2021 was \$354.3 million, which is \$39.9 million, or 12.7 percent more than the revenue reported in FY 2020, and actual revenue exceeded the FY 2021 amended budget by 5.4 percent. Sales tax revenue has increased 53.2 percent since FY 2012.¹⁷

The total certified property tax base value, including business personal property (BPP), increased to \$147.4 billion in FY 2021 from \$140.2 billion in FY 2020, a 5.4 percent

increase. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, FY 2021 is the ninth consecutive year of growth since three years of declining values attributed to the 2008 recession. ¹⁸

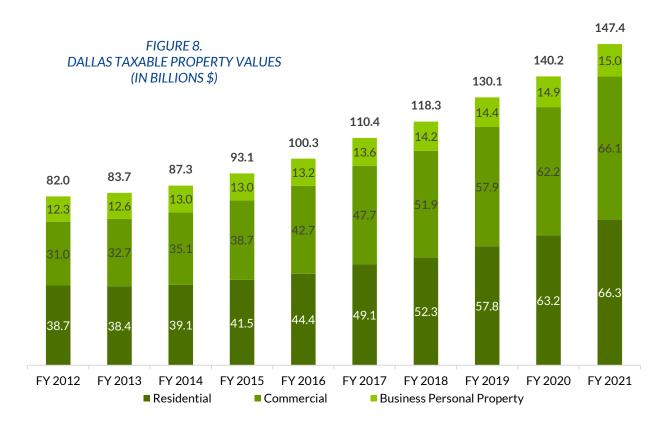
Dallas' commercial tax base grew 6.39 percent to \$66.1 billion in FY 2021, reflecting a steady and strong local business economy, resulting in robust demand for commercial space. ¹⁹ The residential tax base increased approximately 5 percent to \$66.3 billion. Dallas' increased valuations reflect continued inward migration and a diverse housing stock that can accommodate various household needs.

¹⁶ CoStar, November 2021

¹⁷ City Controller's Office

¹⁸ Ibid

¹⁹ Budget & Management Services



Development in Dallas continued despite the adverse impacts of COVID-19. The downtown loop is now home to more than 13,000 residents living in 50 residential properties, with three new residential projects with more than 600 units to be added soon. Downtown is home to 139 commercial office buildings, 30 hotels, and 20 projects that are planned or underway. ²⁰ In a 2.5-mile radius from the Central Business District (CBD) midpoint, the resident count increases to more than 100,000, a 28 percent increase since 2010. ²¹

Completed projects include AT&T's \$100 million Discovery District Campus, which features a public plaza, multiple interactive sculptures, and events like movie nights, light shows, and Dallas Cowboys watch parties. The campus includes more than 10,000 square feet of food and beverage space, including The Exchange, a multi-restaurant food hall that opened in 2021.

²⁰ Downtown Dallas Inc, State of the Market, 2Q 2021

²¹ PolicyMap, accessed November 2021

Residents and visitors to the CBD and immediate vicinity saw the completion of The National, an iconic downtown skyscraper reimagined as the Thompson Hotel, apartments, retail, and restaurant space. Nearby projects recently completed include the Adolphus Tower redevelopment (downtown), the Continental Gin redevelopment (Deep Ellum), and improvements to the street scape and hike/bike trails by the Virgin Hotel (Design District).

Work continues apace on The Galbraith, a multimillion-dollar mixed-use development at 2400 Bryan Street that boasts 111 new affordable housing units, along with 106 market-rate units and 10,000 square feet of commercial space, including a childcare facility. The project is a partnership among the City of Dallas, Matthews Southwest, the Dallas Housing Finance Corporation, and Volunteers of America, and it is expected to be complete in FY 2022. The Galbraith will provide much-needed workforce housing options in the downtown core, while giving residents access to employment centers, transit, and other amenities.

Progress continues at the Reimagine RedBird redevelopment project at RedBird Mall, with two big openings in FY 2021: a new Frost Bank branch, and the RedBird Health Center, Parkland's newest primary care clinic, which brings much-needed healthcare services to RedBird and the surrounding areas. Tenants started moving into Palladium Apartments, a 300 unit, mixed-income Class A apartment building which provides pedestrian access to the mall. Finally, Chime Solutions expanded its anchor office tenant footprint in the inline portion of RedBird Mall, taking additional space for its business process outsourcing center.

At the International Inland Port of Dallas, a major logistics hub featuring warehouse, distribution, and ecommerce functions in the southeast quadrant of the City, we have seen the creation of over 8,000 jobs to date. More than 37 million square feet of industrial and warehouse space are currently built, under construction, or announced, with more than 12 million square feet in the City.

Additionally, Oak Cliff's AT LAST! urban boarding experience facility opened, and Dallas College and E Smith Communities celebrated the opening of the Lancaster Innovation Center. The Innovation Center is located in the former Urban League building in the Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) TIF District in southern Dallas, and offers training in soft skills, job readiness (robotics and construction), and financial literacy.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION

ONE DALLAS

During 2020, the global COVID-19 pandemic brought unprecedented change to our city, exacerbating existing inequities, testing the resilience of residents and the systems in place to support them, and straining our city's resources. We placed many planned initiatives on hold as we contended with the public health crisis and ensuing sea change in the logistics of how we live, work, and support each other as One Dallas. We met these changes with persistence in our ongoing commitment to putting Service First. It required imagining new, non-traditional, and more efficient ways of safely meeting the needs of our residents, as ever, with empathy, high ethical standards, a commitment to excellence, and a focus on equity.

Despite the pandemic, it is truly an exciting time to live in Dallas. Thoughtful, agile, and future-oriented management contributed to a city that thrived and defied national trends in FY 2021. We lowered our property tax rate for homeowners for the fifth straight year, tourism is rebounding, private investment is flourishing, unemployment dropped 2 percent from the prior year, pay rose faster than the national average, and overall crime is trending downward with significant progress in violent crimes. With a robust economic recovery underway, and substantial federal support received from the CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Fund and the American Rescue Plan Act State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund, we are training our gaze beyond simple recovery and thinking intentionally about how we manage through and tackle the challenges of a post pandemic world. The \$3.9 billion budget for FY 2021 focused on emergency response, clean water, trash pickup, road repair, libraries, and parks.

We employ a biennial budgeting process to provide stability and strategic focus throughout budget development. To help organize the work we do on a day-to-day basis, the City Council and City Manager established eight strategic priorities:

- Economic Development
- Environment and Sustainability
- Government Performance and Financial Management
- Housing and Homelessness Solutions
- Public Safety
- Quality of Life, Arts, and Culture
- Transportation and Infrastructure
- Workforce, Education, and Equity

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Strategic Economic Development Plan

In FY 2021, the Office of Economic Development established a framework for the City's economic development strategy. This framework will guide policy and advance equitable development to unlock the full potential of the local economy by dismantling barriers and expanding opportunities for all Dallas residents. In May 2021, the City Council approved a new Economic Development Policy, which will have a one-year alignment period followed by a 10-year implementation period. The policy will include new programs and policies such as economic and racial inclusion, land use and zoning, economic incentives, and more.

Incentivizing economic investments

Tax increment financing (TIF) is an economic development tool Dallas uses to target investment in defined areas that face challenges to traditional development. As a TIF district grows, increases in property tax revenues from higher property values are paid into a special fund to finance additional improvements to the district. The City continues to receive the amount of property tax it received the year the TIF was created, plus a percentage of new tax revenue. The City currently has 19 active TIF districts, in which we reinvested \$99 million in FY 2021. As of September 30, 2021, the certified taxable value of real property in TIF districts increased 7.5 percent from tax year 2020 to tax year 2021 (compared to a 4.5 percent increase for Dallas as a whole). Since the inception of each TIF district, the aggregate taxable value of real property in TIF districts has grown 452 percent.

Tax abatements

Tax abatements are economic development tools that provide a temporary abatement of either real estate, personal property, sales tax, or hotel occupancy taxes for new investment within the City of Dallas. The City has three major types of tax abatement programs: Historic Preservation Program, Public Private Partnership Program, and Tax Increment Financing Program. The Historic Preservation Program encourages economic development through the revitalization and preservation of the City's historic properties. The Public Private Partnership Program is used to stimulate private investment and job creation in the City. The Tax Increment Financing Program is utilized to promote development or redevelopment in certain areas of the City. The expected long-term benefits include encouraging capital improvements, increasing the tax base, and creating or retaining jobs in the City.

Organizational realignment

Finally, we reorganized our building departments to improve permitting, planning, and zoning. The reorganization is focused on more proactive engagement with stakeholders who regularly conduct permitting and planning activities, setting in motion change management, process improvement, real-time metrics, innovative ideas, and a swift, but thorough, positive customer experience.

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

Advancing Comprehensive Environmental and Climate Action Plan (CECAP)

Access to affordable and nutritious food is a critical need in our city. The North Texas Food Bank estimates that one in five children in North Texas live in food-insecure households. Food access is so essential that one of the eight goals of CECAP, adopted by the City Council on May 27, 2020, states that all Dallas communities must have access to healthy, local food. To that end, in FY 2021, the City implemented two actions tied to this goal. First, the City created a Food Advisory Council, bringing together a diverse group of stakeholders to shape food policy for the region. Members include farmers, food advocates, nonprofits, restaurants, chefs, food suppliers/grocers, public health experts, and at least one member from the community that lacks food access. Second, the City Council approved a special events ordinance that encourages procurement of locally sourced food, recycling of waste generated, and compost bins at special events.

Additional CECAP initiatives completed in FY 2021 include developing a community solar program framework, creating a green procurement plan for the City, and promoting tree planting and drought-tolerant landscapes as recommended in the Urban Forest Master Plan.

Sanitation service delivery

To further reduce waste and achieve collection efficiency goals laid out in CECAP, the City launched changes to brush and bulk trash collection in FY 2021 and began charging a fee for brush and bulk trash that did not meet set-out requirements, to offset additional collection costs.

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GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Minimum wage

The City is one of the largest employers in Dallas, and as such, it is important we set a good example for others in the private and public sectors. Despite financial challenges in FY 2020, the City went above and beyond its previous commitment and increased the wage floor in FY 2021 to \$14.00 per hour for all City employees, including full-time, part-time, temporary, and seasonal employees.

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS SOLUTIONS

Developing affordable housing

To address Dallas' pressing need for affordable housing, the City launched an affordable housing nexus study in FY 2021. The nexus study provided a foundation for the City to consider a range of flexible affordable housing strategies beyond traditional Housing & Urban Development (HUD) funded programs.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Alternatives to police response

In Dallas, as in many cities, police officers are expected to do more than protect. We ask them to stand in the gaps in our systems – from housing to employment to health care – a role for which they are not equipped. This continual expansion of responsibility perpetuates a cycle of over-policing and under-resourcing in our most marginalized communities. It also prevents other more qualified individuals from addressing the unique needs of our diverse residents. In FY 2021, the City refocused the Dallas Police Department on enhancing safety and promoting justice for all residents.

Based on recommendations from residents, faith and education leaders, community activists, neighborhood groups, the City Council, and other stakeholders, we continued to implement our action plan rooted in inclusion, equity, and justice to produce R.E.A.L. Change—policing that is Responsible, Equitable, Accountable, and Legitimate—setting a new vision that improves safety for all.

R.E.A.L. Change required us to focus even greater attention on key areas with immediate, short-term, and long-term strategies to build and improve community relations, engage in outcome-based actions, and create safer neighborhoods across the City. FY 2021 investments included alternatives to policing that match the response to the need, from deploying mobile crisis response teams to developing an alternative pathway for dealing with public intoxication arrests. It also supported accountability and oversight of the police department, as well as improved training in alignment with the principles of 21st Century Policing.

RIGHT Care

The City launched the RIGHT Care program in January 2018 to respond to certain 911 calls, when providing access to appropriate health services would mitigate behavioral health crises and avoid unnecessary hospitalization, arrests, and interactions between residents and law enforcement. In FY 2021, we added four new teams and new clinical resources for assessment and follow-up case management.

Mobile crisis response

Along with the expansion of RIGHT Care, we removed barriers to behavioral health care in communities with limited or no access to those services. In FY 2021, we formed a mobile crisis response team to support police officers when residents need direct services such as food, housing, transportation, or shelter in cases of domestic violence.

Recovery services center

We heard from community members that we should increase our efforts to prevent incarceration whenever possible, especially for minor offenses. Research has shown jail admissions can have detrimental impacts on job opportunities, housing, and physical and mental health. To begin addressing this issue, we created an alternative pathway for dealing with public intoxication arrests, a Recovery Services Center, staffed with case workers who will help individuals identify and manage substance use disorders, in addition to providing safe monitoring during custody and transportation home.

Adding light, remediating blight

We boosted investment in remediating environmental issues such as blight and adding outdoor lighting in high-violence locations, evidence-based solutions shown to reduce crime and enhance a sense of community. In FY 2021, we created the Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions to partner with City departments and outside agencies to mitigate circumstances that encourage or contribute to violent crime in high-risk areas of Dallas, identified using risk terrain modeling.

Transitioning responsibility

In FY 2020, the City began implementing recommendations from the staffing and efficiency study conducted by KPMG Management Consulting. In FY 2021, we continued the effort to transition support responsibilities to non-uniformed staff by hiring 95 non-uniformed employees. These additional resources filled roles in areas such as communications, technology, and personnel that were previously performed by uniform personnel. This effort enabled officers to focus on patrol, rather than administrative duties.

QUALITY OF LIFE, ARTS, AND CULTURE

Lifelong learning

Dallas Public Library strengthens communities by connecting people, inspiring curiosity, advancing lives, and working for racial equity. In FY 2021, we opened two new state-of-the-art branch libraries. Vickery Park Branch Library, featuring a youth center with cutting edge technology, opened in February 2021. Forest Green Branch Library opened in September 2021 and replaced the original 1976 building, which was the smallest of all Dallas libraries.

The digital divide

Addressing the digital divide is paramount to achieving equity; as the digital economy grows, digital inclusion represents economic inclusion. We continued bridging the digital divide by making additional mobile hot spots and laptops available for checkout at select libraries. In addition to tackling inequity in internet access, this program also provided an alternative way to serve residents despite reduced library hours resulting from COVID-19. By December 2020, there were 3,000 hot spots available for checkout through Dallas Public Library and by June 2021, there were 1,125 laptops available.

Safe communities

The FY 2021 budget targeted illegal dumping by investing \$500,000 to add three new mow/clean crews in Code Compliance (CCS). CCS added nine new nine positions for the three new crews, as well as six additional Code Officers to proactively identify illegal dumping sites and place cameras in chronic dumping areas. CCS is actively tracking illegal dumping cases in coordination with the Marshal's Office. These efforts in blight remediation aim to reduce crime and enhance the sense of community.

Engaging our teens

In order to give our youth more opportunities to engage in positive activities, particularly when out of school, we reintroduced the Youth Support Services Division (YSSD). YSSD leads outcome-based programs designed to reduce truancy, arrest, and incarceration rates for Dallas teens. The division is housed in Park and Recreation but works closely with the Office of Arts and Culture, Library, and DPD. YSSD is the umbrella for the Teen Recreation (TRec) program, which focuses on arts and culture, community engagement and service, health and wellness, leadership and life skills, and Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM). In July 2021, TRec programming opened at 14 recreation centers and began offering activities such as sports, games, performing and fine arts, technology, and fitness.

TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Equitable infrastructure investments

We dedicated \$8.6 million to make equitable investments in streets, alleys, sidewalks, and other infrastructure for underserved neighborhoods and near schools and senior centers. The funding supported maintenance and repair methods such as partial reconstruction, rehabilitation, and resurfacing that extend the useful life of streets by 10 to 20 years. Public Works exceeded projections for FY 2021, completing projects in more than 95.7 lane miles in targeted areas using the new equity framework.

Extending water and sewer service to all residents

To increase equity across our water and wastewater systems and provide service to all residents, we established an Unserved Areas Program with the goal of eliminating all occupied unserved water and wastewater areas throughout the City within 10 years. Accomplishing this goal within the desired timeframe requires an annual budget of \$3 million, which we supported through a dedicated 0.5 percent increase in DWU's street rental fee. In FY 2021, design and construction projects were awarded by the City Council for three of the 46 occupied unserved areas.

Sidewalk Master Plan

Adequate sidewalk networks improve mobility for everyone, but particularly for residents with disabilities. To increase mobility, we implemented the Sidewalk Master Plan, completed in June 2021, which used a data-driven strategic methodology that scored and prioritized sidewalk projects based on considerations of equity, places of public accommodation, street classification, citizen input, pedestrian safety, and activity areas. The Sidewalk Master Plan identified priority projects that will result in the greatest increase in accessibility and safety. In FY 2021, we provided \$9.4 million in bond funds for Public Works to implement the master plan, which resulted in about 21 miles of sidewalk improvements.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) improvements

To increase accessibility for residents with disabilities, we invested funding to update City facilities in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. The Office of Equity & Inclusion and Building Services identified \$619,000 in high-priority ADA accessibility projects at several City facilities. FY 2021 projects included the City Hall garage and exterior ramp, Municipal Court building, North Central Police station, Mildred Dunn recreation center, and access ramp work at the MLK Complex.

Bike lanes

The City of Dallas Strategic Mobility Plan (DSMP), adopted in FY 2021, recognized the role that transportation plays in achieving larger community goals, such as health, equity, and sustainability. The DSMP contemplates all forms of transportation, including biking, walking, transit, automobiles, and other emerging mobility options. In FY 2021, we maintained our \$1.5 million investment in bike lane infrastructure, completing 1.1 miles of buffered bike lanes on West Commerce Street and awarding engineering and construction contracts for other various projects.

WORKFORCE, EDUCATION, AND EQUITY

Empowering residents through financial stability

Financial empowerment centers (FECs) are an evidence-based model pioneered by the Center for Working Families and the Cities for Financial Empowerment Fund for helping low- and moderate-income residents improve their financial stability. FECs serve every generation in the household, from children and youth to working adults and seniors, through integrated delivery of services such as one-on-one financial coaching and other resources for navigating out of poverty. In FY 2021, the Office of Community Care (OCC) launched two pilot FECs at City Square and International Rescue Committee sites to support housing stability, health, and employment through collective impact partnerships with local nonprofits and other community-based organizations. Services are provided in English and Spanish, offered to all residents, and include financial case management, financial education, matched savings opportunities, homebuyer and homeowner education and counseling, budget development, basic skills training, and connections to job training and placement services.

Meeting residents' basic needs

In FY 2021, we invested \$1.35 million to address the drivers of poverty and meet residents' basic needs, including rent assistance, expanded utility assistance, food assistance and distribution, benefits access and navigation, and clothing and school uniform distribution. OCC manages this funding, while Information and Technology Services maintains an information management system to enable consistent and systematic interagency referrals for services. The Drivers of Poverty procurement was approved by the City Council in September 2021 and programming with nonprofit partners began in October 2021.

Increasing language access

Language and cultural barriers often hinder or even prevent residents with limited English proficiency from using City services. We made several changes in FY 2021 to establish the City as a trusted primary source for information and ensure residents with limited English proficiency have equal access to programs and services. The Office of Communications, Outreach, and Marketing (COM) established a Virtual Language Center with written, spoken, and interpreted messages and programs. The Center creates or reviews and edits all materials in Spanish, whether translated by staff who earn language proficiency pay or automatically by Microsoft Office, Google, or other translation tools. To assist more residents in their primary languages, the City also continued utilizing software such as Babylon and LanguageLine, which provide on-demand translation services for more than 230 languages including Vietnamese, Arabic, French, Burmese, Hindi, Korean, Swahili, and Mandarin. The FY 2021 budget also supported two new Spanish-speaking customer service agents in the 311 Customer Service Center, with more bilingual positions planned to be added in FY 2022.

Fair Park Multimedia Center

Each year, the City receives funds from cable companies in PEG (public, educational, and governmental) fees, which we use to pay for infrastructure to support public access TV channels. In 2016, the City Council approved using PEG funds to build a multimedia studio at Fair Park, which became fully operational in FY 2021. The Fair Park Multimedia Center magnifies the impact of City programs and services, broadcasting a Spanish-language City television channel, providing apprenticeships for local students, and bolstering resilience through additional digital communications capacity. The apprenticeship program began in February 2021 with two students from Thomas Jefferson P-TECH High School, who helped produce City Council meetings in addition to other communications and outreach projects.

Equitable service delivery

The City consolidated its offices of Equity, Fair Housing & Human Rights, Resilience, and Welcoming Communities & Immigrant Affairs into the Office of Equity & Inclusion, effective October 1, 2020. The office ensures equitable service delivery by helping City staff and the community identify and oppose the stigma residents may face because of their identity or circumstance.

Reentry services

More than 600,000 people are released from prison each year, and nearly two-thirds of them will be rearrested within three years of release. To counteract this trend, the City added \$1 million annually, split between the Office of Community Care and the Office of Economic Development, to enhance existing programs that support formerly incarcerated people reentering public life, including housing placement, job skills training, job placement, and wraparound support services. The City Council approved contracts with Re-entry Services providers in September 2021 and programming began in October 2021. Additionally, the City received a \$250,000 grant from the Texas Department of Criminal Justice to connect individuals to community-based services prior to their release. The City partnered with the Regional Black Contractors Association, which enrolled and assisted 41 clients throughout FY 2021.

COVID-19 RESPONSE

Integrating COVID-19 funding to maximize impact

The City received \$335 million from the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, as well as additional federal, state, and private funding sources to respond to the COVID-19 public health crisis. This included \$234.4 million from the U.S. Treasury Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF). In FY 2021, Congress passed the American Rescue Plan Act, and Dallas received \$355.4 million in local fiscal recovery funds. In partnership with our elected leaders, stakeholders, and residents, we formulated a plan to maximize impact by making targeted investments in the community, weaving this funding throughout our major budget initiatives in the upcoming fiscal year.

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AWARDS & ACCOLADES

The pages below highlight several of Dallas' award-winning achievements in FY 2021.

PURSUING FINANCIAL EXCELLENCE

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Dallas for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020. The Certificate of Achievement is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government financial reports. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, the City had to publish an easily readable and efficiently organized report that satisfied both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable program requirements. The City first received this award for FY 1981 and has received it consecutively for the past 15 years—every year since FY 2006.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of only one year. We believe our current report continues to conform to the Certificate of Achievement Program requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

The City also received the GFOA Distinguished Budget Presentation Award for its annual budget for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2020. This is the highest award in governmental budgeting. To receive this award, a government unit must publish a budget document that meets program criteria as a policy document, as a financial plan, as an operations guide, and as a communication device. This is the 22nd consecutive year that GFOA has recognized the City for its annual budget document.

Lastly, the City received the International City/County Management Association (ICMA) Certificate of Excellence in Performance Management, the highest level of recognition. The Budget Accountability Report (BAR), Dallas 365 dashboard, Financial Transparency website, Community Survey results, and other Citywide efforts to enhance transparency are best practices that helped us achieve this distinction. Since 2014, the City has received the Certificate of Distinction award three times and the Certificate of Excellence award five times.

GOING GREEN

Dallas achieved a Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) Community Rating System grade of 4, for improvements to the floodplain management program. This gives Dallas residents additional programmatic discounts for their flood insurance premiums. Dallas is the first city in Texas to achieve this designation.

AWARDS & ACCOLADES

It was another big year for the Comprehensive Environment and Climate Action Plan (CECAP). In June, the plan was cited for a national American Planning Association Award for Sustainability, by the APA Sustainable Communities Division, and Dallas was also awarded the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG) Celebrating Leadership in Development Excellence (CLIDE) award, citing that CECAP puts inclusivity and equity at the forefront of implementation by contemplating equity considerations for marginalized communities.

In February, Susan Alvarez, Assistant Director of Office of Environmental Quality (OEQ), was awarded the AIA Dallas Community Honor - Sustainability Commendation for her work on developing and implementing CECAP. This award is given to public officials, community groups, business owners and design professions for taking chances on behalf of the environment and the design community. In September, also for her efforts on CECAP, Susan Alvarez was nominated to the Southern Great Plains Author Team for the Fifth National Climate Assessment, a two-year national climate data compilation and assessment effort under the US Global Change Research Program.

SHARING THE "LOVE"

For the third year in a row, Dallas Love Field airport earned the Airport Service Quality (ASQ) Award for Best Airport in North America in its size category. The ASQ program, administered by Airports Council International, is based on in-airport customer surveys and is the world's leading airport passenger service and benchmarking program measuring passengers' satisfaction across 34 key performance indicators. Love Field was also named to Travel + Leisure's Top 10 Domestic Airports for the sixth straight year, and The Points Guy named Dallas Love Field the Best Mid-Sized US Airport.

CARING FOR OUR FOUR-LEGGED FRIENDS

In FY 2021, Dallas Animal Services' (DAS) dog and cat euthanasia rate reached a record-low, decreasing 9 percent compared to FY 2020 and 78 percent since FY 2017. DAS also saw fewer loose and loose owned dog service requests (down 30 percent from FY 2020) and an 8 percent decrease in loose and loose owned dog bites compared to last fiscal year. DAS continued its commitment to increasing community pet owner support services with the launch of its Pet Food Pantry and free in-field dog microchipping program. Additionally, Dallas remains a Mars' Certified Better City for Pets and DAS partnered with BISSELL PET FOUNDATION to host five successful adoption events in FY 2021 that resulted in \$35,000 in funding from the foundation.

AWARDS & ACCOLADES

ENCOURAGING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Several projects facilitated by the Office of Economic Development earned consideration for Best Real Estate Deal of the Year from the Dallas Business Journal. The Best Real Estate Deal Awards celebrate the best North Texas commercial real estate projects. The projects included 4315 Innovation Center and At Last! Development (finalists, Community or Neighborhood Impact), Equinix DA11 development (finalist, Data Center), Thompson Dallas in The National (winner, Hospitality and Mixed-Use Development), Continental Gin (winner, Rehab/Reuse) and Hillcrest Village (finalist, Retail/Restaurants). Additionally, the Office of Economic Development received certification as an Accredited Economic Development Organization (AEDO) by the International Economic Development Council. Dallas is one of only 66 organizations to have received the AEDO recognition, an elite and internationally recognized accreditation demonstrating high professionalism and technical expertise.

STRIVING FOR EQUITY

The Office of Equity continued its successful partnership with the Communities Foundation of Texas to issue the Equity Indicators Report, which provides a racial and socioeconomic disparities index that serves as the focus of community and institutional partnerships to advance equity within the City.

Through the efforts of the Office of Welcoming Communities and Immigrant Affairs, Dallas became the first city in Texas to earn Certified Welcoming status in recognition of its inclusiveness for immigrants and refugees. Additionally, the National League of Cities bestowed the Cultural Diversity Award on the City for the successful launch of Dallas' Culture Pass, which allows all Dallas Public Library cardholders to access free tickets at more than 35 arts organizations.

Finally, Dallas earned a perfect score (100) on the Human Rights Campaign Foundation's 2020 Municipal Equality Index for the sixth consecutive year. HRC's index score demonstrates the ways municipalities can and do support the LGBTQ community in their city. Dallas received recognition for having single-occupancy and all-gender facilities, transgender-inclusive health-care benefits, and openly LGBTQ elected or appointed municipal leaders.

FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITIES

The financial statements of the City include all activities, organizations, and functions for which the City is financially accountable. In addition to the general government, enterprise, and internal service functions described in the *About Dallas* section of this transmittal letter, 19 tax increment financing districts are also included in the City's reporting entity.

Although the pension trust funds are separate legal entities, they exist to exclusively serve or benefit the City's employees, retirees, and their beneficiaries, and are included in the City's reporting entity as blended component units. The pension trust funds include: Employees' Retirement Fund; Dallas Police and Fire Pension System; Police and Fire Supplemental Pension Fund; 401(k) Retirement Savings Plan; 457 Deferred Compensation Plan; and 457 Deferred Compensation Plan for Part-time, Seasonal, Temporary Employees, and City Councilmembers. The Love Field Airport Modernization Corporation (LFAMC) and the Trinity River Corridor Local Government Corporation (LGC) are also separate legal entities included in the City's reporting entity as blended component units. The LFAMC was created to facilitate construction at Love Field Airport, while the Trinity River Corridor LGC was created for the design, planning, development, financing, operation, and maintenance of City fee-owned property for public recreation uses in a portion of the Trinity River Corridor. More information regarding the blended component units is included in Note 1(B).

Discretely presented component units are other legally separate entities that are also included in the City's reporting entity based on the criteria set forth in the Codification of Governmental Accounting Standards, Section 2100, Defining the Financial Reporting Entity.

The criteria considered in determining the activities to be reported within the City's financial statements are included in Note 1(B). Based on those criteria, the following organizations are included as discretely presented component units of the City for financial reporting purposes:

- The Housing Finance Corporation issues tax-exempt mortgage revenue bonds to encourage opportunities for single-family residential home ownership among low- to moderate-income residents
- The Housing Acquisition and Development Corporation provides safe and affordable housing for low- and moderate-income persons
- The Dallas Development Fund was organized to assist in carrying out the economic development program and objectives of the City by generating private investment capital through the New Markets Tax Credit Program to be made available for investment in low-income communities
- The Downtown Dallas Development Authority is a separate legal entity established to promote economic development of the downtown area and improve the tax base

- The North Oak Cliff Municipal Management District was organized to promote, develop, encourage, and maintain employment, commerce, transportation, housing, tourism, recreation, the arts, entertainment, economic development, safety, the public welfare in the District, and educational scholarships for college-bound students residing in or out of the District
- The Cypress Waters Municipal Management District was organized to promote, develop, encourage, and maintain employment, commerce, transportation, housing, tourism, recreation and the arts, entertainment, economic development, safety, and the public welfare in the District
- The Dallas Convention Center Hotel Development Corporation was created to promote
 the development of the geographic area of the city included at or in the vicinity of the
 Dallas Convention Center to promote, develop, encourage, and maintain employment,
 commerce, convention and meeting activity, tourism, and economic development in the
 City including specifically, without limitation, the development and financing of a
 convention center hotel located within 1,000 feet of the Dallas Convention Center

Related organizations not included as part of the reporting entity are the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport, the Dallas Housing Authority, and Dallas Area Rapid Transit. The reason for not including these entities is because the City's accountability does not extend beyond appointing members to the boards.

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FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Strong financial management within the City begins with adherence to a comprehensive set of financial policies. The City Council originally adopted the Financial Management Performance Criteria (FMPC) on March 15, 1978, to provide standards and guidelines for the City's financial managerial decision making and to provide for a periodic review of the criteria to maintain standards and guidelines consistent with current economic conditions. The FMPC have been revised periodically since their adoption. The status of each criterion is updated annually and presented with the annual budget, at year-end, and for each debt issuance. The FMPC contains 55 criteria in seven different categories, in addition to 13 criteria specific to Dallas Water Utilities:

- Operating Program: Criteria 1-14
- Pension Program: Criteria 15-16
- Budgeting and Planning: Criteria 17-25
- Capital and Debt Management: Criteria 26-41
- Economic Development: Criteria 42-49
- Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Planning: Criteria 50-52
- Grants and Trusts: Criteria 53-55
- Dallas Water Utilities: Criteria DWU 1-13

The City's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls designed to ensure the assets of the government are protected from loss, theft, or misuse, and to ensure adequate accounting data are compiled to allow for preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In late 2017, the City established an Executive Finance and Controls Committee (EFCC), chaired by the Chief Financial Officer and consisting of the assistant city managers and chiefs, Chief Information Officer, City Controller, and director of the Office of Budget and Management Services. The EFCC lays the foundation for our internal control framework, monitors the external audit including any findings, and leads by example to demonstrate the City's commitment to ethics and integrity.

The City also established a new contract management program under the oversight of the Chief Financial Officer to ensure parties meet their respective commitments and deliver the intended outcomes. As part of the program, each department has authorized individuals to monitor specific aspects of contract performance.

More than 200 individuals have participated in a certification program to become Dallas Contracting Officer Representatives (D-COR). The D-COR program is a collaboration between the City Controller's Office and the Office of Procurement Services designed to strengthen knowledge and standardize the City's approach to contract management, including the development of contract monitoring plans. The City Controller's Office is responsible for auditing departments' use of contract monitoring plans, as well as reviewing complex financial data when received.

The City Controller's Office is accountable for internal accounting controls designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding: 1) the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition; 2) the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements; and 3) accountability for assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived, and the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

Annually, each department is required to conduct a self-assessment of internal controls. The results of these assessments are reported to the City Manager with an action plan to correct any identified deficiencies. In addition, beginning with the FY 2017 audit, each department director was required to sign a management representation letter in connection with the preparation of these financial statements. In FY 2020, the City Controller's Office significantly revised the Internal Control Self-Assessment (ICSA) and increased its scrutiny of department responses to ensure quality.

Furthermore, as a recipient of federal and state assistance, the City is also responsible for ensuring adequate internal controls are in place to comply with applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grants related to those programs. As part of the City's single audit, tests are made to determine the adequacy of the internal control, including that portion relative to federal and state financial awards, as well as to determine whether the City has complied with applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grants.

Internal controls are also subject to periodic evaluation by management and the City Auditor. The City Council is required by charter to appoint a City Auditor who is independent of City management and reports directly to the City Council. The City Auditor supports the internal control structure within the City by performing independent evaluations of existing accounting and administrative controls and by ascertaining compliance with existing plans, policies, and procedures.

To increase accountability and internal controls, the City Controller's Office created an audit liaison function to support departments in responding comprehensively and accurately to internal audit findings and recommendations. This includes attending entrance and exit conferences and status meetings, facilitating communication between the departments and the City Auditor's Office, assisting with implementation of recommended process improvements, and updating executive management as needed.

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

The City Charter provides that the City Council shall annually appropriate adequate funds in an amount to execute the policies and service delivery plans of the City. City management annually prepares the plan of services for the upcoming fiscal year and the estimated costs, along with a five-year forecast. The annual plan is reviewed by the City Council and is formally adopted by the passage of a budget ordinance. The ordinance provides for budgetary control at the department level and these budgets cannot be exceeded without City Council approval. Budgetary control is enforced at the department level by reserving appropriations and encumbering purchase orders and contracts. Open encumbrances are reported, where applicable, as assigned fund balance.

MANAGEMENT DISCLAIMER

Chapter III, Section 19 of the City Charter requires, "the annual financial statements and related records and accounts of the City to be audited annually by a firm registered with the Texas State Board of Public Accountancy as a firm practicing public accountancy." We were pleased to continue a relationship with Weaver Tidwell, LLP this year; we appreciate their professionalism.

Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report, based upon a comprehensive framework of internal control established for this purpose. Because the costs of internal controls should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements.

Thank you for your attention to this summary of the state of the City's finances and our achievements in the last fiscal year. We strive to be good stewards of the resources with which we are entrusted. Please refer to the following sections for the full auditor's report, the City's annual financial statements, and supporting statistical information.

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Respectfully submitted,

7.C.Broadnax City Manager

M. Elizabeth Reich Chief Financial Officer

Sheri P. Kovalski Sheri Kowalski, CPA, CHC, CIA, CISA

City Controller

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS ELECTED OFFICIALS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021



Mayor Eric Johnson At Large



Deputy Mayor Pro Tem Jaime Resendez District 5



B. Adam McGough
District 10



Mayor Pro Tem Chad West District I



Omar Narvaez District 6



Jaynie Schultz District 11



Jesse Moreno District 2



Adam Bazaldua District 7



Cara Mendelsohn
District 12



Casey Thomas, II



Tennell Atkins District 8



Gay Donnell Willis District 13



Carolyn King Arnold District 4



Paula Blackmon District 9



Paul E. Ridley District 14



"Our Product is Service" Empathy | Ethics | Excellence | Equity

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS **APPOINTED OFFICIALS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

Your elected officials, the Mayor and City Council, appoint the executive managers of the City, specifically:

- City Manager T.C. Broadnax, appointed in February 2017
- City Attorney Christopher J. Caso, appointed in April 2020
- City Auditor Mark S. Swann, appointed in May 2019
- City Secretary Bilierae Johnson, appointed in April 2018
- Municipal Court judges

The City Manager appoints an executive leadership team that collectively oversees the City's approximately 13,000 employees and a \$4.3 billion budget.



T.C. Broadnax City Manager



Kimberly B. Tolbert Chief of Staff



Majed Al-Ghafry Assistant City Manager Assistant City Manager



Jon Fortune



Joey Zapata Assistant City Manager



Dr. Eric Johnson Chief of Economic Development and Neighborhood Services



Elizabeth Reich Chief Financial Officer

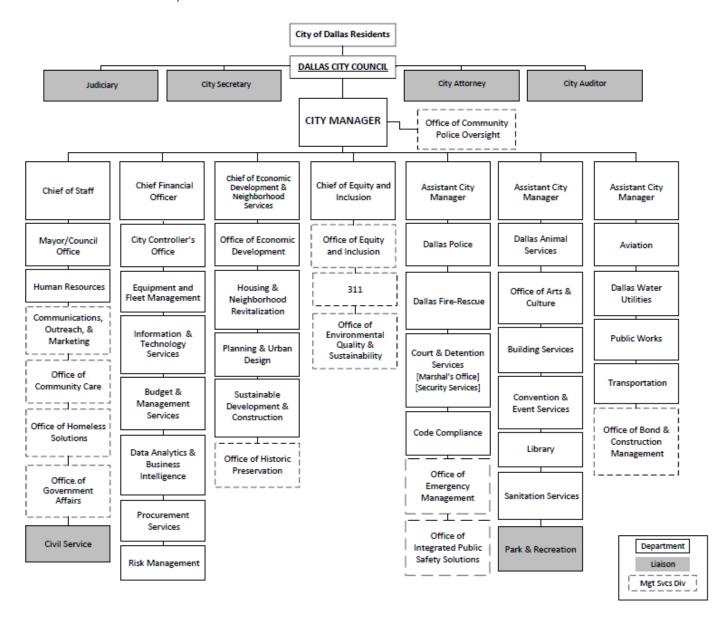


Liz Cedillo-Pereira Chief of Equity and Inclusion

Additionally, the City Manager appoints all department directors except:

- The Director of Civil Service, who is appointed by the Civil Service Board; and
- The Director of the Park and Recreation Department, who is appointed by the Park and Recreation Board.

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS ORGANIZATIONAL CHART SEPTEMBER 30, 2021





Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

City of Dallas Texas

For its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

September 30, 2020

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO



"Our Product is Service" Empathy | Ethics | Excellence | Equity

FINANCIAL SECTION



Independent Auditor's Report

The Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council City of Dallas, Texas

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Dallas, Texas (the City), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The City's 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 did not audit the financial statements of the Dallas Police and Fire Pension System and the Supplemental Police and Fire Pension Plan of the City of Dallas, which are blended component units, which represent 23%, 27%, and 13%, respectively, of the assets, net position/fund balances, and revenues/additions of the aggregate remaining fund information. We also did not audit the financial statements of the Dallas Housing Acquisition and Development Corporation and the Dallas Development Fund, which are discretely presented component units, which represent 1%, -14%, and 8%, respectively, of the assets, net position, and revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for those component units, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Dallas, Texas, as of September 30, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison of the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

1

The Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council City of Dallas, Texas

Page 2

Emphasis of Matter

Restatements

As discussed in Note 1W to the basic financial statements, during the year ended September 30, 2021, the City implemented Government Accounting Standards Board Statements No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities,* and No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans.* Beginning net position for the fiduciary funds has been restated as a result of the implementation of these statements. Our opinions are not modified with respect to these matters.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, on pages 3 through 13, and the Schedule of Changes in the City's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios-Pension Plans, Schedule of City Contributions to Pension Plans, Notes to Schedule of City Contributions to Pension Plans, Notes to Schedule of City Contributions to Pension Plans, and Schedule of Changes in the City's Total Liability and Related Ratios - Other Postemployment Benefits, on pages 116 through 122, 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 and other auditors have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual fund financial statements, budgetary comparison schedule-debt service fund, schedules of capital assets used in the operation of governmental funds, and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

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

WEAVER AND TIDWELL, L.L.P.

Weaver and Tiduell L.L.P.

Dallas, Texas February 28, 2022

September 30, 2021 (Unaudited)

As management of the City of Dallas (the City), we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021. The City's management's discussion and analysis is designed to (1) assist the reader in focusing on significant issues, (2) provide an overview of the City's financial activity, (3) identify changes in the City's financial position (its ability to address the next and subsequent year challenges), (4) identify any material deviations from the financial plan (the approved budget), and (5) identify individual major fund issues or concerns. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the accompanying transmittal letter, which can be found on pages v-xxviii of this report. All amounts, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in thousands of dollars.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by approximately \$2.2 billion.
- The City's governmental activities net position increased from the beginning net position by \$857 million while the business-type activities net position increased by \$92.1 million.
- As of the close of fiscal year 2021, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$1.4 billion, an increase of \$59.4 million.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$324.3 million, or approximately 23.1 percent of the total general fund expenditures, including transfers out.
- The City's governmental long-term liabilities had a net increase of \$615.8 million from the prior balance of \$7.3 billion. The City's business-type activities long-term liabilities increased \$363.3 million from the prior year's balance of \$5.1 billion.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The City's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

<u>Government-wide financial statements</u>: The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business and are made up of the following two statements: the statement of net position and the statement of activities. Both of these statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the City's assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating. The statement of net position combines and consolidates governmental funds current financial resources (short-term spendable resources) with capital assets and long-term obligations. Other non-financial factors should also be taken into consideration, such as changes in the City's property tax base, the condition of the City's property tax base, and the condition of the City's infrastructure (i.e. roads, drainage improvements, storm and sewer lines, etc.) to assess the overall health or financial condition of the City.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported when the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g. uncollected taxes and unused compensated absences).

Both government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from functions that are intended to recover all or a portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the City include general government, public safety, code enforcement, environmental and health services, streets, public works, and transportation, equipment and building services, culture and recreation services, housing, and human services.

The business-type activities of the City include water and sewer utilities, convention center, airport, sanitation and landfill, municipal radio, and building inspections. The airport revenue fund includes the activities of the Love Field Airport Modernization Corporation (LFAMC), a blended component unit.

The government-wide financial statements reflect not only the activities of the City itself (known as the primary government), but also those of the seven separate legal entities for which the City is financially accountable – the Housing Finance Corporation, Housing Acquisition and Development Corporation, Dallas Development Fund, Downtown Dallas Development Authority (DDDA), North Oak Cliff Municipal Management District, Cypress Waters Municipal Management District, and Dallas Convention Center Hotel Development Corporation, which are reported as discretely presented component units separately from the primary government itself.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 15-17 of this report.

September 30, 2021 (Unaudited)

Fund Financial Statements: A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All funds of the City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

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

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

The City maintains twenty-four individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general and debt service funds, which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other twenty-two funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided in the combining financial statements section of this report.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 18-21 of this report.

<u>Proprietary Funds:</u> Proprietary funds are generally used to account for services for which the City charges customers – either outside customers, or to other units within the City. Proprietary funds are accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The proprietary funds financial statements provide the same type of information as shown in the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The City maintains two types of proprietary funds:

- Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for the airport, convention center, municipal radio, building inspection, sanitation, and water utilities operations. All of the City's enterprise funds, except the municipal radio and building inspection, are considered major funds.
- Internal Service funds accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City's various functions. The City uses its internal service funds to account for its equipment services, communication equipment, office services, information services, risk management programs, and bond program administration. Because these services predominantly benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. All internal service funds are combined into a single aggregated presentation in the proprietary fund financial statements. Individual fund data for the internal service funds is provided in the combining financial statements elsewhere in this report.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 24-31 of this report.

<u>Fiduciary Funds</u>: Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City. The City's pension trust and custodial funds are reported under the fiduciary funds. Since the resources of these funds are not available to support the City's own programs, they are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on pages 32-33 of this report.

<u>Notes to the Basic Financial Statements:</u> The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes can be found immediately following the basic financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 34-115 of this report.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The City's combined net position was approximately \$2.2 billion as of September 30, 2021. Analyzing the net position of governmental and business-type activities separately, the governmental activities had a deficit balance of approximately \$1.4 billion and the business-type activities net position was approximately \$3.6 billion. This analysis focuses on the assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and net position (Table 1), and changes in revenues and expenses (Table 2) of the City's governmental and business-type activities.

September 30, 2021 (Unaudited)

Table 1 Net Position (in thousands)

	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-ty	pe Activities	Tota	als
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Current and other assets	\$ 2,110,905	\$ 1,966,928	\$1,729,563	\$1,445,073	\$ 3,840,468	\$3,412,001
Capital assets	4,702,591	4,452,672	7,287,023	7,186,781	11,989,614	11,639,453
Total assets	6,813,496	6,419,600	9,016,586	8,631,854	15,830,082	15,051,454
Deferred outflows of resources	1,248,608	822,934	334,701	266,528	1,583,309	1,089,462
Long-term liabilities	7,899,192	7,283,358	5,463,184	5,099,930	13,362,376	12,383,288
Other liabilities	441,587	386,113	219,166	200,221	660,753	586,334
Total liabilities	8,340,779	7,669,471	5,682,350	5,300,151	14,023,129	12,969,622
Deferred inflows of resources	1,168,173	1,876,833	51,353	72,729	1,219,526	1,949,562
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	3,076,715	2,779,462	3,453,373	3,389,626	6,530,088	6,169,088
Restricted	418,226	477,600	429,744	421,790	847,970	899,390
Unrestricted (deficit)	(4,941,789)	(5,560,832)	(265,533)	(285,914)	(5,207,322)	(5,846,746)
Total net position (deficit)	\$(1,446,848)	\$(2,303,770)	\$3,617,584	\$3,525,502	\$ 2,170,736	\$1,221,732

The largest portion of the City's net position reflects its investments in capital assets (e.g., land, building, equipment, improvements, construction in progress and infrastructure), less any debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide service to citizens and, consequently, they are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. Overall, net position of the governmental activities increased \$857 million. This was mostly due to increases in ad valorem tax and operating grants and contributions, sales tax, and charges for services, and decreases in overall expenses related mainly to other post-employment benefits and pension expenses.

Long-term liabilities increased by \$615.8 million in the governmental activities due primarily to an increase in net pension liability of \$844.1 million and an increase in developer payable of \$4.9 million, offset by net decreases in bonds, certificates of obligation, notes, and capital leases payable of \$10.5 million, a decrease in compensated absences of \$4.2 million, a decrease in other postemployment benefits of \$217 million, and a decrease in estimated unpaid claims of \$1.3 million.

The business-type activities long-term liabilities increased \$363.3 million, due mainly to an increase in bonds payable of \$66.3 million and an increase of \$260.7 million in the Water Transmission Facilities Financing Agreement, both related to Dallas Water Utilities. Additionally, the overall net pension liability in the business-type activities increased \$165.5 million. This was offset by a decrease in the overall other post-employment benefits of \$47.8 million, a decrease of \$10 million in Convention Center bonds payable, a net decrease of \$10.6 million in Aviation bonds, commercial paper, capital leases, and the obligation for the revenue credit agreement, and a net decrease of \$6.3 in bonds payable and capital leases related to Sanitation.

An additional portion of the City's net position (\$418.2 million governmental activities and \$429.7 million business-type activities) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance in net position is unrestricted.

In governmental activities, there is a deficit unrestricted net position of \$4.9 billion as a result of long-term liabilities for items such as bonds, compensated absences, unfunded risk liabilities, net pension liability, other postemployment benefits, pollution remediation, pension obligation bonds, and sales tax liability. Because of the focus on current assets and liabilities, the City's budget is developed to address the needs of current operations. The City plans to fund long term liabilities in future budgets as those liabilities consume current assets. In business-type activities, there is a deficit unrestricted net position of \$265.5 million, primarily for items such as the sanitation landfill closure/postclosure liability, as well as compensated absences, net pension liability and other postemployment benefits for all business-type activities.

Analysis of the City's Operations

The table on the following page provides a summary of the City's operations for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021, with comparative totals for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020. The governmental activities net position increased by \$857 million and business-type activities net position increased by \$92.1 million. Key elements of these changes in net position are as shown in the following table.

September 30, 2021 (Unaudited)

Table 2
Change in Net Position (in thousands)

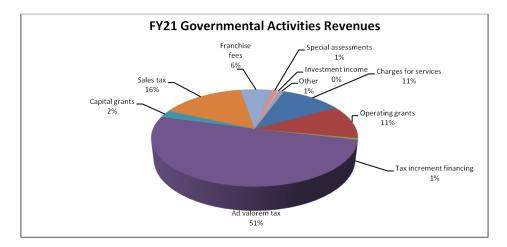
	Governme	ental Activities	Business-ty	pe Activities	Totals		
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	
Revenues:							
Program revenues:							
Charges for services	\$ 257,273	\$ 240,458	\$ 1,036,680	\$ 969,161	\$ 1,293,953	\$ 1,209,619	
Operating grants and contributions	253,997	202,759	15,414	31,095	269,411	233,854	
Capital grants and contributions	54,979	48,349	56,880	22,003	111,859	70,352	
General revenues:			-				
Ad valorem tax	1,154,660	1,080,445	-	-	1,154,660	1,080,445	
Tax increment financing revenue	11,136	12,553	-	-	11,136	12,553	
Special assessments	27,766	28,525	-	-	27,766	28,525	
Sales tax	354,288	314,385	-	-	354,288	314,385	
Franchise fees	131,130	125,921	-	-	131,130	125,921	
Hotel occupancy tax	-	=	40,416	41,602	40,416	41,602	
Alcohol beverage tax	-	-	12,935	9,747	12,935	9,747	
Investment income	4,404	22,885	4,515	18,823	8,919	41,708	
Other	23,321	12,645	849	621	24,170	13,266	
Total revenues	2,272,954	2,088,925	1,167,689	1,093,052	3,440,643	3,181,977	
Expenses:							
General government	534,764	455,389	-	-	534,764	455,389	
Public safety	306,796	, 674,112	=	=	306,796	674,112	
Code enforcement	51,616	49,083	=	=	51,616	49,083	
Environmental and health services	16,660	16,281	=	=	16,660	16,281	
Streets, public works, and transportation	216,691	205,933	=	=	216,691	205,933	
Equipment and building services	50,843	40,137	-	-	50,843	40,137	
Culture and recreation	179,249	188,982	=	=	179,249	188,982	
Housing	3,528	3,494	=	=	3,528	3,494	
Human services	32,214	23,493	-	-	32,214	23,493	
Interest on long-term debt	58,792	76,948	=	=	58,792	76,948	
Dallas water utilities	-	-	623,532	591,692	623,532	591,692	
Convention center	-	-	86,849	84,969	86,849	84,969	
Airport revenues	-	-	160,158	152,267	160,158	152,267	
Sanitation	-	-	125,350	116,743	125,350	116,743	
Municipal radio	-	-	2,013	2,870	2,013	2,870	
Building inspection			42,584	36,589	42,584	36,589	
Total expenses	1,451,153	1,733,852	1,040,486	985,130	2,491,639	2,718,982	
Excess before transfers	821,801	355,073	127,203	107,922	949,004	462,995	
Transfers	35,121	45,135	(35,121)	(45,135)			
Increase in net position	856,922		92,082	62,787	949,004	462,995	
Net position (deficit) - beginning of year	(2,303,770		3,525,502	3,462,715	1,221,732	758,737	
Net position (deficit) - end of year	\$ (1,446,848) \$ (2,303,770)	\$ 3,617,584	\$ 3,525,502	\$ 2,170,736	\$ 1,221,732	

Governmental Activities

The governmental activities deficit net position decreased \$857 million in fiscal year 2021. Total revenues and transfers increased \$174 million, or 8.2 percent from fiscal year 2020. Significant changes in revenue include the following:

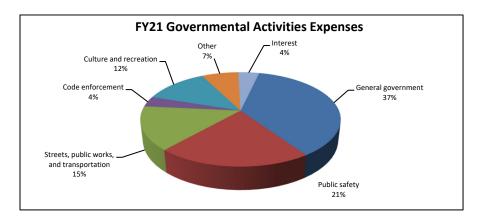
- Ad valorem tax revenues increased \$74.2 million due to an increase in the certified property tax values.
- Sales tax revenue increased \$39.9 million due to increased discretionary customer spending as the effects and restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic began to decline.
- Other revenue increased \$10.7 million, primarily due to an increase of \$5.7 million in gain on sale of capital asset and the receipt of \$1.5 million legal settlements and subrogation claims,
- Operating grants and contributions increased by \$51.2 million, due mainly to an increase of \$37 million in grants related to
 housing and rental assistance, a net increase of \$5 million Community Development Block grants, an increase of \$4.9 million
 in grant funding from the U.S. Department of Justice, and an increase of approximately \$4 million in Homeland Security
 grants.
- Capital grants and contributions increased \$6.6 million, due mainly to increases in grants for street and other infrastructure improvements.
- The average rate of return on investments decreased approximately 77 percent from 1.216 percent in fiscal year 2020 to .28 percent in fiscal year 2021. This resulted in a decrease in investment income of \$18.5 million.

September 30, 2021 (Unaudited)



Total governmental activities expenses decreased approximately \$283 million, or 16.3 percent, from fiscal year 2020.

- General government expenses increased \$79.4 million, primarily due to a net increase in pension and other post-employment benefit expenses, as well as additional expenses related to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Public safety expenses decreased \$367.3 million, due mostly to increases in salaries and benefits, excluding pension expense
 of \$44 million, offset by decreases in pension and other post-employment benefits expenses of \$371 million and decreases
 in allocations from the internal service funds of \$22.6 million.
- Streets, public works, and transportation expenses increased \$10.8 million, due primarily to increases of approximately \$13 million in expenses for repairs and maintenance, offset by a net decrease of \$2.7 million in pension and other post-employment benefits expenses.
- Equipment and building services expenses increased \$10.7 million, primarily due to increased expenses related to the COVID-19 response.
- Culture and recreation expenses decreased by \$9.7 million, due primarily to a net decrease of approximately \$4 million in pension expense and other post-employment expense, in addition to overall decreases in personnel expenses related to decreased services during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Human services expenses increased \$8.7 million, due mainly to increases related to services provided through additional
 grant funding, offset by a decrease in other post-employment benefits expense.
- Interest on long-term debt decreased \$18.2 million, primarily related to refunded long-term debt.
- Transfers in decreased \$10 million due to decreased amounts transferred to governmental activities from the Dallas Water Utilities and Convention Center business-type activities



September 30, 2021 (Unaudited)

Business-type Activities

Business-type activities net position increased \$92.1 million during fiscal year 2021. Total revenues increased \$74.6 million from fiscal year 2020.

Significant changes in revenues include the following:

- During fiscal year 2021, Dallas Water Utilities operating revenues increased \$39.2 million from increased consumption combined with a 2.9 percent increase in wholesale rates and a 1 percent increase in retail rates. Investment income decreased \$8.6 million, due mainly to decreases in interest rates during fiscal year 2021.
- Convention Center alcohol and beverage tax increased \$3.2 million, primarily as a result the reopening of food and beverage establishments in fiscal year 2021. This increase was offset by decreases in customer charges and hotel occupancy tax of \$3.4 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, due to continuing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, investment income decreased \$2.3 million due to decreases in interest rates during fiscal year 2021.
- During fiscal year 2021, total airport revenues increased \$31.5 million. Total revenues increased primarily due to an increase in intergovernmental and concession revenues, offset by decreases in charges for services revenues and passenger facility charges.
- Sanitation customer charges increased \$9.1 million due to a rate increase of approximately 6.6 percent.

Total business-type activities expenses increased \$55.4 million from fiscal year 2020. The following items contributed to changes in expenses during fiscal year 2021:

- Dallas Water Utilities contractual services expense increased by \$30.3 million, mostly due to a \$7.5 million increase in bad debt expense, a \$6.1 million increase in fees for street rental payments to the general fund, and a \$12 million increase in payments for disposal fees related to removal of wastewater. Supplies and materials expense increased \$4.8 million, primarily due to increases in electricity and chemical costs related to increased sales of water.
- Convention Center personnel services increased \$4.7 million due primarily to an increase in pension expense of \$4.8 million, offset by a decrease in other post-employment benefits expense of \$.5 million. Contractual services decreased \$1.6 million due mainly to reduced activity during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Airport personnel expenses increased \$2.5 million due primarily due to an increase in pension expense of \$8.3 million, offset by a decrease in other post-employment benefits expense of \$5.8 million. Contractual services expense increased \$2.4 million primarily due to increases in professional service fees.
- Sanitation personnel expenses increased \$2.2 million due primarily due to an increase in pension expense of \$11.8 million, offset by a decrease in other post-employment benefits expense of \$9.5 million. Contractual services increased \$7.1 million, due mainly to increased use of contracted services in the response to the February 2021 winter storm, combined with a nation-wide labor shortage.
- Personnel services in the nonmajor enterprise funds increased \$3.7 million, due to an increase in pension expense of \$9.1 million, offset by a decrease in other post-employment benefits expense of \$5.7 million, and a slight decrease in overall salaries. Contractual services in the nonmajor enterprise funds increased \$2.1 million, primarily due to decreases in building inspections during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

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

As of the end of fiscal year 2021, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balance of \$1.4 billion, an increase of \$59.4 million in comparison with the prior fiscal year fund balance. The general fund and debt service fund balances increased by \$56 million and \$23 million, respectively, while the nonmajor fund balances decreased by \$19.5 million. The increase in the debt service fund was primarily due to an increase in ad valorem related to increases in property values. The decrease in the nonmajor fund balances was mainly due to a \$17.7 million decrease in the capital projects funds, as the City is utilizing bond proceeds to finance capital improvements.

September 30, 2021 (Unaudited)

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City, and its fund balance increased \$56 million in fiscal year 2021 compared to the prior year's increase of \$47.5 million. This increase was primarily due to increases of \$47.7 million in ad valorem tax related to increases in property tax valuations. Additionally, sales tax revenues increased \$40 million, due to increased consumer activity as the result of steady recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. Charges for services increased \$16.9 million, mostly related to an increase of \$2.2 million in ambulance service revenues, an increase of \$8.2 million in Ambulance Services Uncompensated Care Cost Settlement revenues, an increase of \$3.2 million in charges for indirect costs to City departments, a \$1.3 million increase in charges related to code compliance, and an increase in parks and recreation revenues of \$1.9 million, as the City's golf courses and other recreation facilities reopened after COVID-19 restrictions were lifted. Transfers in decreased \$3.7 million, mainly due to a decrease in transfers from Convention Center fund. Expenditures increased \$92.9 million overall, mainly due to increases in general government expenditures of \$23.4 million, public safety expenditures of \$56.4 million, code compliance expenditures of \$4.5 million, and streets, public works, and transportation expenditures of \$4.2 million. The general government expenditures increased mainly due to a \$4.8 million increase in payments to the Risk Fund for claims and increases in contractual services in the amount of \$1.3 million for libraries, \$2 million and \$1.2 million for courts professional services and other special services, \$1.7 million in professional services in the City Secretary's office, and \$4.3 million for other contractual services, as well as an increase of \$1.5 million in expenditures for economic development activities. Public safety expenditures increased due primarily to increases in uniform police and fire employee wages of \$41.1 million an increase in contractual services of \$15.9 million. Capital outlay expenditures decreased \$2 million, due to a decrease in equipment purchases in the general fund during fiscal year 2021. Transfers out decreased \$5.1 million, due mainly to decreases in transfers to the nonmajor governmental funds of \$1.8 million and decreases in transfers to the internal service funds of \$2.6 million.

Approximately \$324.3 million of the general fund's total fund balance of \$400.5 million constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is nonspendable, restricted, committed, or assigned to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it is 1) nonspendable in form or required to be maintained intact; 2) restricted for a specific purpose by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation; 3) committed by a formal action of Council for a specific purpose; or 4) assigned and intended to be used by the government for a specific purpose for contracts and purchase orders of the prior period.

As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 23.1 percent of total general fund expenditures and transfers out, while total fund balance represents 28.6 percent of that same amount.

The debt service fund had a total fund balance of \$69.6 million at September 30, 2021 restricted for the payment of debt service. The debt service fund balance increased during the current year by \$23 million primarily due to increases in ad valorem tax revenues, offset by increases in principal and interest on long-term debt.

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

Unrestricted net position in Dallas Water Utilities and Sanitation at the end of the year amounted to deficit balances of \$167.7 million, \$167.2 million. The unrestricted net position was \$102.3 million in the Convention Center and \$15 million in the Airport Revenues Fund. The total change in net position was an increase of \$56.3 million in Dallas Water Utilities, a decrease of \$9.5 million in Convention Center, an increase of \$52.2 million in the Airport Revenues Fund, and an increase of \$1 million in Sanitation. Factors regarding the finances of these funds are addressed in the discussion of the City's business-type activities.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the fiscal year, the final amended revenue budget represented a three percent increase from the original budget and the final amended expenditure budget represented a three percent increase from the original budget.

Actual budgetary basis revenues and transfers-in were higher by \$24.1 million, or 1.6 percent from final budgeted amounts. This was primarily due to revenues being unexpectedly higher than the final budgeted ad valorem, sales tax, and other taxes and franchise fee revenues in the amounts of \$14.8 million, \$18.3 million, and \$4.5 million, respectively. These differences were primarily due to increases in property values and earlier than expected recovery of sales tax revenues as the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic began to decline. Actual budgetary expenditures and transfers out were lower than the final amended budget by \$16 million, or 1.1 percent, due mainly to most general fund departments experiencing overall cost savings during fiscal year 2021.

September 30, 2021 (Unaudited)

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

As of September 30, 2021, the City had approximately \$12 billion invested in a broad range of capital assets, including police and fire equipment, buildings, park facilities, roads, bridges, and water and sewer lines (see table 3). This amount represents a net increase of \$350.2 million or 3 percent over the prior fiscal year.

Table 3
Capital Assets
(Net of Accumulated Depreciation, in thousands)

	 Governmen	tal A	ctivities	Business-type Activities			Totals				
	 2021	2020		2021		2020		2021			2020
Land	\$ 551,764	\$	516,027	\$	345,264	\$	344,243	\$	897,028	\$	860,270
Artwork	49,999		49,953		5,574		5,574		55,573		55,527
Construction in progress	527,474		541,801		1,219,339		1,180,155		1,746,813		1,721,956
Water rights	-		-		219,301		222,838		219,301		222,838
Buildings	882,137		828,151		1,202,449		1,241,674		2,084,586		2,069,825
Improvements other than buildings	483,384		481,164		396,219		418,626		879,603		899,790
Equipment	246,678		209,373		308,734		310,116		555,412		519,489
Infrastructure assets	1,961,155		1,826,203		307,680		318,186		2,268,835		2,144,389
Utility property	 -		-		3,282,463		3,145,369		3,282,463		3,145,369
Totals	\$ 4,702,591	\$	4,452,672	\$	7,287,023	\$	7,186,781	\$	11,989,614	\$	11,639,453

Some of the major additions for fiscal year 2021 included (gross additions - in millions):

Street and transportation improvements	\$ 80.0
Flood control/storm drainage improvements	13.7
Hall of State Restoration	13.7
Aquatic Facilities Project	11.9
Signing Hills Recreation Center	12.8
Land acquistions	41.0
Equipment acquisitions	91.1
Water and wastewater facilities	 187.2
Total	\$ 451.4

The general purpose capital improvement program provides for improvements to, and/or construction of, the City's street system; parks and recreational facilities; libraries; police and fire protection facilities; cultural art facilities; the flood protection and storm drainage systems; other City-owned facilities; and economic initiatives. General obligation bonds are the primary financing mechanism for these capital improvements.

The capital improvement program for the enterprise funds consists primarily of improvements to, and/or construction of, water and wastewater systems, and air transportation facilities. The primary financing mechanism for these capital improvements are enterprise fund net revenues and issuance of debt such as commercial paper and revenue bonds.

More detailed information about the City's capital assets is presented in Note 8 to the financial statements.

September 30, 2021 (Unaudited)

<u>Debt</u>

At fiscal year-end, the City had \$5.2 billion in bonds for both governmental and business-type activities, an obligation for revenue credit agreement (including accrued unpaid interest), and water transmission facilities financing agreement outstanding, as shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Outstanding Debt at Fiscal Year-end (in thousands)

	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-ty	pe Activities	Totals		
	2021	2020	2021 2020		2021	2020	
General obligation bonds	\$ 1,667,560	\$ 1,656,924	\$ 2,330	\$ 4,346	\$ 1,669,890	\$ 1,661,270	
Certificates of obligation	48,295	21,200	-	-	48,295	21,200	
Equipment acquisition obligations	17,065	29,665	-	-	17,065	29,665	
Pension obligation bonds	138,304	158,703	63,424	72,778	201,728	231,481	
Revenue bonds	-	-	3,224,270	2,749,893	3,224,270	2,749,893	
Water transmission facilities financing							
agreement	-	-	675,491	414,757	675,491	414,757	
Obligation for revenue credit agreement	-	-	88,620	407,460	88,620	407,460	
Total	\$ 1,871,224	\$ 1,866,492	\$ 4,054,135	\$ 3,649,234	\$ 5,925,359	\$ 5,515,726	

Bond proceeds for governmental activities will be used to pay costs of various equipment purchases, street systems, playgrounds, recreation facilities, library facilities, and other City infrastructure and facilities.

In November 2020, the City issued General Obligation Bonds, Series 2020, of \$162.5 million with a premium of \$20.5 million, stated interest rates ranging from 2% to 5%, and a final maturity of February 15, 2041. These bonds were issued for the purpose of refunding commercial paper notes in the amount of \$163.5 million and for financing capital construction projects.

In November 2020, the City issued Equipment Acquisition Contractual Obligations, Series 2020B, of \$24.6 million with a premium of \$3.6 million, a stated interest rate of 5%, and a final maturity of February 15, 2026. The certificates will be used for financing the purchase of City equipment.

In November 2020, the City issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2020, of \$46.4 million, with a premium of \$2.1 million, a stated interest rate of 5%, and a final maturity of February 15, 2023. These bonds were issued to refund General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2010C, in the amount of \$46.2 million. Proceeds of \$48.1 million were deposited with an escrow agent to be used to pay the outstanding principal amount of the refunded bonds. As a result, \$47.5 million are considered defeased and the liability for the refunded portion of these bonds has been removed from the financial statements. Total debt service payments decreased by \$.6 million as a result of the refunding. The City also incurred an economic gain (difference between the present value of the old debt and the new debt service payments) of \$1.7 million. A portion of the refunding and the new bonds issued were recorded in the governmental activities of the City, and the remaining amounts were recorded in the Sanitation Enterprise Fund.

In November 2020, the City issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Taxable Series 2020B, of \$76.9 million, with a premium of \$0.2 million, stated interest rates ranging from 0.8% to 1.25%, and a final maturity of February 15, 2024. The bonds were issued to refund pension obligation bonds (Series 2010). Proceeds of \$76.7 million were deposited with an escrow agent to be used to pay the outstanding principal amount of the refunded bonds. As a result, \$75.8 million of these bonds are considered defeased and the liability for the refunded portion of these bonds has been removed from the financial statements. Total debt service payments decreased by \$0.9 million as a result of the refunding. The City also incurred an economic gain (difference between the present value of the old debt and the new debt service payments) of \$7.3 million. The refunding and the new bonds issued have been allocated to the City's governmental activities and the Dallas Water Utilities, Convention Center, Airport Revenues, Sanitation, and Nonmajor Enterprise Funds.

In May 2021, Dallas Water Utilities issued Waterworks and Sewer System Revenue Bonds Series 2021A and Series 2021B of \$66 million and interest rates ranging from 0.01 percent to 0.08 percent. Final maturity will occur on October 1, 2050. The bonds were issued to fund capital construction projects.

In September 2021, the LFAMC issued General Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2021 of \$225.2 million and interest rates ranging from 4.0 percent to 5.0 percent. Final maturity will occur on November 1, 2040. The bonds were issued to refund previously issued of the obligation for the Revenue Credit Agreement. Proceeds of \$317.7 million were deposited with an escrow agent to be used to pay the outstanding amount of the refunded bonds. The refunding resulted in a difference of \$7.1 million between the net carrying amount of the old debt and the reacquisition price. This difference, reported in the accompanying financial statement as a deferred outflow of resources, is being amortized to interest expense over the life of the old bonds. Total debt service payments decreased by \$114.2 million as a result of the refunding. The City also incurred an economic gain (difference between the present value of the old debt and new debt service payments) of \$113.3 million.

September 30, 2021 (Unaudited)

In previous years, the Tarrant Regional Water District (TRWD), a water control and improvement district and political subdivision of the State of Texas, issued Water Facilities Contract Revenue Bonds in February 2012 in the amount of \$131.9 million, in January 2014 in the amount of \$202.1 million in December 2015 in the amount of \$140 million, and in March 2021 in the amount of \$254 million (2021 Series A). The bonds were issued to finance the DWU share of costs for designing, acquiring, constructing, improving, repairing, rehabilitating, and or replacing water transmission facilities capable of delivering additional raw water supply to the customers of the DWU and TRWD for their respective customers (the Project). The Project is tentatively scheduled to be completed in 2027. The City's share of the total cost of the Project is estimated to be \$1 billion. Upon completion of the Project, DWU will have reserved capacity rights in the amount of 150 million gallons per day. Depending on the timing of construction, additional bonds are expected to be issued throughout the construction period. Additionally, in March 2021, The TRWD issued Water Facilities Contract Revenue Bonds, Series B, with a principal amount of \$297.3 million. The bonds were issued to partially refund \$102.1 million of Water Facilities Contract Revenue Bonds, Series 2012, and \$163.9 million of Water Facilities Contract Revenue Bonds, Series 2014.

The City's General Obligation, General Obligation Pension, Waterworks and Sewer System, General Airport Revenue, Civic Center Convention Complex, Dallas Convention Center Development Corp, and Downtown Dallas Development Authority bonds' underlying ratings as of September 30, 2021 are listed below.

Moody's Investors Service	Standard & Poor's	Fitch	Kroll
A1	AA-	AA	AA+
A1	AA-	AA	N/R
Aa2	AAA	AA+	N/R
A1	A-	Α	N/R
A1	Α	N/R	N/R
Baa1	Α	N/R	N/R
A2	A+	N/R	N/R
	Investors Service A1 A1 A2 A1 A1 Baa1	Investors Service A1 A1 AA- A1 A2 A2 A1 A1 A4 A1	Investors Standard & Poor's Fitch

More information about the City's debt is presented in Note 11 to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The Dallas City Council has identified eight strategic priorities – Economic Development; Environment and Sustainability; Government Performance and Financial Management; Housing and Homelessness Solutions; Public Safety; Quality of Life, Arts, and Culture; Transportation and Infrastructure; and Workforce, Education, and Equity. Property value for the tax roll as of January 1, 2021 was \$155.9 billion; which is a 4.56 percent increase from the 2020 supplemental tax roll. The adopted fiscal year 2021-22 tax rate of \$0.7733 per \$100 valuation is a \$0.3 reduction from the fiscal year 2020-21 adopted tax rate of \$.7763. The fiscal year 2020-21 budget of \$4.3 billion is balanced, utilizing various cost containment strategies, revenue enhancements, and operational efficiencies.

With the multitude of water challenges across Texas, the City will continue to focus on maintaining infrastructure, conserving resources, and providing for future needs through replacement of aged water and wastewater mains; improvements at water treatment plants to improve reliability and water quality as well as increase capacity; continued water conservation efforts; and the TRWD integrated pipeline project to connect Lake Palestine to Dallas' water supply system to meet future needs. The water and sewer rates increased approximately 1% for fiscal year 2021-22.

The City of Dallas is experiencing areas of economic growth. The City's unemployment rate of 6.5 percent is slightly higher than the national average of 6 percent. Property tax revenue is the single largest revenue source and accounts for 57.1 percent of general fund revenue. Fiscal year 2022 will mark the tenth consecutive year of growth in property value. As the second largest revenue source in general fund, sales tax revenue is projected at \$344.3 million for fiscal year 2021-22; which is a 12.9 percent increase from the fiscal year 2020-21 budget. The combined property tax and sales tax revenues in the general fund budget is projected to increase \$90.7 million from the fiscal year 2021 budget to the fiscal year 2022 budget.

In fiscal year 2022, the City will continue to focus on service first to meet the citizens needs with empathy, ethics, excellence, and equity. This budget makes significant investments in the following areas:

R.E.A.L Investments in Streets and Infrastructure: We are investing millions of dollars in streets, traffic signals, sidewalks, lane markings, alleys, bike lanes, school zone flashers, and more. We are piloting a street racing remediation program and traffic calming in neighborhoods.

R.E.A.L Investments in Clean, Vibrant, Neighborhoods: We are improving sanitation services, strengthening code compliance, reviving arts programming, installing air quality monitors, and planting thousands of trees to keep our neighborhoods environmentally sound.

September 30, 2021 (Unaudited)

R.E.A.L Investments in Economic Development: We are streamlining and simplifying permitting, zoning, and planning, focusing on business diversity, workforce development, entrepreneurship, and subsidizing water and sewer infrastructure to incentivize developers to build new affordable housing units.

R.E.A.L Investments in Equity: We are tackling the digital divide with more targeted investments, extending our water infrastructure further into unserved areas, developing a comprehensive racial equity plan, and prioritizing language access, rental assistance, and real-time rapid rehousing to address homelessness.

R.E.A.L Investments in Public Safety: We are continuing to reimagine public safety, investing in RIGHT Care, mobile crisis responders, enhanced lighting, blight and nuisance remediation, and violence interrupters; by hiring more police officers, raising pay for 911 operators and dispatchers, supplementing park security, and adding an ambulance.

R.E.A.L Investments in our Dedicated Staff: We are raising the minimum wage for City employees to \$15.50 per hour, reinstating market-based pay increases for uniformed employees, reinstating the merit pay program for non-uniformed employees and adding a parental leave benefit.

The City's fiscal year 2022 capital budget also provides \$323.5 million for water utilities capital improvements, \$63.9 million for City facilities, \$65.8 million for aviation facilities, \$17 million for convention and event services,\$129.8 million for economic development, \$34.4 million for parks and recreation, \$26.1 million for storm drainage management, \$12 million for sanitation services, and \$190.9 million for streets and transportation.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances, and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need any additional financial information, contact the City Controller's Office, at City of Dallas, 1500 Marilla, Room 2BS, Dallas, Texas 75201.

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"Our Product is Service" Empathy | Ethics | Excellence | Equity

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS STATEMENT OF NET POSITION September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

	`	, I	Prima	ary Governmer	nt			Discretely Presente		
	G	overnmental Activities	Вι	usiness-Type Activities		Total	Gov	vernmental	Busi	ness-type
Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,031,644	\$	515,419	\$	1,547,063	\$	24,162	\$	99,705
Other investments, at fair value		18,889		-		18,889		2,513		
Receivables, net		271,260		156,513		427,773		1,429		6,156
Internal balances		(5,763)		5,763		40.000		-		074
Prepaid items		6,172		7,730		13,902		33		371
Inventories, at cost		19,903		20,070		39,973		0.457		574
Other assets		449		-		449		2,457		38
Restricted assets:		700.054		005.055		4 202 700		0.204		20.220
Cash and cash equivalents		768,351		625,355 109,229		1,393,706 109,229		8,381		29,220
Other investments, at fair value		-		273,063		273,063		-		35,722
Future pipeline reserve capacity rights Customer assessments		-		684		684		-		_
Escrow deposit		-		15,737		15,737		-		-
Capital assets:		_		13,737		13,737		_		_
Land		551,764		345,264		897,028		16,283		27,511
Artwork		49.999		5,574		55,573		10,200		21,511
Construction in progress		527,474		1,219,339		1,746,813		_		1,179
Water rights		021,414		353,910		353,910				1,175
Buildings		1,551,049		2,027,846		3,578,895		_		338,428
Improvements other than buildings		774,073		622,005		1,396,078		_		-
Equipment		851,236		914,663		1,765,899		_		42,785
Infrastructure assets		3,137,505		605,088		3,742,593		_		12,700
Utility property		0,107,000		4,762,677		4,762,677		_		_
Less accumulated depreciation		(2,740,509)		(3,569,343)		(6,309,852)		_		(102,777)
Total assets		6,813,496		9,016,586		15,830,082		55,258		478,912
Total doore		0,010,100		0,0.0,000		.0,000,002		00,200		,
Deferred outflows of resources										
Deferred loss on refunding		4,156		83,160		87,316		_		_
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions		1,207,678		242,890		1,450,568		_		
Deferred outflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits		36,774		8,651		45,425		_		
Other deferred outflows of resources				0,001		70,720		_		234
Total deferred outflows of resources		1,248,608		334,701		1,583,309				234
Total deletion deliter of total and		1,210,000		001,701		1,000,000				201
Liabilities										
Accrued payroll		14,370		5,037		19,407		_		497
Accounts payable		81,573		39,826		121,399		309		3,627
Due to other governments		4,871		831		5,702		-		-
Contracts payable		38,079		-		38,079		_		_
Other liabilities		30,786		2,970		33,756		1,341		60
Construction accounts payable		21,154		75,001		96,155		-		-
Accrued bond interest payable		10,815		50,638		61,453		_		14,824
Unearned revenue		228,743		14,464		243,207		15,490		5,240
Customer deposits		11,196		25,940		37,136		-		-,
Customer construction advances				4,459		4,459		_		_
Noncurrent liabilities:				,		,				
Due within one year		331,795		203,612		535,407		3,243		10,990
Due in more than one year		7,567,397		5,259,572		12,826,969		85,019		437,421
Total liabilities		8,340,779		5,682,350		14,023,129		105,402		472,659
Deferred inflows of resources										
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions		1,105,257		36,817		1,142,074		-		-
Deferred inflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits		62,916		14,536		77,452		-		-
Total deferred inflows of resources		1,168,173		51,353		1,219,526		-		-
Net position										
Net investment in capital assets		3,076,715		3,453,373		6,530,088		16,283		(59,347)
Restricted for:										
Capital projects		76,979		-		76,979		-		-
Debt service		59,887		288,626		348,513		8,554		-
General government		80,761		-		80,761		-		-
Storm water operations		91,328		-		91,328		-		-
Public safety		9,661		-		9,661		-		-
Culture and recreation		49,939		-		49,939		-		-
Streets and transportation		23,267		-		23,267		-		-
Other purposes		14,356		-		14,356		-		-
Permanent funds - nonexpendable		12,048		-		12,048		-		-
Emergency repairs and replacements		-		5,000		5,000		-		-
Operation and maintenance expenses		-		29,547		29,547		-		-
Passenger facility charges		-		106,571		106,571		-		-
Unrestricted (deficit)		(4,941,789)	_	(265,533)	_	(5,207,322)	_	(74,981)	_	65,834
Total net position (deficit)	\$	(1,446,848)	\$	3,617,584	\$	2,170,736	\$	(50,144)	\$	6,487

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

	Program Revenues							
		Charges for	Operating Grants and	Capital Grants and				
	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions				
Function/Program Activities								
Primary government:								
Governmental activities:								
General government	\$ 534,76			\$ 27,347				
Public safety	306,79	6 87,260	46,162	-				
Code enforcement	51,61	6 12,638	216	-				
Environmental and health services	16,66	60 146	63,236	-				
Streets, public works, and transportation	216,69	9,451	9,820	21,908				
Equipment and building services	50,84	3 1,007	16,997	-				
Culture and recreation	179,24	9 15,016	5,117	5,724				
Housing	3,52	1,232	4,421	-				
Human services	32,21	4 -	73,038	-				
Interest on long-term debt	58,79							
Total governmental activities	1,451,15	257,273	253,997	54,979				
Business-Type activities:								
Dallas water utilities	623,53	675,180	-	25,568				
Convention center	86,84	9 26,341	2,216	-				
Airport revenues	160,15	166,997	13,198	31,312				
Sanitation	125,35	50 131,264	-	-				
Municipal radio	2,01	3 1,229	-	-				
Building inspection	42,58	35,669						
Total business-type activities	1,040,48	1,036,680	15,414	56,880				
Total primary government	2,491,63	1,293,953	269,411	111,859				
Component units:								
Governmental	37,27	7 8,368	-	-				
Business-Type	75,57	43,021	-	-				
Total component units	112,85	51,389						
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					

General revenues:

Ad valorem tax

Tax increment financing, intergovernmental revenue

Special assessments

Sales taxes

Franchise fees

Hotel occupancy tax

Alcohol beverage tax

Investment income

Other revenues

Transfers

Total general revenues and transfers

Change in net position

Net position (deficit), beginning of year

Net position (deficit), end of year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

		Primary Government						
	overnmental	Business-Type				Compone	nt Units	;
	Activities	Activities		Total	Govern	mental	Busi	ness-Type
\$	(341,904)	\$ -	\$	(341,904)	\$	-	\$	-
	(173,374)	-		(173,374)		-		-
	(38,762)	-		(38,762)		-		-
	46,722	-		46,722		-		-
	(175,512)	-		(175,512)		-		-
	(32,839)	-		(32,839)		-		-
	(153,392)	-		(153,392)		-		-
	2,125	-		2,125		-		-
	40,824	-		40,824		-		-
	(58,792)			(58,792)				-
	(884,904)	-		(884,904)		-		-
	-	77,216		77,216		-		-
	-	(58,292)		(58,292)		-		-
	-	51,349		51,349		-		-
	-	5,914		5,914		-		-
	-	(784)		(784)		-		-
	-	(6,915)		(6,915)		-		-
	-	68,488		68,488				-
	(884,904)	68,488		(816,416)		-		-
						(28,909)		-
						-		(32,553)
						(28,909)		(32,553)
	1,154,660	-		1,154,660		-		-
	11,136	-		11,136		33,145		-
	27,766	-		27,766		-		-
	354,288	-		354,288		-		-
	131,130	-		131,130		-		-
	-	40,416		40,416		-		-
	-	12,935		12,935		-		-
	4,404	4,515		8,919		5		1,573
	23,321	849		24,170		428		13,446
	35,121	(35,121)				-		-
	1,741,826	23,594		1,765,420		33,578		15,019
	856,922	92,082		949,004		4,669		(17,534)
•	(2,303,770)	3,525,502	_	1,221,732		(54,813)		24,021
\$	(1,446,848)	\$ 3,617,584	\$	2,170,736	\$	(50,144)	\$	6,487

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

	General	Del	ot Service	Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Go	Total vernmental Funds
Assets							
Pooled cash and cash equivalents Other investments, at fair value	\$ 385,525 -	\$	69,020 -	\$	432,209 18,889	\$	886,754 18,889
Receivables:							
Ad valorem tax	33,769		13,055		-		46,824
Sales tax	63,476		-		-		63,476
Notes	386		-		65,889		66,275
Special assessments-paving notes	-		-		6,114		6,114
Accounts	112,025		-		23,300		135,325
Accrued interest	59 (FF 7 00)		14		590		663
Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(55,788)		(11,250)		(31,918)		(98,956)
Due from other governments Due from other funds	9,179		572		41,160		50,911
	6,124		-		-		6,124
Prepaid items	-		-		6,143		6,143
Inventories, at cost	16,006		-		700.054		16,006
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-		-		768,351		768,351
Notes receivable from other funds Total assets	 - E70 761		71 /11		4,161		4,161
Total assets	 570,761		71,411	_	1,334,888	_	1,977,060
Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances							
Liabilities							
Accrued payroll	11,916		_		1,000		12,916
Accounts payable	53,387		_		16,418		69,805
Due to other funds	268		_		6,124		6,392
Unearned revenue	3,368		-		225,375		228,743
Due to other governments	3,772		1,098		1		4,871
Construction accounts payable	-		-		21,154		21,154
Notes payable to other funds	-		-		9,656		9,656
Customer deposits	11,130		-		66		11,196
Contracts payable	-		-		38,079		38,079
Other liabilities	26,649				978		27,627
Total liabilities	 110,490		1,098		318,851		430,439
Deferred inflows of resources							
Unavailable revenue	 59,773		748		51,184		111,705
Fund balances							
Nonspendable	16,006		-		12,048		28,054
Restricted	6,627		69,565		919,553		995,745
Committed	2,000		-		33,252		35,252
Assigned	51,565		-		-		51,565
Unassigned	324,300						324,300
Total fund balance	400,498		69,565		964,853		1,434,916
Total liabilities, deferred inflows, and fund balances	\$ 570,761	\$	71,411	\$	1,334,888	\$	1,977,060
	 			÷	. ,	<u> </u>	, ,

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

Total fund balances, governmental funda		\$	1,434,916
Total fund balances - governmental funds		φ	1,434,910
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. These assets consist of:			
Land	550,068		
Artwork	49,999		
Construction in progress	527,474		
Infrastructure assets	3,135,683		
Buildings	1,546,614		
Improvements other than buildings	773,004		
Equipment	736,392		
Accumulated depreciation	(2,637,424)		4.004.040
Total capital assets			4,681,810
Deferred outflows from refunding of debt represent a consumption of net position that applies to			
future periods and, therefore, will not be recognized as an outflow of resources until then. The			
amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.			4,156
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore,			444 705
are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds.			111,705
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities,			
such as equipment services, communication equipment services, office services,			
information services, and insurance. The assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred			
inflows of the internal service funds are included in the governmental activities in the			
statement of net position.			(140,959)
Some long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore,			
are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of:			
Bonds payable, plus unamortized bond premium and accretion	2,180,471		
Capital leases	103,001		
Accrued interest on bonds and notes	10,815		
Developer payable	140,092		
Notes payable	19,025		
Commercial paper notes payable	159,676		
Compensated absences Pollution remediation	112,067 2,996		
Total long-term liabilities	2,990		(2,728,143)
Total long term liabilities			(2,720,140)
Net pension liability and pension related deferred outflows and inflows of resources are not due			
in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. These amounts consist of:			
Net pension liability	4,635,428		
Deferred outflows of resources	(1,137,717)		
Deferred inflows of resources	1,094,874		(4.500.505)
Other poetempleyment benefite liability and related deferred cutfleyer and inflavor of recourses are			(4,592,585)
Other postemployment benefits liability and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources are not due in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. These amounts consist of:			
Other postemployment benefits liability	193,153		
Deferred outflows of resources	(34,672)		
Deferred inflows of resources	59,267		
	·		(217,748)
Net position (deficit) of governmental activities		\$	(1,446,848)

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

For the Year Ended September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

Revenues		General	Debt Service	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Tax Increment financing, intergovernmental 11,136 11,136 Sales tax 354,288	Revenues:		_		
Sales tax 354,288 - - 354,288 Franchise fees 120,445 - 10,685 31,11,791 Licenses and permits 9,363 - 2,428 11,791 Intergovernmental 12,361 1,193 250,158 263,712 Service to Others 118,897 - 10,907 25,444 Investment income 566 237 3,439 4,262 Special assessments - - 27,766 27,766 Confricated money awards - - 1,820 1,820 Other revenues 10,805 - 4,190 14,995 Total revenues 1,426,948 284,596 252,37 2,236,781 Current expenditures: 6 6,586 252,37 2,236,781 Current expenditures: 6 45,796 - 4,190 14,995 Current expenditures - 4,576 - 6,452 897,953 Code enforcement 173,809 - 291,759	Ad valorem tax	\$ 775,518	\$ 283,166	\$ 94,790	\$ 1,153,474
Franchise fees	Tax increment financing, intergovernmental	-	-	11,136	11,136
Licenses and permits	Sales tax	354,288	-	-	354,288
Intergovernmental 12,361 1,193 250,158 263,712 Service to others 118,897 - 88,231 207,128 Filnes and forfeitures 24,347 - 1,097 25,444 Investment Income 586 237 3,439 4,262 Special assessments - 27,66 27,766 Contributions and gifts 338 - 29,497 29,835 Confiscated money awards - 4,190 14,995 Total revenues 10,805 - 4,190 14,995 Total revenues 1,426,948 284,596 525,237 2,236,781 Current expenditures: General government 173,809 - 291,759 465,568 48,665 897,953 Code enforcement 45,706 - 6 45,712 Environmental and health services 45,706 - 6 45,712 Environmental and health services 23,515 - 11,158 34,673 Culture and recreation 101,470 - 3,8028 139,498 Equipment and building services 23,515 - 11,158 34,673 Culture and recreation 2,632 - 2,232 2,322 Environmental and health services 23,515 - 11,158 34,673 Equipment and building services 23,515 - 11,158 34,673 Equipment and building services 2,832 - 2,232 - 2,232 Environmental e	Franchise fees	120,445	-	10,685	131,130
Service to others 118,897 . 88,231 207,128 Fines and forfeitures 24,347 - 1,097 25,444 Investment Income 586 237 3,499 4,262 Special assessments - 27,766 27,766 Conflicated money awards - 1,820 1,820 Conflicated money awards 1,005 - 4,190 14,995 Total revenues 1,005 - 4,190 14,995 Total revenues 1,3809 - 291,759 465,568 Public safety 849,288 - 48,665 897,963 Code enforcement 45,706 - 6 45,712 Environmental and health services - 16,492 16,492 Strests, public works, and transportation 101,470 - 38,028 139,498 Equipment and bullding services 23,515 - 1,136 146,157 Human services - - 7,500 37,590 Culture and recrea	Licenses and permits	9,363	-	2,428	11,791
Fines and forfeitures	Intergovernmental	12,361	1,193	250,158	263,712
Investment income 586	Service to others	118,897	-	88,231	207,128
Special assessments 38 29,497 29,835 Contributions and gifts 338 29,497 29,835 Confliscated money awards - 4,190 14,295 Other revenues 10,805 - 4,190 14,995 Total revenues 11,426,948 284,596 525,237 2,236,781 Current expenditures: General government 173,809 - 291,759 465,568 Public safety 849,288 - 48,665 897,953 Code enforcement 45,706 - 6 45,712 Environmental and health services - - 16,492 16,492 Streets, public works, and transportation 101,470 - 38,028 139,498 Equipment and building services 23,515 - 11,158 34,673 Culture and recreation 134,021 - 1,2632 - - 2,632 Housing 2,632 - - 2,632 - - 2,632	Fines and forfeitures	24,347	-	1,097	25,444
Contributions and gifts 338 - 29,497 29,835 Confiscated money awards 1,0805 - 1,490 1,4995 Total revenues 10,805 - 4,190 14,995 Total revenues 1,426,948 284,596 525,237 2,236,781 Current expenditures: 2 30,000 291,759 465,568 Public safety 849,288 - 48,665 897,953 Code enforcement 45,706 - 6 45,712 Environmental and health services - - 16,492 16,492 Streets, public works, and transportation 101,470 - 38,028 139,498 Equipment and building services 23,515 - 11,158 34,673 Culture and recreation 134,021 - 12,632 Human services - - 37,590 37,590 Debt service: - - 2,632 - - 2,632 Principal 28,853 345,562 <	Investment income	586	237	3,439	4,262
Confiscated money awards 1,820 1,820 1,820 1,820 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 2,291,759 2,236,781 7,200 7,200 7,200 8,200	Special assessments	-	-	27,766	27,766
Other revenues 10,805 - 4,190 14,995 Total revenues 1,26,948 284,596 525,237 2,236,781 Current expenditures: Current expenditures: Separate of the control of the	Contributions and gifts	338	-	29,497	29,835
Total revenues 1,426,948 284,596 525,237 2,236,781 Current expenditures: General government 173,809 - 291,759 465,568 Public safety 849,288 - 46,665 897,953 Code enforcement 45,706 - - 6 45,712 Environmental and health services - - 16,492 16,492 Streets, public works, and transportation 101,470 - 38,028 139,498 Equipment and building services 23,515 - 111,158 34,673 Culture and recreation 134,021 - 12,136 146,157 Human services - - - 37,590 37,590 Debt service: - - - 37,590 375,590 Debt service: - - 365,180 381,260 Principal 28,853 345,562 3,785 378,200 Interest and fiscal charges 2,941 87,366 562 90,889	Confiscated money awards	-	-	1,820	1,820
Current expenditures: General government 173,809 291,759 465,568 Public safety 849,288 48,665 897,953 Code enforcement 45,706 6 45,712 Environmental and health services 1 1 16,492 116,492 Streets, public works, and transportation 101,470 38,028 139,498 Equipment and building services 23,515 - 11,158 34,673 Culture and recreation 134,021 - 12,136 146,157 Housing 2,632 - 2,632 - 2,632 Housing 2,832 3 37,590 37,590 37,590 Debt services - - 37,590 37,590 37,890 Principal 28,853 345,562 3,785 378,200 Interest and fiscal charges 2,941 87,366 562 90,869 Capital outlay 16,076 - 365,180 381,256 Total expenditures 13,78,311 </td <td>Other revenues</td> <td>10,805</td> <td>-</td> <td>4,190</td> <td>14,995</td>	Other revenues	10,805	-	4,190	14,995
General government 173,809 - 291,759 465,568 Public safety 849,288 - 48,665 897,953 Code enforcement 45,706 - 6 45,712 Environmental and health services - - 16,492 16,492 Streets, public works, and transportation 101,470 - 38,028 139,498 Equipment and building services 23,515 - 11,158 34,673 Culture and recreation 134,021 - 12,136 146,157 Housing 2,632 - - 2,632 Human services - - - 37,590 37,590 Debt service: - - - 37,590 378,200 Dett service: - - - 365,180 381,256 3,785 378,200 Interest and fiscal charges 2,941 87,366 562 90,869 Capital outlay 16,076 - 365,180 381,256 Total exp	Total revenues	1,426,948	284,596	525,237	2,236,781
General government 173,809 - 291,759 465,568 Public safety 849,288 - 48,665 897,953 Code enforcement 45,706 - 6 45,712 Environmental and health services - - 16,492 16,492 Streets, public works, and transportation 101,470 - 38,028 139,498 Equipment and building services 23,515 - 11,158 34,673 Culture and recreation 134,021 - 12,136 146,157 Housing 2,632 - - 2,632 Human services - - - 37,590 37,590 Debt service: - - - 37,590 378,200 Dett service: - - - 365,180 381,256 3,785 378,200 Interest and fiscal charges 2,941 87,366 562 90,869 Capital outlay 16,076 - 365,180 381,256 Total exp			- ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Public safety 849,288 - 48,665 897,953 Code enforcement 45,706 - 6 45,712 Environmental and health services - - 16,492 16,492 Streets, public works, and transportation 101,470 - 38,028 139,498 Equipment and building services 23,515 - 11,158 34,673 Culture and recreation 134,021 - 12,136 146,157 Housing 2,632 - - 2,632 Human services - - 37,590 37,590 Det service: - - - 2,632 Human services 2,941 87,366 562 90,869 Capital outlay 16,076 - 365,180 381,256 Total expenditures 48,637 (148,332) (300,124) (399,819 Other financing sources (uses): - - 48,637 (148,332) (300,124) (399,819 Other financing sources (uses): - <td>Current expenditures:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Current expenditures:				
Code enforcement 45,706 - 6 45,712 Environmental and health services - - 16,492 16,492 Streets, public works, and transportation 101,470 - 38,028 139,498 Equipment and building services 23,515 - 11,158 34,673 Culture and recreation 134,021 - 12,136 146,157 Housing 2,632 - - 2,632 Human services - - 37,590 37,590 Debt service: - - - 2,632 Principal 28,853 345,562 3,785 378,200 Interest and fiscal charges 2,941 87,366 562 90,869 Capital outlay 16,076 - 365,180 381,256 Total expenditures 48,637 (148,332) (300,124) (399,819) Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in 31,090 5,767 43,796 80,653	General government	173,809	-	291,759	465,568
Environmental and health services	Public safety	849,288	=	48,665	897,953
Streets, public works, and transportation 101,470 - 38,028 139,488 Equipment and building services 23,515 - 11,158 34,673 Culture and recreation 134,021 - 12,136 146,157 Housing 2,632 - - 2,632 Human services - - 37,590 37,590 Debt service: - - 3,785 378,200 Interest and fiscal charges 2,941 87,366 562 90,869 Capital outlay 16,076 - 365,180 331,256 Total expenditures 1,378,311 432,928 825,361 2,636,600 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 48,637 (148,332) (300,124) (399,819) Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in 31,090 5,767 43,796 80,653 Transfers out (24,418) - (8,263) (32,681) Proceeds from sale of capital assets 558 - 8,180 8,738 <	Code enforcement	45,706	=	6	45,712
Equipment and building services 23,515 - 11,158 34,673 Culture and recreation 134,021 - 12,136 146,157 Housing 2,632 - - 2,632 Human services - - 37,590 37,590 Debt service: - - - 365,200 37,590 37,590 Principal 28,853 345,562 3,785 378,200 18,600 562 90,869 Capital outlay 16,076 - 365,180 381,256 381,256 381,256 365,180 381,256 381,256 365,180 381,256 365,180 381,256 365,180 381,256 365,180 381,256 365,180 381,256 365,180 381,256 365,180 381,256 365,180 381,256 365,180 381,256 365,600 381,256 365,600 381,256 365,600 381,256 365,600 381,256 365,600 381,256 365,600 381,256 381,256 381,800 381,2	Environmental and health services	-	=	16,492	16,492
Equipment and building services 23,515 - 11,158 34,673 Culture and recreation 134,021 - 12,136 146,157 Housing 2,632 - - 2,632 Human services - - 37,590 37,590 Debt service: - - - 365 290,869 Principal 28,853 345,562 3,785 378,200 Interest and fiscal charges 2,941 87,366 562 90,869 Capital outlay 16,076 - 365,180 381,256 Total expenditures 48,637 (148,332) (300,124) (399,819 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 48,637 (148,332) (300,124) (399,819 Other financing sources (uses): - - 43,796 80,653 Transfers in 31,090 5,767 43,796 80,653 Transfers out (24,418) - (8,263) (32,681) Proceeds from sale of capital assets	Streets, public works, and transportation	101,470	=	38,028	139,498
Housing Human services 2,632 - - 2,632 Human services - - 37,590 37,590 Debt service: - - 37,590 37,590 Principal Interest and fiscal charges 2,941 87,366 562 90,869 Capital outlay 16,076 - 365,180 381,256 Total expenditures 1,378,311 432,928 825,361 2,636,600 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 48,637 (148,332) (300,124) (399,819) Other financing sources (uses): - - 43,796 80,653 Transfers in 31,090 5,767 43,796 80,653 Transfers out (24,418) - (8,263) (32,681) Proceeds from sale of capital assets 558 - 8,180 8,738 Premium on debt issued - 20,627 5,628 26,255 Issuance of general obligation bonds - 241,280 16,083 257,363 Payment to refunded b	Equipment and building services		=		
Housing Human services 2,632 - - 2,632 - - 2,632 - - 2,632 - - 2,632 37,590 37,590 37,590 37,590 37,590 37,590 37,590 37,590 37,590 37,200 1 2 2 3 1 3 1 2 3 3 1 3 1 3 1 3	Culture and recreation		-		
Human services - - 37,590 37,590 Debt service: 7 37,590 37,590 37,590 Principal Interest and fiscal charges 2,941 87,366 562 90,869 Capital outlay 16,076 - 365,180 381,256 Total expenditures 1,378,311 432,928 825,361 2,636,600 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 48,637 (148,332) (300,124) (399,819) Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in 31,090 5,767 43,796 80,653 Transfers out (24,418) - (8,263) (32,681) Proceeds from sale of capital assets 558 - 8,180 8,738 Premium on debt issued - 20,627 5,628 26,255 Issuance of certificates of obligation - - 24,565 24,565 Issuance of general obligation bonds - 241,280 16,083 257,363 Payment to refunded bond escrow agent Inception of capital lease - -<	Housing		-	-	
Debt service: Principal 28,853 345,562 3,785 378,200 Interest and fiscal charges 2,941 87,366 562 90,869 Capital outlay 16,076 - 365,180 381,256 Total expenditures 1,378,311 432,928 825,361 2,636,600 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 48,637 (148,332) (300,124) (399,819) Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in 31,090 5,767 43,796 80,653 Transfers out (24,418) - (8,263) (32,681) Proceeds from sale of capital assets 558 - 8,180 8,738 Premium on debt issued - 20,627 5,628 26,255 Issuance of certificates of obligation - 24,565 24,565 Issuance of general obligation bonds - 241,280 16,083 257,363 Payment to refunded bond escrow agent - (96,331) - (96,331) Inception of capital lease - -	Human services		_	37.590	
Interest and fiscal charges 2,941 87,366 562 90,869 Capital outlay 16,076 - 365,180 381,256 Total expenditures 1,378,311 432,928 825,361 2,636,600 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 48,637 (148,332) (300,124) (399,819) Cother financing sources (uses): Transfers in 31,090 5,767 43,796 80,653 Transfers out (24,418) - (8,263) (32,681) Proceeds from sale of capital assets 558 - 8,180 8,738 Premium on debt issued - 20,627 5,628 26,255 Issuance of certificates of obligation 244,565 244,565 Issuance of general obligation bonds - 241,280 16,083 257,363 Payment to refunded bond escrow agent - (96,331) - (96,331) Inception of capital lease 30,995 30,995 Issuance of notes 159,676 159,676 Total other financing sources (uses) 7,230 171,343 280,660 459,233 Net change in fund balances 55,867 23,011 (19,464) 59,414 Fund balances, beginning of year 344,631 46,554 984,317 1,375,502	Debt service:			,	,,,,,,
Interest and fiscal charges 2,941 87,366 562 90,869 Capital outlay 16,076 - 365,180 381,256 Total expenditures 1,378,311 432,928 825,361 2,636,600 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 48,637 (148,332) (300,124) (399,819) Other financing sources (uses): 31,090 5,767 43,796 80,653 Transfers in 31,090 5,767 43,796 80,653 Transfers out (24,418) - (8,263) (32,681) Proceeds from sale of capital assets 558 - 8,180 8,738 Premium on debt issued - 20,627 5,628 26,255 Issuance of certificates of obligation - - 24,565 24,565 Issuance of general obligation bonds - 241,280 16,083 257,363 Payment to refunded bond escrow agent - 96,331 - (96,331) Inception of capital lease - - 30,995 30,995 <td>Principal</td> <td>28.853</td> <td>345.562</td> <td>3.785</td> <td>378.200</td>	Principal	28.853	345.562	3.785	378.200
Capital outlay 16,076 - 365,180 381,256 Total expenditures 1,378,311 432,928 825,361 2,636,600 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 48,637 (148,332) (300,124) (399,819) Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in 31,090 5,767 43,796 80,653 Transfers out (24,418) - (8,263) (32,681) Proceeds from sale of capital assets 558 - 8,180 8,738 Premium on debt issued - 20,627 5,628 26,255 Issuance of certificates of obligation - 241,280 16,083 257,363 Payment to refunded bond escrow agent - (96,331) - (96,331) Inception of capital lease - - 159,676 159,676 Total other financing sources (uses) 7,230 171,343 280,660 459,233 Net change in fund balances 55,867 23,011 (19,464) 59,414 Fund balances, beginning of year 344,631<	Interest and fiscal charges				
Total expenditures 1,378,311 432,928 825,361 2,636,600 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 48,637 (148,332) (300,124) (399,819) Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in 31,090 5,767 43,796 80,653 Transfers out (24,418) - (8,263) (32,681) Proceeds from sale of capital assets 558 - 8,180 8,738 Premium on debt issued - 20,627 5,628 26,255 Issuance of certificates of obligation - 241,280 16,083 257,363 Payment to refunded bond escrow agent - 241,280 16,083 257,363 Payment to refunded bond escrow agent - 96,331) - (96,331) Inception of capital lease - - 30,995 30,995 Issuance of notes - - 159,676 159,676 Total other financing sources (uses) 7,230 171,343 280,660 459,233 Net change in fund balances 55,867	Capital outlay		, -	365.180	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	Total expenditures		432,928		
Other financing sources (uses): 31,090 5,767 43,796 80,653 Transfers in 31,090 5,767 43,796 80,653 Transfers out (24,418) - (8,263) (32,681) Proceeds from sale of capital assets 558 - 8,180 8,738 Premium on debt issued - 20,627 5,628 26,255 Issuance of certificates of obligation - - 24,565 24,565 Issuance of general obligation bonds - 241,280 16,083 257,363 Payment to refunded bond escrow agent - (96,331) - (96,331) Inception of capital lease - - - 30,995 30,995 Issuance of notes - - - 159,676 159,676 Total other financing sources (uses) 7,230 171,343 280,660 459,233 Net change in fund balances 55,867 23,011 (19,464) 59,414 Fund balances, beginning of year 344,631 46,554 984,317 <td>·</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	·				
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in 31,090 5,767 43,796 80,653 Transfers out (24,418) - (8,263) (32,681) Proceeds from sale of capital assets 558 - 8,180 8,738 Premium on debt issued - 20,627 5,628 26,255 Issuance of certificates of obligation - - 24,565 24,565 Issuance of general obligation bonds - 241,280 16,083 257,363 Payment to refunded bond escrow agent - (96,331) - (96,331) Inception of capital lease - - 30,995 30,995 Issuance of notes - - 159,676 159,676 Total other financing sources (uses) 7,230 171,343 280,660 459,233 Net change in fund balances 55,867 23,011 (19,464) 59,414 Fund balances, beginning of year 344,631 46,554 984,317 1,375,502	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over				
Transfers in 31,090 5,767 43,796 80,653 Transfers out (24,418) - (8,263) (32,681) Proceeds from sale of capital assets 558 - 8,180 8,738 Premium on debt issued - 20,627 5,628 26,255 Issuance of certificates of obligation - - 24,565 24,565 Issuance of general obligation bonds - 241,280 16,083 257,363 Payment to refunded bond escrow agent - (96,331) - (96,331) Inception of capital lease - - 30,995 30,995 Issuance of notes - - 159,676 159,676 Total other financing sources (uses) 7,230 171,343 280,660 459,233 Net change in fund balances 55,867 23,011 (19,464) 59,414 Fund balances, beginning of year 344,631 46,554 984,317 1,375,502	(under) expenditures	48,637	(148,332)	(300,124)	(399,819)
Transfers in 31,090 5,767 43,796 80,653 Transfers out (24,418) - (8,263) (32,681) Proceeds from sale of capital assets 558 - 8,180 8,738 Premium on debt issued - 20,627 5,628 26,255 Issuance of certificates of obligation - - 24,565 24,565 Issuance of general obligation bonds - 241,280 16,083 257,363 Payment to refunded bond escrow agent - (96,331) - (96,331) Inception of capital lease - - 30,995 30,995 Issuance of notes - - 159,676 159,676 Total other financing sources (uses) 7,230 171,343 280,660 459,233 Net change in fund balances 55,867 23,011 (19,464) 59,414 Fund balances, beginning of year 344,631 46,554 984,317 1,375,502					
Transfers out (24,418) - (8,263) (32,681) Proceeds from sale of capital assets 558 - 8,180 8,738 Premium on debt issued - 20,627 5,628 26,255 Issuance of certificates of obligation - - 24,565 24,565 Issuance of general obligation bonds - 241,280 16,083 257,363 Payment to refunded bond escrow agent - (96,331) - (96,331) Inception of capital lease - - 30,995 30,995 Issuance of notes - - 159,676 159,676 Total other financing sources (uses) 7,230 171,343 280,660 459,233 Net change in fund balances 55,867 23,011 (19,464) 59,414 Fund balances, beginning of year 344,631 46,554 984,317 1,375,502					
Proceeds from sale of capital assets 558 - 8,180 8,738 Premium on debt issued - 20,627 5,628 26,255 Issuance of certificates of obligation - - 24,565 24,565 Issuance of general obligation bonds - 241,280 16,083 257,363 Payment to refunded bond escrow agent - (96,331) - (96,331) Inception of capital lease - - 30,995 30,995 Issuance of notes - - 159,676 159,676 Total other financing sources (uses) 7,230 171,343 280,660 459,233 Net change in fund balances 55,867 23,011 (19,464) 59,414 Fund balances, beginning of year 344,631 46,554 984,317 1,375,502					
Premium on debt issued - 20,627 5,628 26,255 Issuance of certificates of obligation - - - 24,565 24,565 Issuance of general obligation bonds - 241,280 16,083 257,363 Payment to refunded bond escrow agent - (96,331) - (96,331) Inception of capital lease - - - 30,995 30,995 Issuance of notes - - - 159,676 159,676 Total other financing sources (uses) 7,230 171,343 280,660 459,233 Net change in fund balances 55,867 23,011 (19,464) 59,414 Fund balances, beginning of year 344,631 46,554 984,317 1,375,502		(24,418)	-	(8,263)	
Issuance of certificates of obligation - - 24,565 24,565 Issuance of general obligation bonds - 241,280 16,083 257,363 Payment to refunded bond escrow agent - (96,331) - (96,331) Inception of capital lease - - - 30,995 30,995 Issuance of notes - - - 159,676 159,676 Total other financing sources (uses) 7,230 171,343 280,660 459,233 Net change in fund balances 55,867 23,011 (19,464) 59,414 Fund balances, beginning of year 344,631 46,554 984,317 1,375,502	•	558	-		
Issuance of general obligation bonds - 241,280 16,083 257,363 Payment to refunded bond escrow agent - (96,331) - (96,331) Inception of capital lease - - - 30,995 30,995 Issuance of notes - - - 159,676 159,676 Total other financing sources (uses) 7,230 171,343 280,660 459,233 Net change in fund balances 55,867 23,011 (19,464) 59,414 Fund balances, beginning of year 344,631 46,554 984,317 1,375,502		-	20,627	5,628	
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent - (96,331) - (96,331) Inception of capital lease 30,995 30,995 Issuance of notes 159,676 159,676 Total other financing sources (uses) 7,230 171,343 280,660 459,233 Net change in fund balances 55,867 23,011 (19,464) 59,414 Fund balances, beginning of year 344,631 46,554 984,317 1,375,502	· ·	-	=	24,565	24,565
Inception of capital lease - - 30,995 30,995 Issuance of notes - - - 159,676 159,676 Total other financing sources (uses) 7,230 171,343 280,660 459,233 Net change in fund balances 55,867 23,011 (19,464) 59,414 Fund balances, beginning of year 344,631 46,554 984,317 1,375,502	-	-	241,280	16,083	257,363
Issuance of notes - - 159,676 159,676 Total other financing sources (uses) 7,230 171,343 280,660 459,233 Net change in fund balances 55,867 23,011 (19,464) 59,414 Fund balances, beginning of year 344,631 46,554 984,317 1,375,502	Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	(96,331)	-	(96,331)
Total other financing sources (uses) 7,230 171,343 280,660 459,233 Net change in fund balances 55,867 23,011 (19,464) 59,414 Fund balances, beginning of year 344,631 46,554 984,317 1,375,502	Inception of capital lease	-	-	30,995	30,995
Net change in fund balances 55,867 23,011 (19,464) 59,414 Fund balances, beginning of year 344,631 46,554 984,317 1,375,502	Issuance of notes		<u>-</u>	159,676	159,676
Fund balances, beginning of year 344,631 46,554 984,317 1,375,502	Total other financing sources (uses)	7,230	171,343	280,660	459,233
	Net change in fund balances	55,867	23,011	(19,464)	59,414
<u> </u>	Fund balances, beginning of year	344 631	46 554	984 317	1.375 502

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

Net change in fund balances-total governmental funds		\$ 59,414
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the		
statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their		
estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by		
which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.	204 256	
Capital outlay Capital contributions	381,256 15,767	
Capital assets acquired through developer payable	2,100	
Depreciation expense	(140,343)	
Net adjustment	<u>-</u>	258,780
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are received	1	
from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal.	•	
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	(8,738)	
Net gain on disposal of capital assets	561	
		(8,177)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial		
resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. This adjustment is to recognize the net change in "unavailable" revenues.		9,389
the het change in unavaliable revenues.		9,309
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, certificates of obligation) provides		
current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases		
long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of long-term		
debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment		
reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. This amount is the net effect		
of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. Debt issued:		
Premium on debt issued	(26,255)	
Certificates of obligation	(24,565)	
General obligation bonds	(257,363)	
Notes payable	(159,676)	
Capital leases	(30,995)	
Repayments:	00.470	
Capital lease liability	26,179 160,050	
Note principal payment Bond principal payments	169,959 182,061	
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	96,331	
Net adjustment		(24,324)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use		
of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures		
in governmental funds. Decrease in accrued interest payable	600	
Amortization of premium, discount and refunding deferral	30,540	
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds	937	
Decrease in pollution remediation liability	290	
Increase in compensated absences	4,075	
Increase in developer payable	(4,946)	04 400
Total adjustment		31,496
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain		
activities, such as fleet management, insurance, compensated absences, and		
computer replacement, to individual funds. The change in net position for these		
funds is reported with the governmental activities.		2,195
Changes to net pension liability and pension related deferred outflows and inflows of resources		
do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as		
expenditures in governmental funds.		331,131
Changes to other postemployment benefits and related deferred inflows and outflows of resources	s	
do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as		107.040
expenditures in governmental funds.		197,018
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 856,922
· · · · · ·		 -,

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

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS GENERAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES-NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS

Year Ended September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u> Original Final				Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget- Positive (Negative)		
Revenues:								
Ad valorem taxes	\$	825,007	\$	830,178	\$	844,970	\$	14,792
Sales tax	Ψ	296,324	Ψ	336,012	Ψ	354,288	Ψ	18,276
Other tax and franchise revenues		115,907		115,907		120,445		4,538
Licenses and permits		5,024		5,024		5,007		(17)
Intergovernmental		12,112		12,112		12,291		179
Services to others		117,518		117,513		121,730		4,217
Fines and forfeitures		23,555		23,560		25,074		1,514
Investment income		4,483		4,483		1,376		(3,107)
Miscellaneous revenue		6,716		6,716		11,788		5,072
Total revenues		1,406,646		1,451,505		1,496,969		45,464
. 3.4 3.7 5.1.433		.,,		.,,		.,,		.0,.0.
Expenditures:								
General government								
City attorney's office		16,978		16,978		16,802		176
City auditor's office		3,124		3,049		2,842		207
Budget and management services		4,173		4,093		3,876		217
Non-departmental		113,462		120,643		119,414		1,229
Independent audit		945		745		745		-
City controller's office		8,004		7,904		7,787		117
City manager's office		2,918		2,918		2,876		42
Municipal court - Judiciary		3,663		3,763		3,690		73
Court and detention services		23,812		23,312		22,232		1,080
Jail contract-Lew Sterrett		9,547		9,547		9,547		-
Civil service		2,947		2,922		2,582		340
Development services		1,869		1,669		1,526		143
Data analysis and business intelligence		1,262		1,349		1,344		5
Office of economic development		5,443		5,443		5,417		26
Mayor and city council		5,141		5,141		5,074		67
Management services		41,122		41,386		37,452		3,934
Human resources		6,055		6,055		5,920		135
Procurement services		3,018		2,968		2,736		232
Elections		1,107		1,961		1,936		25
City secretary's office		2,886		2,954		2,932		22
Total general government		257,476		264,800		256,730		8,070
D. I.E. C. C.								
Public safety Palles police department		513,535		526,636		526,602		34
Dallas police department Dallas fire - rescue		315,545		324,099		324,067		32
9-1-1 systems operations		16,127		16,524		15,403		1,121
Total public safety		845,207		867,259		866,072		1,187
,		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Code enforcement								_
Code compliance		32,209		33,809		33,563		246
Dallas animal services		15,315		15,315		15,073	-	242
Total code enforcement	-	47,524		49,124		48,636		488

continued

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS GENERAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES-NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS (continued)

Year Ended September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

		Budgeted	I Am	ounts	-	Actual Amounts Budgetary		ariance with nal Budget- Positive
	Original		Final			Basis)	(Negative)
Public works and transportation								
Public works	\$	76,141	\$	75,766	\$	75,756		10
Transportation	•	43,106	*	42,656	•	42,271		385
Total public works and transportation		119,247		118,422		118,027		395
Building services		23,397		40,466		40,053		413
Culture and recreation								
Library		32,075		31,775		30,785		990
Office of arts and culture		20,205		20,130		20,076		54
Park and recreation		94,313		94,924		91,032		3,892
Total culture and recreation		146,593		146,829		141,893		4,936
Housing and neighborhood revitalization		3,587		3,487		3,107		380
Planning and urban design		3,313		3,213		3,188		25
Total expenditures	1	1,446,344		1,493,600		1,477,706		15,894
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures		(39,698)		(42,095)		19,263		29,570
Other financing sources (uses):								
Interfund transfers in		42,410		42,410		21,027		(21,383)
Interfund reserved and transfers out		(6,822)		(4,822)		(4,822)		-
Total other financing sources (uses)		35,588		37,588		16,205		(21,383)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing								
sources over (under) expenditures and other uses		(4,110)		(4,507)		35,468		8,187
Fund balances, beginning of year	\$	216,663	\$	216,563	\$	267,054		-
Fund balances, end of year	\$	212,553	\$	212,056	\$	302,522	\$	8,187

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS

September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds

					Litterpris	cru	iius					_	
	Dallas Water Utilities		Convention Airport Center Revenues		S	anitation	E	onmajor nterprise Funds	prise			ernmental ctivities- nternal vice Funds	
	Othitics		OCITICI		tevenues		anitation		i unus	. —	Total	0011	icc i dilus
Assets													
Current assets:													
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 239,264	\$	133,206	\$	46,738	\$	31,151	\$	65,060	\$	515,419	\$	144,890
Receivables:	ψ 200,20 i	Ψ.	.00,200	•	.0,.00	Ť	01,101	•	00,000	Ψ.	0.0,0	*	,
Accounts	107,789		7,906		14,720		24,571		507		155,493		606
Taxes	-		2,385						-		2,385		-
Accrued interest	130		34		50		7		13		234		22
Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(26,511)		(110)		(11)		(8,635)		(14)		(35,281)		
Due from other governments	123		-		33,559		-		-		33,682		_
Due from other funds	268		_		-		_		_		268		_
Prepaid items	7,110		185		435		_		_		7,730		29
Inventories, at cost	17,540		736		1,538		256		_		20,070		3,897
Restricted assets:	17,040		700		1,000		200				20,070		0,001
Customer assessments	634		_		50		_		_		684		_
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	004				30						004		
for current debt service	168,524		4,187								172,711		
	100,324		4,107		-		-		_		172,711		-
Cash and cash equivalents	24.077		2.676								25.652		
Held for construction purposes	21,977		3,676		-		-		-		25,653		-
Customer deposits:	00.040						4 400				00.740		
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	22,618		-		-		1,130		-		23,748		-
Other assets			-				-		-				449
Total current assets	559,466		152,205		97,079		48,480		65,566	. —	922,796		149,893
Noncurrent assets:													
Capital Assets:													
Land	126,693		82,728		131,184		3,759		900		345,264		1,696
Artwork	-		-		5,574		-		-		5,574		-
Construction in progress	1,145,387		1,398		70,981		1,573		-		1,219,339		-
Water rights	353,910		-		-		-		-		353,910		-
Buildings	524,746		600,487		896,802		5,267		544		2,027,846		4,435
Improvements other than buildings	81,851		64,381		447,584		27,916		273		622,005		1,069
Infrastructure assets	581,537		12,652		4,896		6,003		-		605,088		1,822
Equipment	682,604		46,551		99,350		80,820		5,338		914,663		114,844
Utility property	4,762,677		-		-		-		-		4,762,677		-
Accumulated depreciation	(2,660,328)		(409,836)		(435,577)		(58,925)		(4,677)		(3,569,343)		(103,085)
Total capital assets	5,599,077		398,361		1,220,794		66,413		2,378		7,287,023		20,781
	,				<u> </u>								
Other noncurrent assets:													
Restricted assets:													
Future pipeline reserve capacity rights	273,063		-		-		-		_		273,063		-
Held for construction purposes:													
Cash and cash equivalents	-		-		4,595		-		_		4,595		-
Pooled cash and cash equivalents													
for future debt service	27,590		23,482		26,400		_		_		77,472		_
Pooled cash and cash equivalents			,		,						,		
for emergency repairs and replacements	_		_		5,000		_		_		5,000		_
Pooled cash and cash equivalents					0,000						0,000		
for operation and maintenance expenses	_		_		13,810		_		_		13,810		_
Pooled cash and cash equivalents					10,010						.0,0.0		
for passenger facility charges					106,571						106,571		_
Other investments					100,57 1						100,571		
for future debt service at fair value	90,000				19,229						109,229		
Cash and cash equivalents held by escrow agent			-		19,229		-		-				-
, , ,	195,795		-		-		-		-		195,795		-
Notes receivable from other funds	5,495		-		-		-		-		5,495		-
Prepaid escrow	15,737				475.005					. —	15,737		
Total other noncurrent assets	607,680		23,482	_	175,605		-	_	-	. —	806,767		
Total noncurrent assets	6,206,757		421,843		1,396,399		66,413		2,378	. —	8,093,790		20,781
Total assets	6,766,223		574,048		1,493,478		114,893		67,944	. —	9,016,586		170,674
Deferred outflows of resources													
Deferred loss on refunding	74,871		1,289		6,944		26		30		83,160		-
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	132,967		5,793		25,602		47,389		31,139		242,890		69,961
Deferred outflows of resources related to other													
postemployment benefits	4,806		103		999		1,750		993		8,651		2,102
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 212,644	\$	7,185	\$	33,545	\$	49,165	\$	32,162	\$	334,701	\$	72,063

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS (continued)

September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

Business-Type Activities	3
Enterprise Funds	

	Business-Type Activities						
			Enterpris	se Funds			Governmental
	Dallas	0	A :t		Nonmajor		Activities-
	Water Utilities	Convention Center	Airport Revenues	Sanitation	Enterprise Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
Liabilities	Otilities	Center	Revenues	Samanon	ruius	Total	Service Fullus
Current liabilities:							
Accrued payroll	\$ 2,592	\$ 245	\$ 553	\$ 1,005	\$ 642	\$ 5,037	\$ 1,454
Accounts payable	11,088	7,363	16,094	4,807	474	39,826	11,768
Compensated absences	5,432	171	989	1,350	1,250	9,192	3,081
Due to other governments	1	3	199	628	,	831	-
Unearned revenue	1	-	4,978	76	9,409	14,464	-
Estimated unpaid health claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,960
Estimated unpaid claims - general	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,656
Workers' compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,365
Accrued interest payable on notes	113	8	11	52	21	205	-
General obligation bonds	-	-	-	1,554	-	1,554	-
Pension obligation bonds	6,241	445	585	2,040	1,136	10,447	-
Pollution remediation	-	63	28	22	-	113	-
Obligation for revenue credit agreement	-	-	9,280	-	-	9,280	-
Landfill closure/postclosure	-	-	-	294	-	294	-
Capital leases	-	-	1,372	6,099	-	7,471	-
Other liabilities					2,970	2,970	3,159
Total current liabilities	25,468	8,298	34,089	17,927	15,902	101,684	40,443
Current liabilities (payable from restricted assets):			.=				
Construction accounts payable	55,188	2,512	17,301	-	-	75,001	-
Accrued interest payable on bonds	42,680	1,682	6,071	-	-	50,433	-
Water transmission facilities financing agreement	20,521	-		-	-	20,521	-
Revenue bonds	125,635	10,030	9,075			144,740	
Total current liabilities (payable from	244.024	14 224	20.447			200 605	
restricted assets) Total current liabilities	244,024 269,492	14,224 22,522	32,447 66,536	17,927	15,902	290,695 392,379	40,443
Total current habilities	209,492	22,322	00,550	11,921	15,902	392,319	40,443
Noncurrent liabilities:							
Commercial paper notes payable	_	_	2,280	_	_	2,280	_
Revenue bonds	2,583,925	248,145	521,863	_	_	3,353,933	_
Obligation for revenue credit agreement	-	-	81,364	_	_	81,364	_
Accreted interest on pension obligation bonds	30,316	2,163	2,841	9,911	5,521	50,752	-
General obligation bonds	· -	-	· -	886	_	886	-
Pension obligation bonds	49,876	3,547	4,672	16,304	9,088	83,487	-
Water transmission facilities financing agreement	654,970	-	-	-	-	654,970	-
Capital leases	-	-	66,718	8,256	-	74,974	-
Total long-term debt	3,319,087	253,855	679,738	35,357	14,609	4,302,646	
	·			• •		•	
Other long-term liabilities:							
Estimated unpaid claims - general	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,650
Other postemployment benefits	34,614	4,090	4,536	11,147	5,399	59,786	13,222
Net pension liability	480,759	28,088	73,076	157,787	102,026	841,736	225,721
Workers' compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,750
Customer deposits	22,618	2,192	-	1,130	-	25,940	-
Customer construction advances	4,459	-		-	-	4,459	-
Pollution remediation	-	-	383	-	-	383	-
Landfill closure/postclosure		-	-	46,432	-	46,432	
Compensated absences	5,076	159	924	1,261	1,169	8,589	2,878
Total other long-term liabilities	547,526	34,529	78,919	217,757	108,594	987,325	329,221
Total noncurrent liabilities	3,866,613	288,384	758,657	253,114	123,203	5,289,971	329,221
Total liabilities	4,136,105	310,906	825,193	271,041	139,105	5,682,350	369,664
Total liabilities	4,130,103	310,900	625, 195	271,041	139,103	5,062,330	309,004
Deferred inflows of resources							
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	19,763	540	4,188	7,687	4,639	36,817	10,383
Deferred inflows of resources related to other	10,100	0.0	1,100	.,00.	1,000	-	.0,000
postemployment benefits	8,023	194	1,679	2,932	1,708	14,536	3,649
Total deferred inflows of resources	27,786	734	5,867	10,619	6,347	51,353	14,032
Net Position							
Net investment in capital assets	2,724,544	141,350	535,479	49,618	2,382	3,453,373	20,781
Restricted:		,	-, -	-,	,		, -
Debt service	242,425	25,987	20,214	-	-	288,626	-
Emergency repairs and replacements	-	· -	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
Operation and maintenance expenses	15,737	-	13,810	-	-	29,547	-
Passenger facility charges	-	-	106,571	-	-	106,571	-
Unrestricted (deficit)	(167,730)	102,256	14,889	(167,220)	(47,728)	(265,533)	(161,740)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ 2,814,976	\$ 269,593	\$ 695,963	\$ (117,602)	\$ (45,346)	\$ 3,617,584	\$ (140,959)

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds

	Enterprise Funds							
	Dallas Water Utilities	Convention Center	Airport Revenues	Sanitation	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Governmental Activities- Internal Service Funds	
Operating revenues:								
Customer charges	\$ 675,180	\$ 26,341	\$ 146,498	\$ 131,264	\$ 36,898	\$ 1,016,181	\$ -	
Charges to other City departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	318,243	
Charges to employees/retirees	_	_	_	_	_	_	57,410	
Other revenues	-	107	328	251	163	849	1,716	
Total operating revenues	675,180	26,448	146,826	131,515	37,061	1,017,030	377,369	
Operating expenses:								
Personnel services	128,040	6,241	26,101	48,857	31,916	241,155	85,589	
Supplies and materials	85,813	2,972	7,207	7,607	538	104,137	26,832	
Contractual and other services	172,776	45,375	49,342	58,795	11,902	338,190	246,046	
Depreciation	138,891	17,984	42,294	9,680	216	209,065	4,395	
Total operating expenses	525,520	72,572	124,944	124,939	44,572	892,547	362,862	
Operating income (loss)	149,660	(46,124)	21,882	6,576	(7,511)	124,483	14,507	
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):								
Investment income	3,404	196	786	54	75	4,515	142	
Alcohol beverage tax	-	12,935	-	-	-	12,935	-	
Hotel occupancy tax	-	40,416	-	-	-	40,416	-	
Intergovernmental	-	2,216	13,198	-	-	15,414	-	
Passenger facility charges	-	-	20,499	-	-	20,499	-	
Interest on bonds and notes	(97,977)	(14,277)	(35,214)	(411)	(25)	(147,904)	-	
Net gain (loss) on property disposals	(35)					(35)	397	
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(94,608)	41,486	(731)	(357)	50	(54,160)	539	
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	55,052	(4,638)	21,151	6,219	(7,461)	70,323	15,046	
Contributions and transfers								
Capital contributions	25,568	-	31,312	-	-	56,880	-	
Transfers in	-	-	-	2,709	-	2,709	572	
Transfers out	(24,333)	(4,899)	(229)	(8,230)	(139)	(37,830)	(13,423)	
Total contributions and transfers	1,235	(4,899)	31,083	(5,521)	(139)	21,759	(12,851)	
Change in net position	56,287	(9,537)	52,234	698	(7,600)	92,082	2,195	
Net position (deficit), beginning of year	2,758,689	279,130	643,729	(118,300)	(37,746)	3,525,502	(143,154)	
Net position (deficit), end of year	\$ 2,814,976	\$ 269,593	\$ 695,963	\$ (117,602)	\$ (45,346)	\$ 3,617,584	\$ (140,959)	



"Our Product is Service" Empathy | Ethics | Excellence | Equity

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds

			Enterprise Funds					
Cook flows from an existing activities	Dallas Water Utilities	Convention Center	Airport Revenues	Sanitation				
Cash flows from operating activities:	¢ 070.057	A 00 000	¢ 440.007	6 400 407				
Cash received from customers	\$ 672,857	\$ 23,892	\$ 149,627	\$ 126,107				
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(81,866)	(691)	(650)	(5,699)				
Cash payments to employees for services	(98,247)	(2,410)	(21,195)	(39,030)				
Cash payments for contractual services	(171,879)	(43,246)	(49,325)	(58,201)				
Other operating cash receipts		107	328	251				
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	320,865	(22,348)	78,785	23,428				
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities:								
Taxes	-	54,139	-	-				
Principal paid on pension obligation bonds	(5,794)	(413)	(543)	(1,894)				
Interest paid on pension obligation bonds	(1,017)	(73)	(95)	(333)				
Proceeds from pension obligation bonds	1,359	1,034	1,359	4,739				
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	(1,351)	(1,028)	(1,351)	(4,712)				
Bond issuance costs	(8)	(6)	(8)	(27)				
Intergovernmental operating grant receipts	-	-	1,140					
Transfers from other funds	-	-	· -	2,709				
Transfers to other funds	(24,333)	(4,899)	(229)	(8,230)				
Net cash provided by (used in) non-capital financing activities	(31,144)	48,754	273	(7,748)				
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:								
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(164,746)	(1,416)	(48,863)	(10,641)				
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	(****,*****)	(, , , , ,	(10,000)	-				
Proceeds from obligation for revenue bonds	212,039	_	312,062	4,470				
Proceeds from notes payable and other obligations		_		4,534				
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	_	_	(316,714)	(4,455)				
Principal paid on bonds	(119,175)	(9,550)	(8,640)	(1,919)				
Principal paid on notes payable and other obligations	(110,110)	(0,000)	(10,137)	(6,708)				
Interest paid on bonds, notes, and other obligations	(133,327)	(13,932)	(35,298)	(423)				
Bond issuance costs	(2,375)	(10,902)	(2,840)	(39)				
Proceeds from sale of commercial paper notes	(2,373)	_	2,280	(55)				
Retirement of commercial paper notes	(52,000)	-	2,200	-				
• •	(52,900)	-	19,481	-				
Passenger facility charges	-	-		-				
Capital contribution receipts			10,474	<u>_</u>				
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	(260,484)	(24,898)	(78,195)	(15,181)				
Cash flows from investing activities:			00					
Purchase of investments	-	4.000	99	-				
Maturity of investments		4,000	-	-				
Investment income	4,469	339	875	86				
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	4,469	4,339	974	86				
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	33,706	5,847	1,837	585				
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	642,062	158,704	201,277	31,696				
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 675,768	\$ 164,551	\$ 203,114	\$ 32,281				

		Governmental
Nonmajor		Activities-
Enterprise		Internal
Funds	Total	Service Funds
\$ 39,684	\$ 1,012,167	\$ 374,837
. ,	. , ,	
(471)	(89,377)	(30,414)
(24,407)	(185,289)	(71,432)
(11,342)	(333,993)	(244,259)
163	849	2,007
3,627	404,357	30,739
_	54,139	_
(1,055)	(9,699)	
	,	-
(185)	(1,703)	-
-	8,491	-
-	(8,442)	-
-	(49)	-
_	1,140	_
_	2,709	572
(400)		
(139)	(37,830)	(13,423)
(1,379)	8,756	(12,851)
(190)	(225,856)	(3,960)
-		647
2,639	531,210	_
2,000	4,534	
(0.005)	,	-
(2,625)	(323,794)	-
-	(139,284)	-
-	(16,845)	-
-	(182,980)	-
(14)	(5,268)	_
()	2,280	_
-	,	-
-	(52,900)	-
-	19,481	-
	10,474	
(190)	(378,948)	(3,313)
-	99	-
-	4,000	-
117	5,886	150
117	9,985	150
	-,	
2,175	44,150	14,725
62,885	1,096,624	130,165
\$ 65,060	\$ 1,140,774	\$ 144,890
		continued

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS (continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

				l	Business-Ty Enterpris		
		Dallas Water Utilities	onvention Center		Airport evenues	Sa	anitation
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:							
Operating income (loss)	\$	149,660	\$ (46,124)	\$	21,882	\$	6,576
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided							
by (used in) operating activities: Depreciation		138,891	17,984		42,294		9,680
Change in assets and liabilities		,	,		,		,
(Increase) Decrease in accounts and other receivables		(19,479)	(3,244)		3,144		(6,723)
(Increase) Decrease in customer assessments receivable		- (0.545)	-		(224)		- 17
(Increase) Decrease in inventories (Increase) Decrease in other assets		(2,515) 8,920	53		(221)		17
(Increase) Decrease in due from other governments		-	(13)		118		33
(Increase) Decrease in deferred outflows for other postemployment benefits		828	27		158		305
(Increase) Decrease in deferred outflows for pension contributions		(23,281)	3,249		(6,114)		(9,925)
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable		(2,458)	4,370		6,778		1,891
Increase (Decrease) in accrued payroll		385	122		98		132
Increase (Decrease) in due to other governmeents		(505)	(40)		(07)		(4.47)
Increase (Decrease) in compensated absences		(505)	(43)		(67)		(117)
Increase (Decrease) in allowance for uncollectibles Increase (Decrease) in unearned revenue		14,285 1	(258)		(246) 231		1,621 (12)
Increase (Decrease) in customer deposits		2,870	1,053		-		(43)
Increase (Decrease) in other postemployment benefits		(26,369)	(478)		(5,693)		(9,517)
Increase (Decrease) in customer construction advances		896	` -		-		-
Increase (Decrease) in estimated unpaid health claims		-	-		-		-
Increase (Decrease) in estimated unpaid claims - general		-	-		-		-
Increase (Decrease) in workers' compensation		-	-		-		-
Increase (Decrease) in landfill liability		01 100	1 006		10.025		1,510 33,040
Increase (Decrease) in net pension liability Increase (Decrease) in other liabilities		91,100	1,906		18,035 (101)		(949)
Increase (Decrease) in deferred inflows for other postemployment benefits		11,867	(37)		57		35
Increase (Decrease) in deferred inflows for pension contributions		(24,232)	(915)		(1,568)		(4,126)
Total adjustments		171,205	23,776		56,903		16,852
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		320,865	(22,348)		78,785		23,428
·····g			(==,0.10)		,		
Current Assets:							
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	239,264	\$ 133,206	\$	46,738	\$	31,151
Pooled cash and cash equivalents for current debt service		168,524	4,187		-		-
Held for construction purposes Customer deposits pooled cash and cash equivalents		21,977 22,618	3,676		-		1,130
Non-current Assets:		22,010	-		-		1,130
Cash and cash equivalents							
Held by escrow agent		195,795	-		-		-
Held for construction purposes		-	-		4,595		-
For future debt service		27,590	23,482		26,400		-
For emergency repairs and replacements		-	-		5,000		-
For operation and maintenance expenses		-	-		13,810		-
For passenger facility charges Total cash and cash equivalents end of year	\$	675,768	\$ 164,551	\$	106,571 203,114	\$	32,281
•	<u> </u>		 		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Noncash investing, capital, and financing activities:	_						
Capital contributions	\$	25,568	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-
Prepaid escrow Premium/discount amortization		(8,920)	- (55)		(2.607)		(410)
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds		(20,794) 257	(55) 18		(2,697) 24		(419) 84
Amortization of deferred gain/loss on refunding		(9,396)	(406)		(42)		24
Ç Ç		. ,/	(/		` '/		

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds		nterprise		Governmental Activities- Internal Service Fund		
\$	(7,511)	\$	124,483	\$	14,507	
	216		209,065		4,395	
	180		(26,122)		(525)	
	-		(2.666)		(569)	
	_		(2,666) 8,920		(568) 2,355	
	_		138		2,000	
	153		1,471		306	
	(5,796)		(41,867)		(15,714)	
	67		10,648		63	
	101		838		182	
	-		1		-	
	(142)		(874)		(97)	
	- 0.000		15,402		-	
	2,606		2,826 3,880		-	
	(5,735)		(47,792)		(12,486)	
	(3,733)		896		(12,400)	
	_		-		(5,306)	
	_		_		(8,120)	
	-		-		1,755	
	-		1,510		-	
	21,385		165,466		49,028	
	560		(490)		4,476	
	54		11,976		172	
	(2,511)		(33,352)		(3,684)	
	11,138		279,874		16,232	
	3,627		404,357		30,739	
\$	65,060	\$	515,419	\$	144,890	
	-		172,711		-	
	-		25,653		-	
	-		23,748		-	
	-		195,795		-	
	-		4,595		-	
	-		77,472		-	
	-		5,000 13,810		-	
	-		13,810 106,571		-	
\$	65,060	\$	1,140,774	\$	144,890	
	,		, -,		,,,,,	
¢		¢	0E E60			
\$	-	\$	25,568		-	
	(118)		(8,920) (24,083)		-	
	(47)		336		-	
	15		(9,805)		-	
	10		(0,000)		-	

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS

September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

	Tru	Pension Trust Funds (1)		ustodial Funds
Assets	•		•	
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	-	\$	8,989
Cash and cash equivalents		177,682		-
Invested securities lending collateral		239,533		-
Receivables:		400.004		4
Accounts		430,061		1
Accrued interest		17,549		-
Notes Receivable-DC Member		26,601		-
Investments /Participants		820,597		-
Short-term investments		20,430		-
Equity securities		700,767		-
Domestic equities		1,419,539		-
U.S. and foreign government fixed income securities		678,238		-
Domestic corporate fixed income		772,004		-
International equities and fixed income		468,520		-
Commingled index funds		208,318		-
Real assets		748,058		-
Private equities and venture capital funds		453,547		-
Forward currency contracts		(296)		-
Prepaid expenses		544		-
Capital assets, net		19,502		
Total assets		7,201,194		8,990
Liabilities				
Accounts payable		13,946		14
Payable for securities purchased		23,204		_
Securities lending obligation		239,533		_
Other liabilities		410,486		_
Total liabilities		687,169		14
Net Position				
Net Position Net investment in capital assets		19,502		_
Restricted for pensions		6,494,523		_
Net position held in trust for other purposes		0,707,020		8,976
Not position held in trust for other purposes		<u>-</u> _		0,810
Total net position	\$	6,514,025	\$	8,976

⁽¹⁾ Information presented for the pension trust funds is as of December 31, 2020.

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

	Pension	Custodial
	Trust Funds (1)	Funds
Additions:		
Contributions:		
Employer	\$ 225,342	\$ -
Employee	165,484	-
Total contributions	390,826	
	·	
Net investment income:		
Interest and dividends	158,585	3
Net appreciation in fair value of investments	215,574	-
Securities lending income	1,217	-
Less investment expenses:		
Investment management fees	(25,456)	-
Custody fees	(125)	-
Consultant fees	(583)	-
Securities lending management fees	(236)	-
Total investment expenses	(26,400)	
Total investment expenses	(20, 100)	
Net investment income	348,976	3
Other receipts:		
Confiscated money receipts	-	2,120
Unclaimed property receipts	-	1,288
Municipal court receipts for other jurisdictions	-	65
Other income	39	5
Total other receipts	39	3,478
Total additions	739,841	3,481
Deductions:		
Benefit payments	605,918	_
Refund of contributions	9,133	_
	12,467	-
Administrative expenses Withdrawals - deferred compensation participants	64,224	-
	04,224	1 500
Confiscated money payments	-	1,502
Unclaimed property payments	-	989
Municipal court payments to other jurisdictions		65
Total deductions	691,742	2,556
Increases (Decreases) in Net Position	48,099	925
Net position beginning of year, as previously reported	5,733,252	-
Restatement (see note 1.W.)	732,674	8,051
Net position beginning of year, as restated	6,465,926	8,051
Net position end of year	\$ 6,514,025	\$ 8,976

⁽¹⁾ Information presented for the pension trust funds is for the year ended December 31, 2020.

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September 30, 2021

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. General

The City of Dallas, Texas ("the City") is a municipal corporation incorporated under Article XI, Section 5 of the Constitution of the State of Texas (Home Rule Amendment). The City operates under the Council-Manager form of government and provides such services as are authorized by its charter to advance the welfare, health, comfort, safety, and convenience of the city and its inhabitants.

The accounting policies of the City conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to state and local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Unless otherwise indicated, amounts are presented in thousands (000's). The more significant accounting and reporting policies and practices used by the City are described below.

B. Reporting Entity

The accompanying basic financial statements present the City and its component units, entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. The criteria considered in determining activities to be reported within the City's basic financial statements include whether:

- the organization is legally separate (can sue and be sued in their own name);
- the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's board;
- the City is able to impose its will on the organization;
- the organization has the potential to impose a financial benefit/burden on the City; and
- there is fiscal dependency by the organization on the City.

The City's municipal services, which include public safety (police and fire), environmental and health services, code enforcement, streets, public works, and transportation, equipment and building, culture and recreation, housing and human services, and general administrative services, are included in the accompanying basic financial statements.

In addition, the City owns and operates certain enterprise funds including water utilities, convention services, airport, sanitation, and other enterprise activities that are also included in the accompanying basic financial statements.

Blended Component Units

Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are included as part of the primary government because they meet the above criteria as well as serve or benefit the City exclusively. Thus, blended component units are appropriately presented as funds of the primary government. The information reported for the pension trust funds is as of December 31, 2020 and the Trinity River Corridor Local Government Corporation and Love Field Airport Modernization Corporation (LFAMC) is as of September 30, 2021.

- Pension Trust Funds The Pension Trust Funds include defined benefit plans and deferred compensation plans. The Pension Trust Funds have a December 31 year-end. The primary functions of the defined benefit pension entities are investment and benefit management activities. Each board for the defined benefit pension entities has contracted with various investment managers and banks for management of the portfolios of the plans. The City contributes on behalf of its employees to three defined benefit pension plans administered by two legally separate entities: the Employees' Retirement Fund of the City of Dallas, at 1920 McKinney Avenue, 10th Floor, Dallas, TX 75201; and Dallas Police and Fire Pension System, at 4100 Harry Hines Boulevard, Ste. 100, Dallas, TX 75219. Complete financial statements of each plan may be obtained at the administrative offices. The City has contracted with an outside firm to provide custodial, investment, trustee, and recordkeeping services for the deferred compensation pension trust funds; however, qualified individuals may make contributions for the deferred compensation pension trust funds; however, qualified individuals may make contributions to accumulate resources for their retirement. The financial statements for the deferred compensation pension trust funds are located on pages 145 and 146 of this report.
- Love Field Airport Modernization Corporation (LFAMC) The City created the LFAMC, a Texas nonprofit local government corporation organized under Subchapter D of Chapter 431 of the Texas Transportation Code. The Corporation was formed to serve as a conduit financing entity for the purpose of issuing bonds to promote the development of the geographic area of the city included at or in the vicinity of Love Field Airport to promote, develop, and maintain the employment, commerce, aviation activity, tourism, and economic development in the City. This component unit is blended with the Airport Revenues Fund.

September 30, 2021

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Trinity River Corridor Local Government Corporation – The Corporation was organized for aiding, assisting, and
acting on behalf of the City in the performance of its governmental functions; namely, the design, planning,
development, financing, operation, and maintenance of public recreation uses of City fee-owned property located
in a portion of the Trinity River Corridor. This component unit is blended with the Stormwater Operations special
revenue fund.

<u>Discretely Presented Component Units</u> – The following legally separate entities are reported as discretely presented component units of the City because the City appoints a voting majority of the boards, approves budgets, and maintains the ability to impose its will on the entities. The discretely presented component units of the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in separate columns in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that they are legally separate from the government. The information reported for the Dallas Convention Center Hotel Development Corporation and the Housing Finance Corporation is as of December 31, 2020, and all others are as of September 30, 2021.

- Housing Finance Corporation organized to issue tax-exempt mortgage revenue bonds to encourage opportunities for single-family residential home ownership among low to moderate-income citizens.
- Housing Acquisition and Development Corporation organized solely and exclusively for the public purpose of providing safe, affordable housing facilities for low and moderate-income persons.
- Dallas Development Fund organized to assist in carrying out the economic development program and objectives
 of the City by generating private investment capital through the New Markets Tax Credit Program to be made
 available for investment in low-income communities.
- Downtown Dallas Development Authority The primary function of the Downtown Dallas Development Authority (DDDA) is to increase the property tax base in the downtown area of the city. The DDDA operates in a manner similar to other tax increment financing zones of the City but has a separate board. Its primary purpose is to issue revenue bonds to finance major improvements by developers.
- North Oak Cliff Municipal Management District organized to promote, develop, encourage and maintain
 employment, commerce, transportation, housing, tourism, recreation and the arts, entertainment, economic
 development, safety, the public welfare in the District, and educational scholarships for college-bound students
 residing in or out of the District.
- Cypress Waters Municipal Management District organized to promote, develop, encourage and maintain employment, commerce, transportation, housing, tourism, recreation and the arts, entertainment, economic development, safety, and the public welfare in the District.
- Dallas Convention Center Hotel Development Corporation organized to promote the development of the
 geographic area of the city included at or in the vicinity of the Dallas Convention Center, in furtherance of the
 promotion, development, encouragement, and maintenance of employment, commerce, convention and meeting
 activity, tourism, and economic development in the city, including specifically, without limitation, the development
 and financing of a convention center hotel which is located within 1,000 feet of the Dallas Convention Center.

Entity financial statements are available for all of the above entities by contacting the City Controller's Office, 1500 Marilla, Room 2BS, Dallas, TX 75201.

Related Organizations

City officials are also responsible for appointing members to the boards of the following organizations, but the City's accountability for the organization does not extend beyond making appointment.

The Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport (DFW Airport) is jointly governed by the cities of Dallas and Fort Worth. The Cities approve the Airport's annual budget and all bond sales but have no responsibility for the DFW Airport's debt service requirements. DFW Airport is governed by a 12-member board (Board) comprised of seven members representing the City of Dallas, four members representing the City of Fort Worth, and on an annual basis, one non-voting member from the neighboring cities of Irving, Grapevine, Euless and Coppell. Members of the Board are appointed by the respective city councils. The Board is a semi-autonomous body charged with governing the DFW Airport and may enter into contracts without approval of the city councils.

September 30, 2021

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Dallas Housing Authority (Authority) is an independent organization, which has a scope of public service within the geographic boundaries of the city. Under Texas State Statutes, the responsibility for the administration and operations of the Authority is vested solely with the Authority's Board of Commissioners. The Authority is dependent on Federal funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development and, as a result, is not financially dependent on the City. In addition, the City is not responsible for any deficits incurred and has no fiscal management control. The governing body of the Authority is its Board of Commissioners, composed of five members appointed by the Mayor of the City of Dallas. The Authority is not considered a component unit of the City, as defined by GASB since the City is not financially accountable for the operations of the Authority, has no responsibility to fund deficits or receive surpluses, and has not guaranteed the Authority's debt.

The Dallas Area Rapid Transit (DART) is a regional transportation authority under Chapter 452 of the Texas Transportation Code and is controlled by a 15-member board. The Dallas City Council appoints seven members and participating suburban city councils appoint eight board members. Its purpose is to provide transportation services in the DART service area. The voters in the DART service area approved a one percent sales tax to fund the authority annually. DART is not fiscally dependent on the City.

C. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or program are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or program. Program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment; and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment.

Taxes and other items are reported as general revenues, rather than as program revenues.

Separate fund level financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary financial statements. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues received within 60 days of year-end to be available, in accordance with the City's accounting policy, except as noted in the paragraph below.

Revenues susceptible to accrual include ad valorem taxes, sales tax, ambulance fees, parking fines, franchise fees, and interest. In applying the susceptible to accrual concept to Federal and State grants, revenues are recognized when applicable eligibility requirements, including time requirements, are met. The grant revenues and developer and intergovernmental contributions availability period is considered to be one year. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when the City receives the cash as the resulting net receivables are deemed immaterial, such as court fines and fees.

Expenditures are generally recorded when the liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, arbitrage rebates, claims and judgments, other postemployment benefits, and pollution remediation are recorded only when matured and payment is due.

September 30, 2021

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The Debt Service Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

The City reports the following non-major governmental funds:

The Capital Project Funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets. Capital projects funds exclude those types of capital-related outflows financed by proprietary funds or for assets that will be held in trust for individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

The Special Revenue Funds are used to account for proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

The Permanent Funds are used to account for private endowments whereby interest earnings are restricted in accordance with the endowment terms.

Proprietary Funds and Pension Trust Funds are accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The accounting objectives are determinations of operating income, change in net position, financial position, and cash flow. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources are included on the statement of net position.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

The Dallas Water Utilities Fund accounts for water and wastewater services for Dallas, area customer cities, and governmental entities. Activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in the fund, including, but not limited to, administration, operations, maintenance, finance, and related debt service.

The Convention Center Fund accounts for convention and event services for the Dallas Convention Center. Activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in the fund, including, but not limited to, administration, operations, maintenance, finance, and related debt service.

The Airport Revenues Fund accounts for the Dallas Airports System, which includes airport services and administration of Dallas Love Field, Executive Airport, and the Heliport. Activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in the fund, including, but not limited to, administration, operations, maintenance, finance, and related debt service. DFW airport activity is not included in the financial statements.

The Sanitation Fund accounts for solid waste collection and disposal services for residential and commercial customers in Dallas. Activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in the fund, including, but not limited to, administration, operations, maintenance, finance, and related debt service.

The City reports the following non-major proprietary funds:

The non-major proprietary funds consist of Enterprise Funds, which are used to account for operations, other than the major proprietary funds listed above, and are operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. Non-major Enterprise Funds include the operation of the municipal radio station and building inspections.

Additionally, the City reports the following funds:

The Internal Service Funds are used to allocate associated costs of centralized services on a cost-reimbursement basis. The services provided to other City departments are vehicles, vehicle maintenance, fuel and lubrication, communication services, data processing and programming services, office supplies, printing, copying and mailing services, risk financing, including insurance-related activities, and bond program administration.

September 30, 2021

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Pension Trust Fund accounts for the activities of three defined benefit plans and three deferred compensation plans. The defined benefit plans include the Employees' Retirement System, Police and Fire Pension System, and Supplemental Police and Fire Pension Plan. The three contributory defined benefit plans are used to accumulate resources for pension benefits payments to qualified employees. The deferred compensation plans include the 401(k) Retirement Plan, 457 Deferred Compensation Plan, and 457 Deferred Compensation Plan for Part-time, Seasonal, Temporary Employees, and City Councilmembers. The City does not make contributions for the deferred compensations plans; however, qualified individuals make contributions to accumulate resources for their retirement.

The Custodial Funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, or private-purpose trust funds. The three custodial funds include confiscated money, unclaimed property, and municipal court funds collected for other agencies).

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments-in-lieu of taxes (PILOT) and other charges between the Dallas Water Utilities Fund and various other funds of the City. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for various functions concerned.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations.

Operating revenues of the City's enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services, charges to other City departments, services to others, intergovernmental revenue, and other revenues. Operating expenses include cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

E. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in pooled cash as well as short-term investments with the exception of the Pension Trust Funds (which consider short-term investments as regular investments). Investment income on the pooled investments is prorated monthly based upon the average daily cash balance in each fund.

Investments in U.S. government obligations are recorded at fair value based on observable inputs; investments in money market funds and hedge funds are measured at Net Asset Value (NAV); local government investment pools are measured at amortized cost, with the exception of Texas CLASS, which is reported at fair value. Other investments, except hedge funds, held in trusts for various permanent funds are recorded at fair value based on quoted market prices. Pension investments are recorded at fair value based on quoted market values, when available. The amounts recorded in the Pension Trust Funds for real estate funds and venture capital funds represent estimated fair values based upon appraised values or other comparable methods. The Commingled Index Funds estimated fair values are based upon audited financial statements.

F. Property Taxes

The City's property tax is levied each October 1 on the assessed value as of the previous January 1 for all real and income-producing (or business personal) property. Appraised values are established by the Dallas, Denton, Collin, and Rockwall Central Appraisal Districts equal to 100 percent of appraised market value as required under the State Property Tax Code. The value of real property within the Appraisal District must be reviewed every three years. The City may challenge appraised values established by the Appraisal District through various appeals and, if necessary, legal action. The City establishes tax rates on property within its jurisdiction. If the adopted tax rate, excluding tax rates for bonds and other contractual obligations, exceeds the effective tax rate by more than eight percent, qualified voters of the City may petition for an election to determine whether to limit the tax rate increase to no more than eight percent above the effective tax rate. Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1 of the subsequent year.

Taxes are due October 1. Full payment can be made prior to the following January 31 to avoid penalty and interest charges. Current tax collections for the year ended September 30, 2021 were 99.68 percent of the tax levy. The City is permitted by Article XI, Section 5 of the State of Texas Constitution to levy taxes up to \$2.50 per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation for general governmental services including the payment of principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt. The tax rate for fiscal year 2021 was \$0.7763 per \$100 dollars of assessed valuation, \$0.5688 for general governmental services and \$0.2075 for the payment of principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt.

September 30, 2021

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

G. Federal and State Grants and Entitlements

Grants and entitlements received for purposes normally financed through the general government are accounted for within the Special Revenue Funds. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all applicable eligibility requirements, excluding time requirements, have been met. Amounts received before time requirements are met, but after all other eligibility requirements have been met are reported as a deferred inflow of resources. Amounts received before eligibility requirements have been met are reported as unearned revenue.

H. Inventories

Inventory is valued at average cost. Inventory for all funds generally consists of expendable supplies held for consumption and are recorded as expenditures (or expenses) when consumed.

I. Prepaid Items

Prepaid items are payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond September 30, 2021. Prepaid items are recorded using the consumption method.

J. Restricted Assets

Proceeds of Enterprise Fund revenue bonds, commercial paper notes, and other financing arrangements, as well as resources set aside for revenue bond repayment, are classified as restricted assets on the statement of net position when their use is limited by applicable covenants. The Capital Project Funds record proceeds of debt issuances restricted for construction. The current Debt Service Funds are used to segregate resources accumulated for debt service payments over the next 12 months.

The assets restricted for revenue bond future debt service are used to report resources set aside to fulfill revenue bond debt reserve requirements. Other restricted assets include funds restricted for construction from revenue bond proceeds, contractual obligation debt service funds, unspent grant proceeds, escrow deposits, and customer deposits. Assets restricted for a specific purpose are utilized before the use of unrestricted assets to pay related obligations when authorized to do so.

K. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (examples include streets and bridges), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns, in both the government-wide and proprietary fund level statement of net position. Generally, equipment with an individual cost of at least \$5 thousand, infrastructure with a cost of at least \$25 thousand, and buildings with a cost of at least \$50 thousand and an estimated useful life of more than one year, are capitalized. Purchased or constructed capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual cost is not available. Assets acquired by donation are recorded at acquisition value on the date received.

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 asset additions and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Depreciation, which includes amortization of assets under capital leases, is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful or service lives of the related assets beginning on the date of acquisition or the date placed in service.

September 30, 2021

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The estimated useful lives of the primary government's capital assets are as follows:

	Useful Life			
	Governmental	Business-type		
	Activities	Activities		
Infrastructure	10-50 years	50-100 years		
Reservoirs and water rights	N/A	100 years		
Buildings	10-50 years	10-50 years		
Improvements other than buildings	10-50 years	10-100 years		
Equipment	3-20 years	3-25 years		
Utility property	N/A	33-75 years		

Artwork is capitalized but not depreciated. These assets are maintained for public exhibition, education, or research and are being preserved for future generations. The proceeds from sales of any pieces of the collection are used to purchase other items for the collection.

L. Compensated Absences

The City's employees earn vacation, sick, and attendance incentive leave which may be used or accumulated up to certain amounts. Unused vacation and attendance incentive leave is paid upon death, retirement, or termination. Unused sick leave is reduced to a specified limit when paid upon retirement, certain terminations, or death.

In accordance with the criteria established in the <u>Codification of Governmental Accounting Standards</u>, Section C60, "Compensated Absences," a liability is recorded for vacation leave earned by employees attributable to past service and sick leave earned by employees attributable to past service only to the extent it is probable that such leave will result in termination pay. In addition, a liability has been recorded for certain salary related payments associated with the payment of accrued vacation and sick leave.

In the government-wide and proprietary fund statements of net position, all compensated absence liabilities incurred are recorded as liabilities. However, a liability is recorded in the governmental funds balance sheet only if they have matured and are due as a result of employee resignations, retirements, or termination.

M. Risk Management

The City is self-funded for workers' compensation, employee health insurance, most property damage, and the majority of tort liability exposures. Commercial insurance is used where it is legally required, contractually required, or judged to be the most effective way to finance risk. Indemnity and insurance protection are also required for all City contractors, vendors, lessees, and permit holders. Claims and judgments are recorded when it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred, and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. The recorded estimated liability for claims and judgments includes a provision for Incurred but Not Reported (IBNR) liabilities for workers' compensation, tort cases, and employee health insurance.

September 30, 2021

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

N. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

- Deferred charges on refunding A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying
 value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. The amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of
 the life of the refunded or refunding debt.
- Pension contributions after measurement date The pension contributions made from the measurement date of the pension plan to the current fiscal year end are deferred and will be recognized in the subsequent fiscal year.
- Net difference in projected and actual earnings on pension assets and difference between estimated and actual experience related to pensions – These are amortized as a component of pension expense over a closed period of five years.
- Difference between estimated and actual experience related to pensions and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) - These are amortized as a component of pension and OPEB expense over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions and benefits through the pension and OPEB plans (active employees and inactive employees) determined as of the beginning of the measurement period.
- Changes in assumptions related to pensions and OPEB These are amortized as a component of pension
 and OPEB expense over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all
 employees that are provided with pensions and benefits through the pension and OPEB plans (active
 employees and inactive employees) determined as of the beginning of the measurement period.

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

- Unavailable revenue This item arises only under the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The deferred inflow is reclassified to revenue on the government-wide financial statements.
- Net difference in projected and actual earnings on pension assets and difference between estimated and actual experience related to pensions – These are amortized as a component of pension expense over a closed period of five years.
- Difference between estimated and actual experience related to pensions and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) - These are amortized as a component of pension and OPEB expense over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions and benefits through the pension and OPEB plans (active employees and inactive employees) determined as of the beginning of the measurement period.
- Changes in assumptions related to pensions and OPEB These are amortized as a component of pension
 and OPEB expense over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all
 employees that are provided with pensions and benefits through the pension and OPEB plans (active
 employees and inactive employees) determined as of the beginning of the measurement period.
- The Dallas Convention Center Hotel Development Corporation discretely presented component unit also reports a deferred inflow as a result of the advance for the Build America Bonds rebate.

O. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities or proprietary fund financial statements of net position.

General obligation bonds are issued to fund capital projects of both the general government and certain proprietary funds and are to be repaid from tax revenues of the City. Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds is reflected as interest expense in the governmental activities statement of activities and as an addition to non-current liabilities in the statement of net position.

September 30, 2021

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

P. Bond Premiums, Discounts, and Issuance Costs

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund financial statements, bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable premium or discount. Issuance costs, except any portion related to prepaid insurance costs (if applicable), are recognized as an expense in the period incurred.

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

Q. Interfund Receivables and Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" on the fund level balance sheets/statement of net position. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances." Short-term and long-term interfund loans are classified as notes receivable or payable from other funds with an interest rate of 4.25 to 5.44 percent.

R. Transactions Between Funds

Transactions between funds, which would have been treated as revenues, expenditures, or expenses if they involved organizations external to the government unit, are accounted for as revenues, expenditures, or expenses in the funds involved. Transactions which constitute reimbursements of a fund for expenditures or expenses initially made from that fund which are properly applicable to another fund are recorded as expenditures or expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of the expenditure or expenses in the fund reimbursed. All other nonreciprocal transactions between funds which are not reimbursements and where the funds do not receive equivalent goods or services for the transaction are classified as transfers.

S. <u>Deferred Compensation Plans</u>

The City sponsors three deferred compensation plans. Two of these plans are voluntary for City employees who participate in the City's pension plans. The third plan is mandatory for all employees and council members who are not covered by the City's pension plans. These plans comply with sections 401(k) and 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Participants in the City's voluntary 457(b) and 401(k) plans have full discretion to choose investments from a list of standard plan options, a linked brokerage account, and a commingled pool managed by Fidelity Management Trust Company. The list of standard plan options includes mutual funds with varying styles and levels of investment risk. All the account balances in the mandatory 457(b) plan are invested in the same commingled pool. All contributions to these plans are deferred by plan participants from their compensation and all the earnings are allocated to each participant's account. Distributions from all the deferred compensation plans are available after termination of employment. Additionally, participants in the City's voluntary plans may also take out loans and may receive hardship withdrawals in accordance with federal regulations. The assets held in these plans are not included in the City's financial statements and cannot be used for purposes other than the exclusive benefit of the participants or their beneficiaries or to pay the reasonable expenses of plan administration.

T. Net Position

In the government-wide and proprietary funds financial statements, the net position is reported in three components: (1) net investment in capital assets; (2) restricted; and (3) unrestricted. Net investment in capital assets represents the City's total investment in capital assets, net of depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Nonexpendable restricted net position consists of endowment and similar type funds in which donors or other outside sources have stipulated, as a condition of the gift instrument, that the principal is to be maintained in perpetuity, and invested for the purpose of producing present and future income, which may be either expended or added to principal. The City is subject to the State of Texas Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act (UPMIFA) in relation to endowment funds.

September 30, 2021

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Risk Fund has a deficit net position of \$47.2 million associated with the City's self-insured workers' compensation, auto, and general liability activities. The deficit results from the recognition of certain liabilities that will be paid in future periods. These liabilities will be funded in the fiscal year in which they will be paid through annual budget appropriations. The City's approach for addressing this deficit is consistent with the budgetary basis of accounting for all funds as indicated in Note 2.B. The Sanitation, Municipal Radio, Building Inspection, Equipment Services, Communication Equipment Services, Information Systems, and Bond Program Administration funds had deficit net positions of \$117.6 million, \$5.6 million, \$39.7 million, \$29.5 million, \$4.9 million, \$29.2 million, and \$32.9 million respectively, due to the recognition of the net pension liability and the other postemployment benefit liability. The City's approach for addressing this deficit is to enhance revenues and to employ cost reduction measures.

U. Statement of Cash Flows

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the City considers pooled cash and all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less or that have general characteristics of demand deposits in that additional funds may be deposited or withdrawn at any time without prior notice or penalty to be cash equivalents.

V. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

W. New Accounting Pronouncements

During fiscal year 2021, the City adopted the following Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements.

GASB Statement No. 84, "Fiduciary Activities," and GASB Statement No. 97, "Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans-an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and supersession of GASB Statement No. 32," were implemented as required by GASB. GASB Statement No. 84 improves guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. The primary objectives for GASB Statement No. 97 are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. The tables on the following page reflect the net effect of the restatement on the prior year statement of net position for the fiduciary funds.

September 30, 2021

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

	401(k	sion Trust) Retirement ving Plan	457	nsion Trust 7 Deferred ensation Plan	457 (PS	sion Trust ST) Deferred nsation Plan	Defi	nsion Trust ned Benefit nsion Plans	Pe	Total nsion Trust Funds
Net Position at 09/30/2020, as previouly reported Adjustments for restatement Net Position at 09/30/2020,	\$	- 357,659	\$	- 370,656	\$	4,359	\$	5,733,252	\$	5,733,252 732,674
restated	\$	357,659	\$	370,656	\$	4,359	\$	5,733,252	\$	6,465,926
	Cor	odial Fund nfiscated Money	U	stodial Fund Inclaimed Property	Mu	odial Fund unicipal Court	(Total Custodial Funds		
Net Position at 09/30/2020, as previouly reported Adjustments for restatement	\$	2,011	\$	6,039	\$	<u>-</u> 1	\$	- 8,051		
Net Position at 09/30/2020, restated	\$	2,011	\$	6,039	\$	1	\$	8,051		

GASB Statement No. 90, "Majority Equity Interest – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61," was implemented as required by GASB during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021. The objective of this statement is to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. It defines a majority equity interest and specifies that a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization should be reported as an investment if a government's holding of the equity interest meets the definition of an investment. A majority equity interest that meets the definition of an investment should be measured using the equity method, unless it is held by a special-purpose government engage only in fiduciary activities, a fiduciary fund, or an endowment (including permanent and term endowments) or permanent fund. Those governments and funds should measure the majority equity interest at fair value. The implementation of this statement did not result in any changes to the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 92, "Omnibus 2020," was implemented as required by GASB during fiscal year ended September 30, 2021, except for the requirements related to the effective date of Statement 87 and Implementation Guide 2019-3, reinsurance recoveries, and terminology used to refer to derivative instruments are effective upon issuance. The objectives of the Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The implementation of this statement did not result in any changes to the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 95, "Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance," was implemented immediately as required by GASB. The primary objective of this Statement is to provide temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. That objective is accomplished by postponing the effective dates of certain provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later.

September 30, 2021

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The effective dates of certain provisions contained in the following pronouncements are postponed by one year:

- Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations;
- Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities;
- Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowing and Direct Placements;
- Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period;
- Statement No. 90, Majority Equity Interests;
- Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations;
- Statement No. 92, Omnibus 2020;
- Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates;
- Implementation Guide No. 2017-3, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (and Certain Issues Related to OPEB Plan Reporting):
- Implementation Guide No. 2018-1, Implementation Guidance Update-2018;
- Implementation Guide 2019-1, Implementation Guidance Update-2019; and
- Implementation Guide No. 2019-2, Fiduciary Activities.

GASB Statement No. 98, "The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report," was early implemented during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021. This Statement establishes the term annual comprehensive financial report and its acronym ACFR. That new term and acronym replace instances of comprehensive annual financial report and its acronym in generally accepted accounting principles for state and local governments. The implementation of this statement replaced the name of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report to Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

The GASB has issued the following statements which will be effective in future years as described below:

GASB Statement No. 87, "Leases," will be implemented as required by GASB during the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundation principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The City is currently evaluating potential changes to the financial statements as a result of implementation of this Statement.

GASB Statement No. 91, "Conduit Debt Obligations," will be implemented as required by GASB during the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022. The primary objectives of the Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with: (1) commitments extended by issuers; (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and (3) related not disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving require not disclosures. The City is currently evaluating potential changes to the financial statements as a result of implementation of this Statement.

GASB Statement No. 93, "Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates," will be implemented as required by GASB during fiscal years ending September 30, 2021 and September 30, 2022. The objective of this Statement is to address the accounting and financial reporting effects that result from the replacement of interbank offered rates with other reference rates in order to preserve the reliability, relevance, consistency, and comparability of reported information. The City is currently evaluating potential changes to the financial statements as a result of implementation of this Statement.

GASB Statement No. 94, "Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements," will be implemented as required by GASB during fiscal year ending September 30, 2023. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving the comparability of financial statements among governments that enter into Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships (PPPs) and Availability Payment Arrangements (APAs) and by enhancing the understandability, reliability, relevance, and consistency of information about PPPs and APAs. The City is currently evaluating potential changes to the financial statements as a result of implementation of this Statement.

September 30, 2021

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

GASB Statement No. 96, "Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements," will be implemented as required by GASB during fiscal year ending September 30, 2023. The objective of the Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by (a) establishing uniform accounting and financial reporting requirements of subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs); (b) improving the comparability of financial statements among governments that have entered in to SBITAs; and (c) enhancing the understandability, reliability, relevance, and consistency of information about SBITAs. The City is currently evaluating potential changes to the financial statements as a result of implementation of this Statement.

Note 2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

A. Legal Compliance - Budgets

The City Council adheres to the following procedures in establishing the budgets reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

- 1) By the fifteenth day of August each year, the City Manager is required to submit to the City Council a proposed budget for the fiscal year beginning the following October 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2) Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments.
- 3) Prior to October 1, the budget is legally enacted by the City Council through passage of an ordinance.
- 4) The City Manager is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between accounts within any department; however, any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any department must be approved by the City Council. The legal level of budgetary control is the department level.
- 5) Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and Debt Service Fund. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device in the capital project funds for the life of the projects.
- 6) Annual budgets are legally adopted for the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, and proprietary funds. Certain differences exist between the basis of accounting used for budgetary purposes and that used for financial reporting in accordance with GAAP. Budgets for the capital project funds are normally established pursuant to the terms of the related bond ordinances on a project basis.

B. Budgets and Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The City prepares its annual appropriated General Fund, Debt Service Fund, and proprietary operating funds' budgets on the budget basis which differs from the GAAP basis. The budget and all transactions of the general fund are presented in accordance with the City's budget basis in the general fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances – non-GAAP budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget and GAAP basis are attributable to the elimination of certain revenues and expenditures budgeted on a non-annual basis and the fact that encumbrances are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures (budget) rather than fund balance (GAAP) in the governmental funds. Adjustments necessary to convert the excess of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other uses on the budget basis to a GAAP basis for the General Fund are provided below:

Excess of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures	
and other usesbudgetary basis	\$ 35,468
Change in fair value of investments	(856)
Change in encumbrances	17,683
Funds not included in general fund budget	10,686
Revenue recognized for GAAP basis but not budgetary basis	667
Other items budgeted on a non-GAAP basis	(7,781)
Excess of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures	
and other financing usesGAAP basis	\$ 55,867

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to assign that portion of the applicable appropriation, is utilized as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the governmental funds. For budgetary purposes, appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end except for that portion related to encumbered amounts. For the General Fund, outstanding encumbrances are reported as assigned fund balances. These balances do not constitute expenditures or liabilities for GAAP purposes since the goods and services have not been received.

September 30, 2021

Note 2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability (continued)

Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are carried forward to the new fiscal year. Such encumbrances constitute the equivalent of expenditures for budgetary purposes and, accordingly, the accompanying financial statements present comparisons of actual results to budget of governmental funds on the budget basis of accounting.

Nature and Purpose of Classifications of Fund Balance

Fund balance for governmental funds should be reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. The non-spendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Fund balance should be reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation. Fund balance should be reported as committed when amounts can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. Fund balance should be reported as assigned for amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Intent should be expressed by the governing body itself or a body or official to which the governing body has delegated the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund and includes amounts that are available for any purpose. Positive amounts are reported only in the General Fund.

The City Council is the City's highest level of decision-making authority, and the formal action that is required to be taken to establish, modify, or rescind a fund balance commitment is a resolution approved by the City Council. This can also be done through adoption or amendment of the budget. The resolution must either be approved or rescinded, as applicable, prior to the last day of the fiscal year for which the commitment is made. The amount subject to the constraint may be determined in the subsequent period.

The City Council has authorized the City Manager as the official authorized to assign fund balance up to \$100 thousand per transaction, depending on the type of goods or services by administrative action, pursuant to Section 2-30 of the City Code. Such assignments cannot exceed the available (spendable, unrestricted, uncommitted) fund balance in any particular fund.

When multiple categories of fund balance are available for expenditure (for example, a construction project is being funded partly by a grant, funds set aside by the City Council, and unassigned fund balance), the City will start with the most restricted category and spend those funds first before the next category with available funds.

It is the desire of the City to maintain adequate General Fund balance to maintain liquidity and in anticipation of economic downturns or natural disasters. The City Council has adopted a financial standard to maintain an unassigned General Fund balance, which includes the Emergency and Contingency Reserves, at a level not less than 30 days of the General Fund operating expenditures, less debt service.

The table on the following page presents additional detail of fund balances as of September 30, 2021.

September 30, 2021

Note 2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability (continued)

						on-major		
	G	Seneral	Deb	t Service	Go	vermental Funds		Total
Fund balances								
Nonspendable	_		_		_		_	
Inventory	\$	16,006	\$	=	\$	-	\$	16,006
Permanent fund principal		-				12,048		12,048
Total nonspendable		16,006		-		12,048		28,054
Restricted for								
9 - 1 - 1		6,627		-		-		6,627
Debt service		-		69,565		-		69,565
Culture and recreation:						05.007		05.007
Culture and recreation services		-		-		65,807		65,807
Library facilities		-		-		2,098		2,098
Parks and recreation facilities		-		-		9,119		9,119
Culture and arts facilities		-		-		5,303		5,303
Public safety:						7.407		7.407
Police services		-		-		7,167		7,167
Homeland security		-		-		995		995
Fire station facilities		-		-		92		92
Police headquarters and safety facilities		-		-		10,573		10,573
Community development		-		-		11,381		11,381
Health and human services		-		-		887		887
Public-private partnerships		-		-		30,228		30,228
Municipal court technology		-		-		2,586		2,586
Public television cable system		-		-		12,565		12,565
Grants and other purposes		-		-		23,588		23,588
Storm w ater operations		-		-		78,039		78,039
Streets and transportation:								
Repairs		-		-		19,881		19,881
Improvements		-		-		133,564		133,564
Flood protection		-		-		202,617		202,617
Trinity River project		=		-		39,212		39,212
Capital reserve and assessments		-		-		10,444		10,444
Long-term note receivable		-		-		4,161		4,161
Neighborhood projects:								
Tax increment financing		-		-		120,744		120,744
Economic development incentives		-		-		32,216		32,216
City-w ide capital improvements		-		-		94,243		94,243
Farmers' Market improvements		-		-		378		378
Municipal court facilities		-		-		404		404
Homeless facilities		-		-		1,220		1,220
Public improvement district services						41		41
Total restricted		6,627		69,565		919,553		995,745
Committed to								
Risk reserve		2,000		-				2,000
Culture and recreation services						33,252		33,252
Total committed		2,000		-		33,252		35,252
Assigned to								
Code enforcement services		4,954		-		=		4,954
Community development services		686		-		=		686
Cultural affairs services		2,145		-		-		2,145
Fire safety services		1,474		-		=		1,474
Library services		2,396		-		=		2,396
Municipal court services		730		-		-		730
Parks and recreation services		2,817		-		-		2,817
Police safety services		3,010		-		-		3,010
Streets, public works and transportation maintenance	:	11,180		-		-		11,180
General government services		22,173						22,173
Total assigned		51,565		-		-		51,565
Unassigned		324,300					_	324,300
Total fund balance	\$	400,498	\$	69,565	\$	964,853	\$	1,434,916

September 30, 2021

Note 3. Joint Ventures

Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport (D/FW Airport)

Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport (D/FW Airport) was created by contract and agreement between the City of Fort Worth and the City of Dallas for the purpose of developing and operating an airport as a jointly governed organization between the two Cities. The D/FW Airport is governed by a 12-member board comprised of seven members representing the City of Dallas, four members representing the City of Fort Worth, and on an annual basic, one non-voting member chosen from the neighboring cities of Irving, Grapevine, Euless, and Coppell. The Board must submit an expenditure budget for each fiscal year to the City Manager of each city by July 15. The governing body of each city must approve the budget by September 1. The City is a member of the Revenue Sharing Agreement, as originally adopted on May 1, 2001. Total revenue for the year ended September 30, 2021, was approximately \$8 million from this agreement. Financial statements of the Airport are not included in the City's financial statements because the Airport is not under the sole control of the Dallas City Council and the City has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility for the airport. Separate audited financial statements, which are publicly available, may be obtained by contacting the D/FW Airport at 2400 Aviation Drive, P.O. Box 619428, DFW Airport, Texas 75261-9428 or at www.dfwairport.com.

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Note 4. Tax Abatements

As of September 30, 2021, the City provides tax abatements through three programs: the Historic Preservation Program, the Public Private Partnership Program, and the Tax Increment Financing Program. The table below describes each of these programs:

Tax Abatement Programs Administered by the City of Dallas							
Tax Abatement Disclosure as required by Statement No. 77 of the Government Accounting Standards Board	Historic Preservation Program	Public Private Partnership Program (PPP Program)	Tax Increment Financing Program (TIF Program)				
1. Purpose of program	To encourage economic development through the revitalization and preservation of the City's historic properties, including residential properties, and to assist in accomplishing the following goals: revitalize older neighborhoods to build and capture a stable tax base; support private sector investment in historic properties; encourage home ownership; promote pedestrian oriented, ground floor retail in the urban historic districts; support new uses for vacant and deteriorated historic buildings; and encourage low and moderate income families to invest in historic districts.	To stimulate private investment and job creation.	To promote development or redevelopment in the City. The City reinvests a portion of property tax revenues generated from new real estate development into the area to encourage the implementation of redevelopment plans.				
2. Tax being abated	City of Dallas real property tax.	Real and/or business personal property, retail sales taxes, and hotel occupancy tax.	City of Dallas real property tax.				
Authority for abatement agreements	Dallas City Code, Article XI, "Historic Preservation Tax Exemptions and Economic Development Incentives for Historic Properties."	Texas Tax Code Chapter 312, "Property Redevelopment and Tax Abatement Act" and Texas Tax Code Chapter 380, "Miscellaneous Provisions Relating to Municipal Planning and Development."	Texas Tax Code Chapter 311, "Tax Increment Financing Act."				

Note 4. Tax Abatements (continued)

	Tax Abatement Programs A	dministered by the City of Dallas	
Tax Abatement Disclosure as required by Statement No. 77 of the Government Accounting Standards Board	Historic Preservation Program	Public Private Partnership Program (PPP Program)	Tax Increment Financing Program (TIF Program)
Criteria for abatement eligibility How recipients' taxes are reduced	To be eligible for the program, the building must be a contributing structure within any City historic district. It must be designated as a City of Dallas historic district or an individual historic district. The type of abatement available depends on how much is invested in rehabilitation and where the property is located. Abatements are obtained through application by the property owner prior to commencing the improvements and require subsequent provision by the owner for proof that the improvements have been made. The property tax due is net of the abated amount.	to provide City support for development projects that	The TIF program is intended to provide City financial support for projects that 1) support goals of specific redevelopment plans for each TIF District and 2) fill funding gaps in projects. Development pursuing incentives must provide detailed financial information about the project/financing gaps; show how project meets objectives of TIF plan for district, and; meet rigorous design review process requirements. Property taxes are paid by the taxpayer and subsequently refunded by the City to the taxpayer.
6. How amount of abatement is determined	The property tax abatement amount is based on the improvement expenditures for the structure as a percentage of the pre-rehabilitation value of the structure. The range of the abatement amount available is equal to the tax on the added value of the structure and land up to 100 percent of the total property tax.	1. The property tax may be abated up to 90 percent of the property tax paid depending on the type of project. 2. The sales tax abated is equal to 50 percent of sales tax receipts for the first 10 years and 25 percent for the next 5 years. 3. The hotel occupancy tax is abatement is equal to 100 percent of the hotel occupancy tax collected.	TIF financial incentives are based on a number of factors: 1) financial gap; 2) ability of project to meet objectives of TIF district; and 3) adequate revenue stream.

September 30, 2021

Note 4. Tax Abatements (continued)

	Tax Abatement Programs A	dministered by the City of Dallas			
Tax Abatement Disclosure as required by Statement No. 77 of the Government Accounting Standards Board	Historic Preservation Program	Public Private Partnership Program (PPP Program)	Tax Increment Financing Program (TIF Program)		
7. Provisions for recapturing abated taxes	There is an obligation by the owner to repay any taxes that were exempted under this program if the historic property is ever demolished or materially altered by the willful act or negligence of the owner without necessary City approvals.	If there is failure to comply with the agreement and in the case of default, all taxes which otherwise would have been paid to the City without the benefit of tax abatement, including interest and penalties thereon, will become a debt to the City and shall become due.	have a recapture provision. Each project is negotiated separately.		
8. Type of commitments	No other commitments were	No other commitments were	No other commitments were		
made by the City other	made by the City as part of	made by the City as part of	made by the City as part of		
than to reduce taxes	these agreements.	these agreements.	these agreements.		
9. Gross dollar amount, on accrual basis, by which the City's tax revenues were reduced as a result of abatement agreement (in thousands).	Property taxes: \$1,572	Property tax: \$5,745 Sales tax: N/A (1) Hotel occupancy tax: 1,694 Total: \$7,439 (1) Texas Tax Code, Chapter 321, "Municipal Sales and Use Tax," Section 3022 - Information received by a municipality or other local governmental entity under this section is confidential, is not open to public inspection, and in general may only be used for internal purposes.	The TIF program: \$36,269		

Note 5. Cash, Deposits, and Investments

A. General

The City maintains a cash and investment pool available for use by all City funds. Each fund's portion of this pool is displayed on the balance sheet/statement of net position as "Pooled cash and cash equivalents." The City treats pooled investments and short-term non-pooled investments as cash equivalents. Long-term non-pooled investments are reported as "Other investments, at fair-value" in the appropriate funds. In addition, several City funds have investments, which are separately held. A fund may overdraw its account in the pool, with the overdrafts reported as liabilities (due to other funds) on the balance sheet.

September 30, 2021

Note 5. Cash, Deposits, and Investments (continued)

In 1987, the City Council adopted the City's Investment Policy which was in compliance with Federal and State law and the City Charter. Subsequent amendments were made by the City Council to incorporate changes to the Public Funds Investment Act (Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code) and to improve management of the City's investments. The Public Funds Investment Act requires that investments shall be made in accordance with written policies approved at least annually by the governing body. Investment policies must address safety of principal, liquidity and yield, with primary emphasis on safety of principal. In accordance with this Policy, the City may invest in direct or guaranteed obligations of the U.S. Treasury, certain U.S. agencies and instrumentalities, and direct obligations of states and local governments with a credit rating no less than Aa3 or its equivalent; fully collateralized certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements; no-load money market mutual funds and local government investment pools with credit ratings no less than Aaa or its equivalent. The City's Investment Pool is an aggregation of the majority of City funds which includes tax receipts, enterprise fund revenues, fine and fee revenues, as well as some, but not all, bond proceeds, grants, gifts, and endowments. This portfolio is maintained to meet anticipated daily cash needs for City of Dallas operations, capital projects, and debt service. The City is precluded from investing in bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, and collateralized mortgage obligations, all of which are authorized by State law.

The Employees' Retirement Fund and the Dallas Police and Fire Pension Systems, component units of the City, are included under Pension Trust in the following table. Police and Fire Pension Plans include Dallas Police and Fire Pension Combined Plan (Combined Plan) and Supplemental Police and Fire Pension Plan (Supplemental Plan). A summary of pooled cash and other investments for all City funds, including blended component units and \$9 million held in custodial funds is presented below. Balances are presented as of September 30, 2021 or December 31, 2020, depending on the fiscal year of the entity.

	Inve	Cash and Pooled estments with ty Treasury	In Hel	er Cash and vestments d in Trusts - rermanent Funds	ln	ther Cash and vestments Held in nsion Trust	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,684,416	\$	-	\$	177,682	\$ 2,862,098
Other investments		3,235		12,048		6,529,255	\$ 6,544,538
Restricted cash and investments		378,177		-		-	378,177
Total	\$	3,065,828	\$	12,048	\$	6,706,937	\$ 9,784,813

A summary of the carrying amount of cash on hand, deposits, and investments at September 30, 2021, is as follows:

	Ir	Cash and Pooled nvestments with City Treasury	Inve Held Pe	Cash and estments in Trusts - rmanent	In	er Cash and vestments d in Pension Trust	Total
Deposits	\$	297,357	\$	-	\$	177,682	\$ 475,039
Investments		2,768,471		12,048		6,529,255	9,309,774
Total	\$	3,065,828	\$	12,048	\$	6,706,937	\$ 9,784,813
		Sovernment				rying Value	 nk Balance
Pooled Demand Depo					\$	297,357	\$ 310,490
Cash and cash equiva	lents	 Pension Trus 	st Funds			177,682	177,682
Total					\$	475,039	\$ 488,172

September 30, 2021

Note 5. Cash, Deposits, and Investments (continued)

B. City of Dallas

The City of Dallas categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets, level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs, and level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The City has the following recurring fair value measurements as of September 30, 2021:

			Fair Value Measurements Using			
		Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)		Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	
Investments by Fair Value Level	•		•			
Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Notes	\$	609,929	\$	-	\$	609,929
Federal Farm Credit Bank Notes		636,930		-		636,930
Federal Home Loan Bank Notes		644,157		-		644,157
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Notes		40,016		-		40,016
Treasury Bond		179,896		179,896		-
Exchange-Traded Funds - Equities		9,198		9,198		-
Exchange-Traded Funds - Fixed Income		2,483		2,483		-
Total Investments by Fair Value Level		2,122,609	\$	191,577	\$	1,931,032
Investments Measured at Fair Value		75.040				
Local Government Investment Pools		75,342				
Investments Measured at Net Asset Value (NAV)						
Money Market Mutual Funds		323,043				
Investments Measured at Amortized Cost Local Government Investment Pools		240,296				
Local Government invostment 1 0013		240,200				
Other Investments Measured at Purchase Cost Repurchase Agreements		19,229				
		-,				
Total Investments	\$	2,780,519				

The City invests in LOGIC, TexSTAR, Texas CLASS, TexPool, and TexasTERM, which are Local Government Investment Pools (LGIPs) created under the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Texas Government Code Chapter 791, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Texas Government Code Chapter 2256. These two acts provide for the creation of LGIP's and authorize eligible governmental entities to invest their public funds and funds under their control through the investment pools. The LGIPs follow all requirements of the Public Funds Investment Act, including being rated by a nationally recognized rating agency, using amortized cost valuation, and, to the extent reasonably possible, stabilize at a \$1 net asset value.

September 30, 2021

Note 5. Cash, Deposits, and Investments (continued)

J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. and First Southwest Company (a division of Hilltop Securities) serve as co-administrators for the TexSTAR & LOGIC programs under agreements with each pool's respective board of directors. The TexSTAR governing board is a five-member Board consisting of three representatives of employees, officers or elected officials of participating government entities, and one member designated by each of the co-administrators. In addition, TexSTAR has an Advisory Board composed of participants in the pool and other persons who do not have a business relationship with the pool and are qualified to advise the pool. The governing body of LOGIC is a five-member board of directors comprised of employees, officers or elected officials of participating government entities, or individuals who do not have a business relationship with LOGIC and are qualified to advise the pool. A maximum of two Advisory Board members represent the co-administrators of LOGIC.

Public Trust Advisors, LLC provides investment advisory services and administration and marketing services to Texas CLASS. Texas CLASS Board of Trustees oversees Texas CLASS. The Board is comprised of active members of the pool and elected by the Participants, guided by the Advisory Board. The Board is responsible for selecting the Administrator and Investment Advisors.

The Comptroller of Public Accounts for the State of Texas is the sole officer, director, and shareholder of the Texas Treasury Safekeeping Trust Company, which is authorized to operate TexPool and TexPool Prime. Pursuant to the TexPool Participation Agreement, administrative and investment services to the TexPool Portfolios are provided by Federated Investors, Inc., under an agreement with the State Comptroller, acting on behalf of the Trust Company. In addition, TexPool has an Advisory Board composed equally of participants in the TexPool Portfolios and other persons who do not have a business relationship with the TexPool Portfolios who are qualified to advise the TexPool Portfolios.

PFM Asset Management LLC serves as Investment Advisor and Administrator of TexasTERM. An Advisory Board is responsible for the overall management of the pool, including formation and implementation of its investment and operating policies. The members of the Advisory Board are local government officials elected by Texas TERM's investors.

Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures

GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures," requires disclosure information related to common risks inherent in deposit and investment transactions. Investments are subject to certain types of risks, including custodial credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk, and foreign currency risk. Exposure of deposited funds and investment risk are disclosed in the following sections of this note.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its deposit or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. As of September 30, 2021, \$109.87 million was fully collateralized by municipal bonds rated not less than A or its equivalent, \$150 million was fully collateralized by letter of credit issued to the City by Federal Home Loan Bank, and \$250 thousand was insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The collateral pledged to the City is held in the City's name at the Bank of New York Mellon. The FDIC insures demand accounts up to \$250 thousand in the aggregate. At September 30, 2021, all deposits were either insured or collateralized.

Fully collateralized and insured deposits held by custodian banks:

Demand Deposits

\$ 260.12 million

Safekeeping of investment securities is provided by the City's depository and trust institutions. Securities are held in street name with the bank as nominee. As of September 30, 2021, the City's investments held by the counterparty, and not insured, are as follows:

Security Type Fair Value
U.S. Agency Securities and Treasury Notes \$ 2,110,928

September 30, 2021

Note 5. Cash, Deposits, and Investments (continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk

The City's concentration of credit risk for investments is shown below. Investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government, and investments in mutual funds and external investment pools, are excluded.

			Percent of Total
Agency Securities by Issuer	F	air Value	Portfolio
Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Notes	\$	609,929	28.89%
Federal Farm Credit Bank Notes		636,930	30.17%
Federal Home Loan Bank Notes		644,157	30.52%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Notes		40,016	1.90%
Treasury Bond		179,896	8.52%
Total Agency Securities	\$	2,110,928	100.00%

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Money market mutual funds and local government investment pools in the City's portfolio are rated AAA by Standard & Poor's and/or Aaa by Moody's. U.S. Treasury Notes and Bills are obligations of the U.S. government and are not considered to have credit risk and thus are not rated (NR). Long-term bond ratings are used for the U.S. Government Agencies except for Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (FAMC) Notes. U.S. Government Agencies are direct obligations of the United States agencies, the principal and interest of which are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by or backed by the full faith and credit of the United States agencies. Ratings for the City's portfolio are listed on the following table.

Security Type	Fair Value	Percent of Total Portfolio	S&P/Moody's Ratings
Money Market Mutual Funds			
and Local Government Investment Pools	\$ 638,682	23.23%	AAAm/Aaa
Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Notes	609,929	22.18%	Not Rated
Other U.S. Agency Securities and Treasury Bond	1,500,998	54.59%	AA+/Aaa
Total Portfolio	\$ 2,749,609	100.00%	
Repurchase Agreements and Investment			
Portfolios Held by Various Trusts	30,910		
Total Investments	\$ 2,780,519		

Interest Rate Risk

In order to ensure the ability of the City to meet obligations and to minimize potential liquidation losses, the dollar-weighted average stated maturity of the Investment Pool shall not exceed 1.5 years. The weighted average maturities of the City's investments at September 30, 2021 are shown on the following page.

September 30, 2021

Note 5. Cash, Deposits, and Investments (continued)

Security Type	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (days)
Money Market Mutual Funds	\$ 323,043	1
Local Government Investment Pools	315,639	39
U.S. Agency Securities and Treasury Bond	2,110,927	389
Total Portfolio	2,749,609	142
Repurchase Agreeements and Investment		
Portfolios Held by Various Trusts	30,910	
Total Investments	\$ 2,780,519	

C. Employees' Retirement Fund

The Employees' Retirement Fund measures and categorized its investments according to fair value hierarchy guidelines established by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices for identical investments in active markets;
- Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted market prices in active market; and
- Level 3: Significant Unobservable inputs.

At December 31, 2020, the Plan had the following recurring fair value measurements.

		Fair Value Measurements Using			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Investments by Fair Value Level					
Cash and Short Term Investment:					
Short-Term Investment Fund	\$ 89,190	\$ 89,190	\$ -	\$ -	
Fixed Income:					
Domestic Asset and Martgage Backed Securities	96,737		96,737		
Government and US Agency Obligations	193,654	-	193,654	-	
Corporate and Taxable Municipal Bonds	655,395	6,590	648,805	-	
Index Fixed Income Funds	37,500	37,500	-	-	
Total Fixed Income	983,286	44,090	939,196		
Equity:					
Domestic Common and Preferred Stock	1,171,032	1,169,303	-	1,729	
International Common and Preferred Stock	456,129	455,946	175	8	
Total Equity	1,627,161	1,625,249	175	1,737	
Total Investments by Fair Value Level	\$2,699,637	\$ 1,758,529	\$ 939,371	\$ 1,737	
Investments Measured at Net Asset Value					
Commingled Funds	462,750				
Alternative Investments - Private Equity	538,963				
Total Investments Measured at Net Asset Value	\$1,001,713				

September 30, 2021

Note 5. Cash, Deposits, and Investments (continued)

Custodial Credit Risk

As of December 31, 2020, the Employees' Retirement Fund had \$3.6 million, or 0.1 percent of the total Plan investments of \$3.6 billion exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

Uninsured and uncollateralized held by custodian bank outside the United States \$3.6 million

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Employees' Retirement Fund board has contracted with investment managers to manage the investment portfolio of the Plan, subject to the policies and guidelines established by the board. Northern Trust Company, as the Plan's custodian bank, had responsibility for the safekeeping of certain investments, handling of transactions based on the instructions of investment managers, and accounting for the investment transactions. The Plan had no investments that individually represented 5 percent or more of the net position available for benefits at December 31, 2020. The Plan's concentration of credit risk policy is communicated to individual managers in their guidelines through limitations or restrictions to securities, sectors, debt ratings, and other factors that may be applicable to a particular manager.

Credit Risk

The Employees' Retirement Fund Investment policy allocates 30 percent of the total assets to fixed income. The policy provides for investments of up to 15 percent of fixed income assets in investment grade assets, up to 10 percent of fixed income assets in below investment grade assets, and up to 5 percent for Opportunistic Credit. The investment grade allocation allows the managers to invest up to 20 percent of their portfolio assets in non-US dollar issues on an opportunistic basis. Long term bond ratings for the Employees' Retirement Fund as of December 31, 2020 are shown on the following page.

September 30, 2021

Note 5. Cash, Deposits, and Investments (continued)

		Percent of
Quality Rating	Fair Value	Bond Portfolio
AAA	\$ 42,907	4.39%
AA+	41,513	4.25%
AA	875	0.09%
AA-	948	0.10%
A+	4,894	0.50%
A	7,087	0.73%
A-	18,178	1.86%
BBB+	18,999	1.94%
BBB	13,434	1.38%
BBB-	5,902	0.60%
BB+	24,763	2.54%
BB	37,445	3.83%
BB-	51,547	5.28%
B+	50,102	5.13%
В	37,104	3.80%
B-	35,989	3.68%
CCC+	22,082	2.26%
CCC	7,517	0.77%
CCC-	947	0.10%
D	1,333	0.14%
Not Rated	436,667	44.70%
U.S. Government fixed income securities - NR	116,587	11.93%
Total	\$ 976,820	100.00%

Interest Rate Risk

In the Employees' Retirement Fund, Government Mortgage-Backed Securities are most sensitive to changes in interest rates as their payments can vary significantly with interest rate changes. This change in prepayments will generally cause the duration, or interest rate risk, of these securities to increase when interest rates rise and decrease when interest rates fall. These securities represent 5.4 percent of the total fixed income portfolio with a fair value of \$52.65 million at December 31, 2020. The Employees' Retirement Fund communicates its policy for interest rate risk to the Fixed Income managers through the Fixed Income Asset Policy and each manager's guidelines.

September 30, 2021

Note 5. Cash, Deposits, and Investments (continued)

As of December 31, 2020, the Employees' Retirement Fund weighted-average maturities of the fixed income securities are as follows:

Fixed Income Securities	F	air Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
Asset Backed Securities	\$	48,999	11.72
Bank Loans		22,427	4.55
Commercial Mortgage-Backed		35,580	25.27
Corporate Bonds		555,303	8.80
Government Agencies		99,636	29.96
Government Bonds		103,743	10.55
Government Mortgage-Backed Securities		52,652	17.51
Index Lined Government Bonds		875	29.15
Municipal/Provincial Bonds		24,504	19.36
Non-Government Backed CMOs		33,101	23.14
Total	\$	976,820	
Portfolio weighted average maturity in years:			12.09

Foreign Currency Risk

The Employees' Retirement Fund investment policies limit the aggregate amount that can be invested in each class of investments. The equity investment policy sets an allocation of 12.5 percent of assets to international equity, 7.5 percent of the assets to global equity, and 12.5 percent to global low volatility equity. The fixed income policy permits up to 15 percent of the global manager's portfolio to be invested in global investment grade fixed income bonds. The Fund's positions in these equity securities, invested directly and through commingled funds, was 32.47 percent of invested assets at December 31, 2020. The Fund's positions in Global Fixed income assets invested were 27.04 percent of invested assets at December 31, 2020. Employees' Retirement Fund non-US Dollar denominated investments at December 31, 2020 were as shown on the following page.

		E	Balances
Currency	Investment Type	(U.	S. Dollars)
Various Foreign Currencies	Equity	\$	5,244
Various Foreign Currencies	Fixed Income		19,980
Various Foreign Currencies	Currency Forward		195,790
Total non-US denominated instruments		\$	221,014

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Note 5. Cash, Deposits, and Investments (continued)

Securities Lending Transactions

The board of the Employees' Retirement Fund has authorized the Plan to enter into agreements for the lending of certain of the Plan's securities (the "Securities Lending Program" or Program) including, but not limited to, stocks and bonds to counter party brokers and banks ("borrowers"), for a predetermined period of time and fee. Such transactions are not prohibited by State statute.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, Northern Trust ("Northern") lent, on behalf of the Employees' Retirement Fund, securities held by Northern, as a custodian, and received United States dollar cash, United States government agency securities, agency securities, and irrevocable bank letters of credit as collateral. Northern did not have the ability to pledge or sell collateral securities absent a borrower default. Northern Trust's Core USA Collateral Section establishes requirements for participation, collateralization levels, cash and non-cash collateral guidelines, and investment guidelines for the collateral received from borrowers. Borrowers were required to put up collateral for each loan equal to: (i) in the case of loaned securities, the collateral for which is all denominated in the same currency as the loaned securities, 102 percent of the fair value of the loaned securities plus any accrued but unpaid distributions thereon, and (ii) in the case of loaned securities, the collateral for which is denominated in a different currency from the loaned securities, 105 percent of the fair value of the loaned securities plus any accrued but unpaid distributions thereon. Additionally, the guidelines set maturity/liquidity requirements for the collateral received from borrowers. At year-end, the Plan had no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts of collateral held by the Plan exceed the amounts the borrowers owe the Plan. The collateral held for the Plan as of December 31, 2020 was \$239 million and is reported as an asset on the Statement of Net Position for the fiduciary funds.

The Board did not impose any restrictions during the fiscal year on the amount of the loans that Northern made on their behalf. There were no failures by any borrowers to return the loaned securities or pay distributions thereon during the fiscal year. Moreover, there were no losses during the fiscal year resulting from a default of the borrowers or Northern. Northern is contractually obligated to fully indemnify the Plan for a borrower's failure to return the loaned securities.

During the fiscal year, the Board and the borrowers maintained the right to terminate all securities lending transactions on demand. The cash collateral was invested, together with the collateral of other qualified tax-exempt plan lenders, in collective investment pools maintained by Northern. The relationship between the average maturities of the investment pools and the Plans' loans were affected by the maturities of the loans made by other plans' entities that invested cash collateral in the collective investment pools, which the Board could not determine.

D. <u>Dallas Police and Fire Pension System</u>

Investment in Group Master Trust

The Dallas Police and Fire Pension System's (the System) investments are held in the Group Master Trust (Group Trust). JP Morgan Chase served as custodian for the year ended December 31, 2020. The book value of the System interests in the Group Trust is based on the unitized interests that it has in the Group Trust. The Combined Plan's interest in the Group Trust was approximately 99.2 percent at December 31, 2020. The Supplemental Plan's interest in the Group Trust was approximately 0.8 percent at December 31, 2020. The allocation of investment income between the Combined Plan and the Supplemental Plan is based on the number of units owned of the Group Trust. Benefits, contributions, and administrative expenses are allocated to each plan directly.

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Note 5. Cash, Deposits, and Investments (continued)

GASB No. 72 requires all investments be categorized under a fair value hierarchy. Fair value of investments is determined based on both observable and unobservable inputs. Investments are categorized within the fair value hierarchy established by GASB and the levels within the hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that a government can
 access at the measurement date;
- Level 2: Inputs (other than quoted pries included within Level 1) that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These inputs can include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active or inactive markets, or market-corroborated inputs; and
- Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

The remaining investments not categorized under the fair value hierarchy are shown at NAV. These are investments in non-governmental entities for which a readily determinable fair value is not available, such as member units or an ownership interest in partners' capital to which a proportionate share of net assets is attributed. Investments at NAV are commonly calculated by subtracting the fair value of liabilities from the fair value of assets.

The table on the following page presents a summary of the Group Trust's investments by type as of December 31, 2020, at fair value.

		Fair Value Measurements Using			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Investments by Fair Value Level					
Short-term investment funds	\$ 20,430	\$ 20,430	\$ -	\$ -	
Fixed income securities					
US Treasury bonds	44,843	-	44,843	-	
US Government Agencies	21,063	-	21,063	-	
Corporate bonds	282,086	-	282,086	-	
Foreign-denominated bonds	-	-	-	-	
Municipal bonds	9,892		9,892		
Equitysecurities					
Domestic	355,856	355,856	-	-	
Foreign	283,035	283,035			
Real assets					
Real estate	230,550	-	-	230,550	
Timberland	3,830	-	-	3,830	
Farmland	100,665	-	-	100,665	
Private equity	45,732	-	-	45,732	
Forward currency contracts	(297)		(297)		
Total Investments by Fair Value Level	1,397,685	\$659,321	\$ 357,587	\$380,777	
Investments Measured at Net Asset Value					
Equity - commingled funds	61,876				
Fixed income - commingled funds	115,538				
Real assets	190,288				
Private Equity	91,578				
Total Investments Measured at Net Asset Value	459,280				
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value	\$ 1,856,965				

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Note 5. Cash, Deposits, and Investments (continued)

Custodial Credit Risk

DPFP does not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk of its deposits. The Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insures any deposits of an employee benefit plan in an insured depository institution on a "pass-through" basis, in the amount of up to \$250,000 for the non-contingent interest of each plan participant at each financial institution. The pass-through insurance applies only to vested participants. DPFP believes the custodial credit risk for deposit, if any, is not material.

Credit Risk

The Dallas Police and Fire Pension System does not have a formal policy limiting investment credit risk, but rather mandates such limits within the Investment Management Services Contract. The System's exposure to investment credit risk in fixed income securities as of December 31, 2020 is shown below.

Rating Bonds Bonds Securities Securities Book Value Holdings AAA \$ 59,035 \$ 428 \$ 1,626 \$ - \$ 61,089 17.05% AA+ \$ 5,620 1,253 \$ 51,566 - \$ 58,439 16.33% AA 2,101 2,707 725 - \$ 5,533 1.55% AA- 1,585 1,128 - - 2,713 0.76% A+ 6,549 932 - - 7,481 2.09% A- 17,869 1,776 - - 19,645 5.49% A- 21,050 666 - - 21,716 6.07% BBB+ 35,846 - - - 21,579 6.03% BBB- 28,509 - - - 28,509 7.97% BB+ 4,412 - - - 21,579 6.03% BB+ 10,269 - - - <td< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th colspan="2">U.S.</th><th colspan="2">Foreign</th><th></th><th></th><th></th></td<>						U.S.		Foreign						
AAA \$ 59,035 \$ 428 \$ 1,626 \$ - \$ 61,089 17.05% AA+ 5,620 1,253 51,566 - 58,439 16.33% AA 2,101 2,707 725 - 5,533 1.55% AA- 1,585 1,128 - - 2,713 0.76% A+ 6,549 932 - - 7,481 2.09% A- 17,869 1,776 - - 19,645 5.49% A- 21,050 666 - - 21,716 6.07% BBB+ 35,846 - - - 21,579 6.03% BBB- 21,579 - - 21,579 6.03% BB+ 4,412 - - - 4,412 1.23% BB- 11,883 - - - 11,883 3.32% B+ 9,454 - - - 9,454 2.64%	Quality	Corporate		Municipal		Go	Government		Government		rand Total	Percentage of		
AA+ 5,620 1,253 51,566 - 58,439 16.33% AA 2,101 2,707 725 - 5,533 1.55% AA- 1,585 1,128 - - 2,713 0.76% A+ 6,549 932 - - 7,481 2.09% A 17,869 1,776 - - 19,645 5.49% A- 21,050 666 - - 21,716 6.07% BBB+ 35,846 - - - 21,716 6.07% BBB 28,509 - - - 28,509 7.97% BBB- 21,579 - - 21,579 6.03% BB+ 4,412 - - - 21,579 6.03% BB- 10,269 - - - 11,883 3.32% B+ 9,454 - - - 9,927 2.77% B- 8,509 - - - 9,592 2.33% Below B-	Rating	Bonds		Bonds		Se	Securities		Securities		ook Value	Holdings		
AA 2,101 2,707 725 - 5,533 1.55% AA- 1,585 1,128 2,713 0.76% A+ 6,549 932 7,481 2.09% A 17,869 1,776 19,645 5.49% A- 21,050 666 21,716 6.07% BBB+ 35,846 35,846 10.02% BBB 28,509 28,509 7.97% BBB- 21,579 21,579 6.03% BB+ 4,412 4,412 1.23% BB 10,269 11,883 3.32% BB- 11,883 11,883 3.32% BH 9,454 9,454 2.64% B 9,927 9,927 2.77% B- 8,509 8,509 2.38% Below B- 7,574 8,509 2.38% Below B- 7,574 7,574 2.12% Not Rated 20,315 1,002 11,989 Total credit risk debt securities Other investments S357,884 19.27% Other investments S357,884 19.27% Other investments	AAA	\$	59,035	\$	428	\$	1,626	\$	-	\$	61,089	17.05%		
AA- 1,585 1,128 - 2,713 0.76% A+ 6,549 932 - 7,481 2.09% A 17,869 1,776 - 19,645 5.49% A- 21,050 666 - - 21,716 6.07% BBB+ 35,846 - - - 35,846 10.02% BBB 28,509 - - - 28,509 7.97% BBB- 21,579 - - 21,579 6.03% BB+ 4,412 - - 21,579 6.03% BB 10,269 - - 10,269 2.87% BB- 11,883 - - 10,269 2.87% B+ 9,454 - - 9,454 2.64% B 9,927 - - 9,927 2.77% B- 8,509 - - 8,509 2.38% Below B- 7,574 - - 7,574 2.12% Not Rated 20,315 1	AA+		5,620		1,253		51,566		-		58,439	16.33%		
A+ 6,549 932 - - 7,481 2.09% A 17,869 1,776 - - 19,645 5.49% A- 21,050 666 - - 21,716 6.07% BBB+ 35,846 - - - 35,846 10.02% BBB 28,509 - - - 28,509 7.97% BBB- 21,579 - - 21,579 6.03% BB+ 4,412 - - - 21,579 6.03% BB+ 10,269 - - - 4,412 1.23% BB- 11,883 - - - 11,883 3.32% B+ 9,454 - - - 9,454 2.64% B 9,927 - - - 9,927 2.77% B- 8,509 - - - 9,504 2.38% Below B- 7,574 - - - 7,574 2.12% Not Rated 20,315 <td>AA</td> <td></td> <td>2,101</td> <td></td> <td>2,707</td> <td colspan="2">725</td> <td></td> <td colspan="2">-</td> <td>5,533</td> <td colspan="2">1.55%</td>	AA		2,101		2,707	725			-		5,533	1.55%		
A 17,869 1,776 - - 19,645 5.49% A- 21,050 666 - - 21,716 6.07% BBB+ 35,846 - - - 35,846 10.02% BBB 28,509 - - - 28,509 7.97% BBB- 21,579 - - - 21,579 6.03% BB+ 4,412 - - - 4,412 1.23% BB 10,269 - - - 10,269 2.87% BB- 11,883 - - - 11,883 3.32% B+ 9,454 - - - 9,454 2.64% B 9,927 - - - 9,927 2.77% B- 8,509 - - - 8,509 2.38% Below B- 7,574 - - - 7,574 2.12% Not Rated 20,315 1,002 11,989 - 3357,884 100.00% <t< td=""><td>AA-</td><td></td><td>1,585</td><td></td><td>1,128</td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td colspan="2">-</td><td>2,713</td><td colspan="2">0.76%</td></t<>	AA-		1,585		1,128		-		-		2,713	0.76%		
A- 21,050 666 - - 21,716 6.07% BBB+ 35,846 - - - 35,846 10.02% BBB 28,509 - - - 28,509 7.97% BBB- 21,579 - - - 21,579 6.03% BB+ 4,412 - - - 4,412 1.23% BB 10,269 - - - 10,269 2.87% BB- 11,883 - - - 11,883 3.32% B+ 9,454 - - - 9,454 2.64% B 9,927 - - - 9,927 2.77% B- 8,509 - - - 8,509 2.38% Below B- 7,574 - - - 7,574 2.12% Not Rated 20,315 1,002 11,989 - 333,306 9.31% Subtotal \$ 282,086 \$ 9,892 \$ 65,906 - \$ 357,884 100.00% </td <td>A+</td> <td></td> <td>6,549</td> <td></td> <td>932</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>7,481</td> <td colspan="3">2.09%</td>	A+		6,549		932		-		-		7,481	2.09%		
BBB+ 35,846 - - - 35,846 10.02% BBB 28,509 - - - 28,509 7.97% BBB- 21,579 - - - 21,579 6.03% BB+ 4,412 - - - 4,412 1.23% BB 10,269 - - - 10,269 2.87% BB- 11,883 - - - 11,883 3.32% B+ 9,454 - - - 9,454 2.64% B 9,927 - - - 9,927 2.77% B- 8,509 - - - 8,509 2.38% Below B- 7,574 - - - 7,574 2.12% Not Rated 20,315 1,002 11,989 - 33,306 9.31% Subtotal \$ 282,086 \$ 9,892 \$ 65,906 - \$ 357,884 100.00% Total credit risk debt securities \$ 357,884 19.27% Other	Α		17,869		1,776		-		-		19,645	5.49%		
BBB 28,509 - - - 28,509 7.97% BBB- 21,579 - - 21,579 6.03% BB+ 4,412 - - - 4,412 1.23% BB 10,269 - - - 10,269 2.87% BB- 11,883 - - - 11,883 3.32% B+ 9,454 - - - 9,454 2.64% B 9,927 - - - 9,927 2.77% B- 8,509 - - - 8,509 2.38% Below B- 7,574 - - - 7,574 2.12% Not Rated 20,315 1,002 11,989 - 33,306 9.31% Subtotal \$ 282,086 \$ 9,892 \$ 65,906 \$ - \$ 357,884 100.00% Total credit risk debt securities Other investments State of the contraction	A-		21,050		666		-		-		21,716	6.07%		
BBB- 21,579 - - - 21,579 6.03% BB+ 4,412 - - - 4,412 1.23% BB 10,269 - - - 10,269 2.87% BB- 11,883 - - - 11,883 3.32% B+ 9,454 - - - 9,454 2.64% B 9,927 - - - 9,927 2.77% B- 8,509 - - - 8,509 2.38% Below B- 7,574 - - - 7,574 2.12% Not Rated 20,315 1,002 11,989 - 33,306 9.31% Subtotal \$ 282,086 \$ 9,892 \$ 65,906 \$ - \$ 357,884 100.00% Total credit risk debt securities Other investments State of the contraction of	BBB+		35,846		-		-		-		35,846	10.02%		
BB+ 4,412 - - - 4,412 1.23% BB 10,269 - - - 10,269 2.87% BB- 11,883 - - - 11,883 3.32% B+ 9,454 - - - 9,927 2.77% B- 8,509 - - - 8,509 2.38% Below B- 7,574 - - - 7,574 2.12% Not Rated 20,315 1,002 11,989 - 33,306 9.31% Subtotal \$ 282,086 \$ 9,892 \$ 65,906 \$ - \$ 357,884 100.00% Total credit risk debt securities Other investments State of the contraction of t	BBB		28,509		-	-			-		28,509	7.97%		
BB 10,269 - - - 10,269 2.87% BB- 11,883 - - - 11,883 3.32% B+ 9,454 - - - 9,454 2.64% B 9,927 - - - 9,927 2.77% B- 8,509 - - - 8,509 2.38% Below B- 7,574 - - - 7,574 2.12% Not Rated 20,315 1,002 11,989 - 33,306 9.31% Subtotal \$ 282,086 \$ 9,892 \$ 65,906 \$ - \$ 357,884 100.00% Total credit risk debt securities Other investments State of the contraction of the	BBB-		21,579		-	-		-			21,579	6.03%		
BB- 11,883 - - - 11,883 3.32% B+ 9,454 - - - 9,454 2.64% B 9,927 - - - 9,927 2.77% B- 8,509 - - - 8,509 2.38% Below B- 7,574 - - - 7,574 2.12% Not Rated 20,315 1,002 11,989 - 33,306 9.31% Subtotal \$ 282,086 \$ 9,892 \$ 65,906 \$ - \$ 357,884 100.00% Total credit risk debt securities \$ 357,884 19.27% Other investments \$ 357,884 19.27%	BB+		4,412		-	-			-		4,412	1.23%		
B+ 9,454 - - - 9,454 2.64% B 9,927 - - - 9,927 2.77% B- 8,509 - - - 8,509 2.38% Below B- 7,574 - - - 7,574 2.12% Not Rated 20,315 1,002 11,989 - 33,306 9.31% Subtotal \$ 282,086 \$ 9,892 \$ 65,906 \$ - \$ 357,884 100.00% Total credit risk debt securities Other investments \$ 357,884 19.27%	BB		10,269		-	-			-		10,269	2.87%		
B 9,927 - - - 9,927 2.77% B- 8,509 - - - 8,509 2.38% Below B- 7,574 - - - 7,574 2.12% Not Rated 20,315 1,002 11,989 - 33,306 9.31% Subtotal \$ 282,086 \$ 9,892 \$ 65,906 \$ - \$ 357,884 100.00% Total credit risk debt securities Other investments \$ 357,884 19.27%	BB-		11,883		-	-			-		11,883	3.32%		
B- 8,509 - - - 8,509 2.38% Below B- 7,574 - - - 7,574 2.12% Not Rated 20,315 1,002 11,989 - 33,306 9.31% Subtotal \$ 282,086 \$ 9,892 \$ 65,906 \$ - \$ 357,884 100.00% Total credit risk debt securities Other investments \$ 357,884 19.27% Other juvestments 1,499,081 80.73%	B+		9,454		-		-		-		9,454	2.64%		
Below B- 7,574 - - - 7,574 2.12% Not Rated 20,315 1,002 11,989 - 33,306 9.31% Subtotal \$ 282,086 \$ 9,892 \$ 65,906 \$ - \$ 357,884 100.00% Total credit risk debt securities Other investments \$ 357,884 19.27%	В		9,927		-		-		-		9,927	2.77%		
Not Rated Subtotal 20,315 1,002 11,989 - 33,306 9.31% Subtotal \$ 282,086 \$ 9,892 \$ 65,906 \$ - \$ 357,884 100.00% Total credit risk debt securities Other investments \$ 357,884 19.27%	B-		8,509		-		-		-		8,509	2.38%		
Subtotal \$ 282,086 \$ 9,892 \$ 65,906 \$ - \$ 357,884 100.00% Total credit risk debt securities Other investments \$ 357,884 19.27% 0ther investments 1,499,081 80.73%	Below B-		7,574		-	-		-		7,574		2.12%		
Total credit risk debt securities \$ 357,884 19.27% Other investments 1,499,081 80.73%	Not Rated		20,315		1,002		11,989		-		33,306	9.31%		
Other investments 1,499,081 80.73%	Subtotal	\$	282,086	\$	9,892	\$	65,906	\$	-	\$	357,884	100.00%		
Other investments 1,499,081 80.73%														
								\$	357,884	19.27%				
Total investments <u>\$ 1,856,965</u> 100.00%									1,499,081	80.73%				
	Total investments									\$	1,856,965	100.00%		

Interest Rate Risk

As of December 31, 2020, the Dallas Police and Fire Pension Plans had the following investments and maturities:

		Investment Maturity in Years								
Investment Type	Total	Less Than 1 Year		1 - 5 Years		6 - 10 Years		More Than 10 Years		
Fixed maturity domestic:										
U.S. Treasury Bonds	\$ 44,843	\$	4,086	\$	37,800	\$	1,095	\$	1,862	
U.S. Government Agencies	21,063		595		581		1,977		17,910	
Corporate Bonds	282,086		13,124		154,118		49,645		65,199	
Municipal Bonds	9,892		-		4,249		384		5,259	
Total	\$ 357,884	\$	17,805	\$	196,748	\$	53,101	\$	90,230	

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Note 5. Cash, Deposits, and Investments (continued)

While the Plans do not have a specific investment policy to limit investment maturities as a means of managing their exposure to interest rate risk, the Plans do manage this exposure by mandating maturity limits within the Investment Management Service Contracts.

Foreign Currency Risk

Police and Fire Pension Plans do not have specific policy guidelines other than the constraints included in the individual investment manager contracts. Police and Fire Pension Plans non-US Dollar denominated investments at December 31, 2020 is shown below.

		В	alance of
		In	vestment
Currency	Investment Type	(U.	S. Dollars)
Various Foreign Currencies	Equity	\$	283,035
Various Foreign Currencies	Real Assets		28,083
Total non-US denominated instruments		\$	311,118

Securities Lending Transactions

The Board of Dallas Police and the Dallas Fire Pension System has authorized the System to enter into agreements for the lending of certain of the System's securities (the "Securities Lending Program" or Program) including, but not limited to, stocks and bonds to counter party brokers and banks ("borrowers"), for a predetermined period of time and fee. Such transactions are not prohibited by State statute.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, JP Morgan Chase ("JP Morgan") lent, on behalf of the Dallas Police and Fire Pension System, securities held by JP Morgan as a custodian, and received United States dollar cash and United States Government securities as collateral. JP Morgan did not have the ability to pledge or sell collateral securities absent a borrower default. Borrowers were required to put up collateral for each loan equal to: (i) in the case of loaned securities denominated in United States dollars or whose primary trading market was in the United States or sovereign debt issued by foreign governments, 102 percent of the fair value of the loaned securities, and (ii) in the case of loaned securities not denominated in United States dollars or whose primary trading market was not in the United States dollars, 105 percent of the fair value of the loaned securities. At year-end, the System has no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts of collateral held by the System exceed the amounts the borrowers owe the System. There was no collateral held for the System as of December 31, 2020.

The Board did not impose any restrictions during the fiscal year on the amount of the loans that JP Morgan made on their behalf. There were no failures by any borrowers to return the loaned securities or pay distributions thereon during the fiscal year. Moreover, there were no losses during the fiscal year resulting from a default of the borrowers or JP Morgan.

During the fiscal year, the Board and the borrowers maintained the right to terminate all securities lending transactions on demand. The cash collateral was invested, together with the collateral of other qualified tax-exempt plan lenders, in collective investment pools maintained by and JP Morgan. The relationship between the average maturities of the investment pools and the Plans' loans were affected by the maturities of the loans made by other plans' entities that invested cash collateral in the collective investment pools, which the Board could not determine.

E. City of Dallas 401(k) Retirement Savings Plan

The 401(k) Retirement Savings Plan measures and categorized its investments according to fair value hierarchy guidelines established by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices for identical investments in active markets;
- Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted market prices in active market; and
- Level 3: Significant Unobservable inputs.

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Note 5. Cash, Deposits, and Investments (continued)

At December 31, 2020, the Plan had the following recurring fair value measurements.

				Fair Valu	ue Measurements Using				
	Total		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		
Investments by Fair Value Level									
Mutual Funds	\$	319,791	\$	319,791	\$	-	\$	-	
Brokerage Accounts		20,152		20,152		-		-	
Total Investments by Fair Value Level		339,943	\$	339,943	\$	-	\$		
Investments Measured at Net Asset Value (NAV)									
Stable Value Fund		58,318							
Total Investments	\$	398,261							

Custodial Credit Risk

The 401(k) Retirement Savings Plan has no formal policy for custodial credit risk. At December 31, 2020, there were no investments subject to custodial credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The 401(k) Retirement Savings Plan has no formal policy for concentration of credit risk credit risk. At December 31, 2020, there were no investments subject to concentration of credit risk.

Credit Risk

The 401(k) Retirement Savings Plan has no formal policy for credit risk credit risk. Information on the credit ratings associated with the Stable Value Fund at December 31, 2020, is shown in the table below:

	Percent of							
				Total				
Security Type	Fa	air Value		Portfolio	S&P Rating			
Corporate Bond	\$	16,417		28.15%	AA to Not Rated			
Bankers Acceptance		1,364		2.34%	A+ to Not Rated			
FHLMC		2,755		4.72%	AAA to Not Rated			
FNMA		4,056		6.95%	Not Rated			
Future		1		0.00%	Not Rated			
Government Bond		227		0.39%	AA+			
GNMA2		259		0.44%	Not Rated			
Municipal Bond		434		0.74%	AAA to AA-			
Mutual Fund		592		1.02%	Not Rated			
Mortgage Related		12,355		21.19%	AAA to Not Rated			
Common Stock		1,508		2.59%	Not Rated			
Treasury Note		18,350		31.47%	Not Rated			
Total	\$	58,318		100.00%				
			_					

September 30, 2021

Note 5. Cash, Deposits, and Investments (continued)

Interest Rate Risk

As of December 31, 2020, City of Dallas 401(k) Retirement Savings Plan weighted-average maturities of the fixed income securities in the stable value fund are as follows:

			Weighted Average
Security Type	Fa	ir Value	Maturity (Years)
Corporate Bond	\$	16,417	0.86
Bankers Acceptance	·	1,364	0.05
FHLMC .		2,755	0.35
FNMA		4,056	1.05
Future		1	-
Government Bond		227	0.01
GNMA2		259	0.13
Municipal Bond		434	0.03
Mutual Fund		592	-
Mortgage Related		12,355	4.17
Common Stock		1,508	-
Treasury Note		18,350	1.40
Total	\$	58,318	
Portfolio weighted average maturity in	vears:		1.66

Portfolio weighted average maturity in years:

1.66

Foreign Currency Risk

The 401(k) Retirement Savings Plan has no formal policy for foreign currency risk. There were no investments subject to foreign currency risk at December 31, 2020.

F. City of Dallas 457 Deferred Compensation Plan for City Employees

The 457 Deferred Compensation Plan measures and categorized its investments according to fair value hierarchy guidelines established by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices for identical investments in active markets;
- Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted market prices in active market; and
- Level 3: Significant Unobservable inputs.

At December 31, 2020, the Plan had the following recurring fair value measurements.

				Using	sing			
		Total		Level 1	Level 2		Lev	<i>r</i> el 3
Investments by Fair Value Level								
Mutual Funds	\$	345,632	\$	345,632		-		-
Brokerage Accounts		27,491		27,491		-		-
Total Investments by Fair Value Level	_	373,123	\$	373,123	\$	_	\$	
Investments Measured at Net Asset Value (NAV)								
Stable Value Fund		45,088						
Total Investments	\$	418,211						

September 30, 2021

Note 5. Cash, Deposits, and Investments (continued)

Custodial Credit Risk

The 457 Deferred Compensation Plan has no formal policy for custodial credit risk. At December 31, 2020, there were no investments subject to custodial credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The 457 Deferred Compensation Plan has no formal policy for concentration of credit risk. At December 31, 2020, there were no investments subject to concentration of credit risk.

Credit Risk

The 457 Deferred Compensation Plan has no formal policy for credit risk credit risk. Information on the credit ratings associated with the Stable Value Fund at December 31, 2020, is shown in the table below:

		Percent of	
		Total	
Fair V	alue	Portfolio	S&P Rating
\$ 1	2,693	28.15%	AA to Not Rated
	1,055	2.34%	A+ to Not Rated
	2,130	4.72%	AAA to Not Rated
	3,135	6.95%	Not Rated
	1	0.00%	Not Rated
	175	0.39%	AA+
	200	0.44%	Not Rated
	336	0.74%	AAA to AA-
	458	1.02%	Not Rated
	9,552	21.19%	AAA to Not Rated
	1,165	2.59%	Not Rated
1	4,188	31.47%	Not Rated
\$ 4	5,088	100.00%	
	\$ 1	1,055 2,130 3,135 1 175 200 336 458 9,552 1,165 14,188	Total Portfolio Fair Value Portfolio \$ 12,693 28.15% 1,055 2.34% 2,130 4.72% 3,135 6.95% 1 0.00% 175 0.39% 200 0.44% 336 0.74% 458 1.02% 9,552 21.19% 1,165 2.59% 14,188 31.47%

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September 30, 2021

Note 5. Cash, Deposits, and Investments (continued)

Interest Rate Risk

As of December 31, 2020, the City of Dallas 457 Deferred Compensation Plan for City Employees weighted-average maturities of the fixed income securities are as follows:

			Weighted
			Average
			Maturity
Security Type	Fa	ir Value	(Years)
Corporate Bond	\$	12,693	0.86
Bankers Acceptance		1,055	0.05
FHLMC		2,130	0.35
FNMA		3,135	1.05
Future		1	-
Government Bond		175	0.01
GNMA2		200	0.13
Municipal Bond		336	0.03
Mutual Fund		458	-
Mortgage Related		9,552	4.17
Common Stock		1,165	-
Treasury Note		14,188	1.40
Total	\$	45,088	
Portfolio weighted average maturity i	n voore:		1.66
Fortiono weignted average maturity i	n y c ars.		1.00

Foreign Currency Risk

The 457 Deferred Compensation Plan has no formal policy for foreign currency risk. There were no investments subject to foreign currency risk at December 31, 2020.

G. <u>City of Dallas 457 Deferred Compensation Plan for Part-Time, Seasonal and Temporary Employees, and City Councilmembers</u>

The 457 Deferred Compensation Plan for Part-Time, Seasonal and Temporary Employees, and City Councilmembers measures and categorized its investments according to fair value hierarchy guidelines established by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices for identical investments in active markets;
- Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted market prices in active market; and
- Level 3: Significant Unobservable inputs.

September 30, 2021

Note 5. Cash, Deposits, and Investments (continued)

At December 31, 2020, the Plan had the following recurring fair value measurements.

	Total
Investments Measured at Net Asset Value (NAV)	
Stable Value Fund	\$ 4,125
Total Investments Measured at Net Asset Value	\$ 4,125

Custodial Credit Risk

The 457 Deferred Compensation Plan for Part-Time, Seasonal and Temporary Employees, and City Councilmembers has no formal policy for custodial credit risk. At December 31, 2020, there were no investments subject to custodial credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The 457 Deferred Compensation Plan for Part-Time, Seasonal and Temporary Employees, and City Councilmembers has no formal policy for concentration of credit risk. At December 31, 2020, there were no investments subject to concentration of credit risk.

Credit Risk

The 457 Deferred Compensation Plan for Part-Time, Seasonal and Temporary Employees, and City Councilmembers has no formal policy for credit risk. Information on the credit ratings associated with the Stable Value Fund at December 31, 2020, is shown in the table below:

		Percent of	
Security Type	Fair Value	Portfolio	S&P Rating
Corporate Bond	\$ 1,161	28.15%	AA to Not Rated
Bankers Acceptance	96	2.34%	A+ to Not Rated
FHLMC	195	4.72%	AAA to Not Rated
FNMA	287	6.95%	Not Rated
Future	1	0.00%	Not Rated
Government Bond	16	0.39%	AA+
GNMA2	18	0.44%	Not Rated
Municipal Bond	31	0.74%	AAA to AA-
Mutual Fund	42	1.02%	Not Rated
Mortgage Related	874	21.19%	AAA to Not Rated
Common Stock	107	2.59%	Not Rated
Treasury Note	1,297	31.47%	Not Rated
Total	\$ 4,125	100.00%	

September 30, 2021

Note 5. Cash, Deposits, and Investments (continued)

Interest Rate Risk

As of December 31, 2020, the City of Dallas 457 Deferred Compensation Plan for Part-Time, Seasonal and Temporary Employees, and City Councilmembers weighted-average maturities of the fixed income securities are as follows:

Ç Ç		Weighted Average Maturity
Security Type	Fair Value	(Years)
Corporate Bond	\$ 1,161	0.86
Bankers Acceptance	96	0.05
FHLMC	195	0.35
FNMA	287	1.05
Future	1	-
Government Bond	16	0.01
GNMA2	18	0.13
Municipal Bond	31	0.03
Mutual Fund	42	-
Mortgage Related	874	4.17
Common Stock	107	-
Treasury Note	1,297	1.40
Total	\$ 4,125	

Portfolio weighted average maturity in years:

Foreign Currency Risk

The 457 Deferred Compensation Plan for Part-Time, Seasonal and Temporary Employees, and City Councilmembers has no formal policy for foreign currency risk. There were no investments subject to foreign currency risk at December 31, 2020.

1.66

Note 6. Receivables

Receivables at September 30, 2021 for the government's individual major and nonmajor governmental and internal service funds, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, consist of the following:

	 General	Debt Service				Internal Service Funds		 Total ernmental ctivities
Receivables:								
Ad valorem tax	\$ 33,769	\$	13,055	\$	-	\$	_	\$ 46,824
Sales tax	63,476		-		-		-	63,476
Notes	386		-		72,003		-	72,389
Accounts	112,025		-		23,300		606	135,931
Accrued interest	59		14		590		22	685
Due from other governments	9,179		572		41,160		-	50,911
Gross receivables	 218,894		13,641		137,053		628	370,216
Less allowance for uncollectible accounts	 (55,788)		(11,250)		(31,918)		_	(98,956)
Net total receivables	\$ 163,106	\$	2,391	\$	105,135	\$	628	\$ 271,260

September 30, 2021

Note 6. Receivables (continued)

Receivables at September 30, 2021 for the primary government's individual major and nonmajor enterprise funds in the aggregate including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, consist of the following:

	Dallas Water Utilities	Convention Center	Airport Revenues	Sanitation	Nonmajor Enterprise	Total Business-type Activities
Receivables:						
Accounts	\$ 107,789	\$ 7,906	\$ 14,720	\$ 24,571	\$ 507	\$ 155,493
Taxes	-	2,385	-	-	-	2,385
Accrued interest	130	34	50	7	13	234
Due from other governments	123	-	33,559	-	-	33,682
Gross receivables	108,042	10,325	48,329	24,578	520	191,794
Less allowance for uncollectible accounts	(26,511)	(110)	(11)	(8,635)	(14)	(35,281)
Net total receivables	\$ 81,531	\$ 10,215	\$ 48,318	\$ 15,943	\$ 506	\$ 156,513

Governmental funds report deferred inflows of resources in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. Intergovernmental revenues and related receivables arise through funding received from federal and state grants. These revenues and receivables are earned through expenditures of monies for grant purposes. At September 30, 2021, the various components of deferred inflows of resources – unavailable revenue and unearned revenue reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

			Deferred Inflows				
		Total	of I	Resources			
	Gov	vernmental	Ur	navailable			
	U	Inearned	F	Revenue			
Taxes	\$	-	\$	2,641			
Accounts		3,368		57,880			
Intergovernmental		225,375		51,184			
Total	\$	228,743	\$	111,705			

Note 7. Restricted Assets

The primary government's governmental and business-type restricted assets of \$768.4 million and \$1 billion, respectively, are composed of the following at September 30, 2021:

	_	vernmental Activities	siness-Type Activities
Cash and investments:			
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	768,351	\$ 625,355
Other investments		-	109,229
Future pipeline reserve capacity rights		-	273,063
Customer assessments		-	684
Escrow deposit			 15,737
Total	\$	768,351	\$ 1,024,068

The restricted amounts are for accumulated resources for debt service payments, deposits from service users, unspent bond and other proceeds for construction, retention guarantees from contractors, future pipeline reserve capacity rights, and escrow deposits (see Notes 11.S and 19 for additional information).

Note 8. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2021 is as follows:

	Se	Balance, ptember 30, 2020	Ac	dditions	Se	Balance, ptember 30, 2021	
Governmental Activities:					 eletions		
Capital assets, not being depreciated:							
Land	\$	516,027	\$	40,183	\$ (4,446)	\$	551,764
Artwork		49,953		46			49,999
Construction in progress		541,801		268,574	(282,901)		527,474
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		1,107,781		308,803	(287,347)		1,129,237
Capital assets, being depreciated:							
Buildings		1,466,130		84,919	-		1,551,049
Improvements other than buildings		753,580		20,493	-		774,073
Equipment		787,271		77,382	(13,417)		851,236
Infrastructure assets		2,946,741		190,764	-		3,137,505
Total capital assets, being depreciated:		5,953,722		373,558	(13,417)		6,313,863
Less accumulated depreciation for:							
Buildings		(637,979)		(30,933)	-		(668,912)
Improvements other than buildings		(272,416)		(18,273)	-		(290,689)
Equipment		(577,898)		(39,719)	13,059		(604,558)
Infrastructure assets		(1,120,538)		(55,812)	-		(1,176,350)
Total accumulated depreciation		(2,608,831)	(144,737)	13,059		(2,740,509)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net		3,344,891		228,821	(358)		3,573,354
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	4,452,672	\$	537,624	\$ (287,705)	\$	4,702,591

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September 30, 2021

Note 8. Capital Assets (continued)

Depreciation expense charged to functions:

General government	\$	16,737
Public safety		13,541
Code enforcement		311
Environment and health services		286
Streets, public works, and transportation		69,665
Equipment and building services		17,765
Culture and recreation		25,932
Housing		500
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$	144,737
includes \$4.205 of depreciation expanse for the Internal Coming Funds	· —	

(includes \$4,395 of depreciation expense for the Internal Service Funds)

		Balance, otember 30, 2020	Additions		Deletions		Se	Balance, ptember 30, 2021
Business-Type Activities:								,
Capital assets, not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	344,243	\$	1,021	\$	-	\$	345,264
Artwork		5,574		-		-		5,574
Construction in progress		1,180,155		283,594		(244,410)		1,219,339
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		1,529,972		284,615		(244,410)		1,570,177
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Water rights		353,910		-		-		353,910
Buildings		2,023,310		4,536		-		2,027,846
Improvements other than buildings		621,878		127		-		622,005
Equipment		882,154		34,632		(2,123)		914,663
Infrastructure assets		605,077		11		-		605,088
Utililty property		4,533,289		229,831		(443)		4,762,677
Total capital assets, being depreciated:		9,019,618		269,137		(2,566)		9,286,189
Less accumulated depreciation for:	·					_		
Water rights		(131,072)		(3,537)		-		(134,609)
Buildings		(781,636)		(43,761)		-		(825,397)
Improvements other than buildings		(203,252)		(22,534)		-		(225,786)
Equipment		(572,038)		(36,014)		2,123		(605,929)
Infrastructure assets		(286,891)		(10,517)		-		(297,408)
Utility property		(1,387,920)		(92,702)		408		(1,480,214)
Total accumulated depreciation		(3,362,809)		(209,065)		2,531		(3,569,343)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net		5,656,809		60,072		(35)		5,716,846
Business-Type Activities capital assets, net	\$	7,186,781	\$	344,687	\$	(244,445)	\$	7,287,023

Depreciation expense charged to business-type activities:

Dallas Water Utillities	\$ 138,891
Convention Center	17,984
Airport Revenues	42,294
Sanitation	9,680
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	 216
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	\$ 209,065

September 30, 2021

Note 9. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

Due to Other Funds/From Other Funds

A portion of the interfund payable due from nonmajor governmental funds to the General Fund was a result of a bank overdraft from other fund's share of pooled cash.

Amounts due from and due to other funds at September 30, 2021 were as follows:

		Due to Other Funds						
				Nonmajor				
Due From Other Funds	 mount	Ge	eneral	Governmental				
General	\$ 6,124	\$	-	\$	6,124			
Dallas Water Utilities	 268		268					
Total	\$ 6,392	\$	268	\$	6,124			

Interfund Notes Receivable and Payable

Interfund notes receivable and payable balances at September 30, 2021 were as follows:

	Note	Payable
	No	nmajor
Note receivable	Gove	rnmental
Nonmajor governmental	\$	4,161
Dallas Water Utilities		5,495
Total	\$	9,656

These balances relate to long-term borrowings to finance various capital acquisitions and equipment purchases.

Transfers In/Out

Transfers made between funds during the fiscal year are listed below:

			Transfers In									
	Amount					Debt	Ν	lonmajor			lr	iternal
Transfers Out	Tra	ansferred	(General		Service	Governmental		Sanitation		S	ervice
General	\$	24,418	\$	-	\$	48	\$	24,370	\$	-	\$	-
Nonmajor Governmental		8,263		-		2,252		3,302		2,709		-
Dallas Water Utilities		24,333		16,583		-		7,750		-		-
Convention Center		4,899		-		-		4,899		-		-
Airport Revenues		229		-		229		-		-		-
Sanitation		8,230		4,444		350		3,436		-		-
Nonmajor Enterprise		139		-		139		-		-		-
Internal Service		13,423		10,063		2,749		39				572
Total	\$	83,934	\$	31,090	\$	5,767	\$	43,796	\$	2,709	\$	572

These transfers were primarily for support of operation and maintenance, construction projects, asset purchases, and to service the debt associated with the respective funds. Transfers were also made from the Dallas Water Utilities fund for payments-in-lieu-of-taxes (PILOT), which are recorded as transfers rather than operation and maintenance expenses due to the nonreciprocal nature of the transactions. Under the terms of the bond ordinance, PILOT and other similar payments are not considered operation and maintenance of the Dallas Water Utilities Fund; therefore, they are not included in the debt coverage calculation.

September 30, 2021

Note 10. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

The primary government's accounts payable and accrued expenses at September 30, 2021 are as follows:

	General		S	Debt ervice	onmajor ernmental	nternal Service	Total Governmental Activities		
Accrued payroll	\$	11,916	\$	-	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,454	\$	14,370	
Accounts payable		53,387		-	16,418	11,768		81,573	
Due to other governments		3,772		1,098	1	-		4,871	
Contracts payable		-		-	38,079	-		38,079	
Other liabilities		26,649		-	978	3,159		30,786	
Construction accounts payable		-		-	21,154	-		21,154	
Total	\$	95,724	\$	1,098	\$ 77,630	\$ 16,381	\$	190,833	

	Dallas Water Utilities		Convention Center		Airport Revenues		Sa	nitation	No	nmajor	Total Business-type Activities		
Accrued payroll	\$	2,592	\$	245	\$	553	\$	1,005	\$	642	\$	5,037	
Accounts payable		11,088		7,363		16,094		4,807		474		39,826	
Due to other governments		1		3		199		628		-		831	
Other liabilities		-		-		-		-		2,970		2,970	
Construction accounts payable		55,188		2,512		17,301		-		-		75,001	
Total	\$	68,869	\$	10,123	\$	34,147	\$	6,440	\$	4,086	\$	123,665	

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September 30, 2021

Note 11. Long-Term Debt

A. Governmental Activities

The changes in the governmental activities long-term liabilities for the year ended September 30, 2021 are as follows:

	Ва	alance,				I	Balance,		
	Septe	ember 30,				Sep	tember 30,	Dυ	ıe Within
General Obligation Bonds		2020	Additions		Deletions		2021	Oı	ne Year
Building America Bonds Series 2010B	\$	73,285	\$	-	\$ 6,320	\$	66,965	\$	6,510
Refunding Bonds Series 2010C		43,149		-	43,149		-		-
Refunding Bonds Series 2012		133,310		-	20,830		112,480		20,875
Refunding Bonds Series 2013A		122,815		-	10,235		112,580		10,235
Refunding Bonds Series 2014		441,965		-	44,890		397,075		45,565
Refunding Bonds Series 2015		151,715		-	10,840		140,875		10,840
Refunding Bonds Series 2017		263,900		-	17,100		246,800		17,095
Refunding Bonds Series 2018		56,720		-	2,095		54,625		2,205
Refunding Bonds Series 2019A		223,815		-	11,780		212,035		11,780
Refunding Bonds Series 2019B		146,250		-	7,700		138,550		7,700
Refunding Bonds Series 2020A		-	204,626	6	19,051		185,575		23,551
Tax and Revenue Certificates									
Series 2012		5,200		-	2,535		2,665		2,665
Series 2020		16,000		-	1,600		14,400		1,600
Certificates of Obligation									
Equipment Acquisition Series 2020		29,665		-	5,935		23,730		5,935
Equipment Acquisition Series 2020B		-	24,56	5	-		24,565		4,915
Pension Obligation Bonds									
Taxable Series 2005A		75,651		-	19,745		55,906		21,627
Series 2005B		31,067		-	-		31,067		-
Taxable Refunding Bonds Series 2010		51,985		-	51,985		-		-
Taxable Refunding Bonds Series 2020B		-	52,736	6	1,405		51,331		1,155
Total Bonds, Obligations, and Certificates	1	,866,492	281,927	7	277,195		1,871,224		194,253
Add: Unamortized Premium/Discount		207,361	26,25	5	35,041		198,575		-
Add: Accretion		111,609	14,62	5	15,562		110,672		-
Total Bonds, Obligations, and Certificates	2	2,185,462	322,807	7	327,798		2,180,471		194,253
Direct borrowings and placements	,								
Commercial paper notes payable		163,500	159,676	6	163,500		159,676		-
Notes payable		25,484		-	6,459		19,025		2,896
Capital leases		98,185	30,99		26,179		103,001		20,905
Total direct borrowings and placements		287,169	190,67	1	196,138		281,702		23,801
Other liabilities:	,								
Compensated absences		122,198	55,636	6	59,808		118,026		62,221
Other postemployment benefits		423,411	22,097		239,134		206,374		-
Pollution remediation		3,286	1,000	0	1,289		2,997		2,742
Developer payable		135,146	60,89	5	55,949		140,092		27,797
Estimated unpaid claims		109,685	142,09	1	143,395		108,381		20,981
Net pension liability		,017,001	1,354,978		510,830		4,861,149		
Total other liabilities		,810,727	1,636,697		1,010,405		5,437,019		113,741
Total governmental long-term liabilities	\$ 7	7,283,358	\$ 2,150,17	5	\$1,534,341	\$	7,899,192	\$	331,795

September 30, 2021

Note 11. Long-Term Debt (continued)

The liability for commercial paper notes will be fully liquidated by the Debt Service Fund. The liabilities for the compensated absences, net pension liability, and other postemployment benefits will be liquidated by General Fund, Community Development Fund, Health and Human Services Fund, Library Fund, Police Fund, Recreation Fund, Management Improvement Fund, Storm Water Operations Fund, Municipal Fund, General Citizen Fund, Equipment Services Fund, Communication Equipment Services Fund, Office Services Fund, Information Systems Fund, the Risk Fund, and the Bond Program Administration Fund. The liability for the developer payable will be liquidated by the Neighborhood Projects Fund. The entire estimated unpaid claims liability of \$108 million is reported in the Risk Fund, and the claims will be liquidated by that fund. The liabilities for pollution remediation, notes payable, and capital leases will be liquidated by the General Fund.

B. Governmental General Obligation Bonds (GO Bonds), Certificates of Obligation and General Obligation Pension Obligation Bonds

In fiscal year 2021 and in prior years, the City issued GO Bonds, Certificates of Obligation, GO Pension Obligation Bonds, and Equipment Acquisition Contractual Obligations. These bonds are direct obligations of the City for which its full faith and credit are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable property located within the City. Events of default include nonpayment events and covenant noncompliance. In the event of default, registered owners may seek a writ of mandamus to compel officials of the City to carry out their legally imposed duties with respect to the bonds.

In November 2020, the City issued General Obligation Bonds, Series 2020, of \$162.5 million with a premium of \$20.5 million, stated interest rates ranging from 2% to 5%, and a final maturity of February 15, 2041. These bonds were issued for the purpose of refunding commercial paper notes in the amount of \$163.5 million and for financing capital construction projects.

In November 2020, the City issued Equipment Acquisition Contractual Obligations, Series 2020B, of \$24.6 million with a premium of \$3.6 million, a stated interest rate of 5%, and a final maturity of February 15, 2026. The certificates will be used for financing the purchase of City equipment.

In November 2020, the City issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2020, of \$46.4 million, with a premium of \$2.1 million, a stated interest rate of 5%, and a final maturity of February 15, 2023. These bonds were issued to refund General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2010C, in the amount of \$46.2 million. Proceeds of \$48.1 million were deposited with an escrow agent to be used to pay the outstanding principal amount of the refunded bonds. As a result, \$47.5 million are considered defeased and the liability for the refunded portion of these bonds has been removed from the financial statements. Total debt service payments decreased by \$.6 million as a result of the refunding. The City also incurred an economic gain (difference between the present value of the old debt and the new debt service payments) of \$1.7 million. A portion of the refunding and the new bonds issued were recorded in the governmental activities of the City, and the remaining amounts were recorded in the Sanitation Enterprise Fund as shown in the table below:

	Governmental	Sanitation	
	Activities	Fund	Total
General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2020	42,171	4,249	46,420
Premium	1,938	195	2,133
Deposit with Escrow Agent	43,717	4,405	48,122
Amount Defeased	43,149	4,346	47,495
Debt Service Payment Decrease	516	51	567

In November 2020, the City issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Taxable Series 2020B, of \$76.9 million, with a premium of \$0.2 million, stated interest rates ranging from 0.8% to 1.25%, and a final maturity of February 15, 2024. The bonds were issued to refund pension obligation bonds (Series 2010). Proceeds of \$76.7 million were deposited with an escrow agent to be used to pay the outstanding principal amount of the refunded bonds. As a result, \$75.8 million of these bonds are considered defeased and the liability for the refunded portion of these bonds has been removed from the financial statements. Total debt service payments decreased by \$0.9 million as a result of the refunding. The City also incurred an economic gain (difference between the present value of the old debt and the new debt service payments) of \$7.3 million. The refunding and the new bonds issued have been allocated to the City's governmental activities and the Dallas Water Utilities, Convention Center, Airport Revenues, Sanitation, and Nonmajor Enterprise Funds as shown below:

September 30, 2021

Note 11. Long-Term Debt (continued)

			Dallas							No	nmajor	
	Gov	ernmental	Water	Cor	nvention	Α	irport			Ent	terprise	
	Α	ctivities	Utilities	C	Center	Re	venues	Sa	nitation	F	unds	Total
General Obligation												
Refunding Bonds, Series 2020C	\$	52,736	\$ 14,446	\$	1,031	\$	1,354	\$	4,723	\$	2,630	\$76,920
Premium		178	49		3		5		16		9	260
Deposit with Escrow Agent		52,614	14,412		1,028		1,351		4,712		2,625	76,742
Amount Defeased		51,986	14,240		1,016		1,335		4,656		2,593	75,826
Debt Service Payment Decrease		628	172		12		16		57		31	916

The General Obligation Bonds outstanding as of September 30, 2021 are as follows:

	Final	Interest Rates	Amount
Series 628	2030	4.39% to 5.61%	\$ 66,965
Series 637	2026	2.0% to 5.0%	112,480
Series 638	2032	0.76% to 5.0%	112,580
Series 1692	2034	4.0% to 5.0%	397,075
Series 1700	2034	5.00%	140,875
Series 1843	2037	3.0% to 5.0%	246,800
Series W257	2038	3.0% to 5.0%	54,625
Series 1886	2039	3.0% to 5.0%	212,035
Series 1887	2039	3.0% to 5.0%	138,550
Series 640	2041	2.0% to 5.0%	185,575
Total			\$ 1,667,560

The Equipment Acquisition Contractual Obligations outstanding as of September 30, 2021 are as follows:

	Final	Interest Rates	st Rates Amour	
Series 643	2025	3.00% to 4.00%	\$	23,730
Series 649	2026	5.00%		24,565
Total			\$	48,295

The Certificates of Obligation outstanding as of September 30, 2021 are as follows:

	Final	Interest Rates	Amount	
Series 635	2022	2.00% to 5.00%	\$	2,665
Series 644	2030	2.00% to 5.00%		14,400
Total			\$	17,065

September 30, 2021

Note 11. Long-Term Debt (continued)

The Pension Obligation Bonds outstanding as of September 30, 2021 are as follows:

	Final	Interest Rates	Amount
Series 600	2035	3.24% to 5.19%	\$ 55,906
Series 601	2035	4.10% to 5.48%	31,067
Series 647	2024	0.295% to 1.25%	51,331
Total			\$ 138,304

C. Long-Term Notes Payable (Direct Borrowings)

HUD Section 108 Loans

In previous fiscal years, the City borrowed money from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and loaned it to developers. The developers in turn construct and improve real property in the City. The City has pledged only certain grant revenues and certain program income as well as all funds or investments in the accounts established for these loans as collateral for repayment. Events of default with respect to the Section 108 loans include nonpayment events and noncompliance with covenants. In the event of default, HUD may accelerate the due date of the principal amount outstanding for the note, together with accrued and unpaid interest.

State Energy Conservation Office (SECO) Loans

In fiscal year 2021 and previous fiscal years, the City borrowed money from the Texas State Energy Conservation Office for the purpose of making utility efficiency improvements to various buildings owned by the City and for building improvements. Events of default with respect to these loans include nonpayment events and noncompliance with covenants. In the event of default, all principal and unearned interest on the loans shall become immediately due.

The total outstanding notes payable as of September 30, 2021 are as follows:

	Final		Interest	
	Maturity	Payments Due	Rates	Amount
State Energy Conservation Office CL245	2022	Quarterly	2.50%	\$ 539
State Energy Conservation Office CL247	2026	Quarterly	2.50%	1,183
State Energy Conservation Office CL272	2026	Quarterly	2.00%	4,480
State Energy Conservation Office CL273	2027	Quarterly	2.00%	3,843
Section 108 B-12-MC-48-0009	2027	Semi-Annually	2.75%	 8,980
Total				\$ 19,025

D. General Obligation Commercial Paper Notes (Direct Borrowing)

The commercial paper notes Series A and Series B are supported by a credit agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., and extends through November 28, 2022. The Series A and Series B notes have an aggregate available amount not to exceed approximately \$375.9 million, which includes \$350 million of principal together with approximately \$25.9 million of accrued interest for a maximum maturity date not to exceed 270 days at a rate not to exceed 10 percent per annum. The two commercial paper programs constitute an obligation subordinate to the City's general obligation bonds. Any advances for payments of commercial paper under the line of credit are secured by proceeds of the applicable portion of the tax levy as set forth in the Credit Agreements. During fiscal year 2021, \$160 million was issued, and \$164 million was refunded. Upon maturity, the notes will be remarketed by the commercial paper dealers or extinguished with long-term debt. The City's unused line of credit on the notes was \$190.3 million at September 30, 2021.

September 30, 2021

Note 11. Long-Term Debt (continued)

These notes are direct obligations of the City for which its full faith and credit are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable property located within the City. Events of default include nonpayment of fees, breach of covenants, unsatisfied judgements over \$20 million, acceleration of other debt in an amount greater than \$25 million, bond ratings downgraded below Baa1/BBB+/BBB+ and nonpayment of note principal. In the event of default, the lender may utilize multiple remedies, including default rates on unpaid principal and interest, discontinuation of advances on the notes, and/or immediate termination of the agreement. The lender may seek a writ of mandamus to compel officials of the City to carry out their legally imposed duties with respect to the notes. Additionally, amounts drawn as advances or term loans are subject to acceleration in an uncured event of default, with such acceleration to take place at the earlier of (1) date on which legally expendable funds are appropriated and available or (2) February 1 of the calendar year following the next year the City levies ad valorem taxes.

E. Governmental Capital Leases (Direct Borrowings)

Equipment Master Lease

During a prior fiscal year, the City entered into a Master Lease Agreement (the Agreement) with a bank (the Lessor). Each fiscal year since 2017, the City has entered into separate repayment schedules under the Agreement for the lease-purchase of vehicles and other equipment, and each has a maximum allowable amount equal to the principal due on that schedule. Vehicles and equipment purchased through Agreement are pledged as security for repayment of the lease liability. Events of default under the Master Lease Agreement include nonpayment events and covenant noncompliance. In the event of default, the Lessor may declare the entire amount of payments to the end of the term immediately past due and payable, initiate court action against the City to enforce performance per the Agreement, take possession of the vehicles and equipment, and/or terminate the Agreement.

Garage Lease

During a prior fiscal year, the City entered into a capital lease for a parking garage near the Dallas Police Department headquarters. The leased property serves as collateral for non-payment. Events of default under the lease agreement include nonpayment events and covenant noncompliance. In the event of default, the Lessor has the right to terminate the lease and/or recover all damages associated with the default.

For more information on capital leases, please refer to Note 12.

F. Governmental Debt Service Requirements

The future debt service principal and interest payment requirements for the City's General Obligation Bonds, Tax and Revenue Certificates, and Pension Obligation Bonds at September 30, 2021 are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Principal		Interest		 Total
2022	\$	194,253	\$	78,124	\$ 272,377
2023		194,587		68,957	263,544
2024		188,448		60,476	248,924
2025		160,248		75,935	236,183
2026	145,327			69,574	214,901
2027-2031		520,571		280,015	800,586
2032-2036		345,946		174,325	520,271
2037-2041		121,844		5,552	127,396
Total	\$	1,871,224	\$	812,958	\$ 2,684,182

September 30, 2021

Note 11. Long-Term Debt (continued)

The future principal and interest payment requirements for the City's long-term notes payable, all of which are direct borrowings, at September 30, 2021 are as follows:

Fiscal Year	F	Principal Intere		nterest		Total
2022		2,596		461		3,057
2023		2,410		401		2,811
2024		2,464		349		2,813
2025		2,519		295		2,814
2026		2,413		238		2,651
2027-2030		6,623		188		6,811
Total	\$	19,025	\$	1,932	\$	20,957

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September 30, 2021

Note 11. Long-Term Debt (continued)

G. Business-Type Activities

The changes in the business-type activities long-term liabilities for the year ended September 30, 2021 are as follows:

ionows.	Balance, September 30, 2020	Additions	Deletions	Balance, September 30, 2021	Due Within One Year
Dallas Water Utilities					
City of Dallas Waterworks and Sewer System					
Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds		•		•	•
Series 2010	\$ 8,525	\$ -	\$ 8,525	\$ -	\$ -
Series 2011	34,625	-	13,820	20,805	14,345
Series 2012	160,825	-	19,495	141,330	18,650
Series 2013	31,760	-	3,310	28,450	3,480
Series 2015	575,600	-	45,460	530,140	49,760
Series 2016	455,055	-	4,860	450,195	11,730
Series 2017	165,820	-	3,080	162,740	3,240
Series 2018C	` 150,385	-	2,710	147,675	2,850
Series 2020C	281,825	-	5,615	276,210	5,255
Series 2020D	363,665	-	2,340	361,325	9,985
Series 2021C	-	126,130	-	126,130	-
City of Dallas Waterworks and Sewer System					
Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds					
(Direct Placements)					
Series 2009B	500	-	500	-	-
Series 2009C	5,380	-	5,380	-	-
Series 2018A	21,325	-	675	20,650	680
Series 2018B	42,705	-	1,300	41,405	1,305
Series 2019A	22,000	-	720	21,280	720
Series 2019B	44,000	-	1,385	42,615	1,390
Series 2020A	22,000	-	-	22,000	755
Series 2020B	44,000	-	-	44,000	1,490
Series 2021A	· -	22,000	_	22,000	
Series 2021B	_	44,000	-	44,000	
Total Revenue Bonds Payable	2,429,995	192,130	119,175	2,502,950	125,635
Add: Unamortized Premium	206,799	19,909	20,098	206,610	
Total Revenue Bonds of Water Utilities	2,636,794	212,039	139,273	2,709,560	125,635
Pension Obligation Bonds	43,478	14,446	20,033	37,891	6,241
Add: Net premium/discount	18,872	49	695	18,226	0,211
Add: Accretion	30,573	4,006	4,263	30,316	_
Total Water Utilities Bonds	2,729,717	230,540	164,264	2,795,993	131,876
Direct borrowings	2,725,717	200,040	104,204	2,730,330	101,070
Commercial paper notes payable	52,900	219,900	272,800		
	32,900	219,900	272,000	-	-
Water transmission facilities	414 757	E20 420	277 696	675 404	20 521
financing agreement	414,757	538,420	277,686	675,491	20,521
Total direct borrowings	467,057	758,320	550,486	675,491	20,521
Other liabilities:	44.040	4.500	5.004	40.500	5 400
Compensated absences payable	11,013	4,589	5,094	10,508	5,432
Other postemployment benefits	60,983	2,684	29,053	34,614	_
Net pension liability	389,659	169,370	78,270	480,759	
Total other liabilities	461,655	176,643	112,417	525,881	5,432
Total long-term liabilities for Dallas Water Utilities	3,659,029	1,165,503	827,167	3,997,365	157,829
Convention Center					
Civic Center Refunding and Improvement					
Revenue Bonds, Series 2009	270,380	-	9,550	260,830	10,030
Add: Net premium/discount	(2,650)	-	(5)	(2,655)	-
Total Convention Center Revenue Bonds	267,730		9,545	258,175	10,030
Pension Obligation Bonds	3,090	1,031	1,429	2,692	445
Add: Net premium/discount	1,347	3	50	1,300	-
Add: Accretion	2,183	285	305	2,163	
Total Convention Center Bonds	274,350	1,319	11,329	264,330	10,475
Other liabilities:			,525		
Compensated absences	373	34	77	330	171
Pollution remediation	63	54	, ,	63	63
		49	527	4,090	03
Other postemployment benefits	4,568 26.182				•
Net pension liability Total Other Liabilities	26,182 31,186	3,544	1,638 2,242	28,088 32,571	234
Total Other Liabilities Total long-term labilities for Convention Center					\$ 10,709
rotar rong-term rabilities for Convention Center	\$ 305,536	\$ 4,946	\$ 13,571	\$ 296,901	φ 10,709

Note 11. Long-Term Debt (continued)

Note 11. <u>Long Term Dest (contained)</u>	Balance, September 30, 2020	Additions	Deletions	Balance, September 30, 2021	Due Within One Year
Airport Revenues					
General Airport Revenue Bonds 2015	\$ 101,275	\$ -	\$ 4,280	\$ 96,995	\$ 4,495
General Airport Revenue Bonds 2017	112,695	- 255 160	4,360	108,335	4,580
General Airport Revenue Bonds 2021	16 170	255,160	2 624	255,160	-
Add: Net Premium/Discount	16,170	56,902	2,624	70,448	- 0.075
Total Airport Revenue Bonds	230,140	312,062	11,264	530,938	9,075
Pension Obligation Bonds	4,073	1,354	1,878	3,549	585
Add: Net Premium/Discount	1,768	5	65	1,708	-
Add: Accretion	2,865	375	13,606	2,841 539,036	9,660
Total Airport Bonds Direct borrowings	230,040	313,790	13,000	559,056	9,000
<u> </u>		2 200		2 200	
Commercial paper notes payable	60.396	2,280	1 206	2,280	1 272
Capital leases payable	69,386	-	1,296	68,090	1,372
Obligation for revenue credit agreement	407,460	-	318,840	88,620	9,280
Revenue credit agreement	(F.030)	7 505	462	2.024	
Net premium/discount	(5,038)	7,525	463	2,024	10.050
Total direct borrowing	471,808	9,805	320,599	161,014	10,652
Other Liabilities:	4.000	000	070	4.040	000
Compensated absences	1,980	903	970	1,913	989
Pollution remediation	511	86	186	411	28
Other postemployment benefits	10,229	580	6,273	4,536	-
Net pension liability	55,041	33,529	15,494	73,076	
Total other liabilities	67,761	35,098	22,923	79,936	1,017
Total long-term liabilities for Airport Revenues	778,415	358,699	357,128	779,986	21,329
Sanitation					
2010C GO Refunding General Obligation Bonds	4,346	-	4,346	-	-
2020A GO Refunding General Obligation Bonds	=	4,249	1,919	2,330	1,554
Add: Net premium/discount	110	195	195	110	
Total Sanitation General Obligation Bonds	4,456	4,444	6,460	2,440	1,554
Pension Obligation Bonds	14,214	4,723	6,550	12,387	2,040
Add: Net premium/discount	6,169	16	228	5,957	-
Add: Accretion	9,995	1,310	1,394	9,911	
Total Sanitation Bonds	34,834	10,493	14,632	30,695	3,594
Direct borrowing					
Capital leases	16,529	4,534	6,708	14,355	6,099
Other liabilities:					
Compensated absences	2,728	1,147	1,264	2,611	1,350
Landfill closure/postclosure	45,216	1,696	186	46,726	294
Pollution remediation	971	274	1,223	22	22
Other postemployment benefits	20,664	968	10,485	11,147	-
Net pension liability	124,747	61,429	28,389	157,787	
Total other liabilities	194,326	65,514	41,547	218,293	1,666
Total long-term liabilities for Sanitation	245,689	80,541	62,887	263,343	11,359
Non-Major Business-Type					
Pension Obligation Bonds	7,923	2,630	3,648	6,905	1,136
Add: Net premium/discount	3,436	9	126	3,319	-
Add: Accretion	5,567	729	775	5,521	-
Total Non-Major Business-Type Bonds	16,926	3,368	4,549	15,745	1,136
Other liabilities:	0.564	1.067	1 200	0.440	1 050
Compensated absences	2,561	1,067	1,209	2,419	1,250
Other postemployment benefits	11,134	584	6,319	5,399	=
Net pension liability	80,641	39,759	18,374	102,026	
Total other liabilities	94,336	41,410	25,902	109,844	1,250
Total long-term liabilities for Non-Major					
Business-type Activities Total Business-Type Activities -	111,262	44,778	30,451	125,589	2,386
Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 5,099,931	\$ 1,654,467	\$ 1,291,204	\$ 5,463,184	\$ 203,612

September 30, 2021

Note 11. Long-Term Debt (continued)

H. Water Works and Sewer System Revenue Bonds and Pension Obligation Bonds

In prior fiscal years, Dallas Water Utilities issued Waterworks and Sewer System Revenue Bonds to fund capital construction projects. These bonds are special obligations of the City, payable solely from and secured by a first lien on and pledge of the pledged revenues of the system, which include the net revenues of the system remaining after deduction of current expenses of operation and maintenance. Events of default include nonpayment events and covenant noncompliance. In the event of default, registered owners may seek a writ of mandamus to compel officials of the City to carry out their legally imposed duties with respect to the bonds.

I. Water Works and Sewer System Revenue Bonds

In September 2021, Dallas Water Utilities issued Waterworks and Sewer System Revenue Bonds Series 2021C of \$126.1 million with a premium of \$19.9 million and interest rates ranging from 3.0 percent to 5.0 percent. Final maturity will occur on October 1, 2050. The bonds were issued to refund outstanding commercial paper used by Dallas Water Utilities to fund capital construction projects.

J. Water Works and Sewer System Revenue Bonds and Pension Obligation Bonds (Direct Placements)

In fiscal year 2021, and prior years Dallas Water Utilities issued Waterworks and Sewer System Revenue Bonds to fund capital construction projects. These were direct placements facilitated by the Texas Water Development Board. These bonds are special obligations of the City, payable solely from and secured by a first lien on and pledge of the pledged revenues of the system, which include the net revenues of the system remaining after deduction of current expenses of operation and maintenance. Events of default include nonpayment events and covenant noncompliance. In the event of default, registered owners may seek a writ of mandamus to compel officials of the City to carry out their legally imposed duties with respect to the bonds.

In November 2020, the City issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Taxable Series 2020B, of \$76.9 million, with a premium of \$0.2 million, stated interest rates ranging from 0.8% to 1.25%, and a final maturity of February 15, 2024. The bonds were issued to refund pension obligation bonds (Series 2010). Proceeds of \$76.7 million were deposited with an escrow agent to be used to pay the outstanding principal amount of the refunded bonds. As a result, \$76.9 million of these bonds are considered defeased and the liability for the refunded portion of these bonds has been removed from the financial statements. Total debt service payments decreased by \$0.9 million as a result of the refunding. The City also incurred an economic gain (difference between the present value of the old debt and the new debt service payments) of \$7.3 million. The refunding and the new bonds issued have been allocated to the City's governmental activities and the Dallas Water Utilities, Convention Center, Airport Revenues, Sanitation, and Nonmajor Enterprise Funds as shown in the table in Note 11B.

In May 2021, Dallas Water Utilities issued Waterworks and Sewer System Revenue Bonds Series 2021A and Series 2021B of \$66 million and interest rates ranging from 0.01 percent to 0.08 percent. Final maturity will occur on October 1, 2050. The bonds were issued to fund capital construction projects.

K. Water Works and Sewer Debt Service Requirements

The Waterworks and Sewer System debt service fund provides for the payment of principal and interest on the water department outstanding revenue bonds. Operating revenues from water operations and interest earned on the cash balance in the debt service fund are pledged for repayment of the debt. Revenues are transferred from the Water Operating Fund to the debt service fund to meet annual principal and interest obligations. Pension Obligation bonds are paid through increased contributions to the debt service fund. The Water Works and Sewer System bonds outstanding as of September 30, 2021 are as follows:

September 30, 2021

Note 11. Long-Term Debt (continued)

Series Description	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	Amount
634 Rev Bonds	2023	3.00% - 5.00%	20,805
636 Rev Bonds	2033	0.595% - 5.000%	141,330
639 Rev Bonds	2028	2.00% - 5.00%	28,450
9712 Rev Bonds	2045	1.00%-5.00%	530,140
1727 Rev Bonds	2046	3.00%-5.00%	450,195
W208 Rev Bonds	2048	4.00%-5.00%	162,740
W339 Rev Bonds	2048	4.00%-5.00%	147,675
637 Rev Bonds	2050	1.730%-5.000%	637,535
W309 Rev Bonds	2048	0.02%-1.70%	62,055
FS40 Rev Bonds	2051	0.02%-1.70%	130,615
FW40 Rev Bonds	2051	0.03%-1.34%	65,280
2021C Rev Bonds	2051	3.00%-5.00%	126,130
Total Revenue Bonds			2,502,950
Pension Obligation Bonds	2035	0.8% - 5.48%	37,891
Total Outstanding			\$ 2,540,841

Utility Revenues Pledged

The City has pledged future water and wastewater customer revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to repay \$2.5 billion in water and wastewater system revenue bonds, of which \$192 million was issued during the current fiscal year and the remaining balance in prior fiscal years. Proceeds from the bonds provided financing for capital assets. The bonds are payable solely from water customer net revenues and are payable through fiscal year 2050. Net revenues, as defined in the bond documents, for each year are expected to be at least equal to 1.25 times the principal and interest requirements of all outstanding previously issued bonds and additional bonds for the year. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds at September 30, 2021 is \$3 billion. Principal and interest paid during fiscal year 2021 were \$119 million and \$82 million, respectively.

L. Convention Center (Revenue Bonds and Pension Obligation Bonds)

In previous fiscal years, the City issued Convention Center Revenue Bonds. The 7 percent Hotel Occupancy Tax, operating revenues of the Convention Center Complex, and interest earned on cash balances in the bond reserve and debt service funds are pledged for repayment of the debt. Events of default with respect to these include nonpayment events and noncompliance with covenants. In the event of default, registered owners may seek a writ of mandamus to compel officials of the City to carry out their legally imposed duties with respect to the bonds.

In November 2020, the City issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Taxable Series 2020B, of \$76.9 million, with a premium of \$0.2 million, stated interest rates ranging from 0.8% to 1.25%, and a final maturity of February 15, 2024. The bonds were issued to refund pension obligation bonds (Series 2010). Proceeds of \$76.7 million were deposited with an escrow agent to be used to pay the outstanding principal amount of the refunded bonds. As a result, \$76.9 million of these bonds are considered defeased and the liability for the refunded portion of these bonds has been removed from the financial statements. Total debt service payments decreased by \$0.9 million as a result of the refunding. The City also incurred an economic gain (difference between the present value of the old debt and the new debt service payments) of \$7.3 million. The refunding and the new bonds issued have been allocated to the City's governmental activities and the Dallas Water Utilities, Convention Center, Airport Revenues, Sanitation, and Nonmajor Enterprise Funds as shown in the table in Note 11B.

Pension Obligation Bonds are paid through increased contributions to the Debt Service Fund. Additionally, the City has covenanted to provide the payment of operating and maintenance expenses of the Convention Center Complex, should a shortfall in Convention Center revenues occur. Revenue from the Convention Center operating fund is transferred to the debt service fund to meet annual principal and interest payments.

The Convention Center bonds outstanding as of September 30, 2021 are as follows:

Series Description	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	Amount
Civic Center Convention Complex	2038	3.00% - 5.25%	\$ 260,830
Pension Obligation Bonds	2035	0.295% - 5.48%	2,692
Total Outstanding			\$ 263,522

September 30, 2021

Note 11. Long-Term Debt (continued)

M. Airport Revenues (General Airport Revenue Bonds and Pension Obligation Bonds)

In September 2021, the LFAMC issued General Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2021 of \$225.2 million, with a premium of \$56.9 million and interest rates ranging from 4.0 percent to 5.0 percent. Final maturity will occur on November 1, 2040. The bonds were issued to refund the obligation for the Revenue Credit Agreement (Series 2010). Proceeds of \$317.7 million were deposited with an escrow agent to be used to pay the outstanding amount of the refunded bonds. The refunding resulted in a difference of \$7.1 million between the net carrying amount of the old debt and the reacquisition price. This difference, reported in the accompanying financial statement as a deferred outflow of resources, is being amortized to interest expense over the life of the old bonds. Total debt service payments decreased by \$114.2 million as a result of the refunding. The City also incurred an economic gain (difference between the present value of the old debt and new debt service payments) of \$113.3 million.

During December 2016, the Love Field Airport Modernization Corporation (LFAMC) issued \$116.85 million in General Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2017 with a premium of \$13.6 million. The stated rate on the bonds is 5 percent with a final maturity on November 1, 2036. Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds were used to complete the design and construction costs of an approximately 5,000 space parking garage and related improvements to increase public parking capacity at Love Field Airport, fund approximately 22 months of capitalized interest, which is intended to cover the period commencing with the date of issuance of the Bonds through 12 months following substantial completion of construction of the project, fund a bond debt service reserve fund, and pay cost of issuance.

In a previous year, the Love Field Airport Modernization Corporation (LFAMC) issued \$109.2 million in General Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2015 with a premium of \$13.6 million. The stated interest rate on the bonds is 5 percent with a final maturity on November 1, 2035. Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds were used to fund design and construction costs of an approximately 5,000 space parking garage and related improvements to increase public parking capacity at Love Field Airport, fund approximately 27 months of capitalized interest (which is intended to cover the period commencing with the date of issuance of the Bonds through 12 months following substantial completion of construction of the parking garage, fund a bond debt service reserve fund, and pay cost of issuance for the bonds.

In November 2020, the City issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Taxable Series 2020B, of \$76.9 million, with a premium of \$0.2 million, stated interest rates ranging from 0.8 percent to 1.25 percent, and a final maturity of February 15, 2024. The bonds were issued to refund pension obligation bonds (Series 2010). Proceeds of \$76.7 million were deposited with an escrow agent to be used to pay the outstanding principal amount of the refunded bonds. As a result, \$75.8 million of these bonds are considered defeased and the liability for the refunded portion of these bonds has been removed from the financial statements. Total debt service payments decreased by \$0.9 million as a result of the refunding. The City also incurred an economic gain (difference between the present value of the old debt and the new debt service payments) of \$7.3 million. The refunding and the new bonds issued have been allocated to the City's governmental activities, Dallas Water Utilities, Convention Center, Airport Revenues, Sanitation, and Nonmajor Enterprise Funds as shown in the table in Note 11B.

Operating revenues from Airport operations and interest earned on the cash balance in the debt service fund are pledged for repayment of both issues of the General Airport Revenue Bonds. Revenues are transferred from the Airport Revenues operating fund to the Airport Revenues debt service fund to meet the annual principal and interest obligations. Events of default include nonpayment events and noncompliance with covenants. In the event of default, registered owners may seek a writ of mandamus to compel officials of the City to carry out their legally imposed duties with respect to the bonds.

Pension Obligation bonds are paid through increased contributions to the Debt Service Fund. Operating revenues from Airport operations and interest earned on the cash balance in the debt service fund are pledged for repayment of the debt. Revenues are transferred from the Airport operating fund to the debt service fund to meet annual principal and interest obligations.

September 30, 2021

Note 11. Long-Term Debt (continued)

Airport revenue and pension obligation bonds outstanding as of September 30, 2021 are as follows:

Series Description	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	Amount
General Airport Revenue Bonds 2015	2036	5.00%	\$ 96,995
General Airport Revenue Bonds 2017	2036	5.00%	108,335
General Airport Revenue Bonds 2021	2040	5.00%	255,160
Pension Obligation Bonds	2035	0.295% - 5.48%	3,549
Total			\$ 464,039

N. Airport Revenues Conduit Debt and Revenue Credit Agreement (Direct Borrowing)

The Love Field Airport Modernization Corporation (LFAMC), a Texas non-profit "local government corporation" and blended component unit of the City, issued \$310 million in Special Facilities Revenue Bonds during November 2010, and \$146.26 million in May 2012. The bonds were issued to finance the acquisition, construction, expansion, installation and equipping of certain capital improvements at Dallas Love Field Airport. Major construction commenced during fiscal year 2010 and was substantially completed during fiscal year 2015.

Prior to the issuance of the bonds, the City entered into two separate funding agreements with an airline carrier: (1) a "Facilities Agreement" pursuant to which the airline carrier is obligated to make debt service payments on the principal and interest amounts associated with the bonds (Facilities Payments), less other sources of funds the City may apply to the repayment of the bonds (including, but not limited to, passenger facility charges collected from passengers originating from Love Field Airport); and (2) a "Revenue Credit Agreement" pursuant to which the City will reimburse the airline carrier for the Facilities Payments made by the carrier.

In the event the airline carrier fails to make payments under the Facilities Agreement the City is no longer obligated to make any further payments under the Revenue Credit Agreement, and that agreement shall terminate.

A majority of the monies transferred from the City to the airline carrier under the Revenue Credit Agreement are expected to originate from a reimbursement account created in a "Use and Lease Agreement" between the City and the airline carrier. The Use and Lease Agreement is a 20-year agreement providing for, among other things, the lease of space at the Airport from the City. The remainder of such monies transferred from the City to the airline carrier under the Revenue Credit Agreement is expected to originate from (1) use and lease agreements with other airlines, (2) various concession agreements, and (3) other miscellaneous revenues generated at Love Field Airport.

All of the assets ultimately acquired by the bonds belong to the City at the time of acquisition pursuant to an Agreement for Donation and Assignment entered into between the City and the airline carrier. The bonds are a special obligation for which the airline carrier has guaranteed the principal and interest payments on the bonds, payable solely from the facilities payments to be made pursuant to the terms of the Special Facilities Agreement and other funds constituting the trust estate under the indenture, including any amounts received under the guaranty. The bonds do not constitute a debt or pledge of the faith and credit of the LFAMC, the City, the County, or the State of Texas, and accordingly have not been reported in the accompanying financial statements. In September 2021, the Special Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series 2021. As a result, the revenue credit agreement decreased approximately \$310 million. The new General Airport Revenue Bonds are described in note 11M. As of September 30, 2021, the Special Facilities Revenue Bonds outstanding was \$88.6 million.

O. <u>Airport Revenues Obligation for Revenue Credit Agreement (Direct Borrowing)</u>

The revenue credit agreement entered into between the City and the airline carrier was made possible as a result of the rate making provisions of the Airport Use and Lease Agreement which provide for the annual calculation of airline rates and charges sufficient to recover among other things, debt service on the bonds. While the crediting back of money to the airline carrier under the revenue credit agreement will be done pursuant to a contractual agreement between the City and the airline carrier, such revenue credits are not pledged to the payment of debt service on the Bonds. The City has determined the obligation under the revenue credit agreement to be a liability, and accordingly has recorded the obligation in the accompanying financial statements. The interest rates for the obligation range between 4.39 percent to 5.48 percent, and the obligation will be amortized over a period of 30 years. The balance of the obligation for the revenue credit agreement was \$88.6 million with the premium of \$2 million for a total balance of \$90.6 million, at September 30, 2021. The schedule of principal and interest payments required for the obligation is provided on the following page (in thousands):

September 30, 2021

Note 11. Long-Term Debt (continued)

		Airport Revenue - LFAMC											
		Obligation for Revenue Credit Agreement											
Fiscal Year	F	Principal Interest Total											
2022	\$	9,280	\$	4,199	\$	13,479							
2023		9,745		3,723		13,468							
2024		10,230		3,224		13,454							
2025		10,745		2,699		13,444							
2026		11,280		2,149		13,429							
2027-2029		37,340		2,861		40,201							
Total	\$	88.620	\$	18.855	\$	107.475							

P. Business-type Activities Capital Leases (Direct Borrowings)

Airport Parking Capital Leases

During a prior fiscal year, the City entered into capital leases for two parking lots near Love Field Airport. The leased property serves as collateral for non-payment. Events of default under the lease agreements include nonpayment events and covenant noncompliance. In the event of default, the Lessor has the right to terminate the leases and/or recover all damages associated with the default.

Equipment Master Lease

During a prior fiscal year, the City entered into a Master Lease Agreement (the Agreement) with a bank (the Lessor). Each fiscal year since 2017, the City has entered into separate repayment schedules under the Agreement for the lease-purchase of vehicles and other equipment, and each has a maximum allowable amount equal to the principal due on that schedule. Vehicles and equipment purchased through Agreement are pledged as security for repayment of the lease liability. Events of default under the Master Lease Agreement include nonpayment events and covenant noncompliance. In the event of default, the Lessor may declare the entire amount of payments to the end of the term immediately past due and payable, initiate court action against the City to enforce performance per the Agreement, take possession of the vehicles and equipment, and/or terminate the Agreement.

For more information on capital leases, please refer to Note 12.

Q. Sanitation Enterprise Fund (General Obligation Bonds and Pension Obligation Bonds)

In November 2020, the City issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2020, of \$46.4 million, with a premium of \$2.1 million, a stated interest rate of 5%, and a final maturity of February 15, 2023. These bonds were issued to refund General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2010C, in the amount of \$46.2 million. Proceeds of \$48.1 million were deposited with an escrow agent to be used to pay the outstanding principal amount of the refunded bonds. As a result, \$46.4 million are considered defeased and the liability for the refunded portion of these bonds has been removed from the financial statements. Total debt service payments decreased by \$.6 million as a result of the refunding. The City also incurred an economic gain (difference between the present value of the old debt and the new debt service payments) of \$1.7 million. A portion of the refunded bonds and new bonds issued were recorded in the governmental activities of the City, and the remaining amounts were recorded in the Sanitation Enterprise Fund as shown the table in Note 11B.

The Sanitation Fund provides for the payment of principal and interest on a portion of the 2010 General Obligation Refunding Bonds and the Pension Obligation Bonds, which are paid through increased contributions to the Debt Service Fund. The bonds outstanding as of September 30, 2021 are as follows:

Series Description	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	A	Amount
Pension Obligation Bonds	2035	0.295% to 5.48%	\$	12,387
Series 640 General Obligation Bonds	2023	5.00%		2,330
Total Outstanding			\$	14,717

September 30, 2021

Note 11. Long-Term Debt (continued)

R. Non-Major Enterprise Fund (Pension Obligation Bonds)

In November 2020, the City issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Taxable Series 2020B, of \$76.9 million, with a premium of \$0.2 million, stated interest rates ranging from 0.8% to 1.25%, and a final maturity of February 15, 2024. The bonds were issued to refund pension obligation bonds (Series 2010). Proceeds of \$76.7 million were deposited with an escrow agent to be used to pay the outstanding principal amount of the refunded bonds. As a result, \$75.8 million of these bonds are considered defeased and the liability for the refunded portion of these bonds has been removed from the financial statements. Total debt service payments decreased by \$0.9 million as a result of the refunding. The City also incurred an economic gain (difference between the present value of the old debt and the new debt service payments) of \$7.3 million. The refunding and the new bonds issued have been allocated to the City's governmental activities and the Dallas Water Utilities, Convention Center, Airport Revenues, Sanitation, and Nonmajor Enterprise Funds as shown in the table in Note 11B.

The non-major enterprise funds provide for the payment of principal and interest on a portion of Pension Obligation Bonds, which are paid through increased contributions to the Debt Service Fund. The bonds outstanding as of September 30, 2021 are as follows:

Series Description	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	A	mount
Pension Obligation Bonds	2035	0.295% - 5.48%	\$	6,905

S. <u>Business-Type Activities Debt Service Requirements</u>

The debt service principal and interest payment requirement to maturity at September 30, 2021 for the business-type activities Revenue Bonds and Pension Obligation Bonds are as follows:

		Dallas Water Utilities													
		Revenue Bonds						Revenue Bonds-Direct Placements							
Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year Principal		Interest			Total		Principal		Interest		Total			
2022	\$	119,295	\$	84,338	\$	203,633	\$	6,340	\$	1,452	\$	7,792			
2023		115,885		82,598		198,483		8,625		1,441		10,066			
2024		105,370		78,643		184,013		8,640		1,425		10,065			
2025		97,135		74,646		171,781		8,660		1,407		10,067			
2026		86,800		70,840		157,640		8,680		1,385		10,065			
2027-2031		460,500		298,928		759,428		43,835		6,507		50,342			
2032-2036		476,030		204,170		680,200		44,825		5,509		50,334			
2037-2041		403,660		114,824		518,484		46,235		4,076		50,311			
2042-2046		274,655		48,465		323,120		48,075		2,248		50,323			
2047-2051		105,670		7,178		112,848		34,035		363		34,398			
Total	\$	2,245,000	\$	1,064,630	\$	3,309,630	\$	257,950	\$	25,813	\$	283,763			

	Dallas Water Utilities										
	Pension Obligation Bonds										
Fiscal Year	Principal Interest Total										
2022	\$	6,241	\$	755	\$	6,996					
2023		6,721		573		7,294					
2024		7,023		516		7,539					
2025		1,514		6,909		8,423					
2026		1,510		7,168		8,678					
2027-2031		7,548		40,028		47,576					
2032-2035		7,334		36,193		43,527					
Total	\$	37,891	\$	92,142	\$	130,033					

Note 11. Long-Term Debt (continued)

	Convention Center											
	Revenue Bonds Pension Obligation Bor							onds	nds			
Fiscal Year	F	Principal		Interest		Total	Pi	rincipal	lr	nterest		Total
2022	\$	10,030	\$	13,454	\$	23,484	\$	445	\$	54	\$	499
2023		10,530		12,953		23,483		480		41		521
2024		11,055		12,426		23,481		501		37		538
2025		11,610		11,873		23,483		96		493		589
2026		12,190		11,293		23,483		108		511		619
2027-2031		70,760		46,652		117,412		539		2,856		3,395
2032-2036		91,145		26,267		117,412		523		2,582		3,105
2037-Thereafter		43,510		3,455		46,965		-		-		-
Total	\$	260,830	\$	138,373	\$	399,203	\$	2,692	\$	6,574	\$	9,266

	Airport Revenues											
		Genera	al Airp	ort Revenue	Bono	ds		Per	ision O	bligation Bo	onds	
Fiscal Year	F	Principal		Interest		Total	Pı	rincipal	lr	iterest		Total
2022	\$	9,075	\$	16,921	\$	25,996	\$	585	\$	71	\$	656
2023		16,835		21,023		37,858		630		54		684
2024		18,740		20,134		38,874		658		48		706
2025		19,680		19,173		38,853		141		647		788
2026		20,660		18,165		38,825		142		672		814
2027-2031		123,980		73,636		197,616		706		3,750		4,456
2032-2036		164,995		37,762		202,757		687		3,392		4,079
2037-Thereafter		86,525		7,701		94,226						
Total	\$	460,490	\$	214,515	\$	675,005	\$	3,549	\$	8,634	\$	12,183

	Sanitation											
		Ger	neral Ob	ligation Bo	onds			Per	sion O	bligation Bo	onds	
Fiscal Year	Pi	rincipal	Int	erest		Total	Р	rincipal	l	nterest		Total
2022	\$	1,554	\$	78	\$	1,632	\$	2,040	\$	247	\$	2,287
2023		776		19		795		2,198		187		2,385
2024		-		-		-		2,296		169		2,465
2025		-		-		-		493		2,259		2,752
2026		-		-		-		494		2,343		2,837
2027-2031		-		-		-		2,468		13,086		15,554
2032-2036								2,398		11,832		14,230
Total	\$	2,330	\$	97	\$	2,427	\$	12,387	\$	30,123	\$	42,510

September 30, 2021

Note 11. Long-Term Debt (continued)

Non-Mai	ior Ente	ernrise	Funds
INUITINA	וטו בווני	שפווטוי	ı unus

Pension Obligation Bonds												
Fiscal Year	Pı	rincipal	lı	nterest		Total						
2022	\$	1,136	\$	138	\$	1,274						
2023		1,224		104		1,328						
2024		1,473		1,265		2,738						
2025		262		1,310		1,572						
2026		263		1,359		1,622						
2027-2031		1,327		7,587		8,914						
2032-2036		1,220		5,015		6,235						
Total	\$	6,905	\$	16,778	\$	23,683						

T. <u>Discretely Presented Component Unit Debt Service Requirements</u>

The changes in the DDDA discretely presented component unit's long- term liabilities for the year ended September 30, 2021 are as follows:

	Balance, September 30, 2020 Addit		dditions	De	eletions	Balance, September 30, tions 2021			Due Within One Year	
Tax Increment Revenue Bonds										
Series 2006	\$	30,201	\$	-	\$	2,374	\$	27,827	\$	2,403
Series 2007		23,330		-		835		22,495		840
Total Bonds		53,531		-		3,209		50,322		3,243
Accretion		37,282		3,809		3,151		37,940		
Total Bonds	\$	90,813	\$	3,809	\$	6,360	\$	88,262	\$	3,243

The Dallas Convention Center Hotel Development Corporation (the Corporation), a discretely presented component unit of the City, issued revenue bonds in a prior fiscal year. The assets pledged as security for repayment of the bonds include the gross operating revenues of the hotel project, reimbursement for a portion of the interest from the Build America Bonds rebate, the State and Local Hotel Occupancy Tax Rebate, the State Sales Tax rebate, and other property, other than the land, the hotel project constructed on the land, and certain deposits. Events of default include nonpayment events and noncompliance with covenants. In the event of default, the trustee may accelerate principal and interest payments on the bonds, and/or take multiple legal actions, including but not limited to seeking a writ of mandamus to compel officials of the City to carry out their legally imposed duties with respect to the notes.

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September 30, 2021

Note 11. Long-Term Debt (continued)

The changes in the Dallas Convention Center Hotel Development Corporation discretely presented component unit's long-term liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2020 are as shown below:

	E	Balance,					E	Balance,		
	Dec	ember 31,					December 31,		Dι	ıe Within
		2019		ditions	D	eletions	2020		Oı	ne Year
2009A Current Interest Bonds	\$	53,730	\$	-	\$	9,125	\$	44,605	\$	9,890
2009A Capital Appreciation Bonds		7,139		-		-	\$	7,139		-
2009B Taxable Build America Bonds		388,175						388,175		-
Total Revenue Bonds		449,044				9,125		439,919		9,890
Add: Unamortized Premium		96		-		51		45		-
Less: Unamortized Discount		(96)		-		(24)		(72)		-
Add: Accretion on Capital										
Appreciation Bonds		6,532		887		-		7,419		-
Key Money Payable		2,300				1,200		1,100		1,100
Total Long-Term Debt	\$	457,876	\$	887	\$	10,352	\$	448,411	\$	10,990

The DDDA discretely presented component unit has issued tax increment bonds that are payable solely from the pledged tax increments of the zone. Events of default include nonpayment events and noncompliance with covenants. In the event of default, registered owners may seek a writ of mandamus to compel members of the board of the DDDA or other officers of the issuer to carry out their legally imposed duties with respect to the bonds.

The tax increment bonds outstanding as of September 30, 2021 are as follows:

Series Description	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	 Amount
Series DDDA - Series 2006	2036	5.25% - 5.66%	\$ 27,827
Series DDDA - Series 2007	2036	5.49% - 6.28%	22,495
Total Outstanding			\$ 50,322

The Dallas Convention Center Hotel Development Corporation discretely presented component unit bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

Series Description	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	Amount
2009A Current Interest Bonds	2024	4.25% - 5.25%	\$ 44,605
2009A Capital Appreciation Bonds	2026	5.43% - 6.46%	7,140
2009B Taxable Build America Bonds	2042	7.09%	388,175
Total Outstanding			\$ 439,920

The debt service principal and interest payment requirement to maturity at September 30, 2021 for the DDDA discretely presented component unit activities tax increment financing bonds and at December 31, 2020 for the Dallas Convention Center Hotel Development Corporation bonds are as shown on the following page.

September 30, 2021

Note 11. Long-Term Debt (continued)

					Dallas Convention Center					
		DDDA		Calendar	Hotel De	Hotel Development Corporation				
Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total	Year	Principal	Interest	Total			
2022	3,243	4,914	8,157	2021	9,890	29,558	39,448			
2023	3,249	5,161	8,410	2022	10,690	29,025	39,715			
2024	3,088	5,578	8,666	2023	11,554	28,441	39,995			
2025	2,743	5,673	8,416	2024	12,470	27,826	40,296			
2026	2,239	5,774	8,013	2025	5,133	35,786	40,919			
2031-2035	15,551	30,052	45,603	2026-2030	73,752	130,002	203,754			
2036	20,209	29,299	49,508	2031-2035	105,670	94,325	199,995			
Total	\$ 50,322	\$ 86,451	\$ 136,773	2036-2040	141,830	50,711	192,541			
				2041-2042	68,931	4,953	73,884			
				Total	\$ 439,920	\$ 430,627	\$ 870,547			

U. Bonds Authorized and Unissued

The following is a schedule of authorized but unissued bonds at September 30, 2021:

	Date of		Amount		Amount
	Authorization	A	uthorized	L	Inissued
2017 Capital Improvement Program	11/7/2017	\$	1,050,000	\$	700,498

V. Compliance with Debt Covenants

For the year ended September 30, 2021, management of the City believes that it was in compliance with all financial bond covenants on outstanding revenue and general obligation bonded debt.

W. Dallas Water Utilities Commercial Paper Notes (Direct Borrowing)

The commercial paper program constitutes an obligation subordinate to the Waterworks and Sewer System revenue bonds. Any advances made by credit providers for payments of commercial paper under the line of credit are secured by water and wastewater pledged revenues.

The commercial paper notes Series F, effective July 8, 2021, are supported by two liquidity agreements through two banks. The liquidity agreements supporting the Sub-Series F-1 and Sub-Series F-2 notes are through JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Bank of America N.A., and extend to July 8, 2024. The Sub-Series F-1 notes have an aggregate available principal amount not to exceed \$241.6 million, which included \$225 million of principal together with approximately \$16.6 million of accrued interest for a maximum maturity date not to exceed 270 days at a rate of 10 percent per annum. The Sub-Series F-2 notes have an aggregate available principal amount not to exceed \$80.5 million, which includes \$75 million of principal together with approximately \$5.5 million of accrued interest for a maximum maturity date not to exceed 270 days at a rate of 10 percent per annum.

The commercial paper notes Series G, effective July 8, 2021, are supported by a liquidity agreement with State Street Bank and Trust Company and extend to July 8, 2024. The Series G notes have an aggregate available principal amount not to exceed \$322.2 million, which includes \$300 million of principal together with approximately \$22.2 million of accrued interest for a maximum maturity date not to exceed 270 days at a rate of 10 percent per annum

Events of default include nonpayment of fees, incorrect or untrue statement made by the City the agreements, breach of covenant, unsatisfied judgements over \$10 million, acceleration of other debt in an amount greater than \$5 million, filing of bankruptcy, validity of agreement invalidated by any governmental authority, debt moratorium, bond ratings downgraded below Baa3/BBB-, material adverse effects as a result of State law repeal or any event of default as defined in Sub-Series F-1, Sub-Series F-2, and Series G credit agreements. The lender may seek a writ of mandamus to compel officials of the City to carry out their legally imposed duties with respect to the notes.

During fiscal year 2021, \$219.9 million was issued and \$272.8 million was repaid. Upon maturity, the notes will be remarketed by the commercial paper dealers or extinguished with long-term debt. There were no commercial paper notes outstanding as of September 30, 2021.

September 30, 2021

Note 11. Long-Term Debt (continued)

X. Love Field Airport Modernization Corporation Airport System Commercial Paper Notes (Direct Borrowing)

The commercial paper program constitutes an obligation subordinate to the General Airport Revenue Bonds. Any advances made by credit providers for payments of commercial paper under the line of credit are secured by the Corporation's pledged revenues.

The commercial paper notes, AMT Series are supported by a credit agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., and extends through December 18, 2023. The AMT Series notes have an aggregate available amount not to exceed approximately \$161.1 million, which includes \$150 million of principal together with approximately \$11.1 million of accrued interest for a maximum maturity date not to exceed 270 days at a rate not to exceed 10 percent per annum. During fiscal year 2021, \$2.3 million was issued, and no commercial paper was repaid. Upon maturity, the notes will be remarketed by the commercial paper dealers or extinguished with long-term debt. The City's unused line of credit on the notes was \$147.7 million at September 30, 2021.

Events of default include nonpayment of fees, incorrect or untrue statement made by the City the agreements, breach of covenant, unsatisfied judgements over \$10 million, acceleration of other debt in an amount greater than \$5 million, filing of bankruptcy, validity of agreement invalidated by any governmental authority, debt moratorium, bond ratings downgraded below BBB, Baa2, or BBB, or Fitch, Moody's, or S&P suspends or withdraws its rating of the same, material adverse effects as a result of State law repeal or any event of default as defined in the credit agreement. The lender may seek a writ of mandamus to compel officials of the City to carry out their legally imposed duties with respect to the notes.

Y. Dallas Water Utilities Obligation for Water Transmission Facilities Financing Agreement (Direct Borrowing)

In previous years, the Tarrant Regional Water District (TRWD), a water control and improvement district and political subdivision of the State of Texas, issued Water Facilities Contract Revenue Bonds in February 2012 in the amount of \$131.9 million, in January 2014 in the amount of \$202.1 million in December 2015 in the amount of \$140 million, and in March 2021 in the amount of \$254 million (2021 Series A). The bonds were issued to finance the DWU share of costs for designing, acquiring, constructing, improving, repairing, rehabilitating, and or replacing water transmission facilities capable of delivering additional raw water supply to the customers of the DWU and TRWD for their respective customers (the Project). The Project is tentatively scheduled to be completed in 2027. The City's share of the total cost of the Project is estimated to be \$1 billion. Upon completion of the Project, DWU will have reserved capacity rights in the amount of 150 million gallons per day. Depending on the timing of construction, additional bonds are expected to be issued throughout the construction period. Additionally, in March 2021, The TRWD issued Water Facilities Contract Revenue Bonds, Series B, with a principal amount of \$297.3 million. The bonds were issued to partially refund \$102.1 million of Water Facilities Contract Revenue Bonds, Series 2014.

In order to ensure adequate funding from Dallas Water Utilities for the payment of principal and interest, the City entered into a separate funding agreement with TRWD, a Water Transmission Facilities Financing Agreement (the Agreement). Under this Agreement, the City is obligated to make payments to TRWD for the principal and interest amounts associated with the bonds. The Agreement establishes through State statutes that those payments will be treated as operating and maintenance expenses. The treatment of payments to TRWD as operating and maintenance expenses is only being applied to the Schedule of Revenue Bond Coverage for the Dallas Water Utilities and for purposes of establishing rates.

The Agreement establishes that TRWD shall own and operate the Project, subject to Dallas' reserve capacity rights in the Project. The bonds are a special obligation of TRWD. Principal and interest are secured by, and payable solely from, payments to be received by TRWD from the City to the extent required and provided in the Agreement. The bonds do not constitute a debt or pledge of the faith and credit of the City, and accordingly have not been reported in the accompanying financial statements.

As mentioned above, the TRWD issued Water Facilities Contract Revenue Bonds, Series B, with a principal amount of \$297.3 million. The bonds were issued to partially refund \$102.1 million of Water Facilities Contract Revenue Bonds, Series 2012, and \$163.9 million of Water Facilities Contract Revenue Bonds, Series 2014. The refunding of these bonds resulted in a change in the liability for the Agreement in the amount of \$32.4 million and a corresponding deferred loss, which is being deferred and amortized over the remaining life of the bonds refunded.

September 30, 2021

Note 11. Long-Term Debt (continued)

At September 30, 2021, the TRWD Water Facilities Contract Revenue Bonds outstanding were \$675.2 million.

The City has determined the obligation under the Agreement to be a liability to the extent that such obligations are for the payment of bonds issued to fund Dallas Water Utilities' share of costs for the Project. The City has capitalized the development of an intangible asset, Pipeline Reserve Capacity Rights, in Construction in Progress for the actual Project costs incurred by TRWD. The unspent proceeds held by TRWD for future construction costs have been recorded in Restricted Assets: Other Noncurrent Assets – Future Pipeline Reserve Capacity Rights. The interest rates for the obligation range from 0.45 percent to 6.0 percent. The obligation will be amortized over a period of 30 years. The balance of the obligation for the Agreement was \$675.5 million at September 30, 2021.

The revenues and income received by the Dallas Water Utilities from the ownership and operation of the system are pledged as security for repayment of the obligation. Events of default include nonpayment events and covenant noncompliance. In the event of default, TRWD may apply the Texas post judgement interest rate to all amounts not paid when due, assess other interest and legal fees, enforce the rights of the holders of the underlying bonds, and/or suspend the use of by Dallas of its reserved capacity rights in the project.

The schedule of principal and interest payments required for the obligation is provided below:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest Total		Total
2022	\$ 20,521	\$ 15,482	\$	36,003
2023	20,830	14,801		35,631
2024	21,350	14,245		35,595
2025	21,905	13,655		35,560
2026	22,240	13,280		35,520
2027-2031	119,555	59,293		178,848
2032-2036	134,800	45,390		180,190
2037-2041	151,530	29,789		181,319
2042-2046	110,885	11,879		122,764
2047-2051	51,875	 3,154		55,029
Total	\$ 675,491	\$ 220,968	\$	896,459

Note 12. Leases

A. As Lessee

As lessee, the City is committed under various leases for building and office space, data processing, and communications equipment. These leases are considered for accounting purposes to be operating leases. Lease expenditures for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021, amounted to \$11.8 million.

Future minimum lease payments for these leases are as follows:

Activities
\$ 7,787
7,363
6,983
6,755
6,698
32,836
30,695
56,345
\$ 155,462
\$

The City is also committed under capital leases for the purchase of computer equipment, vehicles and heavy equipment, parking garages, and a parking lot. The liability for future capital lease payments totals \$346.8 million. Future minimum lease payments for capital leases including interest and principal are as shown below.

September 30, 2021

Note 12. Leases (continued)

Fiscal Year	Total Rental Payments	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities		
2022	\$ 37,181	\$ 25,553	\$ 11,628		
2023	31,313	22,080	9,233		
2024	23,946	16,381	7,565		
2025	19,084	12,341	6,743		
2026	15,303	9,814	5,489		
2027-2031	50,705	24,788	25,917		
2032-2036	25,917	-	25,917		
Thereafter	46,902	-	46,902		
Total minimum future lease payments	250,351	110,957	139,394		
Less: Amount representing interest	(64,905)	(7,956)	(56,949)		
Present value of net minimum lease payments	\$ 185,446	\$ 103,001	\$ 82,445		

Analysis of the City's investments in capital assets under capital lease arrangements as of September 30, 2021 is as follows:

	G	Governmental	Business-Type		
		Activities		Activities	
Building and equipment	\$	152,760	\$	28,145	
Land		-		75,270	
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(92,504)		(14,556)	
Total	\$	60,256	\$	88,859	

B. As Lessor

The City is also under several lease agreements as lessor whereby it receives revenues from leasing airport terminal space, hangars, parking spaces, ramps, land, buildings, and office space to air carriers and other tenants. These revenue leases are considered for accounting purposes to be operating leases. Additionally, other City departments receive revenues under various agreements for the operation of concessions. Most of these revenues are determined based on various percentages of gross sales for the concessions.

Revenues for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021 were \$84.2 million. The following is a schedule of minimum future rentals on non-cancelable operating leases as of September 30, 2021:

Year Ending	Gov	ernmental	Dall	as Water	Co	nvention		Airport	
September 30	Ad	ctivities	L	Itilities	(Center	R	evenues	Total
2022	\$	1,238	\$	62	\$	959	\$	71,302	\$ 73,561
2023		281		41		940		69,650	70,912
2024		281		41		869		66,794	67,985
2025		272		41		792		66,381	67,486
2026		238		41		792		62,250	63,321
2027-2031		630		207		4,076		131,415	136,328
2032-2036		162		207		4,266		17,564	22,199
Thereafter		260		2,102		12,405		62,637	77,404
Minimum Future Rentals	\$	3,362	\$	2,742	\$	25,099	\$	547,993	\$ 579,196

The above amounts do not include contingent rentals of the Airport Revenues Fund, which may be received under certain leases; such contingent rentals received totaled \$866 thousand in fiscal year 2021.

September 30, 2021

Note 13. Defeasance of Debt

In current and prior years, the City legally defeased certain outstanding general obligation and enterprise revenue bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in irrevocable trusts to provide for all future debt service payments of the refunded bonds. Accordingly, the trust accounts and the defeased bonds are not included in the City's basic financial statements.

As of September 30, 2021, the City had a total of \$332 million defeased outstanding General Obligation Bonds and \$1.1 billion defeased outstanding water and sewer revenue bonds. The bonds defeased during the fiscal year are as follows:

		Balance,						Balance,		
	Se	September 30,						September 30,		
	2020			Additions		Deletions		2021		
General Obligation Bonds	\$	263,900	\$	101,630	\$	54,725	\$	310,805		
Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds		1,099,863				46,370		1,053,493		
Total	\$	1,363,763	\$	101,630	\$	101,095	\$	1,364,298		

Note 14. Risk Management – Estimated Claims and Judgments Payable

The City is self-insured for all third-party general liability claims. Claims adjusting services are provided by the City's internal staff. Interfund premiums are based primarily upon the insured funds' claims experience and exposure and are reported as cost reimbursement interfund transactions. The liability for unpaid claims includes the effects of specific incremental claims, adjustment expenses, and, if probable and material, salvage, and subrogation.

All known City property, primarily buildings and contents, is insured through commercial insurance policies, subject to a \$750 thousand deductible per loss occurrence. The amount of settlements have not exceeded the deductible loss per occurrence during the fiscal year ended September 30 2021, but did in the prior fiscal year.

The City is self-insured for workers' compensation claims that occurred prior to October 1, 1999. Effective October 1, 1999 through January 31, 2013, the City was insured for workers' compensation losses in excess of \$750 thousand per occurrence. Effective February 1, 2013, the City was insured for workers' compensation losses in excess of \$1 million per occurrence. Effective February 1, 2016, the City is insured for workers' compensation losses in excess of \$1.5 million per occurrence. Claims adjusting services are provided by an independent "administrative services" contractor. Workers' compensation premiums are based primarily upon the insured funds' claims experience and exposure, and are reported as cost reimbursement interfund transactions.

All workers' compensation losses are accumulated in a clearing fund which is being reimbursed by the premiums collected. When losses exceed premiums, the deficiencies are prorated and supplemented by the various applicable funds. Accrued workers' compensation liability consists of incurred but not reported as well as unpaid reported claims of which \$43.1 million at September 30, 2021, is recorded in the risk funds. Of this amount, \$5.4 million is estimated to be payable in the next fiscal year.

The City maintains a group health insurance plan for employees and dependents which is self-insured by the City. The City also offers enrollment in one health maintenance organization as an alternative. Premiums are determined based on the annual budget. The City also maintains a group life insurance plan which offers term-life and accidental death and dismemberment for employees and dependents. The City is fully insured for employee term-life. Health claims and claims incurred but not reported that are probable and can be reasonably estimated are accrued in the accompanying basic financial statements at September 30, 2021, in the amount of \$9 million in the risk funds.

At September 30, 2021, the City estimates its general liability at \$56.3 million, of which \$6.7 million is estimated to be payable in the next fiscal year. The general liability includes \$6.7 million for automobile and general liability and \$49.6 million for probable claims and lawsuits.

September 30, 2021

Note 14. Risk Management – Estimated Claims and Judgments Payable (continued)

Changes in the balances of claims liabilities during the past fiscal year are as follows:

Liability
20 2021 2020
7,683 \$ 59,950 \$ 11,794
3,103 6,904 51,094
0,633) (5,366) (4,113)
3,222 (5,182) 1,175
3,375 \$ 56,306 \$ 59,950
3

Note 15. Accrued Landfill Liability

The City owns and operates the McCommas Bluff landfill located in the southern portion of the City. The developed 409.2 acres of the landfill has an estimated remaining useful life of 1 year. The undeveloped 493.2 acres of the landfill has an estimated useful life of 24 years. Closure and post-closure care of this landfill is subject to the requirements of Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (P.L. 94-580) and Sections 330.250-256 of Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code administered by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). These regulations require the City to place a final cover on each cell of the landfill when it ceases to accept waste, and perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions for thirty years after the closure of each cell.

Because final contours have not been achieved, the City has not yet initiated closure of any of this landfill or incurred closure expenses. Therefore, the estimated \$42.1 million liability for closure/post-closure care is based on 97.7 percent of the capacity of the developed landfill subject to TCEQ regulations--none of which is expected to be paid from current available resources.

The City also owns and operates three transfer stations. The estimated post closure cost is \$250 thousand for the transfer stations at September 30, 2021.

The estimated total liability of \$43.1 million is based on current dollar average cost per acre calculations for this specific landfill as originally provided by consulting firms and has been revised annually by the City to accommodate inflation, deflation, technology, and developmental or regulation changes. In accordance with the provisions of <u>Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards</u>, Section L10, "Landfill Closure and Post Closure Care Costs," the City has recorded a closure and post-closure liability of \$42.3 million as a long-term liability. Closure and post-closure care are funded through current Sanitation Fund revenues generated by landfill operations. Effective April 9, 1997, Sections 330.280-284 of Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code (TAC) require landfill owners to demonstrate financial assurance on an annual basis that they will have sufficient financial resources to satisfy closure and post-closure care expenditures at such time as these become payable.

The City also owns the Deepwood & Loop 12 landfill located at South Miller Road, southwest of Loop 12. This landfill is closed. The estimated total liability for post closure care costs for the entire 47 acres of the closed landfill (132 acres of the Landfill Property) is estimated to be \$4.4 million during the next 15 years, of which \$294 thousand is due within one year.

The total closure and post-closure liability for both landfills and the three transfer stations at September 30, 2021 is \$46.7 million.

Note 16. Pollution Remediation

The City is responsible for following all applicable environmental rules when managing sites with environmental clean-up or management requirements. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) is the State regulatory agency that regulates all projects being reported. The method used to calculate the liability is the current value of outlays to remediate the properties – the amount that would be paid if all equipment, facilities, and services included in the estimate were acquired during the current period. The liability is an estimate and is subject to revision because of price increases or reductions, changes in technology, or changes in applicable laws or regulations. As of September 30, 2021, the total environmental remediation liability is \$3.5 million, and the current portion of this liability is \$2.9 million. At this time, the City is unable to estimate any recoveries to reduce the liability.

September 30, 2021

Note 16. Pollution Remediation (continued)

Nineteen sites are regulated by the Texas Risk Reduction Program, Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Ch. 350. During the reporting period, the City began remediation activities at one new site. The total estimated cost is \$2.8 million, and the current portion of this liability is \$2.2 million.

Two leaking petroleum storage tank sites are managed by environmental corrective activities in compliance with the rule for Underground and Aboveground Storage Tanks, TAC Ch 334. During the reporting period the City began remediation activities at one new site and completed remediation activities at one site. The total estimated cost is \$18 thousand, and the current portion of this liability is \$18 thousand.

Six sites are also managed by testing and removal of asbestos in compliance with Texas Asbestos Health Protection Rules, TAC Ch 295 Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Lead Exposure Rules 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1926.62. During the reporting period, the City completed remediation activities at two sites. The total estimated cost is \$668 thousand, and the current portion of this liability is \$619 thousand.

A former shingle recycling site is regulated by the Texas Municipal Waste Rules, TAC Ch 330. Through a judgment, the City has taken responsibility to remove shingle debris from a private property and transfer the shingles and associated waste to McCommas Bluff Landfill (MBLF). During the reporting period, shingles were removed and transferred to MBLF, soil with shingles disposed of at MBLF, and a Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) were completed. Activities expected to be completed in the current period include supplemental site investigation. The estimated cost for this project is \$22 thousand, and the current portion of this liability is \$22 thousand. Additional environmental services will be needed to closeout environmental with TCEQ after future land use is determined.

The City's pollution remediation for the year ended September 30, 2021 are as follows:

	В	alance,	Balance,							
	September 30,						September 30,		Due Within	
Sites regulated by	2020		Additions		Deletions		2021		One Year	
Governmental Activities:										
Texas Risk Reduction Program	\$	2,032	\$	991	\$	694	\$	2,329	\$	2,123
Texas Asbestos Health										
Protection Rules		1,254		9		595		668		619
Total Governmental Activities		3,286		1,000		1,289		2,997		2,742
Business-type Activities										
Convention Center										
Texas Risk Reduction Program		63		-		-		63		63
Airport Revenues										
Texas Risk Reduction Program		511		-		118		393		10
Underground and Aboveground										
Storage Tanks		-		86		68		18		18
Sanitation										
Texas Municipal Waste Rules		971		275		1,224		22		22
Total Business-type Activities		1,545		361		1,410		496		113
Total Pollution Remediation	\$	4,831	\$	1,361	\$	2,699	\$	3,493	\$	2,855

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September 30, 2021

Note 17. Pension Plans

A. Plan Descriptions

The City participates in funding three single employer, contributory, defined benefit employee pension plans. Membership is a condition of employment for all full-time, permanent employees. The activities of the entities as of December 31, 2020 are reported in the City's Pension Trust Funds. Descriptions of each plan are as follows:

<u>Employees' Retirement Fund (ERF)</u>: The legal authority for this plan is Chapter 40A of the Dallas City Code. The fund is for the benefit of all eligible employees of the City, excluding firefighters and police officers. The fund is administered by a seven member board of trustees consisting of three persons appointed by the City Council who may be council members, three employees from different departments of the City who are elected by members of the retirement fund and who are members of the retirement fund, and the City Auditor. The ERF issues a stand-alone financial report which is available at: www.dallaserf.org/publications-resources.

<u>Dallas Police and Fire Pension System Combined Plan (Combined Plan)</u>: The legal authority for the Combined Plan is Article 6243a-1 of the Revised Civil Statutes of Texas. In 2017, changes to the plan were implemented by the passing of HB 3158. The Combined Plan is a retirement fund for police officers and firefighters employed by the City of Dallas. The system is administered by an eleven member board of trustees of the Dallas Police and Fire Pension System (DPFP System) composed of one elected from active members of the police department, one elected from active members of the fire rescue department, three elected by the nominations committee, and six appointed by the Mayor in consultation with city council. It is comprised of a single defined benefit pension plan designed to provide retirement, death, and disability benefits for firefighters and police officers (members). All active, eligible police officers and firefighters employed by the City are required to participate. The DPFP System issues a stand-alone financial report which is available at: www.dpfp.org/-Financial-/Financial-Reports.

<u>Supplemental Police and Fire Pension Plan of the City of Dallas (Supplemental Plan)</u>: The legal authority for the Supplemental Plan is Subsection 35 of Chapter II of the Charter of the City of Dallas and Ordinance 14084 of 1973. The plan is administered by the board of trustees for the DPFP System. This plan includes officials in the Fire and Police Departments who hold rank higher than the highest corresponding Civil Service rank available as a result of competitive examination and who have elected participation. The Supplemental Plan issues a stand-alone financial report which is available at: www.dpfp.org/-Financial-/Financial-Reports.

B. Benefits provided

<u>ERF</u>: ERF provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to its members in accordance with Chapter 40A of the Dallas City Code. All employees of the City are members except police officers, firefighters, elected officers, non-salaried appointee members of boards or commissions, part-time employees working less than one-half time, temporary employees, individuals working under contract, and individuals whose salaries are paid in part by another government agency. The plan consists of Tier A and Tier B members.

Members hired prior to January 1, 2017 (Tier A) have vested rights to retirement benefits after five years of service or to survivor benefits after two years of service. Benefits are based on credited service and the average monthly earnings for the three highest paid calendar years. Members of the Tier A are entitled to normal retirement pension at age 60; early retirement pension at age 55 if employed prior to May 9, 1972 or age 50 and age plus years of service total 78; service retirement pension at any age after 30 years of credited service and disability retirement pension as determined by the board of trustees. Cost of living adjustments for retirees are made each year on January 1 by adjusting the pension base by the percentage change of the consumer price index, not to exceed 5 percent.

Members hired after December 31, 2016 (Tier B) have vested rights to retirement benefits after five years of service or to survivor benefits after two years of service. Benefits are based on credited service and the average monthly earnings for the five highest paid calendar years. Members of Tier B are entitled to normal retirement pension at age 65; early retirement pension with a reduced benefit prior to age 65 and age plus years of service total 80 and; service retirement pension at any age after 40 years of credited service and disability retirement pension as determined by the board of trustees. Cost of living adjustments for retirees are made each year on January 1 by adjusting the pension base by the percentage change of the consumer price index, not to exceed 3 percent.

Amendments to Chapter 40A of the Dallas City Code, other than provisions required to comply with federal law, may only be made by a proposal initiated by either the board of trustees of the ERF or the City Council which results in an ordinance approved by the board, adopted by the City Council, and approved by a majority of the voters voting at a general or special election.

September 30, 2021

Note 17. Pension Plans (continued)

<u>Combined Plan:</u> The Combined Plan provides comprehensive retirement, disability, and survivor benefits for the City's police officers, firefighters and their beneficiaries as authorized through Article 6243a-1 of the Revised Civil Statutes of Texas. The Combined Plan consists of Group A and Group B membership. No member elected contribution under Group A.

Under Group A, members may elect to receive one of two benefit structures (Options 1 and 2):

- Option 1 entitles members with 20 years or more of pension service to normal monthly pension benefits beginning at age 50 equal to 50 percent of the base pay as defined as the maximum monthly civil service pay established by the City at the time of retirement plus 50 percent of the longevity pay the member was receiving at the time he or she left active service with the City or the effective date the member joined the Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP). Benefit payments are adjusted annually according to changes in active service base pay, if any. Additionally, a member is eligible to receive 50 percent of the difference between any annualized City service incentive pay granted to the member less annual longevity pay.
- Option 2 entitles members with 20 years or more of pension service to normal monthly pension benefits beginning at age 55 equal to 3 percent of the base pay computed, as noted in Option 1, for each year of pension service with a maximum of 32 years. In addition, a member receives 50 percent of the longevity pay and 1/24 of any City service incentive pay the member was receiving at the time he or she left active service with the City or the effective date the member joined DROP. Prior to September 1, 2017, pension benefit payments increased annually on October 1st by 4 percent of the initial benefit amount. After September 1, 2017, pension benefit payments are eligible for an ad hoc cost of living increase as approved by the Board, if certain funding requirement are met.

Under Group B, members receive one of two benefit structures:

- Members who began membership before March 1, 2011 with 5 or more years of pension service are entitled to monthly pension benefits beginning at age 50 equal to 3% of the member's average base pay plus education and longevity pay (Computation Pay) determined over the highest 36 consecutive months of Computation Pay, multiplied by the number of years of pension service prior to September 1, 2017. The monthly pension benefit for service earned after September 1, 2017 is based on the highest 60 consecutive months of Computation Pay multiplied by a 2.5% multiplier at age 58. The multiplier is reduced to between 2.0% and 2.4% for retirement beginning at age 53 and prior to age 58. The member cannot accrue a monthly pension benefit that exceeds 90% of the member's average Computation Pay. Certain members may receive a 2.5% multiplier for pension service after September 1, 2017 prior to age 58 if the combination of their pre and post September 1, 2017 pension service calculations using the 2.5% multiplier for post September 1, 2017 meets or exceeds the 90% maximum benefit. Certain members who meet the service prerequisite or were 45 prior to September 1, 2017 may elect to take early retirement with reduced benefits starting at age 45, or earlier if the member has 20 years of pension service.
- Members who began membership after February 28, 2011 are entitled to monthly pension benefits after accruing 5 years of pension service and the attainment of age 58. Pension benefits are equal to the member's average Computation Pay determined over the highest 60 consecutive months of Computation Pay, multiplied by 2.5% for the number of years of pension service. The member cannot accrue a monthly pension benefit that exceeds 90% of the member's average Computation Pay. Certain members who meet the service prerequisite may elect to take early retirement with reduced benefits starting at age 53.

Members who are eligible to retire are allowed to enter the DROP program. The member's monthly benefit remains in a DROP account which does not accumulate interest. Upon retirement from the City, the member is able to withdraw annuitized benefits from their DROP account; however, under certain circumstances, members may be eligible to withdraw a lump sum amount. The total DROP account balance was \$1.01 billion at December 31, 2020.

The Combined Plan documents may be amended only by the Texas State legislature.

September 30, 2021

Note 17. Pension Plans (continued)

Supplemental Plan: The Supplemental Plan provides benefits designed to supplement Combined Plan Group B benefits for members holding a rank higher than the highest corresponding civil service rank because their Combined Plan benefits are capped by the definition of "considered compensation." Benefits provided by the Supplemental Plan were approved by the Dallas City Council through passage of City Ordinance 14084 of 1973 as authorized in City Charter Chapter II, Subsection 35. Employees with five or more years of service are entitled to annual pension benefits beginning at normal retirement age 50. Members receive a supplemental pension based upon the difference between compensation for the civil service position held before entrance into the Supplemental Plan and compensation while participating in the Supplemental Plan. The formula used to determine the member's Combined Plan Group B benefit is also used to determine the member's benefit under the Supplemental Plan; therefore, the same length of time is used to determine the average computation pay for both the Combined Plan and the Supplemental Plan, as well as provisions for the application for benefits.

Members who are eligible to retire are allowed to enter the DROP program. The member's monthly benefit remains in a DROP account which does not accumulate interest. Upon retirement from the City, the member is able to withdraw annuitized benefits from their DROP account; however, under certain circumstances, members may be eligible to withdraw a lump sum amount. The total DROP account balance was \$6.9 million at December 31, 2020.

The Supplemental Plan document can be amended only by the City Council in accordance with City ordinance.

C. Employees covered by benefit terms

At December 31, 2020, the following numbers of employees were covered by the benefit terms:

	ERF	Combined Plan	Supplemental Plan
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	7,552	5,110	141
Inactive members entitled to benefits but not yet receiving them	1,710	241	2
Current members	7,244	5,106	45
Total	16,506	10,457	188

D. Contributions

<u>ERF</u>: Chapter 40A of the Dallas City Code establishes contribution requirements. Changes to the contribution formula may only be made by a proposal initiated by either the board of trustees of the ERF or the City Council which results in an ordinance approved by the board, adopted by the City Council, and approved by a majority of the voters voting at a general or special election.

The City contributes 63 percent of the required contribution and the membership contributes 37 percent. The City's contribution rate covers both the debt service tied to the pension obligation bonds and the contributions to the Employees' Retirement Fund. Although the total contribution is actuarially determined each year, it is adjusted based on the following requirements of Chapter 40A: (1) the maximum contribution percentage of covered wages is 36 percent; (2) the maximum increase or decrease from one year to the next is 10 percent; and (3) the contribution rate changes only if the actuarial valuation develops a rate which differs from the prior rate by more than 300 basis points. The adjusted contribution as a result of Chapter 40A is the Current Adjusted Total Obligation Rate (CATOR). Contribution rates are 13.32 percent of covered wages for employees and 22.68 percent for the City for the City's fiscal year ended September 30, 2021. The City's contribution of 22.68 percent is divided into 14.14 percent cash to the Plan and 8.54 percent for debt service payments on the pension obligation bonds. For fiscal year 2021, the City contribution was \$63 million.

<u>Combined Plan:</u> Article 6243a-1 of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas establishes contribution requirements. The amount of the contribution percentage may be determined only by the State Legislature or by a majority vote of the voters of the City of Dallas.

Prior to September 6, 2017, the City made statutorily required contributions of 27.5 percent of total wages and salaries as defined in the Combined Plan document and Article 6243a-1. After September 1, 2017, the City contributes 34.5 percent of computation pay, with a floor for seven years, plus \$13 million per year until 2024. No member elected contribution under Group A. Group B members are required to contribute 13.5 percent of their computation pay. For fiscal year 2021, the City contribution was \$165 million.

September 30, 2021

Note 17. Pension Plans (continued)

<u>Supplemental Plan:</u> Ordinance 14084 of 1973 establishes contribution requirements. Changes to the contribution amounts or percentages may be made by City Council ordinance.

Members of the Supplemental Plan contribute 13.5 percent of their pay that is applicable to the Supplemental Plan. The City makes an annual contribution to the Supplemental Plan based on the results of an actuarial study. For fiscal year 2021, the City contribution was \$2.1 million.

E. Net Pension Liability

The City's net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2020. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by actuarial valuations as of that date.

F. Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liabilities in the December 31, 2020 actuarial valuations were determined using the following actuarial assumptions for each of the plans, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

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Note 17. Pension Plans (continued)

	ERF	Combined Plan	Supplemental Plan
Inflation	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.0% to 8.25%, including	2.5% to 3.25%, including	2.5% to 3.25%, including
land the same of Date and Date of Date	inflation	inflation	inflation
Investment Rate of Return	7.25%	7.00%	7.00%
Mortality	For actives:	For actives:	For actives:
	Pub-2010 Mortality Table for General Employees	Pub-2010 Public Safety Employee Amount-Weighted	Pub-2010 Public Safety Employee Amount-Weighted
	projected using Scale UMP	Mortality Table, set forward	Mortality Table, set forward
	(Ultimate MP-2019).	five years for males,	five years for males,
	For healthy retirees:	projected generationally	projected generationally
	2019 Texas Municipal	using Scale MP-2019.	using Scale MP-2019.
	Retirees Mortality Table	For healthy retirees:	For healthy retirees:
	projected using Scale UMP	Pub-2010 Public Safety	Pub-2010 Public Safety
	(Ultimate MP-2019).	Retiree Amount-Weighted	Retiree Amount-Weighted
	For all disabled lives:	Mortality Table, set back one	Mortality Table, set back one
	2019 Texas Municipal	year for females, projected	year for females, projected
	Retirees Mortality Table, set	generationally using Scale	generationally using Scale
	forward four years for males and three years for females,	MP-2019. For all disabled lives:	MP-2019. For all disabled lives:
	using Scale UMP (Ultimate	Pub-2010 Public Safety	Pub-2010 Public Safety
	MP-2019).	Disabled Retiree Amount-	Disabled Retiree Amount-
		Weighted Mortality Table, set	Weighted Mortality Table, set
		forward four years for both	forward four years for both
		males and females,	males and females,
		projected generationally	projected generationally
		using Scale MP-2019.	using Scale MP-2019.
Cook of Living Adjustments	The nevertage of the area in	Ad has grouted by the Dagre	Ad has granted by the Doord
Cost of Living Adjustments	The percentage of change in the price index for October of the current year over October	Ad hoc granted by the Board when the Combined Plan is 70 percent funded after	Ad hoc granted by the Board when the Combined Plan is 70 percent funded after
	of the previous year, or the percentage of annual	accounting for the COLA. 2% of original benefit, beginning	accounting for the COLA. 2% of original benefit, beginning
	average change in the price index for the 12-month period	October 1, 2063.	October 1, 2063.
	ending with the effective date of the adjustment. The		
	maximimum COLA for Tier A		
	retirees is 5%, and the		
	maximum for Tier B retirees		
	is 3%.		
Long-term expected rate of	Estimated using a building	Estimated using a building	Estimated using a building
return	block methodology in which	block methodology in which	block methodology in which
	best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of	best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of	best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of
	return are developed for each	return (expected returns net	return (expected returns net
	major asset class. These	of pension plan investment	of pension plan investment
	ranges are combined to	expense) are developed for	expense) are developed for
	produce the long-term	each major asset class.	each major asset class.
	expected rate of return by	These ranges are combined	These ranges are combined
	weighting the expected future	to produce the long-term	to produce the long-term
	real return rates by the target	expected rate of return by	expected rate of return by
	asset allocation percentage	weighting the expected future	weighting the expected future
	and by adding expected inflation.	real return rates by the target	real return rates by the target
	ппацоп.	asset allocation percentage and by adding expected	asset allocation percentage and by adding expected
		inflation.	inflation.

September 30, 2021

Note 17. Pension Plans (continued)

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return (RROR) for each of the plans, by major asset class, are summarized in the following table:

	ERF				
	Target	Long-term			
Asset Class	Allocation	RROR			
Domestic equity	12.5%	6.00%			
International equity	12.5%	6.75%			
Global equity	7.5%	6.45%			
Global low volatility equity	12.5%	6.41%			
Investment grade fixed income	15.0%	2.70%			
High yield	10.0%	4.20%			
Credit opportunities	5.0%	5.35%			
Global public infrastructure	5.0%	7.23%			
REITs	2.5%	4.70%			
Private real estate - core	5.0%	5.40%			
Private real estate - value add	2.5%	8.00%			
Private equity	7.5%	8.05%			
Marketable alternatives	2.5%	4.42%			
Total	100.0%				

	Combin	ed Plan	Supplemental Plan		
•	Target Long-term		Target	Long-term	
Asset Class	Allocation	RROR	Allocation	RROR	
Global equity	40%	6.80%	40%	6.80%	
Emerging markets equity	10%	9.20%	10%	9.20%	
Private equity	5%	10.55%	5%	10.55%	
Cash	3%	-0.20%	3%	-0.20%	
Short-term investment grade bonds	12%	-0.10%	12%	-0.10%	
Investment grade bonds	4%	0.40%	4%	0.40%	
High yield bonds	4%	3.10%	4%	3.10%	
Bank loans	4%	2.30%	4%	2.30%	
Global bonds	4%	0.50%	4%	0.50%	
Emerging markets debt	4%	3.30%	4%	3.30%	
Real estate	5%	3.65%	5%	3.65%	
Natural resources	5%	7.90%	5%	7.90%	
Total	100%		100%		

G. Discount Rate

ERF: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 5.27 percent. This single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.25 percent and the municipal bond rate of 2.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that that (1) plan member contributions and City contributions will be made at the projected future contribution rates outlined in Chapter 40A of the Dallas City Code, under which employees contribute 37 percent of the CATOR; the City contributes 63 percent of the CATOR, reduced by the amount required to pay current debt service on the 2005 pension obligation bonds; (2) the ERF annually earns 7.25 percent on its market value of assets; and (3) the number of active members remains constant in the future. Based on those assumptions and the ERF's funding policy, the last year in the single discount rate projection period for which projected benefit payments were fully funded was 2058, and the resulting single discount rate is 5.27 percent.

September 30, 2021

Note 17. Pension Plans (continued)

<u>Combined Plan:</u> The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee and City contributions will be made in accordance with House Bill 3158, including statutory minimums through 2024 and 34.5% of computation pay thereafter. The fiduciary net position of the plan was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

<u>Supplemental Plan:</u> The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that City contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the Supplemental Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine total pension liability.

On May 31, 2017, Texas Governor Greg Abbott signed into law House Bill 3158, affecting the Dallas Police and Fire Pension System ("Pension System"). House Bill 3158 primarily amends 6243a-1, Texas Revised Statutes, including amendments to provisions concerning benefits, contributions, and governance, among other things. These changes took effect September 1, 2017 for both the Combined and Supplemental Plans.

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Note 17. Pension Plans (continued)

H. Changes in the Net Pension Liability

The following table shows the net pension liabilities as of December 31, 2020.

			Incre	ase (Decreas	e)		
	То	tal Pension	Pla	an Fiduciary	Net Pension		
		Liability	N	et Position		Liability	
Employees' Retirement Fund							
Balances at 12/31/19	\$	5,658,724	\$	3,658,088	\$	2,000,636	
Changes for the year:							
Service cost		118,452		-		118,452	
Interest		330,348		-		330,348	
Changes of assumptions		479,292		-		479,292	
Differences between expected and actual experience		(82,641)		-		(82,641)	
Contributions - City		-		61,615		(61,615)	
Contributions - Employee		-		58,359		(58,359)	
Net investment income		-		229,105		(229,105)	
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contribution	1	(294,322)		(294,322)		-	
Adminstrative expense		-		(5,700)		5,700	
Other changes		-		(392)		392	
Net Changes		551,129		48,665	-	502,464	
Balances at 12/31/20	\$	6,209,853	\$	3,706,753	\$	2,503,100	
Combined Plan					•	_	
Balances at 12/31/19	\$	4,731,960	\$	2,057,857	\$	2,674,103	
Changes for the year:	<u> </u>						
Service cost		56,244		_		56,244	
Interest		324,046		_		324,046	
Changes of assumptions		257,525		_		257,525	
Differences between expected and actual experience		70,548		_		70,548	
Contributions - City				161,950		(161,950)	
Contributions - Employee		_		57,305		(57,305)	
Net investment income		_		(8,928)		8,928	
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contribution	,	(317,951)		(317,951)		-	
Adminstrative expense	•	(017,001)		(6,534)		6,534	
Net Changes		390,412		(114,158)		504,570	
Balances at 12/31/20	\$	5,122,372	\$	1,943,699	\$	3,178,673	
	Ψ	0,122,012	Ψ	1,040,000	<u> </u>	0,170,070	
Supplemental Plan	•	05.000	•	47.007	•	40.500	
Balances at 12/31/19	\$	35,839	\$	17,307	\$	18,532	
Changes for the year:							
Service cost		379		-		379	
Interest		2,438		-		2,438	
Changes of assumptions		1,559		-		1,559	
Differences between expected and actual experience		47		<u>-</u>		47	
Contributions - City		-		1,778		(1,778)	
Contributions - Employee		-		245		(245)	
Net investment income		-		(123)		123	
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contribution	1	(2,778)		(2,778)		-	
Adminstrative expense				(55)		55	
Net Changes		1,645		(933)		2,578	
Balances at 12/31/20	\$	37,484	\$	16,374	\$	21,110	

September 30, 2021

Note 17. Pension Plans (continued)

The net pension liability for the ERF has been allocated between governmental activities and business-type activities based on the percentage of contribution by each. The net pension liability for the Combined Plan and Supplemental Plan is reported in the governmental activities. For governmental activities, the total net pension liability was \$4,861,149 and for business-type activities, \$841,736. The amount of the ERF net pension liability allocated by business-type activity is \$480,759 to Dallas Water Utilities, \$28,088 to Convention Center, \$73,076 to Airport Revenues, \$157,787 to Sanitation and \$102,026 to nonmajor funds.

I. <u>Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate</u>

The following table presents the net pension liability of the City, calculated using the discount rates of 5.27 percent for ERF, 6.50 percent for the Combined Plan and 6.50 percent for the Supplemental Plan, as well as what the City's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using discount rates that are 1-percentage-point lower (4.27 percent for ERF, 5.50 percent for the Combined Plan and 5.50 percent for the Supplemental Plan) or 1-percentage-point higher (6.27 percent for ERF, 7.50 percent for the Combined Plan and 7.50 percent for the Supplemental Plan) than the current rates:

	Current								
	1% Decrease		Di	scount Rate	1% Increase				
ERF	\$	3,357,782	\$	2,503,100	\$	1,799,357			
Combined Plan	\$	3,787,843	\$	3,178,673	\$	2,672,602			
Supplemental Plan	\$	24,651	\$	21,110	\$	18,093			

J. Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the fiduciary net position of each of the pension plans is available in the separately issued financial reports.

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

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021, the City recognized total pension expense of \$30,190, \$368,416 of which was for the ERF, (\$341,906) for the Combined Plan, and \$3,680 for the Supplemental Plan. At September 30, 2021, the City also reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	ERF			Combined Plan				Supplemental Plan		
	Deferred Outflows		20.004		Deferred Outflows		Deferred Inflows		Deferred Outflows	
Differences between expected and										
actual experience	\$	1,481	\$	70,580	\$	72,415	\$	68,166	\$	-
Changes of assumptions		683,466		22,736		331,856		966,144		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan										
investments		-		13,711		184,046		-		1,836
Contributions subsequent to the										
measurement date		48,008		-		124,624		-		2,099
Total deferred outflows/inflows	\$	732,955	\$	107,027	\$	712,941	\$	1,034,310	\$	3,935

Deferred outflows of resources reported in the amounts of \$48,008, \$124,624 and \$2,099 related to pension contributions in the ERF, Combined Plan and Supplemental Plan made subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability during the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022. Deferred outflows and inflows of resources reported in the amount of \$133,763 related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as shown on the following page. The Convention Center enterprise fund had net deferred outflows related to the difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments in the amount of \$737 thousand at September 30, 2021. This amount has been combined with net deferred inflows from the difference between projected and actual interest earnings on plan investments in the governmental activities and all other enterprise funds in the table shown above.

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Note 17. Pension Plans (continued)

		С	Combined		olemental
	ERF		Plan		Plan
Year ending 9/30:					
2022	\$ 315,078	\$	(373,823)	\$	598
2023	194,930		(384,166)		493
2024	34,697		92,308		484
2025	33,215		101,340		261
2026	-		71,481		-
Thereafter	-		46,867		-
Total	\$ 577,920	\$	(445,993)	\$	1,836

Note 18. Commitments and Contingencies

A. Pending Lawsuits and Claims

Various claims and lawsuits are pending against the City and its officers and employees acting in their official capacities (hereafter collectively "City" for purposes of Note 18 A). Those lawsuits and claims, excluding condemnation proceedings, which are considered "probable" and estimable are accrued as a liability, while those claims and judgments, excluding condemnation proceedings, which are considered "reasonably possible" are disclosed but not accrued.

At September 30, 2021, approximately \$49.7 million has been accrued in the Risk Fund as a liability for pending material claims and lawsuits, excluding condemnation proceedings, considered to be probable. In the opinion of the City Attorney, this is the total amount of all such pending claims and lawsuits which represent probable loss to the City.

In the opinion of the City Attorney, the potential loss resulting from all material pending lawsuits and claims, excluding condemnations proceedings, which are considered reasonably possible and estimable, is approximately \$19 million as of September 30, 2021.

B. Commitments and Loss Contingencies

The City participates in a number of federally assisted and state grant programs, principally the Community Development Block Grant, Women, Infants and Children, Coronavirus Relief Fund, Emergency Rental Assistance, HOME, Airport Improvement, and Clear Air And Drinking Water programs. The programs are subject to program compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives. The amount, if any, of the expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time although the City expects such amount, if any, to be immaterial.

The City has several major construction projects planned or in progress as of September 30, 2021. These projects are evidenced by contractual commitments and include the following: \$404 million for General Purpose Capital Improvements and \$422.8 million for Water Utilities Capital Improvements.

As discussed in note 2.B., Budgets and Budgetary Basis of Accounting, encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability, and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. As of September 30, 2021, the amount of encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in a subsequent year were as follows:

	End	Encumbrance			
		Amount			
General fund	\$	51,565			
Nonmajor governmental funds		483,209			
Total	\$	534,774			

September 30, 2021

Note 19. Dallas Water Utilities Prepaid Escrow

On October 1, 1981, the City of Dallas purchased water supply rights for Lake Fork, a water source owned and operated by the Sabine River Authority (Authority), for approximately \$117 million. Lake Fork is located on Lake Fork Creek, a tributary of the Sabine River, in Wood, Hopkins, and Rains Counties, approximately 70 miles east of the City of Dallas. Financial obligations of the City's share of Lake Fork water supply rights were fully paid as of December 2004. The City now has a contract with the Authority for 74 percent of the water available from Lake Fork.

The City was required to pay the Authority for a pro rata share of the operation and maintenance costs associated with Lake Fork, which was approximately \$14.8 million in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021. The pro rata share of the operation and maintenance costs owed to the Authority for the renewal of the Lake Fork contract was to be mutually negotiated with the Authority pursuant to the terms of the contract. Negotiation attempts with the Authority failed and in October 2014, the Authority unilaterally established a rate which would require the City to pay approximately an additional \$24 million annually for the water to which it is entitled. The City challenged the rate by filing petitions with the Public Utilities Commission of Texas (PUC) and district courts in Travis and Orange counties in Texas. The PUC ordered an administrative law judge to consider setting an interim rate while this dispute was pending.

On April 2, 2015, the administrative law judge ruled that the interim rate must be paid by the City of Dallas until the rate case was resolved. The rate was set by the Authority on a take-or-pay basis, without a cost escalator. This interim rate was retroactive to November 2, 2014. The amounts the City paid in accordance with the interim rate were expensed and deposited into an interest-bearing escrow account, established by the Authority, pending the final outcome of the rate case.

A settlement agreement was approved by City Council on October 11, 2017 and by the Authority Board of Directors on October 12, 2017.

The interest-bearing escrow account balance was \$68.7 million on September 30, 2018. Terms of the settlement agreement required that \$23.4 million be paid immediately from the escrow account as additional compensation to the Authority for the period November 2, 2014 through September 30, 2018. The remaining escrow amount of \$45.3 million at September 30, 2017, plus the accrued September escrow contribution of \$2 million (total \$47.3 million) will be used to offset future payments of additional compensation by the City to the Authority, until the escrow account balance is depleted, and has been recorded as Prepaid Escrow on the statement of net position. The escrow balance was \$15.7 million on September 30, 2021. The remaining balance is estimated to be fully depleted in three to four years.

Note 20. Other Postemployment Benefits

A. Plan Description

In addition to pension benefits, the City provides certain healthcare benefits for retired employees through various Council resolutions. The postemployment benefit plan is a single-employer plan administered by BlueCross BlueShield of Texas (BCBSTX). Employees who are permanent, full-time employees are eligible to participate at retirement. The City eliminated subsidization of the plan for individuals hired on or after January 1, 2010. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB Statement 75.

B. Benefits Provided

For pre-65 retired employees hired before January 1, 2010, the City pays on average \$667 (not in thousands) per month. The plan is closed to employees hired January 1, 2010 and thereafter. For pre-Medicare retirees who qualify and choose the City health plan, the City pays approximately 50 percent of the actuarial cost and the retiree pays the other 50 percent. There were 1,186 pre-65 retired participants in the health plan at September 30, 2021, the latest data used for this evaluation. Post-Medicare retirees are offered two Medicare Advantage plans along with a Medicare Part D prescription drug plan. The City no longer subsidizes the Medicare Advantage plans for the retirees regardless of hire date. The City pays Part A premiums for a grandfathered group of employees hired before April 1, 1986. The City also pays retiree life insurance for a grandfathered group who retired before January 1, 2002.

September 30, 2021

Note 20. Other Postemployment Benefits (continued)

C. Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At September 30, 2021, membership was as follows:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments 1,186
Active employees 4,774
Total participants 5,960

D. Total OPEB Liability

The City's total OPEB liability of \$266,160 was measured as of September 30, 2021 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The total OPEB liability has been allocated between governmental activities and business-type activities, based on the percentage of contribution by each. For governmental activities, the total OPEB liability was \$206,374 and for business-type activities, \$59,787, with allocations of \$34,614 to Dallas Water Utilities fund, \$4,091 to Convention Center, \$4,536 to Airport Revenues, \$11,147 to Sanitation, and \$5,399 to nonmajor enterprise funds.

E. Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the September 30, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

2.50%

Salary Increases Police and Fire:

2.5% to 3.25%, including inflation

Non-Uniformed:

3.0% to 8.25%, including inflation

Discount Rate 2.19%, based on the 20-year yield for tax-exempt

general obligation municipal bonds with an

average rating of AA/Aa or higher

Mortality Uniform (pre-retirement):

Pub-2010 Public Safety Employee Amount-Weighted Table, set forward five years for males, projected generationally using Scale MP-2019.

Uniform (post-retirement):

Pub-2010 Public Safety Retiree Amount-Weighted Table set back one year for females, projected

generationally using Scale MP-2019.

Non-Uniformed (pre-retirement):

Pub-2010 Mortality Table for General Employees projected using Scale UMP (Ultimate MP-2019).

Non-Uniformed (post-retirement):

2019 Texas Municipal Retirees Mortality Table projected using Scale UMP (Ultimate MP-2019)

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates Pre-65 Trend:

7.58% for fiscal year 2022 and trending down to an

ultimate 3.94% using the Getzen model.

Post-65 Trend:

4.80% for fiscal year 2022 and trending down to an

ultimate 3.94% using the Getzen model.

September 30, 2021

Note 20. Other Postemployment Benefits (continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the September 30, 2021 valuation were based on the results of an experience study on the healthcare-specific participation assumptions, plus assumption changes included in the September 30, 2021 valuation.

F. Changes to the Total OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB		
		Liability	
Balance at September 30, 2020	\$	530,989	
Changes for the year:			
Service cost		14,023	
Interest		12,940	
Differences between expected and actual experience		(30,661)	
Changes in benefit terms		(255,621)	
Changes of assumptions		12,863	
Benefit payments		(18,373)	
Net Changes		(264,829)	
Balance at September 30, 2021	\$	266,160	

Changes of assumptions reflect the following changes: a change in the participation rate from 75 percent to 90 percent, changes in salary scales, turnover rates, retirement rates, mortality tables, mortality improvement tables and a decrease in the discount rate from 2.41 percent to 2.19 percent.

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

The following table presents the total OPEB liability of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 2.19 percent, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using discount rates that are 1-percentage-point lower (1.19 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (3.19 percent) than the current rates:

	Current						
	1%	6 Decrease	ecrease Discount Rate		1% Increase		
Total OPEB Liability	\$	286,781	\$ 266,160		\$	247,273	

H. Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following table presents the total OPEB liability of the City and what it would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rates:

			Heal	thcare Cost		
	1%	Decrease	Tre	end Rates	1%	√ Increase
Total OPFB Liability	\$	242.248	\$	266.160	\$	293.749

September 30, 2021

Note 20. Other Postemployment Benefits (continued)

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

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021, the City recognized total OPEB expense of (\$236,737) At September 30, 2021, the City also reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferr	ed Outflows	Defe	rred Inflows
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	1,334	\$	43,477
Changes of assumptions		44,091		33,975
Total deferred outflows/inflows	\$	45,425	\$	77,452

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

Year ending 9/30:	OPE	BExpense
2022	\$	(8,078)
2023		(4,164)
2024		(12,157)
2025		(2,542)
2026		(2,542)
Thereafter		(2,544)
Total	\$	(32,027)

Note 21. Subsequent Events

In October of 2021, the City issued Hotel Occupancy Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2021, in the amount of \$232.9 million, with a premium of \$27.7 million for a total of \$260.6 million. The average coupon interest rate on the bonds is 4.22%. The proceeds were used to refund \$260.8 million of Civic Center Convention Complex Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds, Series 2009. The bonds will mature on August 15, 2038.

In November of 2021, the City issued General Obligation Refunding and Improvement Bonds, Series 2021, in the amount of \$237.1 million, with a premium of \$32.7 million for a total of \$269.8 million. The average coupon interest rate on the bonds is 4.37%. The proceeds, combined with a City contribution of \$10 million, were used to refund \$91.6 million of General Obligation Bonds and to refund \$178 million of General Obligation Commercial Paper Notes. Additionally, \$6.9 million was placed in a project fund and the remaining amount was used for cost of issuance. The bonds will mature on February 15, 2042.

In November of 2021, the City issued Combination Tax and Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2021, in the amount of \$45.9 million, with a premium of \$9.3 million for a total of \$55.2 million. The average coupon interest rate on the certificates is 5%. The proceeds will be used to fund street improvements and cost of issuance. The bonds will mature on February 15, 2031.

In November of 2021, the City issued Equipment Acquisition Contractual Obligations, Series 2021, in the amount of \$26.9 million, with a premium of \$3.8 million for a total of \$30.7 million. The average coupon interest rate of the obligations is 5%. The obligations will mature on February 15, 2027.

In November of 2021 the City issued General Obligation Bonds, Taxable Series 2021, in the amount of \$3.135 million, with a premium of \$38 thousand for a total of \$3.173 million. The average coupon interest rate of the obligations is 1.78%. The proceeds will be used to fund improvements, economic development programs, and cost of issuance. The bonds mature on February 15, 2032.

From October 1, 2021, through the date of the independent auditors' report, the City issued \$18.3 million of general obligation commercial paper notes, with an average interest rate of 0.0917%.

From October 1, 2021, through the date of the independent auditors' report, the City issued \$47.2 million of Dallas Water Utilities commercial paper notes, Series F1, and \$26.7 million of Dallas Water Utilities commercial paper notes, Series G, with an average interest rate of 0.1424% and 0.1439%, respectively.

September 30, 2021

Note 21. Subsequent Events (continued)

On October 7, 2021, S&P Global Ratings (S&P) revised the outlook to stable from negative and affirmed the 'A' rating on the City of Dallas' 2009 civic center convention complex revenue refunding and improvement bonds. At the same time, S&P assigned an 'A' rating to Dallas' \$236.5 million hotel occupancy tax revenue refunding bonds series 2021, which will refund the existing 2009 bonds. The outlook is stable.

On October 8, 2021, Fitch Ratings assigned an 'A+' rating to the \$236,595,000 City of Dallas, TX Hotel Occupancy Tax (HOT) Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2021. The outlook is stable.

On October 21, 2021, S&P Global Ratings affirmed its 'AA-' rating on the outstanding General Obligation bonds. The outlook is stable.

On October 26, 2021, Fitch Ratings affirmed the 'AA' rating on outstanding General Obligation debt. The outlook is stable.

On October 27, 2021, Kroll Bond Rating Agency (KBRA) affirmed the 'AA+' rating on the outstanding General Obligation debt. The outlook is stable.

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CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE CITY'S NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS Last Six Fiscal Years (Dollar amounts in thousands)

				2021						2020						2019		
			c	DPFP - Combined	Sı	DPFP -			c	DPFP - Combined	Su	DPFP - pplemental			c	DPFP - Combined	Su	DPFP - pplemental
	_	ERF	_	Plan	_	Plan	_	ERF	_	Plan	_	Plan	_	ERF	_	Plan	_	Plan
Total Pension Liability	_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_	
Service cost	\$	118,452	\$		\$	379	\$	124,288	\$		\$	212	\$	84,843	\$	44,792	\$	223
Interest		330,348		324,046		2,438		325,766		318,703		2,223		332,011		318,536		2,359
Changes of assumptions		479,292		257,525		1,559		(43,032)		155,569		1,332		1,020,969		(31,460)		28
Differences between expected and actual experience		(82,641)		70,548		47		(7,819)		16,723		3,007		4,793		(46,556)		(2,628)
Plan changes		(004.000)		(0.17.054)		(0.770)		(000 445)		(000 050)		- (0.700)		(070 400)		16,091		889
Benefit payments, including refunds	_	(294,323)	_	(317,951)		(2,778)	_	(288,445)	_	(309,859)		(2,766)	_	(272,496)	_	(297,081)	_	(2,708)
Net change		551,128		390,412		1,645		110,758		230,292		4,008		1,170,120		4,322		(1,837)
Total Pension Liability, Beginning	_	5,658,725	_	4,731,960		35,839	_	5,547,967	_	4,501,668		31,831	_	4,377,847	_	4,497,346	_	33,668
Total Pension Liability, Ending ^(a)	_	6,209,853	_	5,122,372	_	37,484	_	5,658,725	_	4,731,960		35,839	_	5,547,967	_	4,501,668		31,831
Plan Fiduciary Net Position																		
Contributions - City		61,615		161,950		1,778		62,177		155,721		1,530		60,924		149,357		1,980
Contributions - Employee		58,359		57,305		245		58,314		52,268		111		56,772		49,332		75
Net investment income		229,105		(8,928)		(123)		550,942		124,260		169		(167,783)		42,822		1,220
Benefit payments, including refunds		(294,322)		(317,951)		(2,778)		(288,443)		(309,861)		(2,766)		(272,496)		(297,081)		(2,708)
Administrative expense		(5,700)		(6,534)		(55)		(7,513)		(6,445)		(55)		(7,485)		(5,861)		(53)
Other changes		(393)		-		`-'		298				` -		121		-		`
Net change		48,664		(114,158)		(933)		375,775		15,943		(1,011)		(329,947)		(61,431)		514
Plan Fiduciary Net Position, Beginning		3,658,089		2,057,857		17,307		3,282,314		2,041,914		18,318		3,612,261		2,103,345		17,804
Plan Fiduciary Net Position, Ending (b)		3,706,753		1,943,699		16,374		3,658,089		2,057,857		17,307		3,282,314		2,041,914		18,318
			_															
City's Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)	\$	2,503,100	\$	3,178,673	\$	21,110	\$	2,000,636	\$	2,674,103	\$	18,532	\$	2,265,653	\$	2,459,754	\$	13,513
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of																		
Total Pension Liability		60%		38%		44%		65%		43%		48%		59%		45%		58%
Covered payroll	\$	428,824	\$	427,441	\$	626	\$	433,890	\$	396,955	\$	584	\$	423,723	\$	363,117	\$	622
City's Net Pension Liability as a percentage of covered payroll		584%		744%		3372%		461%		674%		3173%		535%		677%		2173%

^{*} This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available.

		2018						2017						2016						2015*		
		DPFP - Combined	Supp	DPFP - plemental			С	DPFP - combined	Su	DPFP -				DPFP - ombined	Su	DPFP -				DPFP - ombined		DPFP - plemental
ERF		Plan		Plan		ERF	_	Plan		Plan		ERF		Plan		Plan		ERF	_	Plan		Plan
\$ 81.1	178	\$ 148.552	•	111	\$	133,457	s	167.432	¢	70	s	78.020	\$	125.441	2	36	\$	62.065	s	131.312	¢	28
325.6		348.171		2.799	Ψ	305.826	Ψ	360.567	Ψ	2.911		313.850	Ψ	359.023	Ψ	2.953	Ψ	290.948	Ψ	369.408	Ψ	2,969
	-	(2,851,241)		(479)		(1,227,079)		(712,004)		(917)	1,	238,431		908,988		(601)		292,137		-		-
(59,0	066)	(134,665)		(1,435)		(38,327)		(77,463)		1,106		(26,829)		379,461		929		(21,967)		(4,453)		336
	-	(1,167,597)		(5,306)		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		(329,794)		(526)
(261,6	390)	(296,154)		(2,669)		(249,639)		(825,092)		(5,912)		239,960)		(285,003)		(2,640)		(230,243)		(245,932)		(3,415)
86,0		(3,952,934)		(6,979)		(1,075,762)		(1,086,560)		(2,742)		363,512		1,487,910		677		392,940		(79,459)		(608)
4,291,8		8,450,280		40,647		5,367,567		9,536,840		43,389		004,055		8,048,930		42,712		3,611,115		8,128,389		43,320
4,377,8	347	4,497,346		33,668		4,291,805		8,450,280		40,647	5,	367,567		9,536,840		43,389		4,004,055		8,048,930		42,712
58,9	966	126,318		2,077		56,130		119,345		3,064		50,721		114,886		2,443		45,833		109,792		1,817
55,1	175	32,977		66		53,436		25,518		35		50,742		25,676		43		46,536		29,333		49
413,5	511	98,911		740		294,918		164,791		1,141		(53,344)		(235, 338)		(1,690)		207,992		(138,893)		(517)
(261,6	390)	(296, 154)		(2,669)		(249,639)		(825,092)		(5,912)	(239,960)		(285,003)		(2,640)		(230, 243)		(245,932)		(3,415)
(5,9	951)	(8,089)		(69)		(5,343)		(9,492)		(78)		(4,598)		(8,417)		(61)		(4,150)		(8,003)		(56)
	207	(1,280)		(11)		333		(4,532)		(37)		162		(5,875)		(43)		157	_	(7,361)		(51)
260,2		(47,317)		134		149,835		(529,462)		(1,787)		196,277)		(394,071)		(1,948)		66,125		(261,064)		(2,173)
3,352,0		2,150,662		17,670		3,202,208		2,680,124		19,457		398,485		3,074,195		21,405		3,332,360		3,335,259		23,578
3,612,2	261	2,103,345		17,804		3,352,043	_	2,150,662		17,670	3,	202,208		2,680,124		19,457	_	3,398,485	_	3,074,195		21,405
\$ 765,5	586	\$ 2,394,001	\$	15,864	\$	939,762	\$	6,299,618	\$	22,977	\$ 2,	165,359	\$	6,856,716	\$	23,932	\$	605,570	\$	4,974,735	\$	21,307
8	33%	47%		53%		78%		25%		43%		60%		28%		45%		85%		38%		50%
·				0070		1070		2070		1070		3070		2070		1070		0070		0070		007
\$ 421,2	269	\$ 346,037	\$	916	\$	409,433	\$	357,414	\$	525	\$	393,186	\$	365,210	\$	725	\$	353,650	\$	383,006	\$	557
40	32%	692%		1732%		230%		1763%		4377%		551%		1877%		22010/		1719/		1299%		3825%
18	DZ 70	692%		1/32%		230%		1/03%		43/1%		551%		10//%		3301%		171%		1299%		3825%

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF CITY CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLANS

Last Ten Fiscal Years (Dollar amounts in thousands)

	_	2021	 2020	_	2019	 2018
Employees Retirement Fund						
Actuarially determined contribution	\$	96,558	\$ 92,567	\$	85,945	\$ 91,977
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	\$	61,892	\$ 61,798	\$	62,462	\$ 60,589
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	34,666	\$ 30,769	\$	23,483	\$ 31,388
Covered payroll	\$	437,707	\$ 435,198	\$	434,064	\$ 420,754
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14%	14%		14%	14%
Dallas Police and Fire Pension - Combined Plan						
Actuarially determined contribution	\$	223,152	\$ 193,748	\$	157,368	\$ 157,997
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	\$	165,330	\$ 161,928	\$	151,850	\$ 151,850
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	57,822	\$ 31,820	\$	5,518	\$ 6,147
Statutorily required contribution		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Contribution deficiency (excess)		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Covered payroll	\$	431,045	\$ 414,790	\$	375,759	\$ 348,011 (1)
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		38%	39%		40%	44%
Dallas Police and Fire Pension - Supplemental Plan						
Actuarially determined contribution	\$	2,099	\$ 1,777	\$	1,881	\$ 2,274
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	\$	2,099	\$ 1,777	\$	1,881	\$ 2,274
Covered payroll	\$	646	\$ 584	\$	723	\$ 916
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		325%	304%		260%	248%

⁽¹⁾ Beginning in September 2017, the Texas House Bill 3158 required that contributions to the Plan be based computation pay. Per the House Bill, computation pay is based on the biweekly rate of pay of a member, educational incentive pay, longevity pay, and city service incentive pay. Overtime, assignment pay, and lump sum payments are not included.

	2017		2016		2015		2014		2013		2012
\$	88,547	\$	81,838	\$	68,100	\$	62,756	\$	54,289	\$	37,822
\$ \$	58,045 30,502	\$ \$	56,987 24,851	\$ \$	49,135 18,965	\$ \$	44,816 17,940	\$ \$	35,515 18,774	\$ \$	28,917 8,905
\$	405,062	\$	389,706	\$	376,421	\$	357,887	\$	336,483	\$	317,551
	14%		15%		13%		13%		11%		9%
\$	202,167		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A
\$ \$	120,351 81,816		N/A N/A		N/A N/A		N/A N/A		N/A N/A		N/A N/A
	N/A	\$	118,508	\$	113,026	\$	108,268	\$	105,753	\$	102,431
	N/A N/A	\$ \$	118,508 -	\$ \$	113,026	\$ \$	108,268	\$ \$	105,753	\$ \$	102,431
\$	427,867	\$	432,082	\$	414,373	\$	378,000	\$	361,000	\$	349,000
	28%		27%		27%		29%		29%		29%
\$	2,087	\$	3,064	\$	2,443	\$	1,817	\$	1,936	\$	1,954
\$	2,087	\$	3,064	\$	2,443	\$	1,817	\$	1,936	\$	1,954
\$	525	\$	725	\$	556	\$	521	\$	450	\$	621
	398%		423%		439%		349%		430%		315%

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF CITY CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLANS

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF CITY CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION P
Last 10 Fiscal Years

Employees' Retirement Fund

pioyees Retirement rund							
Valuation date	12/31/20 12/31/19	12/31/18	12/31/17	12/31/16	12/31/15 12/3	31/14 12/31/13 12/31/12	12/31/11
Fiming	The actuarially determined contribution rate is effective October 1 after the valuation date.						
Actuarial cost method Amortization method	Entry age normal. 30-year open group projection. The City ordinance authorizing the plan specifies that the rate may rehange from year-to-year if the calculated rate is less than 300 basis points different from the currer rate.			City ordinance authorizing the plan spec	cifies that the rate may not o	change from year-to-year if the calculated rate is	less than 300
Asset valuation method	5-year smoothed market value of assets.						
Inflation	2.50%	2.75%			3%		
Salary increases	3.0% to 8.25%, including inflation	3.25% to 6.25%, including inflation			3.5% to 7%, including inf	flation	
Discount rate	5.27% 5.93%	5.98%	7.75%		8.00%	8.25%	
Cost of Living Adjustment	The greater of (a) the percentage of change in the price index for October of the current year over of period ending with the effective date of the adjustment. The maximum change per year is 5% for Ti-		ntage of annual average ch	ange in the price index for the 12-month	year over October of the	ercentage of change in the price index for October e previous year, up to 5%, or (b) the percentage of orice index for the 12-month period ending with the	f annual
Mortality	For actives: Pub-2010 Mortality Table for General Employees projected using Scale UMP (Ultimate MP-2019). For healthy retirees: 2019 Texas Municipal Retirees Motility Table projected using Scale UMP (Ultimate MP-2019). For all disabled lives: 2019 Texas Municipal Retirees Mortality Table, set forward four years for males and three years for females, projected using Scale UMP (Ultimate MP-2019).	For actives: Males - RP-2000 Employee Mortality Torward 4 years. Females - RP-2000 Employee Mortality employees, set back 5 years. For healthy retirees: Males - RP-2000 Combined with Blue Cannuitants, with a 109% multiplier and fusing improvement scale BB Females - RP-2000 Combined with Blue female annuitants, with a 103% multiplim mortality using improvement scale BB For all disabled lives: RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table for mone year.	Table for female Collar adjustment for male ulty generational mortality a Collar adjustement for er and fully generational	For actives: th Males - RP-2000 Healthy Mortality Ta 4 years. Females - RP-2000 Healthy Mortality back 5 years. For healthy retiriees: For healthy retiriees: Alies - RP-2000 Healthy Mortality Ta 2007 using mortality improvement sc 2007 using mortality improvement sc P2000 Healthy Mortality Table for fen For all disabled lives: RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table for year.	Table for female employee able for male annuitants, programme BB, set forward two years annuitants.	es, set employees, set forward 4 years. Females - RP-2000 Healthy Mortality female employees, set back 5 years. For healthy retirees: rojected to ars. anuitants, projected to 2007 using mimprovement scale AA, set forward tv P2000 Healthy Mortality Tele for fen	y Table for able for male mortality wo years. male

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF CITY CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLANS (Continued)
Last 10 Fiscal Years

/aluation date	01/01/21	01/01/20	01/01/19	01/01/18	01/01/17	01/01/16	01/01/15	01/01/14	01/01/13	01/01/12
iming	The actuarially determined co-	ntribution is included in the report for informational purposes only, beginning	ng in January 1, 2017.	•				•	•	
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal.									
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll.									
		nrecognized returns in each of the last five years. Unrecognized return is e eriod, further adjusted, if necessary, to be within 20% of the market value.	equal to the difference between the actual ma	rket return and the expe	ected return on the market value, and is					
nflation	2.50%	2.75%								
,	2.5% to 3.25%, including inflat	tion.	2.0% to 5.0%, including inflation.	3.0% to 5.2%, including inflation.	2.75%					
		7%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%					
	Ad hoc granted by the Board v of original benefit, beginning C	October 1, 2063.	Ad hoc granted by the Board when the Plan is 70 percent funded after accounting for the COLA. 2.0% of original benefit, beginning October 1, 2050.		0% prior to October 1, 2049. 2% on original benefit beginning October 1, 2049.					
ŕ	projected generationally using For healthy retirees: Pub-2010 Public Safety Retire projected generationally using For all disabled lives: Pub-2010 Public Safety Disab	ee Amount-Weighted Mortality Table, set back one year for females, Scale MP-2019. Scale MP-2019. Scale MP-2019. Scale MP-2019.	For healthy retirees: RP-2014 Blue Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, set forward two years for females, projected generationally using Scale MP-2015 For all disabled lives: Sex distinct RP-2014 Disabled Retiree	years for males, project 2015. For healthy retirees: RP-2014 Healthy Annu years for females, proj 2015. For all disabled lives Sex distinct RP-2014 I	Disabled Retiree Mortality Table, set ales and females, projected					
s Police and Fire Pension -										
is Police and Fire Pension - aluation date iming	01/01/21	01/01/20 Intribution is due September 30 after the valuation date.	01/01/19	01/01/18	01/01/17	01/01/16	01/01/15	01/01/14	01/01/13	01/01/1

/aluation date	01/01/21	01/01/20	01/01/19	01/01/18	01/01/17	01/01/16	01/01/15	01/01/14	01/01/13	01/01/12
Timing	The actuarially determined	contribution is due September 30 after the valuation date.								
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal.	·								
Amortization method	Level percentage of payrol	I.								
Asset valuation method	Market value of assets.									
nflation	2.50%	2.75%					4%			
Salary increases	2.50% to 3.25%, including	inflation	2.0% to 5.0%, including inflation.	3.0% to 5.2%, including inflation.	2.75%		4% - 9.64%, includir	g inflation		
Discount rate	6.5%	7%	7.25%					8.50%		
Cost of Living Adjustment	Ad hoc granted by the Boa of original benefit, beginning	rd when the Plan is 70 percent funded after accounting for the COLA. 2. gg October 1, 2063.	0% Ad hoc granted by the Board when the Plar is 70 percent funded after accounting for the COLA. 2.0% of original benefit, beginning October 1, 2050.	None	4% for members hired on or befor automatic increase.	ore December 31, 20	006. New members hi	red after December	31, 2006 are not	eligible for a
	projected generationally us For healthy retirees: Pub-2010 Public Safety Re projected generationally us For all disabled lives: Pub-2010 Public Safety Di	etiree Amount-Weighted Mortality Table, set back one year for females,	back two years for males, projected generationally using Scale MP-2015 For healthy retirees: RP-2014 Blue Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, set forward two years for	males, projected gene For healthy retirees: RP-2014 Healthy Ann females, projected ge For all disabled lives Sex distinct RP-2014	uitant Mortality Table, set forward inerationally using Scale MP-2015.	two years for eet back three years	For actives: RP-2000 Combined the valuation date used to the valuation date used the valuation date used the valuation date used the valuation date used to the valuation date used the valuation date used the valuation date used the valuation date used to the valua	sing Scale AA. S: Healthy Mortality Taing Scale AA. es:	able projected ten	years beyor

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CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (1) SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE CITY'S TOTAL LIABILITY

AND RELATED RATIOS

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Last Four Fiscal Years

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	 2021		2020	 2019	:	2018 (2)
Total OPEB Liability		· ·				
Service cost	\$ 14,023	\$	16,491	\$ 14,006	\$	14,817
Interest	12,940		15,775	19,813		18,420
Changes of assumptions	12,863		(47,877)	82,662		(26,244)
Differences between expected and actual experience	(30,661)		(198)	(42,693)		6,669
Changes in benefit terms	(255,621)		-	-		-
Benefit payments	(18,373)		(18,573)	(19,537)		(21,343)
Net change	 (264,829)		(34,382)	 54,251		(7,681)
Total OPEB Liability, Beginning	530,989		565,371	511,120		518,801
Total OPEB Liability, Ending	\$ 266,160	\$	530,989	\$ 565,371	\$	511,120
Covered employee payroll	\$ 983,482	\$	959,102	\$ 914,916	\$	877,768
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of						
Covered Employee Payroll	27%		55%	62%		58%

⁽¹⁾ There are no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria of GASB codification P22.101 or P52.101 to pay related benefits for the OPEB plan.

⁽²⁾ This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available.



"Our Product is Service" Empathy | Ethics | Excellence | Equity

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Special revenue funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

Community Development Fund – to account for funds received by the City of Dallas pursuant to the Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, and grant funds for community development type programs.

Health and Human Services Fund – to account for private and grant funds received for public health and human services programs.

Library Fund – to account for private and grant funds received for acquisition of library materials and expansion of library services.

Police Fund – to account for private and grant funds received for crime prevention and law enforcement programs.

Recreation Fund – to account for private and grant funds received for summer recreation and other recreation programs.

Transportation Fund – to account for private and grant funds received for transportation studies and construction.

Management Improvement Fund – to account for private and grant funds received for management productivity improvements.

Public Improvement Districts Fund – to account for special assessments restricted for public improvement districts.

Storm Water Operations Fund – to account for the administration and operational activities of the Storm Water Program. Financing is provided by a Storm Water fee.

Municipal Fund – to account for private contributions restricted to the provision of various employee and citizen municipal purposes.

General Citizen Fund – to account for private contributions restricted to the provision of various general governmental projects.

Arts and Cultural Fund – to account for private contributions restricted for the financing arts and cultural activities.

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

Capital projects funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets which are not financed by Enterprise Funds, Internal Service Funds, and Trust Funds.

Neighborhood Projects – to account for construction of neighborhood facilities and paving projects.

Parks – to account for construction of parks, playgrounds, and recreational facilities.

Streets and Drainage – to account for construction of streets and storm sewers.

Buildings – to account for construction of City-owned buildings

Transportation – to account for construction of traffic signals and controls.

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

PERMANENT FUNDS

Permanent funds are used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support the reporting government's programs that is, for the benefit of the government or its citizenry.

Samuell Park – to account for the private donation by Dr. W.W. Samuell. The income from this fund is restricted to the operation and improvement of Samuell Park.

Grauwyler Memorial – to account for the private donation by Mrs. Emma H. Grauwyler. The income from the trust is to be used to improve and beautify Grauwyler Park.

Craddock Park – to account for the private donation by Mr. and Mrs. L. Craddock. The earnings from the trust are to be used for improving and maintaining Craddock Park.

Martin Weiss Park – to account for the private donations by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Weiss, the earnings from which are restricted to the use for further improvements of the Martin Weiss Park.

Hale Davis – to account for private donations by Hale Davis, restricted for municipal purposes.

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

	Special Revenue										
		mmunity elopment	Health and Human Services	Library	Police	Re	ecreation				
Assets Pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	6,777	\$ -	\$ 2,326	\$ 1,757	\$	38,810				
Other investments, at fair value	Ψ	-	<u>-</u>	1,000	- 1,707	Ψ	-				
Receivables:				.,							
Notes		40,825	-	_	-		43				
Special assessments-paving notes		· -	-	-	-		_				
Accounts		2,114	-	10	869		38				
Accrued interest		2	-	1	2		40				
Allowance for uncollectible accounts		(16,404)	-	-	-		-				
Due from other governments		7,655	4,471	-	9,265		186				
Prepaid expenses		78	-	-	-		=				
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		-	-	-	-		-				
Notes receivable from other funds		<u> </u>									
Total assets		41,047	4,471	3,337	11,893		39,117				
Liabilities, deferred inflows, and fund balances											
Liabilities											
Accrued payroll		161	236	-	46		6				
Accounts payable		2,867	268	141	2,210		116				
Due to other governments		-	-	-	-		-				
Due to other funds		-	3,037	-	-		-				
Unearned revenue		4	43	-	1,303		490				
Construction accounts payable		-	-	-	-		-				
Notes payable to other funds		-	-	-	-		5,165				
Customer deposits		-	-	-	-		-				
Contracts payable		-	=	-	-		-				
Other liabilities		103	- 0.504	75	79		29				
Total liabilities		3,135	3,584	216	3,638		5,806				
Deferred inflows of resources											
Unavailable revenue		26,531					59				
Fund balances											
Nonspendable		_	_	_	_		_				
Restricted		11,381	887	3,121	8,255		_				
Committed		-	-	-,	-,		33,252				
Total fund balances		11,381	887	3,121	8,255		33,252				
Total liabilities, defermed inflator											
Total liabilities, deferred inflows, and fund balance	\$	41,047	\$ 4,471	\$ 3,337	\$ 11,893	\$	39,117				

Tran	sportation	nagement provement	Impro	ublic ovement stricts	rm Water erations	Mui	nicipal	General Citizen	rts and cultural	Spec	Total onmajor ial Revenue Funds
\$	19,280 -	\$ 238,941 -	\$	1,363 -	\$ 76,864 -	\$ 3	39,545 -	\$ 2,475 -	\$ 4,071 2,235	\$	432,209 3,235
	-	-		-	-	2	21,753	-	-		62,621
	-	480		1,386	- 14,784		993	-	-		20,674
	4	51		1,000	6		327	1	1		435
	-	-		(133)	(5,911)		(3,118)				(25,566
	835	_		(100)	(0,011)		-	_	_		22,412
	-	57		_	_		_	_	_		135
	-	-		-	-		-	-	-		-
	-	 -		-	 -		-		 		-
	20,119	 239,529		2,616	 85,743		59,500	2,476	 6,307		516,155
	209	7 3,275 1 - 208,472 -		- 2,575 - - - -	408 4,579 - - - -		136 168 - - 952 -	- 2 - - - -	- 8 - - - -		1,000 16,418 1 3,037 211,264 - 5,165
	-	-		-	-		-	-	-		-
	29	- 147		-	508		_	8	-		978
	238	 211,902		2,575	 5,495		1,256	10	 8		237,863
		 			2,209		19,369		 		48,168
	-	-		-	-		-	-	-		-
	19,881	27,627		41	78,039	(38,875	2,466	6,299		196,872 33,252
	19,881	 27,627		41	78,039		38,875	2,466	 6,299		230,124
\$	20,119	\$ 239,529	\$	2,616	\$ 85,743	\$ 5	59,500	\$ 2,476	\$ 6,307	\$	516,155

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (continued)

September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

	Capital Projects					Total
	Neighborhood Projects	Parks	Streets and Drainage	Building	Trans-	Nonmajor Capital Project Funds
Assets	1 10/000	Tarks	Dramage	Dulluling	portation	1 unus
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other investments, at fair value	· _	65	3,512	. 28	1	3,606
Receivables:			-,			2,222
Notes	1,768	_	_	1,500	_	3,268
Special assessments-paving notes	-,,	_	6,114	-,	_	6.114
Accounts	22	2,239	28	337	_	2,626
Accrued interest	32	5	21	41	56	155
Allowance for uncollectible accounts	-	-	(4,852)	(1,500)	-	(6,352)
Due from other governments	_	902	(1,002)	3,696	14,150	18,748
Prepaid expenses	_	6,008	_		- 11,100	6,008
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	162,569	59,513	158,154	126,819	261,296	768,351
Notes receivable from other funds	102,309	39,313	4,161	120,019	201,290	4,161
Total assets	164,391		167,138	130,921	275,503	806,685
Total assets	104,391	68,732	107,138	130,921	275,503	800,085
Liabilities, deferred inflows, and fund balances						
Liabilities						
Accrued payroll	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to other governments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to other funds	3,043	-	-	44	-	3,087
Unearned revenue	-	1,003	-	98	13,010	14,111
Construction accounts payable	196	3,060	8,461	2,566	6,871	21,154
Notes payable to other funds	4,491	-	-	=	-	4,491
Customer deposits	=	=	9	57	-	66
Contracts payable	1,933	8,283	16,043	4,818	7,002	38,079
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	9,663	12,346	24,513	7,583	26,883	80,988
Deferred inflows of resources						
Unavailable revenue	1,768	. <u> </u>	1,248			3,016
Fund halanasa						
Fund balances						
Nonspendable	450,000	- -	444.077	400 000	240.620	700.604
Restricted	152,960	56,386	141,377	123,338	248,620	722,681
Committed	450,000		- 111 077	- 100 000		700.004
Total fund balances	152,960	56,386	141,377	123,338	248,620	722,681
Total liabilities, deferred inflows, and fund balance	\$ 164,391	\$ 68,732	\$ 167,138	\$ 130,921	\$ 275,503	\$ 806,685

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (continued)

September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

	Permanent Funds						
A	Samuell Park	Grauwyler Memorial	Craddock Park	Martin Weiss Park	Hale Davis	Total Permanent Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Assets Pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 432,209
Other investments, at fair value	9,859	ν - 155	- م 1,431	φ <u>-</u> 138	φ <u>-</u> 465	τ 12,048	18,889
Receivables:	0,000	100	1,401	100	400	12,040	10,000
Notes	_	_	_	_	_	_	65,889
Special assessments-paving notes	_	_	_	_	_	_	6,114
Accounts	_	_	_	_	_	_	23,300
Accrued interest	-	_	-	_	_	-	590
Allowance for uncollectible accounts	-	_	-	_	_	-	(31,918)
Due from other governments	-	_	_	_	_	-	`41,160 [°]
Prepaid expenses	_	-	-	-	-	_	6,143
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	_	_	_	_	-	768,351
Notes receivable from other funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,161
Total assets	9,859	155	1,431	138	465	12,048	1,334,888
Liabilities, deferred inflows, and fund balances							
Liabilities							
Accrued payroll	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,418
Due to other governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,124
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	225,375
Construction accounts payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,154
Notes payable to other funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,656
Customer deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
Contracts payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,079
Other liabilities							978
Total liabilities		· ——					318,851
Deferred inflows of resources							
Unavailable revenue							51,184
Fund balances							
Nonspendable	9,859	155	1,431	138	465	12,048	12,048
Restricted	-,	-	-	-	-	_,	919,553
Committed	_	_	_	_	_	_	33,252
Total fund balances	9,859	155	1,431	138	465	12,048	964,853
Total liabilities, deferred inflows,							
and fund balance	\$ 9,859	\$ 155	\$ 1,431	\$ 138	\$ 465	\$ 12,048	\$ 1,334,888

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

	Special Revenue				
	Community Development	Health and t Human Services	Library	Police	Recreation
Revenues:					
Ad valorem tax	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Tax increment financing, intergovernmental	-	-	· <u>-</u>	· -	-
Franchise fees	-	=	_	-	-
Licenses and permits	-	=	_	-	2,375
Intergovernmental	47,404	16,677	132	16,962	794
Customer charges	, -	-	_	, -	-
Service to others	2,415	8	12	37	3,724
Fines and forfeitures	, -	37	_	298	· -
Investment income	-	2	4	15	54
Special assessments	-		-	-	-
Contributions and gifts	122	252	393	391	985
Confiscated money awards	-		-	1,820	-
Other revenues	216	_	_	- 1,020	7
Total revenues	50,157	16,976	541	19,523	7,939
Expenditures:					
Current					
General government	16,313	_	_	_	_
Public safety	-	_	_	19,523	_
Code enforcement	-	_	_	-	_
Environmental and health services	-	16,492	_	_	_
Streets, public works, and transportation	-	-	_	_	_
Equipment and building services	-	_	_	_	_
Culture and recreation	494	-	166	_	3,195
Human services	30,196	_	-	_	-
Debt service:	00,100				
Principal	3,785	_	_	_	_
Interest and fiscal charges	282	_	_	_	223
Capital outlay	1,447	679	1,830	5,805	3,881
Total expenditures	52,517	17,171	1,996	25,328	7,299
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over					
(under) expenditures	(2,360)	(195)	(1,455)	(5,805)	640
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in	1,407	-	-	191	2,435
Transfers out	(114)	(415)	-	-	-
Premium on bonds issued	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of certificates of obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of general obligation bonds	-	-	-	-	-
Inception of capital lease	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of notes	-	-	_	=	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	1,293	(415)		191	2,435
Net change in fund balances	(1,067)	(610)	(1,455)	(5,614)	3,075
Fund balances, beginning of year	12,448	1,497	4,576	13,869	30,177
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 11,381	\$ 887	\$ 3,121	\$ 8,255	\$ 33,252

	Management	Public Improvement	Storm Water		General	Arts and	Total Nonmajor Special Revenue	
Transportation	Improvement			Municipal	Citizen	Cultural	Funds	
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	53	-	-	-	2,428	
3,597	149,834	-	-	1,673	=	=	237,073	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2,229	2,025	-	68,677	5,506	13	149	84,79	
1	761	-	-	-	-	-	1,097	
24	162	3	46	52	3	12	377	
-	-	27,766	-	-	-	-	27,766	
190	339	-	-	615	83	-	3,370	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,820	
10	1,007			25	-		1,265	
6,051	154,128	27,769	68,776	7,871	99	161	359,99	
	00.404	07.744	40.000	44.070	500		404.000	
-	83,134	27,744	48,639	14,673	560	-	191,063	
-	29,142	-	-	-	=	=	48,66	
-	6	-	-	-	=	=	40.40	
- 0.407	- 0.404	-	-	-	-	-	16,49	
2,427	2,184	-	-	-	-	-	4,61	
-	10,611 2,871	-	-	-	-	273	10,61 6,99	
-		-	-	-	-	213		
-	7,394	-	-	-	-	-	37,59	
-	=	-	-	-	=	=	3,78	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	
600	23,099		15,690				53,03	
3,027	158,441	27,744	64,329	14,673	560	273	373,35	
3,024	(4,313)	25	4,447	(6,802)	(461)	(112)	(13,36	
475	715	-	-	8,252	-	=	13,47	
-	-	-	(879)	(2,157)	-	-	(3,56	
-	=	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	=	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	=		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
475	715		(879)	6,095			9,91	
					(404)	(440)		
3,499	(3,598)	25	3,568	(707)	(461)	(112)	(3,45	
16,382	31,225	16	74,471	39,582	2,927	6,411	233,58	
\$ 19,881	\$ 27,627	\$ 41	\$ 78,039	\$ 38,875	\$ 2,466	\$ 6,299	\$ 230,12	

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

	Capital Projects								
	Neig	hborhood			Str	eets and			
	Pi	rojects	Park	s	D	rainage		Building	
Revenues:									
Ad valorem tax	\$	94,790	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Tax increment financing, intergovernmental		11,136		-		-		-	
Franchise fees		-		-		10,685		-	
Licenses and permits		-		-		-		-	
Intergovernmental		-		5,377		-		3,974	
Customer charges		-		-		-		-	
Service to others		434		2,298		704		-	
Fines and forfeitures		-		-		-		-	
Investment income		249		(4)		63		192	
Special assessments		=		-		=		-	
Contributions and gifts		25,329		54		101		643	
Confiscated money awards		-		-		-		-	
Other revenues		-		15		2,895		15	
Total revenues		131,938		7,740		14,448		4,824	
F									
Expenditures:									
Current									
General government		91,910		-		-		8,786	
Public safety		-		-		-		-	
Code enforcement		-		-		-		=	
Environmental and health services		-		-		-		-	
Streets, public works, and transportation		=		-		29,169		388	
Equipment and building services		=		4 000		-		547	
Culture and recreation Human services		-		4,906		_		231	
Debt service:		=		-		-		-	
Principal									
Interest and fiscal charges		-		26		- 72		(41)	
Capital outlay		11,764		20 59,889		76,867		(41) 75,597	
Total expenditures		103,674		64,821		106,108		85,508	
rotal experiences		103,074		04,021		100,100		65,506	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures									
		28,264	(57,081)		(91,660)		(80,684)	
Other financing sources (uses):									
Transfers in		-		18,346		11,936		39	
Transfers out		(475)		(158)		-		(3,577)	
Premium on bonds issued		-		452		1,254		3,922	
Issuance of certificates of obligation		-		-		-		24,565	
Issuance of general obligation bonds		=		3,574		9,918		2,591	
Inception of capital lease		=		<u>-</u>		-		30,995	
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		-		8,180		=		-	
Issuance of notes		6,605		49,485		90,948		8,555	
Total other financing sources (uses)		6,130		79,879		114,056		67,090	
Net change in fund balance		34,394	-	22,798		22,396	-	(13,594)	
Fund balances, beginning of year		118,566		33,588		118,981		136,932	
Fund balances, end of year	\$	152,960	\$	56,386	\$	141,377	\$	123,338	

Trans- portation	Total Nonmajor Capital Project Funds
•	¢ 04.700
\$ -	\$ 94,790 11,136
-	10,685
_	10,005
3,734	13,085
, -	, -
-	3,436
-	-
352	852
-	-
=	26,127
-	-
4,086	2,925 163,036
4,000	163,036
_	100,696
-	-
-	-
-	-
3,860	33,417
-	547
-	5,137
=	=
-	- 57
88 033	57 312,149
88,032 91,892	452,003
01,002	102,000
(87,806)	(288,967)
-	30.321
-	(4,210)
-	5,628
-	24,565
-	16,083
-	30,995
-	8,180
4,083	159,676
4,083	271,238
(83,723)	(17,729)
332,343	740,410
\$ 248,620	\$ 722,681
Ψ 2-70,020	continued
	Continued

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (continued)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

			Permanent Funds
	Samuell Park	Grauwyler Memorial	Craddock Park
Revenues:			
Ad valorem tax	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Tax increment financing, intergovernmental	-	-	-
Franchise fees	-	-	-
Licenses and permits	=	=	=
Intergovernmental	-	-	-
Service to others	=	=	=
Fines and forfeits	=	=	=
Investment income	1,866	24	218
Special assessments	, -	-	-
Contributions and gifts	_	_	-
Confiscated money awards	-	_	-
Other revenues	-	_	-
Total revenues	1,866	24	218
Expenditures:			
Current			
General government	_	_	-
Public safety	_	_	-
Code enforcement	-	-	-
Environment and health services	-	-	-
Streets, public works, and transportation	_	_	_
Equipment and building services	_	_	_
Culture and recreation	_	_	_
Human services	_	_	_
Debt service:			
Principal	_	_	_
Interest and fiscal charges	_	_	_
Capital outlay	<u>-</u>	-	-
Total expenditures			
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	1,866	24	218
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers in	-	-	-
Transfers out	(472)	-	-
Premium on bonds issued	-	-	-
Issuance of certificates of obligation	-	-	-
Issuance of general obligation bonds	-	-	-
Inception of capital lease	=	=	=
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	-
Issuance of notes	_	_	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	(472)		
Net change in fund balances	1,394	24	218
Fund balances, beginning of year	8,465	131	1,213
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 9,859	\$ 155	\$ 1,431

Martin Weiss Park	Hale Davis	Total Permanent Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
\$	- \$ -	\$ -	\$ 94,790
Φ .	- ф -	Ф -	
•	-	-	11,136
•	<u>-</u>	-	10,685 2,428
•	-	-	
•	-	-	250,158 88,231
•	-	-	1,097
21		2,210	3,439
21		2,210	
•	-	-	27,766 29,497
•	-	-	
•	-	-	1,820 4,190
21	81	2,210	525,237
		-	291,759
	<u>-</u>	-	48,665
	<u>-</u>	-	6
	<u>-</u>	-	16,492
	-	-	38,028
	-	=	11,158
	-	-	12,136
	-	-	37,590
	. <u>-</u>	-	3,785
	-	-	562
	-	-	365,180
-	·		825,361
21	81	2,210	(300,124)
	<u>-</u>	-	43,796
	. (16)	(488)	(8,263)
		-	5,628
	<u>-</u>	-	24,565
	<u>-</u>	_	16,083
	. <u>-</u>	_	30,995
•	-	-	8,180
	(16)	(488)	159,676 280,660
21		1,722	(19,464)
117	400	10,326	984,317
\$ 138	\$ \$ 465	\$ 12,048	\$ 964,853

NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

To account for operations which are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprise.

Municipal Radio – to account for City-owned radio broadcast services.

Building Inspection – to account for construction inspection services within the Dallas city limits.

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

(in thousands)			
			Total
			Nonmajor
	Municipal	Building	Enterprise
	Radio	Inspection	Funds
Assets			
Current assets:			
	\$ 539	¢ 64 521	¢ 65.060
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	Ф 559	\$ 64,521	\$ 65,060
Receivables:			
Accounts	444	63	507
Accrued interest	-	13	13
Allowance for uncollectible acccounts	(14)	-	(14)
Total current assets	969	64,597	65,566
10141 0411 0111 400010		0.,00.	
Capital assets:			
•		000	000
Land		900	900
Buildings	544	-	544
Improvements other than buildings	273	-	273
Equipment	2,509	2,829	5,338
Accumulated depreciation	(2,691)	(1,986)	(4,677)
Total capital assets	635	1,743	2,378
Total Suprial Goods			
Total assets	1,604	66,340	67,944
Deferred outflows of resources			
Deferred loss on refunding	4	26	30
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	1.298	29,841	31,139
Deferred outflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits	27	966	993
Deferred outflows of resources related to other posterriployment benefits		900	333
	4.000		00.400
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,329	30,833	32,162
Liabilities			
Current liabilities:			
Accrued payroll	30	612	642
Accounts payable	11	463	474
Compensated absences	40	1,210	1,250
Pension obligation bonds - current	136	1,000	1,136
Other liabilities	6	2,964	2,970
Unearned revenue	-	9,409	9,409
Accrued bond interest payable	3	18	21
Total current liabilities	226	15,676	15,902
Noncurrent liabilities:			
	000	4.050	F F04
Accreted interest on pension obligation bonds	662	4,859	5,521
Pension obligation bonds	1,141	7,947	9,088
Total long-term debt	1,803	12,806	14,609
Other noncurrent liabilities			
Compensated absences	38	1,131	1,169
Other postemployment benefits	142	5,257	5,399
Net pension liability	6,126	95,900	102,026
Total other noncurrent liabilities	6,306	102,288	108,594
Total long-term liabilities	8,109	115,094	123,203
Total liabilities	8,335	130,770	139,105
Deferred inflows of resources			
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	176	4,463	4,639
·	170	4,403	4,039
Deferred inflows of resources related to other			
postemployment benefits	55	1,653	1,708
Total deferred inflows of resources	231	6,116	6,347
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets	639	1,743	2,382
Unrestricted (deficit)	(6,272)	(41,456)	(47,728)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (5,633)	\$ (39,713)	\$ (45,346)

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

	unicipal Radio	Building spection	E	Total onmajor nterprise Funds
Operating revenues:				
Customer charges	\$ 1,229	\$ 35,669	\$	36,898
Other revenues	65	98		163
Total operating revenues	 1,294	35,767		37,061
Operating expenses:				
Personnel services	1,322	30,594		31,916
Supplies and materials	57	481		538
Contractual and other services	546	11,356		11,902
Depreciation	85	131		216
Total operating expenses	 2,010	 42,562		44,572
Operating income (loss)	 (716)	 (6,795)		(7,511)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):				
Investment income	-	75		75
Interest on bonds and notes	(3)	(22)		(25)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	 (3)	53		50
Loss before contributions and transfers	 (719)	 (6,742)		(7,461)
Transfers out	 	 (139)		(139)
Change in net position	 (719)	 (6,881)		(7,600)
Net position (deficit), beginning of year	 (4,914)	(32,832)		(37,746)
Net position (deficit), end of year	\$ (5,633)	\$ (39,713)	\$	(45,346)

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS For the Year Ended September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

		nicipal adio	Building spection	En	Total onmajor terprise Funds
Cash flows from operating activities:	-				
Cash received from customers	\$	1,149	\$ 38,535	\$	39,684
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services		(101)	(370)		(471)
Cash payments to employees for services		(877)	(23,530)		(24,407)
Cash payments for contractual services		(544)	(10,798)		(11,342)
Other operating cash receipts (payments)		65	 98		163
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		(308)	 3,935		3,627
Cach flows from non capital financing activities:					
Cash flows from non capital financing activities: Principal paid on pension obligation bonds		(126)	(929)		(1,055)
Interest paid on pension obligation bonds		(22)	(163)		(1,033)
Transfers to other funds		(22)	(139)		(139)
Net cash provided by (used in) non capital financing activities		(148)	 (1,231)		(1,379)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		()	 (1,=+1)		(1,010)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:					
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		-	(190)		(190)
Proceeds from pension obligation bonds		316	2,323		2,639
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent		(315)	(2,310)		(2,625)
Bond issuance costs		(1)	(13)		(14)
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing					
activities		-	 (190)		(190)
Cash flows from investing activities:		_			
Investment income		2	 115		117
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		2	 115		117
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(454)	2,629		2,175
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		993	61,892		62,885
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	539	\$ 64,521	\$	65,060
provided by (used in) operating activities: Operating income (loss)	\$	(716)	\$ (6,795)	\$	(7,511)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided					
by (used in) operating activities: Depreciation		85	131		216
Change in assets and liabilities		03	131		210
(Increase) Decrease in accounts and other receivables		(80)	260		180
(Increase) Decrease in deferred outflows for other postemployment benefits		3	150		153
(Increase) Decrease in deferred outflows for pension contributions		(109)	(5,687)		(5,796)
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable		(44)	111		67
Increase (Decrease) in accrued payroll		14	87		101
Increase (Decrease) in compensated absences		(5)	(137)		(142)
Increase (Decrease) in unearned revenue		-	2,606		2,606
Increase (Decrease) in other post employment benefits		(187)	(5,548)		(5,735)
Increase (Decrease) in net pension liability		853	20,532		21,385
Increase (Decrease) in other liabilities		2	558		560
Increase (Decrease) in deferred inflows for other postemployment benefits		3	51		54
Increase (Decrease) in deferred inflows for pension contributions		(127)	 (2,384)		(2,511)
Total adjustments		408	 10,730		11,138
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$	(308)	\$ 3,935	\$	3,627
Current Assets:					
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	539	\$ 64,521	\$	65,060
Total cash and cash equivalents end of year	\$	539	\$ 64,521	\$	65,060
Noncash investing, capital, and financing activities:					
Premium/discount amortization	\$	(14)	\$ (104)	\$	(118)
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds	•	(6)	(41)		(47)
Amortization of deferred gain/loss on refunding		1	14		15

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

Equipment Services Fund – to account for the cost of providing vehicles, vehicle maintenance, and fuel and lubrication to other City departments.

Communication Equipment Services Fund – to account for the cost of providing communication services to other City Departments.

Office Systems Fund – to account for the cost of providing office supplies, printing, copying, and mailing services to other City Departments.

Information Systems Fund – to account for the cost of providing data processing and programming services to other City departments.

Risk Funds – to account for the cost of providing risk financing and insurance-related activities to other City departments.

Bond Program Administration Fund – to account for the cost of managing the City's general obligation bond program.

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS September 30, 2021

	Equipment	Communication Equipment	Office	Information	Risk	Bond Program	
	Services	Services	Services	Systems	Funds	Administration	Total
Assets							
Current assets:							
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18,500	\$ 2,027	\$ 5,187	\$ 39,281	\$ 78,890	\$ 1,005	\$ 144,890
Receivables:							
Accounts	-	-	-	39	567	-	606
Accrued interest	-	-	1	6	15	-	22
Inventories, at cost	3,559	238	100	_	_	-	3,897
Prepaid expenses	· -	_	_	_	29	-	29
Other assets	_	_	_	_	449	-	449
Total current assets	22,059	2,265	5,288	39,326	79,950	1,005	149,893
Capital assets:							
Land	1,696	_	_	_	_	-	1,696
Buildings	2,772	1,663	_	_	_	-	4,435
Improvements other than buildings	365	456	_	248	_	_	1,069
Infrastructure	1,137	685	_		_	_	1,822
Equipment	77,457	15,230	210	21,603	336	8	114,844
Accumulated depreciation	(65,903)	(17,305)	(210)	(19,330)	(336)	(1)	(103,085)
Total capital assets	17,524	729	(210)	2,521	(330)	7	20,781
Total assets	39,583	2,994	5,288	41,847	79.950	1,012	170,674
Total assets	39,303	2,994	5,200	41,047	19,930	1,012	170,074
Deferred outflows of resources							
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	20,750	2,433	719	25,446	5,441	15,172	69,961
Deferred outflows of resources related to other							
postemployment benefits	792	56	25	580	168	481	2,102
Total deferred outflows of resources	21,542	2,489	744	26,026	5,609	15,653	72,063
Liabilities							
Current liabilities:							
Accrued payroll	422	54	13	500	120	345	1,454
Accounts payable	2,528	152	173	4,785	3,335	795	11,768
Compensated absences	715	86	30	1,268	247	735	3,081
	713	00	30	1,200	8,960	733	8,960
Estimated unpaid health claims	-	-	-	-		-	
Estimated unpaid claims - general	-	-	-	-	6,656	-	6,656
Workers' compensation	-	-	-	-	5,365	-	5,365
Other liabilities		-			3,159	- 1.075	3,159
Total current liabilities	3,665	292	216	6,553	27,842	1,875	40,443
Noncurrent liabilities:							
Estimated unpaid claims - general	-	-	-	-	49,650	-	49,650
Workers' compensation	-	-	-	-	37,750	-	37,750
Compensated absences	668	80	28	1,185	230	687	2,878
Other postemployment benefits	5,582	266	107	3,742	1,053	2,472	13,222
Net pension liability	76,334	9,245	2,794	80,898	15,029	41,421	225,721
Total noncurrent liabilities	82,584	9,591	2,929	85,825	103,712	44,580	329,221
Total liabilities	86,249	9,883	3,145	92,378	131,554	46,455	369,664
Deferred inflows of resources							
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	2,929	370	119	3,714	930	2,321	10,383
Deferred inflows of resources related to other	2,020	0.0		٥,, ٠	220	_,0_ 1	.0,000
postemployment benefits	1,406	112	45	1,021	305	760	3,649
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,335	482	164	4,735	1,235	3,081	14,032
Net position							
Net investment in capital assets	17,524	729	-	2,521	-	7	20,781
Unrestricted (deficit)	(46,983)	(5,611)	2,723	(31,761)	(47,230)	(32,878)	(161,740)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (29,459)	\$ (4,882)	\$ 2,723	\$ (29,240)	\$ (47,230)	\$ (32,871)	\$ (140,959)

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

		quipment Services	Communic Equipme Service	ent	Office	ormation ystems	Risk Funds	Pi	Bond rogram inistration	Tota	I
Operating revenues	-						 				
Charges to other city departments	\$	53,223	\$ 1	1,246	\$ 2,941	\$ 84,106	\$ 148,635	\$	18,092	\$ 318,	243
Charges to employees/retirees		292		-	-	1	57,090		27	57,	410
Other revenues		-		-	127	81	1,508		-	1,	716
Total operating revenues		53,515	1	1,246	 3,068	 84,188	207,233		18,119	377,	369
Operating expenses											
Personnel services		20,614		2,552	776	27,176	17,153		17,318	85,	589
Supplies and materials		23,737		479	1,447	962	8		199	26,	832
Contractual and other services		9,551		3,220	137	55,671	173,079		4,388	246,	046
Depreciation		3,817		95	-	482	-		1	4,	395
Total operating expenses		57,719		6,346	 2,360	 84,291	190,240		21,906	362,	862
Operating income (loss)		(4,204)		4,900	708	(103)	16,993		(3,787)	14,	507
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):											
Investment income (loss)		10		3	7	37	85		-		142
Gain (loss) on property disposals		397		-	-	-	-		-		397
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)		407		3	7	37	85		-		539
Income (loss) before transfers		(3,797)		4,903	 715	 (66)	 17,078		(3,787)	15,	046
Transfers											
Transfers in		272		-	-	300	-		-		572
Transfers out		(990)	(6,127)	(42)	(5,968)	(296)		-	(13,	423)
Total transfers		(718)	(6,127)	(42)	(5,668)	(296)		-	(12,	851)
Change in net position		(4,515)	(1,224)	673	(5,734)	16,782		(3,787)	2,	195
Net position (deficit), beginning of year		(24,944)	(3,658)	 2,050	 (23,506)	 (64,012)		(29,084)	(143,	154)
Net position (deficit), end of year	\$	(29,459)	\$ (4,882)	\$ 2,723	\$ (29,240)	\$ (47,230)	\$	(32,871)	\$ (140,	959)

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS For the Year Ended September 30, 2021

(in thousands)

	Equipn Service		Equi	unication pment vices		Office rvices		ormation ystems		Risk Funds	Р	Bond rogram inistration	 Total
Cash flows from operating activities:													
Cash received from customers		223	\$	11,268		2,943	\$	84,107	\$	205,177	\$	18,119	\$ 374,837
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services		299)		(544)	((1,473)		(3,236)		1,173		(35)	(30,414)
Cash payments to employees for services Cash payments for contractual services		322) 551)		(2,082) (3,220)		(632) (137)		(19,552) (55,671)		(19,686) (171,292)		(13,158) (4,388)	(71,432) (244,259)
Other operating cash receipts (payments)		292		(3,220)		126		81		1,508		(4,300)	2,007
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		343		5,422		827		5,729		16,880		538	 30,739
				-,			_	-,:	_	,	_		
Cash flows from non capital financing activities:													
Transfers from other funds		272		-		-		300		-		-	572
Transfers to other funds		990)		(6,127)		(42)		(5,968)		(296)			 (13,423)
Net cash provided by (used in) non capital financing activities	(718)		(6,127)		(42)		(5,668)		(296)			 (12,851)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:													
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(3.	492)		_		_		(468)		_		_	(3,960)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		647		_		_		-		-		_	647
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing													
activities	(2,	845)				-		(468)					 (3,313)
Out the section of th													
Cash flows from investing activities: Investment income		10		3		7		60		70			150
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		10		3		7		60		70			 150
Hot oash provided by (asset in) investing admitted		-10				<u> </u>	_			10	_		 100
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(2,	210)		(702)		792		(347)		16,654		538	14,725
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	20,	710		2,729		4,395		39,628		62,236		467	 130,165
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 18,	500	\$	2,027	\$	5,187	\$	39,281	\$	78,890	\$	1,005	\$ 144,890
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash													
provided by (used in) operating activities:													
Operating income (loss)	\$ (4,	204)	\$	4,900	\$	708	\$	(103)	\$	16,993	\$	(3,787)	\$ 14,507
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:													
Depreciation	3,	817		95		-		482		-		1	4,395
Change in assets and liabilities													
(Increase) Decrease in accounts and other receivables		-		22		2		-		(549)		-	(525)
(Increase) Decrease in inventories	(539)		10		(39)		-		-		-	(568)
(Increase) Decrease in other assets		-		-		-		-		2,355		-	2,355
(Increase) Decrease in deferred outflows for other postemployment benefits		117		(1)		4		92		23		71	306
(Increase) Decrease in deferred outflows for pension contributions		110)		(462)		(127)		(4,822)		(1,604)		(5,589)	(15,714) 63
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable Increase (Decrease) in accrued payroll	(2,	023) 53		(75) 20		13 (2)		(2,274) 29		4,258 17		164 65	182
Increase (Decrease) in accided payroll Increase (Decrease) in compensated absences	(134)		20		6		(79)		4		86	(97)
Increase (Decrease) in other post employment benefits	,	654)		(478)		(145)		(3,324)		(1,039)		(2,846)	(12,486)
Increase (Decrease) in estimated unpaid health claims	(· ,	-		-		-		(0,02.)		(5,306)		(2,0.0)	(5,306)
Increase (Decrease) in estimated unpaid claims - general		_		-		_		_		(8,120)		-	(8,120)
Increase (Decrease) in workers' compensation		-		-		-		-		1,755		-	1,755
Increase (Decrease) in net pension liability	14,	025		1,654		487		17,520		3,941		11,401	49,028
Increase (Decrease) in other liabilities		-		-		-		-		4,476		-	4,476
Increase (Decrease) in deferred inflows for other postemployment benefits		32		19		-		17		10		94	172
Increase (Decrease) in deferred inflows for pension contributions		037)		(302)		(80)		(1,809)		(334)		878	 (3,684)
Total adjustments	5,	547		522		119		5,832	_	(113)		4,325	 16,232
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 1,	343	\$	5,422	\$	827	\$	5,729	\$	16,880	\$	538	\$ 30,739

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Pension Trust Funds - to account for the activities of three defined benefit plans and three deferred compensation plans. The defined benefit plans include the Employees' Retirement System, Police and Fire Pension System, and Supplemental Police and Fire Pension Plan. The three contributory defined benefit plans are used to accumulate resources for pension benefits payments to qualified employees. The deferred compensation plans include the 401(k) Retirement Plan, 457 Deferred Compensation Plan, and 457 Deferred Compensation Plan for Part-time, Seasonal, Temporary Employees, and City Councilmembers. The City does not make contributions for the deferred compensations plans; however, qualified individuals make contributions to accumulate resources for their retirement.

Custodial Funds - to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, or private-purpose trust funds. The three custodial funds include confiscated money, unclaimed property, and municipal court funds collected for other agencies).

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION PENSION TRUST FUNDS

September 30, 2021 (1) (in thousands)

	Employees' Retirement Fund (1)	Dallas Police & Fire Pension System (1)	Police & Fire Supplemental Pension Fund (1)	401K Retirement Fund (1)	457 Deferred Compensation Plan (1)	457 (PST) Deferred Compensation Plan (1)	Total Pension Trust Funds (1)
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 89,190	\$ 87,751	\$ 741	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 177,682
Invested securities lending collateral	239,533	-	-	-	-	-	239,533
Receivables:							
Accounts	414,611	15,363	87	-	-	-	430,061
Accrued interest and dividends	13,767	3,750	32	-	-	-	17,549
Notes Receivable-DC Member	-	-	-	12,282	14,319	-	26,601
Investments /Participants	-	-	-	398,261	418,211	4,125	820,597
Short-term investments	-	20,259	171	-	-	-	20,430
Equity securities	-	694,903	5,864	-	-	-	700,767
Domestic equities	1,419,539	-	-	-	-	-	1,419,539
U.S. and foreign government fixed income securities	204,816	469,460	3,962	-	-	-	678,238
Domestic corporate fixed income	772,004	-	-	-	-	-	772,004
International equities and fixed income	468,520	-	-	-	-	-	468,520
Commingled index funds	208,318	-	-	-	-	-	208,318
Real assets	222,726	520,936	4,396	-	-	-	748,058
Private equities and venture capital funds	316,237	136,161	1,149	-	-	-	453,547
Forward currency contracts	-	(294)	(2)	-	-	-	(296)
Prepaid expenses	-	540	4	-	-	-	544
Capital assets, net	7,414	11,987	101	-	-	-	19,502
Total assets	4,376,675	1,960,816	16,505	410,543	432,530	4,125	7,201,194
Liabilities							
Accounts payable	8.482	5.431	33	_	_	_	13,946
Payable for securities purchased	11,421	11,685	98	_	_	_	23,204
Securities lending collateral	239,533	11,000	-	_	_	_	239,533
Other liabilities	410,486	_	_	_	_	_	410,486
Total liabilities	669,922	17,116	131				687,169
	000,022	,					
Net Position							
Net investment in capital assets	7,414	11,987	101	-	-	-	19,502
Restricted for pensions	3,699,339	1,931,713	16,273	410,543	432,530	4,125	6,494,523
Total net position	\$ 3,706,753	\$ 1,943,700	\$ 16,374	\$ 410,543	\$ 432,530	\$ 4,125	\$ 6,514,025

⁽¹⁾ Although the City has a fiscal year-end of September 30, the pension trust funds have a calendar year-end; therefore, the information presented above is as of December 31, 2020.

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION PENSION TRUST FUNDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

	Employees' Retirement Fund (1)	Dallas Police & Fire Pension System (1)	Police & Fire Supplemental Pension Fund (1)	401K Retirement Fund (1)	457 Deferred Compensation Plan (1)	457 (PST) Deferred Compensation Plan (1)	Total Pension Trust Funds (1)
Additions:							
Contributions							
Employer	\$ 61,615	\$ 161,950	\$ 1,777	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 225,342
Employee	58,358	57,305	245	25,439	23,800	337	165,484
Total contributions	119,973	219,255	2,022	25,439	23,800	337	390,826
Net investment income:							
Interest and dividends	91,783	29,561	250	17,246	19,663	82	158,585
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments	153,972	(30,453)	(305)	41,868	50,492	-	215,574
Securities lending income	1,181	35	1	-	-	-	1,217
Less investment expenses:							
Investment management fees	(16,971)	(8,414)	(71)	-	-	-	(25,456)
Custody fees	(125)		• •	-	-	-	(125)
Consultant fees	(583)	-	-	-	-	-	(583)
Securities lending management fees	(236)	-	-	-	-	-	(236)
Total investment expenses	(17,915)	(8,414)	(71)	-	-	-	(26,400)
Net investment income	229,021	(9,271)	(125)	59,114	70,155	82	348,976
Other income(expense)	(308)	344	3				39
Total additions	348,686	210,328	1,900	84,553	93,955	419	739,841
Deductions:							
Benefit payments	287,465	315,675	2,778	-	-	-	605,918
Refund of contributions	6,857	2,276	-	-	-	-	9,133
Administrative expenses	5,699	6,534	55	91	87	1	12,467
Withdrawals-deferred compensation participants	-	-	-	31,578	31,994	652	64,224
Total deductions	300,021	324,485	2,833	31,669	32,081	653	691,742
Net increase (decrease) in net position available for benefits	48,665	(114,157)	(933)	52,884	61,874	(234)	48,099
Net position, beginning of year, as previouly reported	3,658,088	2,057,857	17,307	-	-	-	5,733,252
Restatement See Note 1 W				357,659	370,656	4,359	732,674
Net position, beginning of year, as restated	3,658,088	2,057,857	17,307	357,659	370,656	4,359	6,465,926
Net position, end of year	\$ 3,706,753	\$ 1,943,700	\$ 16,374	\$ 410,543	\$ 432,530	\$ 4,125	\$ 6,514,025

⁽¹⁾ Although the City has a fiscal year-end of September 30, 2021 the pension trust funds have a calendar year-end; therefore, the information presented above is as of December 31, 2020.

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION CUSTODIAL FUNDS

September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

	nfiscated Money	claimed roperty	Municipal Court		Total
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,633	\$ 6,338	\$ 18	\$	8,989
Receivables:					
Accounts	1	-	-		1
Total assets	 2,634	6,338	 18		8,990
Liabilities	0		40		44
Accounts payable	 2	 	 12		14
Total liabilities	 2	 -	 12		14_
Net Position					
Restricted	2,632	6,338	6		8,976
Total net position	\$ 2,632	\$ 6,338	\$ 6	\$	8,976

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION CUSTODIAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

	Confiscated Money	Unclaimed Property	Municipal Court	Totals
Additions:				
Confiscated money receipts	2,120	-	-	2,120
Unclaimed property receipts	-	1,288	-	1,288
Muncipal court receipts for other jurisdictions	-	-	65	65
Interest and dividends	3	-	-	3
Other income	-	-	5	5
Total additions	2,123	1,288	70	3,481
Deductions:				
Confiscated money payments	1,502	-	-	1,502
Unclaimed property payments	-	989	-	989
Municipal court payments to other jurisdictions	-	-	65	65
Total deductions	1,502	989	65	2,556
Net increase (decrease) in net position	621	299	5	925
Net position, beginning of year, as previously reported	-	-	-	-
Restatement See Note 1. W.	2,011	6,039	1	8,051
Net position, beginning of year, as restated	2,011	6,039	1	8,051
Net position, end of year	\$ 2,632	\$ 6,338	\$ 6	\$ 8,976

DEBT SERVICE FUND

The City maintains one fund to account for payment of principal and interest on the following general obligation debt: bonds, certificates of obligation, and equipment acquisition notes.

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE DEBT SERVICE FUND

Year Ended September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

	Budgeted Original	Amounts Final	Actual (Budget Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 301,028	\$ 301,028	\$ 308,504	\$ 7,476
"Build America Bonds" Federal Subsidy	1,186	1,186	1,193	7
Investment income	200	200	297	97
Total revenues	302,414	302,414	309,994	7,580
Expenditures:				
Principal	153,990	153,990	389,279	(235,289)
Interest and fiscal charges	136,194	136,194	139,980	(3,786)
Other	25,338	25,338	25,338	
Total expenditures	315,522	315,522	554,597	(239,075)
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	(13,108)	(13,108)	(244,603)	(231,495)
Other financing sources: Transfers	17,396	17,396	5,767	(11,629)
Deficiency of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures	4,288	4,288	23,071	18,783
Fund balance, beginning of year	19,143	19,143	31,340	12,197
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 23,431	\$ 23,431	\$ 54,411	\$ 30,980
•			=	

Adjustments necessary to convert the deficiency of revenues and other sources under expenditures and other uses on the budget basis to a GAAP basis are provided below:

Deficiency of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other uses-budget basis	\$ 23,071
Change in fair market value of investments	 (60)
Excess of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses	\$ 23,011

DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS

Housing Finance Corporation – organized to issue tax-exempt mortgage revenue bonds to encourage low to moderate income citizen opportunities for single family residential home ownership.

Housing Acquisition and Development Corporation – organized solely and exclusively for the public purpose of providing safe, affordable housing facilities which are incidental thereto for the benefit of low and moderate-income persons.

Dallas Development Fund – organized to assist in carrying out the economic development program and objectives of the City by generating private investment capital through the New Markets Tax Credit Program to be made available for investment in low-income communities.

Downtown Dallas Development Authority – to account for tax increment financing revenue bonds issued to finance major improvements by developers on behalf of the City.

North Oak Cliff Municipal Management District – organized to promote, develop, encourage and maintain employment, commerce, transportation, housing, tourism, recreation, and the arts, entertainment, economic development, safety, the public welfare in the district, and educational scholarships for college-bound students residing in or out of the District.

Cypress Waters Municipal Management District – organized to promote, develop, encourage and maintain employment, commerce, transportation, housing, tourism, recreation, the arts, entertainment, economic development, safety, and the public welfare in the District.

Dallas Convention Center Hotel Development Corporation – organized to promote the development of the geographic area of the City included at or in the vicinity of the Dallas Convention Center, in furtherance of the promotion, development, encouragement and maintenance of employment, commerce, convention and meeting activity, tourism, and economic development in the City, including specifically, without limitation, the development and financing of a convention center hotel to be located within 1,000 feet of the Dallas Convention Center.

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS As of September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

												ness-Type				
					Gove	rnmental-t	ype A	ctivities Cor								ctivities
						Downtown		North Oak Cliff		Cypress Waters					Dallas	
				ousing	_											nvention
		ousing		isition and		allas		Dallas		icipal		nicipal				iter Hotel
		nance		elopment		lopment		velopment		gement		gement	_	Total		elopment
	Corp	oration *	Cor	poration	F	und	A	uthority	Dis	trict	Di:	strict	Gov	<u>rernmental</u>	Corp	ooration *
Assets:																
Current assets:			_		_					_	_					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,689	\$	355	\$	3,932	\$	16,179	\$	7	\$	-	\$	24,162	\$	99,705
Investments, at fair value		2,502		-		11		-		-		-		2,513		-
Receivables		888		256		285		-		-		-		1,429		6,156
Inventory		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		574
Prepaid expenses		13		-		20		-		-		-		33		371
Land held for resale		-		512		-		-		-		-		512		-
Franchise fee																
(net of accumulated amortization)		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		38
Other assets		-		-		1,945		-		-		-		1,945		-
Restricted assets:																
Cash and cash equivalents		_		_		100		8,281		_		_		8,381		29,220
Investments, at fair value		_		_				-,		_		_		-,		35,722
Capital assets:																,
Buildings		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		338,428
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment				_		_		_		_		_		_		42,785
Land		16,283												16,283		27,511
Construction in progress		10,203		-		_		-		-		-		10,203		1,179
Less: Accumulated depreciation		-		-		-		-		-				-		(102,777)
Total assets		23,375		1,123		6,293		24,460		7	-			55,258		478,912
Total assets		23,373		1,123		0,293		24,400			-			33,236		470,912
Deferred outflows of resources		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		234
Liabilities:																
Accrued payroll		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		497
Accounts payable		_		_		123		175		11		_		309		806
Accrued expenses		_		_				-				_		-		1,481
Accrued taxes payable		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		202
Unearned revenue		15,390		_		100		_		_		_		15,490		5,240
Accrued interest payable		10,000				100						_		10,400		14,824
Accounts payable Omni		_		-		_		-		-		-		-		1,138
Other liabilities		-		-		1,014		-		-		327		1,341		60
Long-term liabilities:		-		-		1,014		-		-		321		1,341		00
o a constant of the constant o								3,243		_		-		3,243		10,990
Due within one year		-		-		-		85,019		-		-		85,019		437,421
Due in more than one year		45.000				1,237				- 44		327		105,402		
Total liabilities		15,390		-		1,237		88,437		11		327		105,402		472,659
Net position:																
Net investment in capital assets		16,283		_		_		_		_		_		16,283		(59,347)
Restricted for debt service				448		_		8,106		_		_		8,554		,00,0.1)
Unrestricted		(8,298)		675		5,056		(72,083)		(4)		(327)		(74,981)		65,834
-	_			4.400		5.053	_		_						_	
Total net position	\$	7,985	\$	1,123	\$	5,056	\$	(63,977)	\$	(4)	\$	(327)	\$	(50,144)	\$	6,487

^{*} The information reported for the Housing Finance Corporation and the Dallas Convention Center Hotel Development Corporation is as of December 31, 2020.

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS Year Ended September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

					Governmenta	-tvpe	Activities Comp	onent Units			Business-Type Activities
	Fir	ousing nance oration *	Acquisi Develo	ising tion and opment oration	Dallas Developme Fund		Downtown Dallas Development Authority	North Oak Cliff Municipal Management District	Cypress Waters Municipal Management District	Total	Dallas Convention Center Hotel Development Corporation *
Operating revenues:	•	4.044	•		¢ 6.7	24	•	œ.	Φ.	r 0.200	r 42.004
Charges for services Other revenues	\$	1,644	\$	420	\$ 6,72	24 12	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,368 435	\$ 43,021
		3		420		12	22.445		-		-
Intergovernmental Total operating revenues		1.647		420	6.73		33,145 33,145		<u>-</u>	33,145 41,948	43,021
rotal operating revenues		1,047		420	0,7		33,143			41,940	43,021
Operating expenses:											
Personnel services		_		25	6,3	98	_	_	_	6,423	_
Contractual and other services		125		143	0,0	-	25,333	1	1	25,603	34,424
Interest and service charges		.20		-		_	5,251			5,251	
Depreciation and amortization		_		-		_	-,	_	_	-,	10,479
Total operating expenses		125		168	6,3	98	30,584	1		37,277	44,903
	-									-	
Operating income (loss)		1,522		252	3:	38	2,561	(1)	(1)	4,671	(1,882)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):											
Interest and dividends		3		-		-	2	-	-	5	1,573
Interest on bonds		-		-		-	-	-	-	-	(30,671)
City tax revenue		-		-		-	-	-	-	-	3,272
Other revenues (expenses)		3		-		-	-	(10)	-	(7)	10,174
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)		6				= =	2	(10)		(2)	(15,652)
Change in net position		1,528		252	3:	38	2,563	(11)	(1)	4,669	(17,534)
Net position, beginning of year		6,457		871	4,7	18	(66,540)	7	(326)	(54,813)	24,021
Net position, end of year	\$	7,985	\$	1,123	\$ 5,0	56	\$ (63,977)	\$ (4)	\$ (327)	\$ (50,144)	\$ 6,487

^{*} The information reported for the Housing Finance Corporation and the Dallas Convention Center Hotel Development Corporation is as of December 31, 2020.

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BY SOURCE

As of September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

Governmental funds capital assets:	
Land	\$ 550,068
Construction in progress	527,474
Buildings	1,546,614
Improvements other than buildings	773,004
Equipment	736,392
Infrastructure	3,135,683
Artwork	 49,999
Total governmental funds capital assets	\$ 7,319,234
Investments in governmental funds capital assets by source: General fund Other trust and agency funds - municipality Special revenue fund Capital projects fund Transfer from (to) enterprise funds Gifts and forfeitures	\$ 268,805 136,449 272,394 5,631,359 405,338 604,889
Total investments in governmental funds capital assets by source	\$ 7,319,234

This schedule presents only the capital asset balances related to governmental funds. Accordingly, the capital assets reported in internal service funds are excluded from the above amounts. The capital assets of internal service funds are included as governmental activities in the statement of net position.

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SCHEDULE BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY

As of September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

Function and Activity	Lond	Construction in Progress	Buildings	Improvements Other than Buildings	Fauinment	Infrastructure	Artwork	Total
Function and Activity	Land	III Flogress	Buildings	Buildings	Equipment	IIIIIastructure	AITWOIK	Total
General government								
City attorney	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8	\$ 383	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 391
City auditor	-	-	-	-	112	-	-	112
Office of financial services	-	-	4	1,424	42,323	1,487	-	45,238
Municipal Court	-	-	826	-	4,044	30	-	4,900
City secretary	-	-	-	-	129	-	-	129
Civil service	-	-	-	-	118	-	-	118
Planning and development	27,950	-	33,745	43,472	22,529	139,732	-	267,428
Employee retirement	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13
Equipment, communications and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
information services	1,720	-	74,997	3,345	137,163	14,210	-	231,435
Human resources	-	-	-	-	5,653	-	-	5,653
International Affairs	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	28
Mayor and council		-	-	-	431	-	-	431
Police and fire pension	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	30
Public safety								
Fire	3,493	_	27.774	52	144,982	21	_	176,322
Police	9,329	_	94,018	50	43,771	3,181	_	150,349
Public market	4,771	-	4,355	515	199	741	-	10,581
Code Compliance	-	-	1,071	-	2,952	-	-	4,023
Environmental and health services	13,970	-	7,234	866	924	478	-	23,472
Public works and transportation	261,144	-	610,368	104,515	152,421	2,831,225	527	3,960,200
Culture and recreation	189,936	-	578,916	616,572	34,786	31,513	49,412	1,501,135
Library	1,178	-	63,255	29	136,518	348	-	201,328
Housing	7,146	-	10,311	2,156	677	17,348	60	37,698
Unallocated - Primarily assets acquired prior to 1977	29,431	-	39,740	-	6,206	95,369	-	170,746
Construction in progress	-	527,474	-	-	-	-	-	527,474
Total Capital Assets of								
governmental funds	\$ 550,068	\$ 527,474	\$ 1,546,614	\$ 773,004	\$ 736,392	\$ 3,135,683	\$ 49,999	\$ 7,319,234

This schedule presents only the capital asset balances related to governmental funds. Accordingly, the capital assets reported in internal service funds are excluded from the above amounts. The capital assets of internal service funds are included as governmental activities in the statement of net position.

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SCHEDULE OF CHANGES BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY

As of September 30, 2021 (in thousands)

Function and Activity	Cap	nmental Funds oital Assets 09/30/20	Additions	Dispositions	Governmental Funds Capital Assets 09/30/21		
General government							
City attorney	\$	391			\$	391	
City auditor		112				112	
Office of financial services		45,123	115			45,238	
Muncipal court		4,900				4,900	
City secretary		129				129	
Civil service		118				118	
Planning and development		252,837	14,589			267,426	
Employee retirement		13				13	
Equipment, communications and		-				-	
information services		193,197	43,698	5,460		231,435	
Human resources		5,653				5,653	
International affairs		28				28	
Mayor and council		431				431	
Police and fire pension		30				30	
Public safety		-					
Fire		158,277	21,634	3,589		176,322	
Police		147,328	3,111	90		150,349	
Public market		10,581				10,581	
Code compliance		3,151	872			4,023	
Environmental and health services		13,243	10,229			23,472	
Public works and transportation		3,766,267	198,380	4,446		3,960,201	
Culture and recreation		1,393,289	107,846			1,501,135	
Housing		32,818	4,880			37,698	
Library		196,856	4,473			201,329	
Unallocated - primarily assets acquired prior to 1977		170,746				170,746	
Construction in progress		541,672	268,574	282,772		527,474	
Total capital assets used in the operation							
of governmental funds	\$	6,937,190	\$ 678,401	\$ 296,357	\$	7,319,234	

This schedule presents only the capital asset balances related to governmental funds. Accordingly, the capital assets reported in internal service funds are excluded from the above amounts. The capital assets of internal service funds are included as governmental activities in the statement of net position.

STATISTICAL SECTION

STATISTICAL SECTION

(Unaudited)

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

		Tables
Financial Trends	These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	1-4
Revenue Capacity	These schedules present information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue source, the property tax.	5-9
Debt Capacity	These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	10-15
Demographic & Economic Information	These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.	16-17
Operating information	These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.	18-20

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these tables is derived from the comprehensive annual financial reports for the relevant year.

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS NET POSITION BY COMPONENT

Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited) (accrual basis of accounting) (in thousands)

	2012	2013	2014 (1)	2015
Governmental Activities				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 2,201,645	\$ 2,241,628	\$ 2,406,821	\$ 2,520,158
Restricted	159,022	216,280	144,269	195,210
Unrestricted	(279,979)	(294,490)	(306,474)	(5,393,940)
Total Governmental Activities net position	2,080,688	2,163,418	2,244,616	(2,678,572)
Business-Type Activities				
Net investment in capital assets	2,648,976	2,738,208	2,770,931	2,778,732
Restricted for debt service	214,249	212,472	223,230	261,399
Unrestricted	290,977	292,801	362,862	239,436
Total Business-Type Activities net position	3,154,202	3,243,481	3,357,023	3,279,567
Drimary gayarnment				
Primary government	4 950 604	4.070.026	E 177 7E0	E 200 000
Net investment in capital assets Restricted	4,850,621	4,979,836	5,177,752	5,298,890
	373,271	428,752	367,499	456,609
Unrestricted	10,998	(1,689)	56,388	(5,154,504)
Total primary government net position	\$ 5,234,890	\$ 5,406,899	\$ 5,601,639	\$ 600,995

^{(1) 2014} was not restated because the information was not available.

⁽²⁾ In fiscal year 2016, Sanitation was reclassified from governmental activities to business-type activities.

^{(3) 2017} was not restated because the information was not available.

⁽⁴⁾ The 2018 classifications of net postion for the Business-Type Activities have been updated to be consistent with the 2019 presentation.

^{*}Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the respective years unless restated, which is from the subsequent year's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Management Discussion and Analysis

2016 ⁽²⁾	 2017 (3)	 2018 (4)	2019	2020	2021
\$ 2,640,551 169,538 (6,163,516)	\$ 2,746,024 180,303 (6,773,455)	\$ 2,818,586 263,184 (5,903,832)	\$ 2,776,179 272,002 (5,752,159)	\$ 2,779,462 477,600 (5,560,832)	\$ 3,076,131 418,226 (4,941,205)
 (3,353,427)	 (3,847,128)	 (2,822,062)	 (2,703,978)	 (2,303,770)	 (1,446,848)
2,917,498 288,970 1,946	3,009,285 360,630 (50,473)	3,200,152 362,960 (142,755)	3,292,594 394,465 (224,444)	3,389,626 421,790 (285,914)	3,453,373 429,744 (265,533)
 3,208,414	 3,319,442	 3,420,357	 3,462,615	 3,525,502	 3,617,584
 5,558,049 458,508 (6,161,570)	5,755,309 540,933 (6,823,928)	6,018,738 626,144 (6,046,587)	6,068,773 666,467 (5,976,603)	6,169,088 899,390 (5,846,746)	6,529,504 847,970 (5,206,738)
\$ (145,013)	\$ (527,686)	\$ 598,295	\$ 758,637	\$ 1,221,732	\$ 2,170,736

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS CHANGE IN NET POSITION

Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited) (accrual basis of accounting) (in thousands)

	(in th	ousands)						
Expenses		2012		2013		2014 (1)		2015
Governmental Activities:								
General government	\$	190,927	\$	191,643	\$	263,147	\$	220,164
Public safety		690,906		684,636		684,808		594,747
Code enforcement (2) Environmental and health services		20,689		19,026		16,747		18,067
Streets, lighting, sanitation, code enforcement (3)		177,005		194,248		192,981		213,665
Public works and transportation		120,640		66,755		62,168		74,130
Equipment and building services		22,999		28,259		35,369		36,917
Cultural and recreation		119,466		135,934		142,519		160,527
Housing		10,230		12,998		10,367		17,529
Human services		25,640		21,995		24,006		20,451
Interest on long-term debt		84,824		74,193		75,133		63,404
Total Governmental Activities		1,463,326		1,429,687		1,507,245		1,419,601
Business-Type Activities:								
Dallas water utilities Convention center		429,313 80,412		436,858 93,115		429,034 90,377		499,585 92,661
Airport revenues		65,526		77,516		91,807		103,950
Sanitation (2)		-						-
Municipal radio		2,390		2,312		2,047		2,254
Building inspection		17,579		21,021		23,647		28,704
Total Business-Type Activities Total primary government expenses		595,220 2.058.546		630,822 2.060.509		636,912 2.144,157		727,154 2.146.755
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_	2.036.340	_	2.000.309	_	2.144.157	_	2.140.733
Program revenues Governmental Activities:								
Charges for services		00.040		404.000		100.672		104 227
General government Public safety		92,813 64,196		101,896 74,746		100,673 59,061		104,237 74,126
Code enforcement (2)		108,354		102,117		102,621		109,391
Environmental and health services		100,554		102,117		102,021		100,001
Streets, public works, and transportation (3)		8,113		13,361		13.143		5,572
Equipment and building services		911		807		882		979
Cultural and recreation		16,862		19,503		21,021		19,972
Housing		1,899		3,488		2,234		1,994
Human Services		1,728		142		146		118
Operating grants and contributions		112,654		77,534		70,935		77,038
Capital grants and contributions		13,823		39,035		85,718		59,712
Total Governmental Activities	_	421,353		432,629		456,434		453,139
Business-Type Activities:								
Charges for services								
Dallas water utilities		527,374		551,498		564,546		573,327
Convention center		28,727		27,936		24,207		28,211
Airport revenues Sanitation (2)		64,052		70,553		84,426		109,777
Municipal radio		2,398		1,920		1,908		1,975
Building inspection		23,429		26,867		28,208		31,378
Operating grants and contributions		606		5,192		5,699		5,937
Capital grants and contributions		21,734		53,977		16,586		21,135
Total Business-Type Activities		668,320		737,943		725,580		771,740
Total primary government program revenues		1,089,673		1,170,572		1,182,014		1,224,879
Net (Expense) Revenue								
Governmental Activities		(1,041,973)		(997,058)		(1,050,811)		(966,462)
Business-Type Activities		73,100		107,121		88,668		44,586
Total primary government net expense	_	(968,873)		(889,937)		(962,143)		(921,876)
General Revenues: Taxes:								
Ad valorem tax		649,459		659,693		687,573		735,913
Sales taxes		231,327		243,697		257,467		275,250
Franchise taxes		129,508		131,009		136,951		132,719
Tax increment financing, intergovernmental		6,172		6,937		4,108		4,892
Special assessments								
Interest on investments		6,469		2,526		2,667		7,550
Miscellaneous		17,558		14,448		11,235		43,588
Transfer Total general revenues		19,402		21,478 1,079,788		32,008 1,132,009		23,120 1,223,032
	_	1,000,000		1,079,700		1,132,009		1,223,032
Business-Type Activities: Hotel occupancy tax		40,047		45,182		50,374		53,931
Motor vehicle tax				7010		40.055		44.01=
Alcohol beverage tax		6,728		7,648		10,256		11,247
Investment Income Miscellaneous		3,626 866		1,964 908		2,416 208		5,901 314
Transfer		(19,402)		(21,478)		(32,008)		(23,120)
Special item		(13,664)		(22,066)		(6,372)		
Total Business-Type Activities	_	18,201		12,158		24,874		48,273
Change in Net Position		47.000		00 705		04 105		050 570
Governmental Activities		17,922		82,730		81,198		256,570
Business-Type Activities Total primary government	\$	91,301 109,223	\$	119,279 202,009		113,542 194,740	\$	92,859 349,429
. Star primary government	Ψ	100,220	Ψ	202,000	-	10-1,1-10	Ψ	040,420

- (1) Fiscal year 2014 beginning net position was not restated because information was not available.
- (2) In fiscal year 2017, streets, public works, and transportation were combined. Code enforcement was reported separately.
- (3) In fiscal year 2016, Sanitation was reclassified from governmental activities to business-type activities.
- (4) Fiscal year 2017 beginning net position was not restated because information was not available.

^{*}Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the respective years unless restated, which is from the subsequent year's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Management Discussion and Analysis

2242	2247 (4)	0040	22.42		0004
2016	2017 (4)	2018	2019	2020	2021
\$ 339,671	\$ 312,279	\$ 371,548	\$ 525,676	\$ 455,389	\$ 534,764
1,345,492	1,284,942 60,897	(350,079) 51,710	672,991 63,709	674,112 49,083	306,796 51,616
19,431	17,455	18,897	16,978	16,281	16,660
195,187	222,444	-	-	-	-
88,141	-	202,815	219,484	205,933	216,691
50,829 222,921	46,620 201,716	50,980 213,337	50,025 224,008	40,137 188,982	50,843 179,249
32,694	23,696	15,045	6,731	3,494	3,528
26,789	25,703	21,294	22,908	23,493	32,214
80,890	70,676	70,693	78,124	76,948	58,792
2,402,045	2,266,428	666,240	1,880,634	1,733,852	1,451,153
E00 E0E	504 200	FF2 020	604 770	E04 C02	600 500
586,505 105,869	524,308 105,864	553,038 106,487	604,779 115,311	591,692 84,969	623,532 86,849
137,143	144,903	143,697	163,250	152,267	160,158
116,152 3,009	103,363	100,252	132,349 2,784	116,743	125,350
45,988	2,290 38,338	2,187 36,729	48,510	2,870 36,589	2,013 42,584
994,666	919,066	942,390	1,066,983	985,130	1,040,486
3.396.711	3.185.494	1.608.630	2.947.617	2.718.982	2.491.639
115,901	110,857	115,092	126,722	128,650	130,523
102,308 18,984	116,033 9,959	100,658 10,654	77,288 9,719	83,899 8,044	87,260 12,638
71	289	10,034	5,715	120	146
6,551	4,378	19,714	6,337	7,117	9,451
1,157	886	1,241	463	394	1,007
21,467	21,831	21,853 2,782	22,367 789	11,859 375	15,016
2,973 122	1,646 104	2,702	709	3/3	1,232
75,560	73,693	72,807	72,000	202,759	253,997
31,092	64,858	52,942	78,769	48,349	54,979
376,186	404,534	397,743	394,454	491,566	566,249
607,329	632,469	668,624	617 510	635,940	675,180
32,858	32,892	34,361	617,510 41,180	29,725	26,341
123,757	133,677	156,167	182,475	146,976	166,997
102,283	106,618	110,918	123,590	122,154	131,264
1,608	1,636	1,751	1,771	1,500	1,229
33,648 6,343	33,552 6,296	34,387 6,356	36,871 6,039	32,866 31,095	35,669 15,414
37,317	22,050	34,217	29,050	22,003	56,880
945,143	969,190	1,046,781	1,038,486	1,022,259	1,108,974
1,321,329	1,373,724	1,444,524	1,432,940	1,513,825	1,675,223
(0.005.050)	(4.004.004)	(000,407)	(4.400.400)	(4.040.000)	(004.004)
(2,025,859) (49,523)	(1,861,894) 50,124	(268,497) 104,391	(1,486,180) (28,497)	(1,242,286) 37,129	(884,904) 68,488
(2,075,382)	(1,811,770)	(164,106)	(1,514,677)	(1,205,157)	(816,416)
791,420	854,136 205,361	914,272	998,861	1,080,445	1,154,660
285,669 140,184	295,361 144,205	307,149 151,793	320,413 140,822	314,385 125,921	354,288 131,130
6,473	8,829	11,139	12,766	12,553	11,136
-	-	31,070	33,038	28,525	27,766
10,089	9,567	16,601	36,304	22,885	4,404
16,771 32,856	13,792 42,303	19,372 45,157	21,530 40,530	12,645 45,135	23,321 35,121
1,283,462	1,368,193	1,496,553	1,604,264	1,642,494	1,741,826
59,225	59,746	65,307	67,836	41,602	40,416
12,058	12,624	13,323	13,877	9,747	12,935
6,786	6,505	13,279	28,999	18,823	4,515
699 (32,856)	24,332 (42,303)	1,343 (45,157)	673 (40,530)	621 (45,135)	849 (35,121)
	-				
45,912	60,904	48,095	70,855	25,658	23,594
(742,397)	(493,701)	1,228,056	118,084	400,208	856,922
(3,611)	111,028	152,486	42,358	62,787	92,082
\$ (746,008)	\$ (382,673)	\$ 1,380,542	\$ 160,442	\$ 462,995	\$ 949,004

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited) (modified accrual basis of accounting) (in thousands)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
General Fund		-		
Nonspendable	\$ 9,289	\$ 9,324	\$ 10,044	\$ 9,894
Restricted	11,431	8,506	11,236	8,485
Committed	1,490	1,250	1,250	10,570
Assigned	25,621	17,086	28,905	29,603
Unassigned	101,205	120,839	129,239	141,550
Total General Fund	149,036	157,005	180,674	200,102
All Other Governmental Funds				
Nonspendable	13,116	13,647	13,885	17,119
Restricted	521,775	546,308	367,619	650,698
Committed	11,540	14,406	14,541	14,602
Total All Other Governmental Funds	546,431	574,361	396,045	682,419
Total all Governmental Funds	\$ 695,467	\$ 731,366	\$ 576,719	\$ 882,521

⁽¹⁾ In fiscal year 2016, Sanitation was reclassifed from governmental funds to enterprise funds.

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the respective years unless restated, which is from the subsequent years' Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, notes to the financial statements

Table 3

:	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2017		2018		2019		 2020	2021	
\$	10,659	\$	11,143	\$	11,227	\$	13,385	\$ 15,385	\$	16,006
	9,593		12,061		10,244		11,185	8,724		6,627
	1,250		1,250		1,250		1,250	2,000		2,000
	15,836		38,963		20,727		37,109	41,071		51,565
	153,693		171,747		212,806		234,225	277,451		324,300
	191,031		235,164		256,254		297,154	344,631		400,498
	17,484		14,044		10,102		9,937	10,326		12,048
	761,184		658,712		894,157		997,796	990,368		989,118
	13,781		17,186		22,642		25,393	30,177		33,252
	792,449		689,942		926,901		1,033,126	1,030,871		1,034,418
										•
\$	983,480	\$	925,106	\$	1,183,155	\$	1,330,280	\$ 1,375,502	\$	1,434,916

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited) (modified accrual basis of accounting) (in thousands)

	 2012		2013	2014		2015
REVENUES:						
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 650,701	\$	660,496	\$ 687,891	\$	734,885
Tax increment financing, intergovernmental	6,172		6,937	4,108		4,892
Sales taxes	231,327		243,697	257,467		275,250
Franchise fees	129,508		131,009	136,951		132,719
Licenses and permits	6,185		6,271	6,232		6,047
Intergovernmental	118,042		102,879	99,326		87,633
Service to others	224,869		236,911	255,997		261,685
Fines and forfeitures	36,336		35,525	34,079		34,879
Investment income	6,350		2,454	2,542		7,235
Special assessments			<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
Contributions and gifts	8,555		19,367	32,057		25,848
Confiscated money awards	2,883		2,253	3,493		4,764
Other revenues	 4,764	_	3,215	 7,671	_	9,401
Total revenues	 1,425,692	_	1,451,014	 1,527,814		1,585,238
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General government	170,268		172,910	227,195		203,780
Public safety	623,260		643,510	656,941		685,444
Code enforcement (1)	157,829		165,875	175,853		186,631
Environmental and health services	20,623		18,629	16,662		17,757
Streets, public works, and transportation (1)(2)	20,336		28,548	19,467		17,257
Equipment and building services	17,406		21,290	25,648		23,439
Culture and recreation	101,776		110,676	120,198		129,866
Housing	8,327		9,499	10,290		13,551
Human services	26,677		22,747	20,741		20,440
Debt Service:						
Principal	154,600		147,293	147,177		168,962
Interest and fiscal charges	88,608		78,611	79,256		84,543
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-		3,204	-		-
Capital outlay	237,055		240,196	265,262		204,012
Total expenditures	 1,626,765	_	1,662,988	 1,764,690		1,755,682
Excess(deficiency) of revenues						
over expenditures	(201,073)		(211,974)	 (236,876)		(170,444)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES(USES):						
Transfers in	48,093		38,508	57,022		41,053
Transfers out	(23,330)		(14,178)	(18,647)		(15,357)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	8,157		17,427	2,238		32,976
Premium on debt issued	3,261		69,304	-		95,392
Issuance of long-term debt	47,888		517,671	41,616		388,895
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-		(380,859)	-		(271,433)
Proceeds from repayment of notes receivable	-		-	-		-
Refunding bonds issued	 -		-	 -		204,720
Total other financing sources(uses)	 84,069		247,873	 82,229		476,246
Net change in fund balance	\$ (117,004)	\$	35,899	\$ (154,647)	\$	305,802
Debt service as a percentage of						
noncapital expenditures	17.50%		15.88%	15.10%		16.34%

⁽¹⁾ In fiscal year 2017, streets, public works, and transportation were combined. Code enforcement was reported separately.

⁽²⁾ In fiscal year 2016, Sanitation was reclassifed from governmental funds to enterprise funds.

^{*}Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the respective years unless restated, which is from the subsequent years' Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, notes to the financial statements.

2016	(1)		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021
\$ 79 ²	1,087	\$	853,733	\$	912,645	\$	1,000,380	\$	1,076,976	\$	1,153,474
	5,473	·	8,829	·	11,139	•	12,766	•	12,553	·	11,136
	5,669		295,361		307,149		320,413		314,385		354,288
	0,184		144,205		151,793		140,822		125,921		131,130
6	5,232		5,242		10,555		12,612		9,274		11,791
	3,329		95,019		82,637		74,820		211,170		263,712
182	2,959		192,420		197,862		182,517		196,546		207,128
39	9,262		37,336		36,278		41,931		25,051		25,444
ç	9,804		9,324		15,801		34,471		21,886		4,262
	-		-		31,070		33,038		28,525		27,766
15	5,270		18,931		23,580		29,712		33,852		29,835
3	3,256		2,810		4,063		2,561		2,661		1,820
12	2,640		14,898		18,129		12,566		8,615		14,995
1,591	1,165	1	1,678,108		1,802,701		1,898,609		2,067,415		2,236,781
224	1,342		240,142		314,174		380,273		440,845		465,568
700	,430		721,753		752,278		784,018		854,425		897,953
129	9,472		40,509		42,717		43,779		44,628		45,712
18	3,576		16,597		16,650		16,467		15,691		16,492
	3,046		112,924		107,830		128,348		126,573		139,498
24	1,375		25,411		25,564		22,939		25,183		34,673
140	0,566		147,098		159,837		151,242		149,912		146,157
11	1,932		14,075		3,954		3,098		2,707		2,632
25	5,285		25,284		19,325		22,679		21,806		37,590
165	5,234		169,820		168,406		205,032		204,515		378,200
93	3,109		89,778		96,318		101,030		105,692		90,869
2	2,880		-		30,675		-		-		-
228	3,726		213,060		266,364		268,765		296,412		381,256
1,782	2,973		1,816,451		2,004,092		2,127,670		2,288,389		2,636,600
(19 ²	1,808)		(138,343)		(201,391)		(229,061)		(220,974)		(399,819)
	.,000)		(100,010)		(201,001)		(220,001)		(===;0::)		(000,0.0)
54	1,465		64,359		77,495		79,755		97,317		80,653
	9,265)		(28,929)		(87,574)		(209,288)		(43,360)		(32,681)
(610		342		716		1,711		320		8,738
3′	1,556		-		36,444		51,803		3,798		26,255
	0,310		44,197		432,359		452,205		208,121		472,599
200	-,5.0		,		-		-				(96,331)
f	5,143		_		_		_		_		(55,551)
	2,880		_		_		_		_		_
	5,699		79,969		459,440		376,186		266,196		459,233
	1,891	\$	(58,374)	\$	258,049	\$		\$		\$	
=											
16	6.62%		16.19%		15.23%		16.46%		15.57%		20.80%

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY

Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited) (in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Real Property Estimated Market Value ⁽²⁾		Personal Property Estimated Market Value ⁽²⁾		Less: Tax-Exempt Property ⁽²⁾			Total Taxable Assessed Value ^{(1) (4)}	Total Direct Tax Rate ⁽³⁾	
2011	\$	94,008,753	\$	13,706,221	\$	(24,289,495)	\$	83,425,479	0.7970	
2012		92,312,007		13,741,870		(24,060,131)		81,993,746	0.7970	
2013		94,522,089		14,203,657		(25,044,024)		83,681,722	0.7970	
2014		98,764,424		14,903,530		(26,416,432)		87,251,522	0.7970	
2015		106,519,690		14,900,052		(28,281,532)		93,138,210	0.7970	
2016		115,476,547		15,323,489		(30,481,099)		100,318,937	0.7970	
2017		128,220,454		15,903,571		(33,736,396)		110,387,629	0.7825	
2018		139,265,026		16,381,314		(37,331,663)		118,314,677	0.7804	
2019		154,913,351		17,625,961		(42,458,326)		130,080,986	0.7767	
2020		170,062,755		17,610,106		(47,435,229)		140,237,632	0.7766	
2021		182,020,035		17,625,961		(52,202,479)		147,443,517	0.7763	

Notes:

Source: Dallas Central Appraisal District

⁽¹⁾ Total Taxable Assessed Value represents original certified taxable value determined by the Dallas, Collin, Denton, and Rockwall Central Appraisal District.

⁽²⁾ Values for each fiscal year reflect the tax rolls of the previous year (i.e., 2021 fiscal year reflects 2020 tax roll). See Note 1 in the Notes to the Financial Statements for more information.

⁽³⁾ Per \$100 of valuation.

 $^{^{(4)}}$ Exemptions are granted by the City within the constraints of Texas Constitutional law SC 5.

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS CITY TAX RATE DISTRIBUTION

Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited) (Per \$100 of Assessed Value) (in thousands)

General Fund	2012 \$ 0.5379	2013 \$ 0.5439	2014 \$ 0.5601	2015 \$ 0.5646	2016 \$ 0.5646	<u>2017</u> \$ 0.5601	2018 \$ 0.5580	2019 \$ 0.5667	2020 \$ 0.5691	2021 \$ 0.5688
Debt Service Fund	0.2591	0.2531	0.2369	0.2324	0.2324	0.2224	0.2224	0.2100	0.2075	0.2075
Total City Tax Rate	\$ 0.7970	\$ 0.7970	\$ 0.7970	\$ 0.7970	\$ 0.7970	\$ 0.7825	\$ 0.7804	\$ 0.7767	\$ 0.7766	\$ 0.7763

Source: Dallas Central Appraisal District

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS PROPERTY TAX RATES - ALL DIRECT AND OVERALAPPING TAX RATES (PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE)

Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

_	City Direct	Rates ⁽¹⁾			Overlapping	Rates (2)		
Fiscal Year	Operating General Rates	General Obligation Debt Service	Dallas County	Dallas County Community College District	Dallas Independent School District	Dallas County School Equalization	Dallas County Hospital District	Total Ad valorem Rate
2012	0.53790	0.25910	0.24310	0.09967	1.29035	0.01000	0.27100	2.71112
2013	0.54390	0.25310	0.24310	0.11938	1.29035	0.00994	0.27100	2.73077
2014	0.56010	0.23690	0.24310	0.12470	1.28209	0.01000	0.27600	2.73289
2015	0.56460	0.23240	0.24310	0.12478	1.28209	0.01000	0.28600	2.74297
2016	0.56460	0.23240	0.24310	0.12365	1.28209	0.01000	0.28600	2.74184
2017	0.56010	0.22240	0.24310	0.12424	1.28209	0.01000	0.27940	2.72133
2018	0.55800	0.22240	0.24310	0.12424	1.28209	0.01000	0.27940	2.71923
2019	0.56670	0.21000	0.24310	0.12400	1.41204	0.01000	0.27940	2.84524
2020	0.56910	0.20750	0.24310	0.12400	1.31039	0.01000	0.26950	2.73359
2021	0.56880	0.20750	0.23974	0.12400	1.29674	0.01000	0.26610	2.71288

Source: Dallas Central Appraisal District

⁽¹⁾ The City's basic property tax rate may be increased only by a majority vote of the City Council up to the limit of the State law, after which the City's residents may petition for a vote. Rates for debt service are set based on each year's requirements.

⁽²⁾ Overlapping rates are those of local and county governments that apply to property owners within the City of Dallas.

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS

Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited) (in thousands)

	Actual	Taxes Levied	Collection V		Collections	Total Collections to Date			
Fiscal	Actual Levy	for the	Fiscal Year o	Percentage	in Subsequent	Total Tax	Percentage		
	•			•			_		
Year	<u>Year</u>	Fiscal Year	collections	of Levy	Years	Collections	of Levy		
2012	2011	\$ 653,490	\$ 638,999	97.78%	\$ 5,561	\$ 644,560	98.63%		
2013	2012	666,943	650,496	97.53%	4,572	655,068	98.22%		
2014	2013	695,395	678,179	97.52%	4,258	682,437	98.14%		
2015	2014	742,312	724,668	97.62%	4,468	729,136	98.23%		
2016	2015	799,542	780,733	97.65%	4,431	785,164	98.20%		
2017	2016	863,783	850,200	98.43%	4,853	855,053	98.99%		
2018	2017	923,328	902,849	97.78%	2,858	905,707	98.09%		
2019	2018	1,010,339	989,360	97.92%	3,905	993,265	98.31%		
2020	2019	1,089,085	1,066,926	97.97%	2,146	1,069,072	98.16%		
2021	2020	1,144,604	1,140,993	99.68%	3,708	1,144,701	100.01%		

Source: Dallas County Tax Assessor/Collector.

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS

Current Year and Nine Years Ago (Unaudited) (in thousands)

			2021		2012			
Name of Taxpayer	Nature of Property	Taxable Assessed Valuation	Rank	Percent of Total Taxable Assessed Valuation	Taxable Assessed Valuation	Rank	Percent of Total Taxable Assessed Valuation	
Oncor Electric Delivery	Electric Utility	\$ 1,146,195	1	0.78%	690,026	1	0.84%	
Northpark Land Partners	Developer	678,664	2	0.46%	578,775	4	0.71%	
Texas Instruments	Electronic Manufacturing	669,121	3	0.45%	678,673	3	0.83%	
Southwest Airlines	Air Transportation	614,165	4	0.42%	465,747	6	0.57%	
FM Village Fixed Rate LLC	Developer	597,964	5	0.41%	-	-	0.00%	
AT&T Corporation	Telephone Utility	558,602	6	0.38%	558,347	5	0.00%	
Atmos Energy	Gas Utility	414,093	7	0.28%	-	-	0.00%	
Equinix LLC	Technology	412,126	8	0.28%	-	-	0.00%	
Teachers Insurance	Insurance	370,218	9	0.25%	-	-	0.00%	
TC Uptown Associates LLC	Retailer	335,807	10	0.23%	-	-	0.00%	
Crescent TC Investors LP/Real Estate	Developer	-	-	-	681,226	2	0.83%	
PC Village Apartments Dallas LP	Developer	-	-	-	299,138	7	0.36%	
Galeria Mall Investors LP	Developer	-	-	-	288,351	8	0.35%	
Walmart Stores, Inc.	Retailer	-	-	-	281,251	9	0.34%	
Post Properties Inc.	Developer	-	-	-	208,666	10	0.25%	
Total		\$ 5,796,954		3.93%	\$ 4,730,201		5.09%	

Source: Dallas County Tax Office

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT

Year Ended September 30, 2021 (Unaudited) (in thousands)

<u>Governmental Unit</u>	Debt Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable (1)	Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt
Direct Debt:			
City of Dallas			
Debt repaid with property taxes			
General obligation bonds	\$ 1,794,408		\$ 1,794,408
Certificates of obligation	17,187		17,187
Equipment acquisition notes	53,365		53,365
Pension obligation bonds	315,511		315,511
Other Debt			
Capital leases payable	103,001		103,001
Commercial paper	159,676		159,676
Long-term notes payable	19,025		19,025
Subtotal, direct debt	2,462,173	100.00 %	2,462,173
Overlapping Debt:			
Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD	375,315	7.55% %	28,336
Cedar Hill ISD	101,107	1.39% %	1,405
Collin Co	526,975	3.58% %	18,866
Collin Co CCD	514,470	3.58% %	18,418
Community ISD	118,470	0.00% %	_
Coppell ISD	351,914	6.44% %	22,663
Dallas Co	116,665	48.15% %	56,174
Dallas Co CCD	115,750	48.15% %	55,734
Dallas Co Hosp Dist	575,530	48.15% %	277,118
Dallas Co Schools	16,680	48.15% %	8,031
Dallas ISD	3,259,600	88.28% %	2,877,575
Denton Co	571,605	1.46% %	8,345
Duncanville ISD	195,310	44.16% %	86,249
Garland ISD	464,615	1.56% %	7,248
Grand Prairie ISD	427,000	2.73% %	11,657
Highland Park ISD (Dallas)	349,910	9.50% %	33,241
Irving ISD	346,060	2.21% %	7,648
Lancaster ISD	190,202	0.50% %	951
Lewisville ISD	1,315,387	0.00% %	-
Mesquite ISD	724,608	1.21% %	8,768
Plano ISD	625,625	10.42% %	65,190
Richardson ISD	689,695	57.29% %	395,126
Rockwall Co	137,950	0.06% %	83
Rockwall ISD	514,759	0.08% %	412
Sunnyvale ISD	90,428	0.00% %	-
Wylie ISD [Collin]	439,736	0.02% %	88
Subtotal, overlapping debt	\$ 13,155,366		\$ 3,989,327
City Of Dallas (direct debt)	2,462,173	100.00 %	2,462,173
Total direct and overlapping debt	\$ 15,617,539		\$ 6,451,500
Ratio of Direct and Estimated Share of Overlapping to Taxable Assessed Valuation	g Tax Debt		4.96%
Per Capita Direct and Overlapping Tax Debt (not in	n thousands)		4,955

Note: Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with the geographic boundaries of the City. This schedule estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the residents and businesses of the City. This process recognizes that, when considering the City's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden borne by the residents and businesses should be taken into account.

⁽¹⁾ The percentage of overlapping debt applicable is estimated using taxable assessed property values. Applicable percentages were estimated by determining the portion of another governmental unit's taxable assessed value that is within the City's boundaries and dividing it by each unit's total taxable assessed value. Debt outstanding data was obtained from each governmental unit.

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS RATIO OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE

Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

Governmental

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	Certificates of Obligation	Equipment Acquisition Notes	Pension Obligation Bonds	Capital Leases Payable	Commercial Paper	Long-term Notes Payable	Revenue and Refunding Bonds	General Obligation Bonds
2012	\$ 1,343,278	\$ 50,031	\$ 22,385	\$ 410,168	\$ 6,526	\$ 25,000	\$ 4,702	\$ 2,368,889	\$ -
2013	1,452,292	36,477	9,375	407,301	17,737	-	31,635	2,423,049	-
2014	1,318,947	26,457	4,685	404,248	26,991	26,475	32,402	2,316,892	-
2015	1,558,578	21,871	-	400,411	52,488	27,880	44,208	2,577,258	-
2016	1,641,422	18,011	-	261,102	59,117	10,220	42,893	2,701,953	8,396
2017	1,486,496	14,117	-	253,016	59,565	9,650	49,027	2,900,670	7,307
2018	1,699,537	10,779	-	244,418	75,788	35,160	48,058	3,006,797	6,261
2019	1,973,099	7,997	-	346,837	118,916	3,500	43,853	2,937,671	5,352
2020	1,791,598	21,588	33,071	339,205	98,185	163,500	25,484	3,134,664	4,456
2021	1,794,408	17,187	53,365	315,511	103,001	159,676	19,025	3,498,673	2,440

Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

⁽¹⁾ These ratios are calculated using personal income and population data (See Table 15).

⁽²⁾ See Table 5 for property value data.

_		-
Rus	iness-	LVDE

Pension Obligation Bonds	Capital Leases Payable	Commercial Paper	Long-term Notes Payable	Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income (1)	Personal Per		Percentage of Estimated Actual Property Value (2)	Per Capita ⁽¹⁾
\$ 138,642	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,985	\$ 4,378,606	14.20%	\$ 3,628	\$ 1,964,504	2.40%	\$ 1,628
137,815	-	-	6,867	4,522,548	14.65%	3,670	2,043,260	2.44%	1,660
136,868	-	122,840	4,708	4,421,513	13.15%	3,663	1,891,205	2.17%	1,567
135,617	30,115	90,458	2,508	4,941,392	14.50%	3,972	2,116,477	2.27%	1,701
119,738	73,899	48,322	266	4,985,339	13.02%	3,963	2,048,669	2.04%	1,629
116,029	75,909	18,500	-	4,990,286	12.44%	3,929	1,876,965	1.70%	1,478
112,088	101,813	-	-	5,340,699	13.28%	4,153	2,073,083	1.75%	1,612
159,051	87,519	164,500	-	5,848,295	13.17%	4,492	2,492,336	1.92%	1,914
104,370	85,915	52,900	-	5,854,936	12.76%	4,399	2,294,288	1.64%	1,724
144,686	82,445	2,280	-	6,192,702	13.50%	4,749	2,327,602	1.58%	1,785

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS LEGAL DEBT MARGIN

Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited) (in thousands)

Total Assessed Valuation	2012 \$81,993,746	2013 \$83,681,722	2014 \$87,251,522	2015 \$93,138,211
		, , ,	, ,	, , ,
Overall debt limitation - 10% of assessed valuation	8,199,375	8,368,172	8,725,152	9,313,821
Net Debt Subject to Limitation	1,666,007	1,691,184	1,547,227	1,700,335
Legal debt margin within 10% limitation (1)	\$6,533,368	\$6,676,988	\$7,177,925	\$7,613,486
Legal Debt Margin as a Percentage of the Debt Limit	79.7%	79.8%	82.3%	81.7%

⁽¹⁾ Chapter XXI, Section 3 of the City of Dallas Charter states, "The maximum bonded indebtedness of the City outstanding at any one time, and payable from taxation, shall not exceed 10% of the total assessed valuation of property shown by the last assessment roll of the City."

Table 12

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
\$100,318,937	\$110,387,629	\$118,314,677	\$130,080,985	\$140,237,631	147,443,517
10,031,894	11,038,763	11,831,468	13,008,099	14,023,763	14,744,352
1,774,889	1,625,654	1,816,873	2,055,841	1,939,270	1,936,978
\$8,257,005	\$9,413,109	\$10,014,595	\$10,952,258	\$12,084,493	\$12,807,374
82.3%	85.3%	84.6%	84.2%	86.2%	86.9%

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS SCHEDULE OF REVENUE BOND COVERAGE DALLAS WATER UTILITIES

Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited) (in thousands)

		Net Reve	nue A	vailable for De	rvice	Debt Service Requirements (2)						Revenu	e	
Fiscal		Gross				Net							Bond	
Year	F	Revenue	Expense (1)		Revenue		P	Principal		Interest		Total	Coveraç	ge ⁽³⁾
2012	\$	535,289	\$	235,821	\$	299,468	\$	96,115	\$	77,250	\$	173,365	1.73	
2013		554,686		233,177		321,509		89,510		84,269		173,779	1.85	
2014		569,822		246,141		323,681		94,545		84,134		178,679	1.81	
2015		568,841		287,983		280,858		96,675		86,186		182,861	1.54	
2016		619,890		306,085		313,805		100,980		79,705		180,685	1.74	
2017		630,542		283,669		346,873		101,803		85,955		187,758	1.85	
2018		675,938		289,470		386,468		114,210		82,735		196,945	1.96	
2019		626,181		278,649		347,532		116,320		83,241		199,561	1.74	
2020		657,258		306,652		350,606		125,635		83,399		209,034	1.68	
2021		677,326		332,569		344,757		125,635		85,790		211,425	1.63	

⁽¹⁾ Operating expenses do not include depreciation or any PILOT payments or similar payments that are not considered expenses of the operation and maintenance of the Water and Wastewater System.

Operating expenses includes payments for the Water Transmission Facilities Financing Agreement in, as explained in note 11.S. Per Texas Government Code, Section 1502.056(c), "a contract between a municipality and an issuer, as defined by Section 1201.002, under which the municipality obtains from the issuer part or all of the facilities or services of a utility system to that payments made by the municipality from the revenue of the utility system are an operating expense of the municipality's utility system."

⁽²⁾ Includes principal and interest of revenue bonds only. It does not include the general obligation bonds reported in the enterprise fund.

⁽³⁾ Revenue bond coverage is equal to net revenue available for debt service divided by total principal and interest.

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS SCHEDULE OF REVENUE BOND COVERAGE CONVENTION CENTER FUND

Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited) (in thousands)

	Net Revenu	ue Available for Debt Service	Debt Service Requireme	ents ⁽²⁾	Revenue
Fiscal	Gross	Net			Bond
Year	Revenue	Expense (1) Revenue	Principal Interest	Total	Coverage (3)
2012	\$ 75,947	\$ 44,975 \$ 30,972	\$ 2,775 \$ 16,421	\$ 19,196	1.6
2013	85,820	52,850 32,970	3,675 16,282	19,957	1.7
2014	90,356	54,606 35,750	4,640 16,098	20,738	1.7
2015	99,805	57,479 42,326	5,740 15,866	21,606	2.0
2016	110,653	70,164 40,489	6,945 15,579	22,524	1.8
2017	111,515	71,123 40,392	8,250 15,232	23,482	1.7
2018	120,196	72,193 48,003	8,665 14,820	23,485	2.0
2019	131,860	81,761 50,099	9,095 14,386	23,481	2.1
2020	86,380	51,855 34,525	9,550 13,932	23,482	1.5
2021	79,995	54,588 25,407	10,030 13,454	23,484	1.1

⁽¹⁾ Convention Center Revenue bond covenants require only Convention Center expenses be considered when calculating bond coverage. Expenses exclude depreciation expense.

⁽²⁾ Includes principal and interest of revenue bonds only. It does not include the general obligation bonds reported in the enterprise fund.

⁽³⁾ Revenue bond coverage is equal to net revenue available for debt service divided by total principal and interest.

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS SCHEDULE OF REVENUE BOND COVERAGE AIRPORT REVENUES FUND

Last Two Fiscal Years (Unaudited) (in thousands)

Fiscal	_	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service Average Debt Service Requirements (2) Gross Net										ments (2)	Revenue Bond			
Year		R	Revenue	E	xpense	(1)	R	evenue	F	rincipal	lr	nterest		Total	_	Coverage (3)
2018	(4)	\$	130,965	\$	74,949		\$	56,016	\$	12,498	\$	6,757	\$	19,255		2.91
2019			159,229		91,555			67,674		13,002		6,497		19,498		3.47
2020			162,761		77,693			85,068		13,298		6,223		19,521		4.36
2021			147,612		82,650			64,962		24,130		11,392		35,522		1.83

⁽¹⁾ Operating expenses do not include depreciation.

⁽²⁾ Includes principal and interest of revenue bonds only. It does not include the general obligation bonds reported in the enterprise fund.

⁽³⁾ Revenue bond coverage is equal to net revenue available for debt service divided by average principal and interest outstanding at fiscal year end.

⁽⁴⁾ Debt service payments from net revenues began in fiscal year 2018.

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

Fiscal			Per Capita Personal	Median Household	Median	Assessed Valuation	Labor		Unemployment
Year	Population (1)	Personal Income	Income	Income	Age	(in thousands)	Force	Unemployment (2)	Rate (2)
2012	1,207,420	\$ 30,842,940,190 (3)	\$ 25,545 (4)	\$ 43,804 (3)	31.7 (3)	\$ 81,993,746 ⁽⁷⁾	580,975	44,955	7.7 %
2013	1,232,243	30,868,803,800 (3)	25,051 ⁽⁴⁾	41,318 ⁽³⁾	32.0 (3)	83,681,722 ⁽⁷⁾	591,278	39,966	6.8 %
2014	1,232,360	33,615,083,720 ⁽³⁾	27,277 (4)	41,666 ⁽³⁾	32.3 ⁽³⁾	87,251,522 ⁽⁷⁾	596,473	34,977	5.9 %
2015	1,244,270	34,081,929,000 (3)	27,391 ⁽⁴⁾	43,103 (3)	32.1 ⁽³⁾	93,138,211 (7)	642,785	26,917	4.2 %
2016	1,257,730	38,299,687,300	30,451 ⁽⁴⁾	44,461 (3)	32.5 (3)	100,318,937 (7)	661,622	25,627	3.9 %
2017	1,270,170	40,127,279,400 (3)	31,592 (4)	46,581 ⁽³⁾	32.7 (3)	110,387,629	676,091	27,356	4.1 %
2018	1,286,380	40,212,238,800 (3)	31,260 (4)	47,285 ⁽³⁾	32.5 (3)	118,314,677 (7)	694,383	25,302	3.7 %
2019	1,301,970	44,411,357,000 (3)	34,111 ⁽⁴⁾	51,419 ⁽³⁾	32.9 (3)	130,080,985 (7)	706,339	24,144	3.4 %
2020	1,330,612	45,878,171,148	34,479	52,580 ⁽³⁾	32.7 (3)	140,237,631 (7)	695,823	45,769	6.6 %
2021	1,304,379	45,878,171,148 ⁽⁸⁾	34,479 (8)	52,580 ⁽⁸⁾	32.7 (8)	147,443,517 (7)	701,108	45,689	6.5 %

⁽¹⁾ North Central Texas Council of Governments estimate

All values by year are current estimates as published by the source at the date of publication. Updates to the values after publication date by their source are not reflected.

⁽²⁾ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

⁽³⁾ Personal Income, Median Household Income, and Median Age are averages of previous two years. Personal income is the aggregate income in the past 12 months. Census Bureau.

⁽⁴⁾ Per Capita Personal Income is derived from Population and Personal Income values. Census Bureau.

⁽⁵⁾ The 2011 North Central Texas Council of Governments estimate in based on 2010 Census and is not a continuation of previous 2001-2009 estimates. 2014 data obtained from United States Census Bureau.

⁽⁷⁾ Consolidated Appraisal Value from Budget Office

⁽⁸⁾ The information was not available for September 30, 2021, so the information as of September 30, 2020 was used in this table.

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS

Current Year and Nine Years Ago (Unaudited)

		2021			2012	
Name of Employers	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total Employment
Dallas Independent School District (4)	22,621	1	1.91%	18,868	1	2.29%
City of Dallas ⁽⁵⁾	13,000	2	1.10%	13,369	2	1.62%
AT&T Inc. (1)	10,990	3	0.93%	-	-	-
Medical City Dallas (2)	10,800	4	0.91%	-	-	-
Parkland Health & Hosp System (2)	10,577	5	0.89%	9,500	4	1.15%
Texas Instruments Inc. (3)	9,800	6	0.83%	9,300	5	1.13%
Dallas County Community College (6)	8,230	7	0.69%	6,001	9	0.73%
Methodist Dallas Med Ctr ⁽²⁾	7,114	8	0.60%	-	-	-
Dallas County (7)	6,500	9	0.55%	7,427	7	0.90%
Childrens Health (2)	6,355	10	0.54%	-	-	-
Baylor Scott & White Health (2)	-	-	-	7,847	6	0.95%
UT Southwestern Medical Center (2)	-	-	-	13,053	3	1.58%
Texas Health Presbyterian Hosp ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	5,917	10	0.72%
Southwest Airlines Co (2)	-	-	-	6,458	8	0.78%
Total	105,987		9.25%	97,740		11.84%

Source (1): CoStar, 2020; ReferenceUSA, 2021

Source ⁽²⁾: Reference Solutions, 2021

Source (3): EBSCO Industries, Inc., 2021

Source ⁽⁴⁾: Dallas Independent School District, 2021

Source $^{(5)}$: City of Dallas - Annual Budget, FY21-22

Source ⁽⁶⁾: Dallas County Community College, 2021

Source (7): Dallas County, 2021



"Our Product is Service" Empathy | Ethics | Excellence | Equity

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM

Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

Function/Program	2012	2013	2014	2015
Public safety				
Police stations	8	8	8	8
Fire stations	56	57	57	58
Streets, public works and transportation				
Streets - paved (miles)	4,028	4,031	4,033	4,041
Lane miles	11,676	11,701	11,771	11,754
Traffic signals	1,333	1,342	1,348	1,354
Street lights	86,406	87,263	87,355	87,790
Parks and recreation				
Parks	378	374	381	380
Parks acres	23,164	23,331	22,842	23,470
Miles of trails (jogging, hiking & biking)	125	130	130	144
Number of lakes	18	18	13	13
Swimming pools	22	20	18	18
Spraygrounds "Water-enhanced playground"	8	10	10	11
Athletic fields (soccer, football, baseball & rugby)	278	272	272	271
Tennis centers	5	5	5	5
Number of tennis courts	81	81	81	81
Neighborhood tennis courts	171	177	177	177
Multi-use courts	154	156	156	153
Golf courses (18 holes)	6	6	6	6
Recreation centers (community)	43	43	43	43
<u>Water</u>				
Water mains (miles)	4,915	4,922	4,922	4,925
Fire hydrants	29,028	29,243	29,626	29,666
Wastewater				
Miles of sanitary sewers	4,020	4,017	4,017	4,017
Miles of storm sewers	1,790	1,791	1,791	1,800

Source: City capital asset records

TABLE 18

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
8	8	8	8	8	8
58	58	58	58	58	58
4,034	4,027	4,027	4,056	4,069	4,009
11,775	11,757	11,755	11,811	11,860	11,622
1,354	1,368	1,373	1,383	1,399	1,422
87,790	91,000	88,122	92,542	92,909	93,977
389 23,147 153 13 19 11 278 5 81 177 154 6 43	396 20,109 158 13 19 11 274 5 99 157 158 6 43	397 20,245 161 13 20 11 269 5 99 157 154 6 43	397 20,109 162 40 19 11 287 5 99 157 159 6 43	397 23,464 168 40 19 11 287 5 99 157 159 6 43	397 20,245 180 40 19 17 287 4 99 157 159 6 43
4,937	4,955	4,983	4,986	5,005	5,017
29,857	30,176	30,558	30,707	30,950	31,091
4,020	4,022	4,040	4,046	4,052	4,058
1,820	1,838	1,963	1,963	1,869	1,879

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

Function/Program	2012	2013	2014	2015
Public Safety				
Police Calls for Service	589,865	591,997	590,443	599,319
Calls for Service	509,005	591,997	590,443	599,519
Fire				
Calls for Service - Fire	59,784	46,127	42,346	41,049
Calls for Service - EMS	172,032	193,820	195,802	189,894
Recreation				
	N/A	348,830	545,998	564,684
Number of Membership Scans	N/A	340,030	545,996	304,004
Building Permits				
Permits Issued	43,064	38,478	36,044	37,951
Estimated Value	\$2,310,325,994	\$2,652,432,543	\$3,305,921,947	\$4,097,419,967
Airport				
Airport Operations	177,067	178,232	176,889	209,121
(Takeoffs and Landings)	177,007	170,202	170,003	200,121
Utilities (millions of gallons)				
Water Usage - Peak	649	583	535	619
Water Usage - Average	395	391	369	374
5 0				

Source: Department annual records

Note:

N/A - Information not available

Table 19

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
628,871	608,548	586,727	617,111	587,564	569,280
43,228	43,783	53,171	49,594	60,892	66,357
202,212	206,323	206,161	205,245	172,993	194,646
632,246	453,369	344,127	361,833	17,913	818,548
41,480	40,650	38,826	44,981	40,013	44,618
\$4,636,962,395	\$4,264,728,943	\$4,011,159,859	\$4,730,498,312	\$4,025,997,722	\$4,264,667,272
223,997	225,754	232,380	229,594	187,220	197,436
592	511	607	606	588	687
369	372	389	369	380	382

CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS HEADCOUNT OF CITY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM

Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

				(-	,					
Function/Program	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
General Government			4.5		40		40	47	40	40
City Manager's Office	20	14	15	14	12	11	13	17	13	16
City Attorney	122	144	144	149	153	157	150	159	150	137
City Auditor	20	19	22	22	22	23	25	19	20	21
City Controller's Office	44	42	42	42	41	47	48	54	65	71
City Secretary	14	15	14	15	17	18	21	23	24	24
Code Compliance Services	401	388	397	404	440	455	345	326	329	359
Communication & Information Services	168	173	170	163	170	188	187	179	198	188
Dallas Animal Services	100	110	170	100	170	100	131	148	154	158
	40	- 44	41	39	36	37	27	24		
Office of Economic Development		41						24	30	42
Equipment and Building Services (2)	381	435	461	461	452	491	469	-	-	-
Equipment & Fleet Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	237	224
Building Services Department	_	-	-	_	_	-	-	169	176	173
Office of Budget	30	39	39	47	30	31	34	36	42	29
Office of Bond Program Administration	-		-		-		-	-	12	14
Office of Data Analytics and Business Intelligence	_	_	_	_	=	_	_	_	12	22
	-		-	-	-		-	-	-	
Human Resources	40	41	47	49	53	54	49	53	53	58
Housing & Neighborhood Revitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	41	45	15
Housing	391	364	357	367	357	304	-	-	-	-
Office of Cultural Affairs	56	64	61	64	63	63	68	64	51	77
Municipal Court-Judiciary	32	34	33	32	29	32	30	27	26	38
Courts & Detention Services	161	151	145	152	158	153	140	202	197	194
Office of Procurement Services	39	39	41	41	40	36	31	34	34	32
		39	41					25		
Planning & Urban Design	-	-	-	23	28	28	26		26	24
Sustainable Development & Construction Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	297	310	308	303
Library	259	264	266	348	391	389	407	415	382	314
Management Services	164	160	164	160	181	199	452	505	494	572
Subtotal	2,382	2,427	2,459	2,592	2,673	2,716	2,990	3,046	3,066	3,105
Public Safety										
Police-Uniform	3.470	3.463	3,524	3.483	3.354	3.075	3.033	3.077	3.161	3,138
Police-Civilian	541	557	540	545	550	624	568	550	506	637
		1,870		1,901	1,878		1,940	1,986	1,986	2,002
Fire-Uniform	1,874		1,867			1,811				
Fire-Civilian	85	82	92	104	102	105	103	98	101	99
Subtotal	5,970	5,972	6,023	6,033	5,884	5,615	5,644	5,711	5,754	5,876
Development Services	224	237	264	269	280	299				
Public Works										
Public Works & Transportation	140	143	144	138	137	_	_	_	_	_
	496	485		510	508	609	622			
Streets, Public Works, and Transportation (1)	490	400	491	510	506	609	633	445	400	404
Public Works				-				445	433	424
Trinity Watershed Management	172	170	193	205	207	209	208	-	-	-
Transportation		-	-	-		<u> </u>		133	133	143
Subtotal	808	798	828	853	852	818	841	578	566	567
Parks and Recreation	581	598	614	661	729	691	702	690	676	825
Water Utilities	1,406	1,440	1,432	1,463	1,439	1,439	1,363	1,520	1,473	1,468
vvator otimios	1,400	1,440	1,402	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,000	1,020	1,470	1,400
Convention & Events Services	80	71	74	90	98	111	106	27	28	22
Convention & Events Services		/ 1	/4	80	96		100		20	23
Aviation	178	196	187	203	206	240	261	277	270	274
Sanitation	458	460	472	488	483	487	483	491	480	458
Other										
Mayor & Council	37	37	36	39	37	40	37	39	34	52
Employee Retirement	21	22	19	23	25	28	29	31	33	35
Civil Services	15	18	20	23 24	25 22	26 28	29 26	27	33 24	35 21
Office of Risk Management	23	24	24	22	27	26	36	37	41	41
Subtotal	96	101	99	108	111	122	128	134	132	149
Total	11,725	11,840	11,980	12,262	12,272	12,538	12,518	12,474	12,445	12,745

Source: City Human Resources Records

 $^{^{\}left(1\right)}$ In fiscal year 2017, streets, public works, and transportation were combined.

⁽²⁾ In fiscal year 2019, Equipment and Building Services were reorganized as two separate departments - Equipment and Fleet Management and Building Services



"Our Product is Service" Empathy | Ethics | Excellence | Equity

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