

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

of the

**NASSAU BAY ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

A COMPONENT UNIT OF
THE CITY OF NASSAU BAY, TEXAS

**For the Year Ended
September 30, 2020**

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**NASSAU BAY ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**
A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF NASSAU BAY, TEXAS
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September 30, 2020

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

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**NASSAU BAY ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**
A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF NASSAU BAY, TEXAS
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
September 30, 2020

<i>President</i>	Mark Denman
<i>Vice President</i>	Bob Warters
<i>Secretary</i>	Cindy Herrald-De Wease
<i>Treasurer</i>	Bryce Klug
<i>Director</i>	Tony Quezada
<i>Director</i>	Bill Quinn
<i>Director</i>	John Mahon

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FINANCIAL SECTION

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of the
Nassau Bay Economic Development Corporation
City of Nassau Bay, Texas:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Nassau Bay Economic Development Corporation (the "Corporation"), a component unit of the City of Nassau Bay, Texas, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Corporation's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Corporation'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 Corporation's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Corporation as of September 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Corporation's basic financial statements. The introductory section is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The introductory section has 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 it.

BELT HARRIS PECHACEK, LLLP

Belt Harris Pechacek, LLLP
Certified Public Accountants
Houston, Texas
March 2, 2021

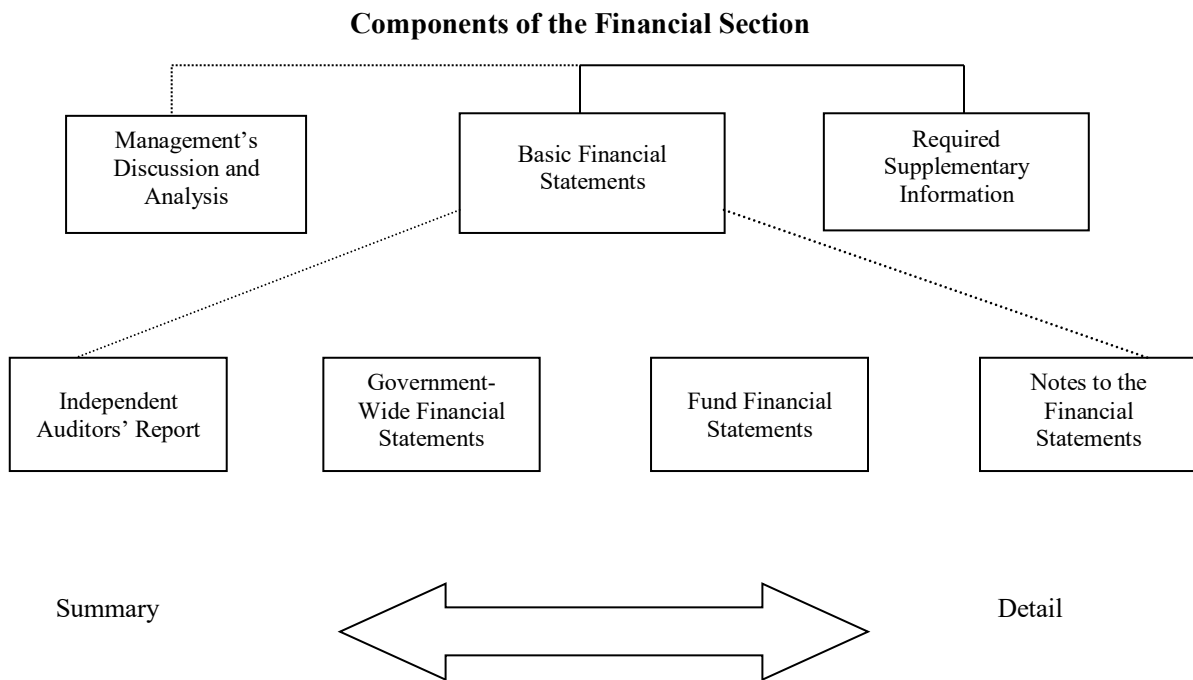
***MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION
AND ANALYSIS***

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**NASSAU BAY ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**
A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF NASSAU BAY, TEXAS
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

The purpose of the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is to give the readers an objective and easily readable analysis of the financial activities of the Nassau Bay Economic Development Corporation (the "Corporation") for the year ending September 30, 2020. The analysis is based on currently known facts, decisions, or economic conditions. It presents short and long-term analysis of the Corporation's activities, compares current year results with those of the prior year, and discusses the positive and negative aspects of that comparison. Please read the MD&A in conjunction with the Corporation's financial statements, which follow this section.

THE STRUCTURE OF OUR ANNUAL REPORT



The Corporation's basic financial statements include (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) individual fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. For this report, no reconciliation has been provided between the fund financial statements and the government-wide financial statements, as the only change necessary was the reclassification of fund balance at the fund level to net position at the government-wide level. This report also includes supplementary information intended to furnish additional detail to support the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information for the Corporation as a whole. These statements include transactions and balances relating to all assets, including infrastructure capital assets. These statements are designed to provide information about cost of services, operating results, and financial position of the Corporation as an economic entity. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, which appear first in the Corporation's financial statements, report information on the Corporation's activities that enable the reader to understand the financial condition of the Corporation. These statements are prepared using the *accrual basis of*

**NASSAU BAY ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**
A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF NASSAU BAY, TEXAS
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account even if cash has not yet changed hands.

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

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

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities present one class of activity for the Corporation:

1. *Governmental Activities* – The Corporation's basic services are reported here including economic development, which incorporates interest payments on the Corporation's debt. Sales tax finances most of these activities.

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

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Governmental Funds

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

The Corporation maintains one individual governmental fund. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, which is always considered to be a major fund for reporting purposes.

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

**NASSAU BAY ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**
A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF NASSAU BAY, TEXAS
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

Notes to Financial Statements

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

Other Information

In addition to basic financial statements, MD&A, and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain Required Supplementary Information (RSI). The RSI includes a budgetary comparison schedule for the general fund. RSI can be found after the notes to the basic financial statements.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Over time, net position may serve as a useful indicator of the Corporation's financial position. For the Corporation, assets exceed liabilities by \$774,481 as of year end.

Statement of Net Position

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position:

		<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Current and other assets		\$ 791,721	\$ 670,854
	Total Assets	<u>791,721</u>	<u>670,854</u>
Current liabilities		17,240	68,263
	Total Liabilities	<u>17,240</u>	<u>68,263</u>
Net Position:			
Restricted		774,481	602,591
	Total Net Position	<u>\$ 774,481</u>	<u>\$ 602,591</u>

Total assets for the year increased by 18 percent compared to the prior year mainly due to the results of current year operations. The overall net position of the Corporation increased by \$171,890 during fiscal year 2020.

**NASSAU BAY ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**
A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF NASSAU BAY, TEXAS
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

Statement of Activities

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

	Governmental Activities	
	2020	2019
Revenues		
General revenues:		
Sales taxes	\$ 352,335	\$ 399,691
Investment income	5,182	12,134
Total Revenues	357,517	411,825
 Expenses		
Economic development	185,627	317,014
Total Expenses	185,627	317,014
 Change in Net Position	171,890	94,811
 Beginning net position	602,591	507,780
 Ending Net Position	\$ 774,481	\$ 602,591

Expenses related to economic development for the year decreased by 41 percent in comparison to the prior year. This decrease is due mainly to a decrease in contributions to the City of Nassau Bay (the "City") related to less costs associated with the public safety planning and construction costs for the fire and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) station. Revenues decreased by 13 percent due to a decrease in sales tax and investment revenue.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The Corporation budgeted a decrease of \$24,140 in fund balance but actually realized an increase of \$171,890. This is primarily due to less expenses related to the NASA Parkway project, the City building – joint project, streets and curbs projects, and tax incentive payments than expected. Actual revenues exceeded budgeted revenues by \$36,727 and actual expenditures were less than budgeted expenditures by \$159,303, contributing to the overall net positive budget variance of \$196,030.

CAPITAL ASSETS

The Corporation has no capital assets. Capital assets are purchased through a contribution for joint capital projects with the City and are recorded and depreciated on the City's financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The Corporation's principal source of revenue is a one-half of one percent sales tax on goods and services purchased in the City. The budgeted sales tax revenue for the 2020-2021 fiscal year is \$261,000.

**NASSAU BAY ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**
A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF NASSAU BAY, TEXAS
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

COVID-19

In March 2020, COVID-19 was recognized as a pandemic both worldwide and in the United States with local stay at-home orders going into effect. The Corporation followed the directions of the State in relations to in-person meetings and events. While the initial event occurred prior to year end, the Corporation was, subsequent to year end, continuing to modify its meeting schedules and meeting platform to provide for open meetings that protect the health and safety of board members and staff. While most operational changes were limited to the nature of Corporation meetings, the impacts of the pandemic on the primary revenue stream, sales tax, continue to be monitored as well.

CONTACTING THE CORPORATION'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Corporation's finances. Questions concerning this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to Csilla Ludanyi, Finance Director, City of Nassau Bay, 1800 Space Park Drive, Suite 200, Nassau Bay, Texas, 77058.

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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**NASSAU BAY ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**
A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF NASSAU BAY, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

September 30, 2020

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
<u>Assets</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 739,474
Receivables	<u>52,247</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>791,721</u></u>
<u>Liabilities</u>	
Due to primary government	15,150
Accrued expenses	<u>2,090</u>
Total Liabilities	<u><u>17,240</u></u>
<u>Net Position</u>	
Restricted	<u>774,481</u>
Total Net Position	<u><u>\$ 774,481</u></u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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**NASSAU BAY ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**
A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF NASSAU BAY, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position <u>Governmental Activities</u>
Primary Government		
Governmental Activities		
Economic development	\$ 185,627	\$ (185,627)
Total Governmental Activities	185,627	(185,627)
Total Primary Government	\$ 185,627	(185,627)
General Revenues:		
Taxes		
Sales taxes		352,335
Investment income		5,182
Total General Revenues		357,517
Change in Net Position		171,890
Beginning net position		602,591
Ending Net Position		\$ 774,481

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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**NASSAU BAY ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**
A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF NASSAU BAY, TEXAS
BALANCE SHEET
GENERAL FUND
September 30, 2020

		<u>General</u>
<u>Assets</u>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	739,474
Receivables		52,247
Total Assets	\$	<u>791,721</u>
 <u>Liabilities</u>		
Due to primary government	\$	15,150
Accrued expenses		2,090
Total Liabilities		<u>17,240</u>
 <u>Fund Balance</u>		
Restricted		774,481
Total Fund Balance		<u>774,481</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$	<u>791,721</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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NASSAU BAY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF NASSAU BAY, TEXAS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

		<u>General</u>
<u>Revenues</u>		
Sales taxes	\$	352,335
Investment income		5,182
Total Revenues		<u>357,517</u>
<u>Expenditures</u>		
Current:		
Economic development		185,627
Total Expenditures		<u>185,627</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance		<u>171,890</u>
Beginning fund balance		602,591
Ending Fund Balance	\$	<u><u>774,481</u></u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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**NASSAU BAY ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**
A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF NASSAU BAY, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The Nassau Bay Economic Development Corporation (the “Corporation”) was incorporated in April 1998 as a nonprofit corporation specifically governed by Section 4B of the Texas Development Corporation Act of 1979, as amended (the “Act”). The purpose of the Corporation is to encourage the retention of business enterprises within the City of Nassau Bay, Texas (the “City”) and the promotion and development of new and expanded business enterprises in the City in order to promote and encourage the economic growth of the City and the full employment, welfare, and prosperity of its citizens as provided by the Act.

The accompanying financial statements of the Corporation are prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles for governmental entities as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The Corporation’s significant accounting policies are described below.

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

The City is the primary government that exercises significant influence over the Corporation. Significant influence or accountability is based primarily on operational or financial relationships with the City. Due to the nature of the relationship between the City and the Corporation, the Corporation has been included as a component unit of the City for financial statement purposes.

The Corporation is managed by a Board of Directors (the “Board”) consisting of seven directors, all residents of the City, appointed by the City Council for two-year terms of office. Four of the directors consist of the Mayor and three Council Members. The remaining three directors are persons who are not employees, agents, paid or nonpaid appointed officers, or members of the City Council or any City committee, board, or commission.

**NASSAU BAY ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**
A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF NASSAU BAY, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

B. Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all activities of the Corporation. Governmental activities are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

C. Basis of Presentation – Government-Wide Financial Statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds.

D. Basis of Presentation – Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the Corporation's funds. Separate statements for each fund category, governmental, are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column.

The Corporation reports the following governmental fund:

The *general fund* is used to account for all financial transactions not properly includable in other funds. The principal source of revenue is sales tax collected by the City to be used by the Corporation for expenditures on economic development. The general fund is always considered a major fund for financial reporting purposes.

E. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

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 Corporation considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

**NASSAU BAY ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**
A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF NASSAU BAY, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

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

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

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

2. Investments

Investments, except for certain investment pools, commercial paper, money market funds, and investment contracts, are reported at fair value. The investment pool operates in accordance with appropriate state laws and regulations and is reported at amortized cost. Money market funds, which are short-term highly liquid debt instruments that may include U.S. Treasury and agency obligations and commercial paper that have a remaining maturity of one year or less upon acquisition, are reported at amortized cost. Investments in nonparticipating interest earning contracts, such as certificates of deposit, are reported at cost.

3. Receivables and Payables

Transactions between the City and the Corporation outstanding at the end of the year are classified as "due to/from component unit/primary government."

4. Capital Assets

The Corporation has no capital assets. Capital assets are purchased through a contribution for joint capital projects with the City and are recorded and depreciated on the City's financial statements.

5. Net Position Flow Assumption

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

**NASSAU BAY ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**
A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF NASSAU BAY, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

6. Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

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

7. Fund Balance Policies

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

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

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

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

8. Estimates

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

**NASSAU BAY ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**
A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF NASSAU BAY, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The Corporation’s Board adopts an annual budget, subject to approval by City Council, which sets forth in detail all anticipated revenues and expenses. The annual budget is prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Encumbrance accounting is not utilized.

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL ACTIVITIES AND FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

As of year end, the Corporation had the following investments:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Value</u>
TexPool	<u>\$ 473,964</u>

Credit risk. The Corporation’s investment policy requires that investment pools rated must be rated no lower than ‘AAA’ or ‘AAA-m’. As of September 30, 2020, the Corporation’s investments in TexPool were rated ‘AAAm’ by Standard & Poor’s.

Custodial credit risk – deposits. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Corporation’s deposits may not be returned to it. As of year end, the Corporation’s bank balance was entirely insured by FDIC.

TexPool

TexPool was established as a trust company with the Treasurer of the State as trustee, segregated from all other trustees, investments, and activities of the trust company. The State Comptroller of Public Accounts exercises oversight responsibility over TexPool. Oversight includes the ability to significantly influence operations, designation of management, and accountability for fiscal matters. Additionally, the State Comptroller has established an advisory board composed of both participants in TexPool and other persons who do not have a business relationship with TexPool. The advisory board members review the investment policy and management fee structure. Finally, Standard & Poor’s rates TexPool “AAAm”. As a requirement to maintain the rating, weekly portfolio information must be submitted to Standard & Poor’s, as well as to the office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts for review.

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

**NASSAU BAY ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**
A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF NASSAU BAY, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

B. Receivables

The following comprises receivable balances at year end:

	General
Sales taxes	\$ 52,247

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Contingent Liabilities

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

The continued spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has given a rise in uncertainties that may have a significant negative impact on the operating activities and results of the City. The occurrence and extent of such impact will depend on future developments, including (i) the duration and spread of the virus, (ii) government quarantine measures, (iii) the effects on the financial markets, and (iv) the effects on the economy overall, all of which are uncertain.

B. Chapter 380 Economic Development Agreement

In accordance with Chapter 380, *Miscellaneous Provisions Relating to Municipal Planning and Development*, of the Texas Local Government Code, the Corporation entered into an economic development agreement (the "Agreement") as of March 7, 2017 with a quick service restaurant owner (the "Developer"). As a part of the Agreement, the Developer will make certain improvements, add certain infrastructure, and incur development costs to operate a quick service restaurant within City limits. In consideration of such infrastructure and development costs, the Corporation has agreed to pay the Developer 100% of the Corporation's 0.25% sales tax proceeds from sales at the restaurant for a period beginning on the date the restaurant opens for business and ending on the earlier of the seventh anniversary of the opening date or the date the Developer receives a total of \$165,000. The opening date was January 2018. The Corporation has recognized \$13,021 in related expenditures to this Agreement during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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**NASSAU BAY ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**
A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF NASSAU BAY, TEXAS
*SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND*
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
<u>Revenues</u>				
Taxes:				
Sales	\$ 315,790	\$ 315,790	\$ 352,335	\$ 36,545
Investment income	5,000	5,000	5,182	182
Total Revenues	320,790	320,790	357,517	36,727
<u>Expenditures</u>				
Current:				
Economic development:				
Administrative expenses	12,000	12,000	12,025	(25)
Audit	7,730	7,730	7,730	-
Training	2,000	2,000	-	2,000
Promotion/consulting	22,500	22,500	11,368	11,132
Legal	2,000	2,000	4,163	(2,163)
Memberships	20,500	20,500	20,900	(400)
Economic development projects				
undesignated	10,000	10,000	38,184	(28,184)
NASA parkway project	20,000	20,000	-	20,000
Streets and curbs projects	45,000	45,000	-	45,000
City building – joint project	50,000	50,000	-	50,000
Holiday decoration	11,200	11,200	11,050	150
Fire department	-	-	5,186	(5,186)
Grants	62,000	62,000	62,000	-
Tax incentive	80,000	80,000	13,021	66,979
Total Expenditures	344,930	344,930	185,627	159,303
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (24,140)	\$ (24,140)	171,890	\$ 196,030
Beginning fund balance			602,591	
Ending Fund Balance			\$ 774,481	

Notes to Required Supplementary Information:

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

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