FINANCIAL REPORT

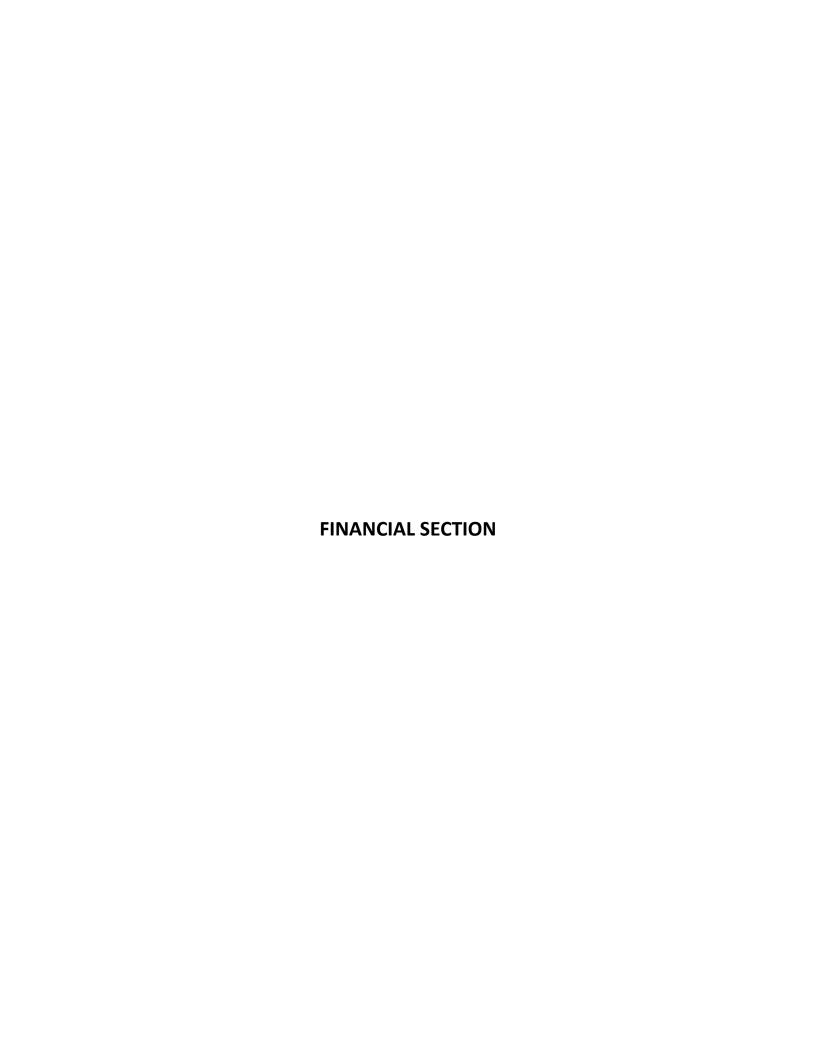
For the Year Ended September 30, 2022



CPAs and Professional Consultants

TARRANT COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES DISTRICT NO. 1 TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Financial Section	
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3
Basic Financial Statements	
Statement of Net Position and Governmental Fund Balance Sheet	9
Statement of Activities and Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position	10
Notes to the Financial Statements	11
Required Supplementary Information	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule	20
Notes to Required Supplementary Information	21





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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Commissioners of Tarrant County Emergency Services District No. 1 Fort Worth, Texas

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and major fund of Tarrant County Emergency Service District No. 1 (the "District"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and major fund of the District, as of September 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the District, and to meet our ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management 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.

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



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis 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.

Whitley Fand LLP
Fort Worth, Texas
March 3, 2023

TARRANT COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES DISTRICT NO. 1 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Within this section of the financial report of Tarrant County Emergency Services District No. 1 (the "District"), the District's Board of Commissioners provides a narrative discussion and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022. This analysis should be read in conjunction with the independent auditors' report and the basic financial statements that follow this section.

The annual report consists of the Management's Discussion and Analysis, the basic financial statements, and required supplementary information, consisting of the Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund. Additionally, the annual report includes other supplementary information consisting of the Comparative Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - General Fund. In accordance with required reporting standards, the District reports its financial activities as a special-purpose government. Special-purpose governments are governmental entities which engage in a single governmental program.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the District exceed its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$7,638,320 (net position). Of this amount, \$1,627,351 was investment in capital assets, which represents the carrying value of the capital assets. The remaining amount of \$6,010,969 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the District's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The District's total net position increased by \$769,043 during fiscal year 2022.
- The District's governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of \$5,919,642 with \$5,894,978 classified as unassigned in the general fund.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements, as presented in the special-purpose government format, combine two types of financial statements into one statement. These two types of financial statements are the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements. The fund financial statements are presented on the left side of the statements, a column for adjustments is to the right of those statements, and the government-wide financial statements are presented to the right side of the adjustments column. Details of this adjustment column are shown in Note 2 of the financial statements. The notes to the financial statements comprise the final part of the basic financial statements, providing all required disclosure to support the statements presented.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the District's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the District's assets and liabilities, with the difference of the two 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 District is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the District's net position changed during the most recent fiscal 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. 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).

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 District like other local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements established by external parties, governmental statutes or regulations. All of the District's funds are governmental funds.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued)

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 fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a District'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 District's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The District has one governmental fund, the general fund, which is considered a major fund.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. The required supplementary information relates to comparison of the original adopted budget, the final amended budget, and the actual amounts for the fiscal year.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a District's financial position. In the case of the District, assets exceeded liabilities by \$7,638,320 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

A portion of the District's net position (21 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The District's net position increased by \$769,043 during the current fiscal year. This increase represents the degree to which ongoing revenues were more than ongoing expenses. Revenues increased 7.6 percent due to an increase of \$312,461 increase property tax revenue, an increase in interest income of \$51,726, and a gain on the sale of assets totaling \$65,000. Operating expenses decreased by 2.3 percent for the fiscal year 2022 primarily due to decreased grant payments.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued)

The District's overall financial position and operations for the past two years is summarized in the statement of net position as follows, based on information included in the financial statements:

	 2022	 2021
Current and other assets	 7,017,933	6,686,883
Capital assets	 1,627,351	 1,306,228
Total Assets	\$ 8,645,284	\$ 7,993,111
Current and other liabilities	 1,006,964	1,123,834
Total Liabilities	 1,006,964	1,123,834
Net Position:		
Investment in capital assets	1,627,351	1,306,228
Unrestricted	 6,010,969	 5,563,049
Total Net Position	\$ 7,638,320	\$ 6,869,277

The District's statement of activities for the past two years is summarized as follows, based on information included in the government-wide financial statements:

	2022	2021
General Revenues		
Property tax	\$ 5,963,369	\$ 5,650,908
Gain on sale of assets	65,000	-
Interest income	55,224_	3,498
Total General Revenues	6,083,593	5,654,406
Expenses		
Fire services	1,843,000	1,753,440
Ambulance services	1,802,155	1,700,001
Alarm center	417,386	397,510
Aid to departments	340,000	340,000
Contract personnel	80,939	79,294
Insurance premiums	24,651	20,532
Maintenance	76,516	94,968
Grants	331,410	659,743
Other	60,119	67,242
Depreciation	338,374	327,383
Total Expenses	5,314,550	5,440,113
Change in net position	769,043	214,293
Net Position - Beginning	6,869,277	6,654,984
Net Position - Ending	\$ 7,638,320	\$ 6,869,277

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued)

Financial Analysis of the District's Funds

As noted earlier, the District's general fund is a governmental fund. The focus of the District's governmental fund is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the District'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.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the District. At the end of the current fiscal year, the total fund balance of the general fund was \$5,919,642, an increase of \$447,833 in comparison with the prior year. \$5,894,978 of this amount represents unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the District's discretion. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 106 percent of expenditures.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget of the general fund are summarized as follows:

	 Budget				
	 Original	Fin	al Amended		
Total revenues	\$ 8,997,411	\$	6,001,500		
Total expenditures	 8,778,014		5,305,178		
Net change in fund balance	\$ 219,397	\$	696,322		

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The District's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of September 30, 2022, includes equipment and vehicles. The following table summarizes the investment in capital assets as of the current and prior fiscal years.

	2022			2021
Vehicles	\$	4,502,557	\$	3,843,060
Equipment		717,840		936,658
		5,220,397		4,779,718
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(3,593,046)		(3,473,490)
Net capital assets	\$	1,627,351	\$	1,306,228

Additional information on the District's capital assets can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Debt

As of September 30, 2022, the District did not have long-term debt outstanding.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (continued)

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The national economic condition has shown improvement. The Tarrant County Emergency Services District No. 1's economic condition remains steady with an overall tax revenue increase. Mineral values have stabilized while other appraised property value categories continue to grow. The District has decreased the tax rate from the previous year. The property tax rate is \$0.080. per \$100 of assessed valuation.

COVID-19 was declared a global pandemic during fiscal year 2022. The pandemic severely impacted the nation, state and region. Unemployment escalated swiftly with unknown long-term impacts to all sectors of the economy. Unemployment has seen a decrease this year. The September 2022 Fort Worth-Arlington unemployment rate was 3.5% compared to 4.6% in September 2021. The state average unemployment rate decreased in September 2022 to 4.0% from 5.1% in September 2021. These rates compare to the September national rate of 3.3% for 2022 and 4.6% for 2021.

For fiscal year 2022, the District saw a decline of mineral values, but strong growth in other property value categories caused an increase in the certified tax roll when compared to the previous year's certified tax roll. The District has decreased their property tax rate to \$0.0800 for fiscal year 2023.

While the Inflationary trends within the region have risen noticeably, the impact of COVID-19 is diminishing over time. The District is positioned to respond without impacting fire or emergency medical services in the unincorporated areas of Tarrant County. All of these factors were considered in preparing the District's budget for the 2022 fiscal year.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Tarrant County Emergency Services District No. 1's finances for all those with an interest the District's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided should be addressed to the Tarrant County Emergency Services District No. 1, 2750 Premier Street, Fort Worth, Texas 76111.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TARRANT COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES DISTRICT NO. 1 STATEMENT OF NET POSITION AND GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET September 30, 2022.

	Go	overnmental Fund	Adjust	tments	Statement of Net Position		
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	6,901,942	\$	-	\$	6,901,942	
Taxes receivable, net		91,327		-		91,327	
Prepaids		24,664		-		24,664	
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		-	1,	627,351		1,627,351	
Total Assets		7,017,933		627,351		8,645,284	
Liabilities							
Accounts payable		1,006,964		-		1,006,964	
Total liabilities		1,006,964		-		1,006,964	
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Deferred inflows - property taxes		91,327		(91,327)		-	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		91,327		(91,327)		-	
Fund Balance							
Fund Balance:							
Nonspendable		24,664					
Unassigned		5,894,978					
Total Fund Balance	\$	5,919,642					
Net Position:							
Investment in capital assets						1,627,351	
Unrestricted						6,010,969	
Total Net Position					\$	7,638,320	

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTAL FUND REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022.

						Statement of			
	Gove	rnmental Fund	Ad	ustments		Activities			
General Revenues									
Property tax revenue, net	\$	5,963,282	\$	87	\$	5,963,369			
Gain on sale of assets				65,000		65,000			
Interest income		55,224				55,224			
Total General Revenues		6,018,506		65,087		6,083,593			
Expenditures/Expenses									
Fire services		1,843,000		-		1,843,000			
Ambulance services		1,802,155		-		1,802,155			
Alarm center		417,386		-		417,386			
Aid to departments		340,000		-		340,000			
Contract personnel		80,939		-		80,939			
Insurance premiums		24,651		-		24,651			
Maintenance		76,516		-		76,516			
Grants		331,410		-		331,410			
Other		60,119		-		60,119			
Capital expense		594,497		(594,497)		-			
Depreciation				338,374		338,374			
Total Expenditures/Expenses		5,570,673		(256,123)		5,314,550			
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over									
expenditures/expenses		447,833		321,210		769,043			
Fund Balance / Net Position:									
Beginning of year		5,471,809				6,869,277			
End of year	\$	5,919,642			\$	7,638,320			

TARRANT COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES DISTRICT NO. 1 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting and reporting policies of Tarrant County Emergency Services District No. 1 (the District) relating to the accompanying basic financial statements conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) applicable to state and local governments. GAAP for local governments include those principles prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (when applicable). The more significant accounting policies of the District are described below:

Reporting Entity

The District is a special purpose district provided for in the Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 775. On August 10, 1996, the voters of the unincorporated areas of Tarrant County voted to convert the Tarrant County Rural Fire Prevention District No. 1 to the Tarrant County Emergency Services District No. 1. The District began its work on September 11, 1996. The District is responsible for fire and emergency medical services in all the unincorporated areas of Tarrant County (the County).

The definition of the reporting entity is based primarily on the notion of financial accountability. A primary government is financially accountable for the organizations that make up its legal entity. It is also financially accountable for legally separate organizations if its officials appoint a voting majority of an organization's governing body and either it is able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. A primary government may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations that are fiscally dependent on it.

A primary government has the ability to impose its will on an organization if it can significantly influence the programs, projects, or activities of, or the level of services performed or provided by, the organization. A financial benefit or burden relationship exists if the primary government (a) is entitled to the organization's resources; (b) is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the obligation to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (c) is obligated in some manner for the debt of the organization. Some organizations are included as component units because of their fiscal dependency on the primary government. An organization is fiscally dependent on the primary government if it is unable to adopt its budget, levy taxes, set rates or charges, or issue bonded debt without approval by the primary government. Accordingly, the District has no component units.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-wide financial statements display information about the District as a whole. These statements focus on the sustainability of the District as an entity and the change in aggregate financial position resulting from the activities of the fiscal period. Interfund activity, if any, has been removed from these statements. These aggregated statements consist of the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities.

As a special-purpose government engaged in a single governmental program, the District has opted to combine its government-wide and fund financial statements in a columnar format showing a final column for reconciling items between the two. All funds are considered major funds under financial reporting guidelines. Fund financial statements display information at the individual fund level. A fund is considered to be a separate accounting entity. The District reports one individual fund, the General Fund, which is used to account for the operations of the District and all other financial transactions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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 at the time liabilities are incurred regardless of when the related cash flow takes place. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year in which the taxes are levied.

Governmental fund financial statements are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. They use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized in the accounting period in which it becomes both available and measurable to finance expenditures of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within sixty days of the end of the current fiscal period. Property tax revenues are generally recognized in the period in which they were collected. Property taxes receivable at the end of the fiscal year are treated as unavailable revenues because they are not considered available to pay liabilities of the current period. The District levies taxes for operating purposes only. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on long-term debt, which is recognized when due.

Note 2 further details the adjustments from the governmental fund presentation to the government-wide presentation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents of the District are short term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

All investments of the District are recorded at amortized cost. All investments of the District are made pursuant to the Texas Public Funds Investment Act and investment policy established and approved by the Board of the District.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include vehicles and equipment, are reported in the statements of net position at cost. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs are charged to operations when incurred. Betterments and improvements that add value to the asset, change capacity, or materially extend asset lives are capitalized.

Assets	In Years
Vehicles	7 years
Equipment	10 vears

Net Position

Net position represents the differences between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings, used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Net investment in capital assets excludes unspent bond proceeds. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use through external grantors, laws, or regulations of other governments. As of September 30, 2022, the District did not have any borrowings, used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fund Balance

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report classifications of fund balance based on controls placed upon the funds. In accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 54, effective June 30, 2011, fund balance classifications are recorded as follows:

Nonspendable fund balance – amounts that are not in spendable form or are required to be maintained intact. As such, inventory and prepaid items, if applicable, are properly classified in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet.

Restricted fund balance – amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of local, state or federal laws, or externally imposed conditions by grantors or creditors.

Committed fund balance – amounts constrained to specific purposes by the District itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority (i.e. the Commissioners). To be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purposes unless the District takes the same highest level of action to remove or change the constraint.

Assigned fund balance – amounts the District intends to use for a specific purpose. Intent can be expressed by the District or by an official or body to which the Commissioners delegate the authority.

Unassigned fund balance – amounts that are available for any purpose. Positive amounts are reported only in the general fund.

For purposes of fund balance classification, expenditures are to be spent from restricted fund balance first and then unrestricted. Expenditures incurred in the unrestricted fund balances shall be reduced first from the committed fund balance, then from the assigned fund balance, and lastly, the unassigned fund balance. All of the District's fund balance is unassigned as of September 30, 2022.

Property Taxes

Property subject to taxation is real property and certain personal property situated in the unincorporated areas of Tarrant County, Texas. Certain properties of religious, educational and charitable organizations are exempt from taxation. In addition, other special exemptions are allowed by the District.

The District's ad valorem taxes are levied and become a legal enforceable claim on October 1 on 100% of assessed valuation at a rate of \$0.0819 per \$100 valuation as of the preceding January 1. These taxes are due and payable from October 1 of the year in which levied until January 31 of the following year without interest or penalty. Taxes paid after February 1 of each year are subject to interest and penalty charges.

Collections of the current year's levy are reported as current collections if received by June 30 (within nine months of the October 1 due date). Collections received thereafter are reported as delinquent collections.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of a government's net assets (a decrease in assets in excess of any related decrease in liabilities or an increase in liabilities in excess of any related increase in assets) by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. The District does not have any items that qualifies for reporting in this category.

A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of a government's net assets (an increase in assets in excess of any related increase in liabilities or a decrease in liabilities in excess of any related decrease in assets) by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. The District has one item that qualify for reporting in this category:

 Deferred inflows of resources for unavailable revenues - Reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet, unavailable revenues from property taxes arise under the modified accrual basis of accounting. The amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Use of Estimates

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

Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft, damage or destruction of assets, errors and omissions, and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2022, the District purchased commercial insurance to cover general liabilities. There were no significant reductions in coverage in the past fiscal year, and there are no settlements exceeding insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years.

Implementation of New Accounting Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 87, Leases, was issued in June 2017 and was effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2021. This Statement established a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. The District has evaluated the effects of this standard and has determined that this Statement does not impact the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 2 - Adjustment from Governmental to Government-Wide Basis

Reconciliation of the Government Fund Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Po		
Total fund balance, governmental fund	\$	5,919,642
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in the governmental financial statements.		5,220,397
Accumulated depreciation is not reported in the governmental financial statements.		(3,593,046)
Property taxes receivable have been levied and are due this year, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, these property taxes and related penalty		
and interest amounts (net of allowance for uncollectible accounts).		91,327
Total net position - governmental activities		
econciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of the Go	<u>Ş</u> overnn	
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econciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of the Government of Activities et change in fund balance - total governmental fund mounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different ecause: Experimental 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		nental Funds
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econciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of the Growthe Statement of Activities et change in fund balance - total governmental fund mounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different ecause: evernmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of tivities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation epense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current eriod. Capital outlay taken to Statement of Activities Depreciation expense taken to Statement of Activities		447,833 594,497
econciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of the Growthe Statement of Activities et change in fund balance - total governmental fund mounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different ecause: evernmental runds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of trivities, 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 eriod. Capital outlay taken to Statement of Activities Depreciation expense taken to Statement of Activities Gain on sale of assets taken to Statement of Activities		447,833 594,497 (338,374)
econciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of the G to the Statement of Activities		447,833 594,497 (338,374)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 3 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

As of September 30, 2022, cash and cash equivalents consisted of the following:

Cash and cash equivalents

Checking accounts	\$ 13,439
Investments	 6,888,503
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,901,942

Cash Deposits

The District maintains its cash in bank deposit accounts which, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The District has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes that it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash, and balances at September 30, 2022 were fully covered by FDIC Insurance.

Temporary Investments

Included in cash and cash equivalents at September 30, 2022 were \$6,888,503, invested in TexPool, a pool managed by the Treasurer of the State of Texas. As of September 30, 2022, TexPool was rated AAAm and is an approved investment type under the Texas Public Funds Investment Act. The fair value of the District's position in the pool is substantially the same as the value of the pool's shares. In fiscal year 2022, the District invested in the State of Texas' TexPool. TexPool operates in a manner consistent with the Security and Exchange Commission's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

TexPool is a public funds investment pool created by the Texas Treasury Safekeeping Trust Company (Trust Company) to provide a safe environment for the placement of local government funds in authorized short-term, fully-collateralized investments, including direct obligations of, or obligations guaranteed by, the United States or State of Texas or their agencies; federally insured certificates of deposit issued by Texas banks or savings and loans; and fully collateralized direct repurchase agreements secured by United States Government agency securities and placed through a primary government securities dealer.

The Trust Company was incorporated by the State Treasurer by authority of the Texas Legislature as a special purpose trust company with direct access to the services of the Federal Reserve Bank to manage, disburse, transfer, safe keep, and invest public funds and securities more efficiently and economically. 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. TexPool uses amortized cost rather than fair value to report net position to compute share prices. The fair value of the position in TexPool is the same as the value of TexPool shares. Accordingly, the District's investments in TexPool are stated at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. TexPool is currently rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's. This rating indicates excellent safety and a superior capacity to maintain principal value and limit exposure to loss.

Interest Rate Risk

The District manages its investment time horizons by averaging investment maturities and chooses to present its exposure to interest rate changes using the weighted average maturity method. The District manages its investments in accordance with its investment policy, which requires a weighted average maturity of three years or less. The weighted average maturity of TexPool investments at September 30, 2022 was 24 days.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 3 - Cash and Cash Equivalents (continued)

Credit Risk

The District's policy is to limit its investments to U.S. Government securities issued by U.S. Government sponsored entities and otherwise follow the restrictions of the Texas Public Funds Investment Act. Texpool consists of U.S. Treasury Bills and Notes, U.S. Government agency notes, collateralized certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements and mutual funds.

The investment policy of the District contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer. At year end, other than external investment pools, the District did not have 5% or more of its investments with one issuer.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that a government will not be able to recover (a) deposits if the depository financial institution fails or (b) the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party if the counterparty to the investment or deposit transaction fails. On September 30, 2022, the District's bank balances were fully insured under FDIC insurance. The District invests money in the Texpool investment pool. The Texpool investment pool is an external investment pool measured at amortized cost. In order to meet the criteria to be recorded at amortized cost, investment pools must transact at a stable net asset value per share and maintain certain maturity, quality, liquidity and diversification requirements within the investment pool.

Investments reported at amortized cost are exempt from reporting within the fair value hierarchy.

Texpool falls under the purview of the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts (Comptroller) who is responsible for oversight of TexPool operations. Federated Investors is responsible for managing pool assets and day-to-day operations. The Comptroller exercises oversight of the pool's activities via daily, weekly, and monthly reporting requirements. Additionally, per the requirements of the Public Funds Investment Act (PFIA), all pools will maintain an AAA or equivalent rating from at least one nationally recognized rating agency. The PFIA also requires an annual examination of the financial statements of the pools by an independent certified public accounting firm. In connection with the financial audit, a compliance audit of management controls on investments and adherence to the investment policy is also required.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The District's investment policy requires the investment portfolio to be diversified in terms of investment instruments and maturity in order to reduce the risk of loss resulting from over-concentration of assets in a specific class of investments, specific maturity, or specific issuer.

The District reports its local government investment pools at amortized cost as permitted by GASB Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*. In addition, TexPool does not have any limitations and restrictions on withdrawals such as notice periods or maximum transaction amounts. This pool does not impose any liquidity fees or redemption gates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note 4 - Taxes Receivables and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

At September 30, 2022, the District had outstanding tax receivable balances of \$225,532. The District believes as of September 30, 2022 that balances of \$134,205 are uncollectible and, therefore has created an allowance for these amounts. This allowance is computed based on an analysis of historical losses, existing economic conditions, and other pertinent factors. Accounts are written off as they are deemed uncollectible based on periodic review of accounts.

Note 5 - Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets, for the year ended September 30, 2022 is as follows:

	 Balance as of October 1, 2021		Additions	(Re	tirements)	Balance as of September 30, 2022		
Vehicles Equipment Total Capital Assets	\$ 3,843,060 936,658 4,779,718	\$	659,497 - 659,497	\$	(218,818) (218,818)	\$	4,502,557 717,840 5,220,397	
Accumulated depreciation	(3,473,490)		(338,374)		218,818		(3,593,046)	
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 1,306,228	\$	321,123	\$		\$	1,627,351	

Depreciation expense amounted to \$338,374 in the current fiscal year.

Note 6 - Risk and Contingencies

In March 2020, the world Health organization declared the outbreak of a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) as a pandemic, which continues to be a public health concern in the United States of America. While local and national governments, as well as businesses, were impacted by the pandemic, the disruption was temporary and the public and private organizations that survived continue to recover from the business disruption. The district did not experience any negative operational or financial impact.

Note 7 - Reclassifications

Certain accounts in the prior year financial statements have been classified for comparative purposes to conform to the presentation in the current year financial statements.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
BUDGETARY COMPARISONN SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND
For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts						
	Adopted		Amended		Actual Amounts		Positive legative)
Revenues							
Property tax revenue, net	\$	5,821,111	\$	5,955,000	\$	5,963,282	\$ 8,282
Federal Revenue		3,050,000		-		-	-
Gain on sale of assets		125,000		-		-	-
Interest income		1,300		46,500		55,224	8,724
Total Operating Revenues		8,997,411		6,001,500		6,018,506	17,006
Expenditures							
Fire services		1,843,000		1,843,000		1,843,000	-
Ambulance services		1,800,000		1,800,000		1,802,155	(2,155)
Alarm center		417,386		417,386		417,386	-
Aid to departments		340,000		340,000		340,000	-
Contract personnel		83,000		83,000		80,939	2,061
Insurance premiums		22,000		22,000		24,651	(2,651)
Maintenance		100,000		100,000		76,516	23,484
Grants		3,375,000		325,000		331,410	(6,410)
Other		67,628		68,405		60,119	8,286
Capital expense		730,000		306,387		594,497	(288,110)
Total Expenditures		8,778,014		5,305,178		5,570,673	(265,495)
Excess of revenues over expenses		219,397		696,322		447,833	 (248,489)
Fund balance - Beginning of Year		5,471,809		5,471,809		5,471,809	 _
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	5,691,206	\$	6,168,131	\$	5,919,642	\$ (248,489)

TARRANT COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES DISTRICT NO. 1 NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The District has complied with all material budget requirements for the year ended September 30, 2022. An annual budget is adopted by the District's Board of Commissioners, using the same basis of accounting as for financial reporting.

Amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements represent the adopted budgeted amount plus all supplemental appropriations.