HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

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PART I INTRODUCTORY SECTION

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS

PRINCIPAL COUNTY OFFICIALS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

Ronnie Gordon County Judge David Vincent Commissioner, Precinct #1 David Spinhirne Commissioner, Precinct #2 Chad Hicks Commissioner, Precinct #3 **Butch Owens** Commissioner, Precinct #4 Judge, 69th Judicial District Ron Enns Erin Lands District Attorney Melissa Mead District/County Clerk Robert Elliott County Attorney Chanze Fowler County Tax Assessor/Collector Dinkie Parman County Treasurer Chanze Fowler County Sheriff Beth Moore Justice of the Peace

PART II FINANCIAL SECTION

To The Honorable County Judge and Commissioners Comprising the Commissioners' Court of Hartley County, Texas

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Hartley County, Texas as of and for the year ended September 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County'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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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 entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Hartley County, Texas, as of September 30, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison schedules, the schedule of changes in net pension liability and related ratios, and the schedule of employer contributions on pages 31-36 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Government 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.

The County has omitted the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. The MD&A, 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. The independent auditors' opinion is not affected by the omission of the MD&A.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Hartley County, Texas's financial statements as a whole. The combining non-major fund financial statements listed under other supplementary information in the accompanying table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. The combining non-major fund financial statements listed under other supplementary information in the accompanying table of contents are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

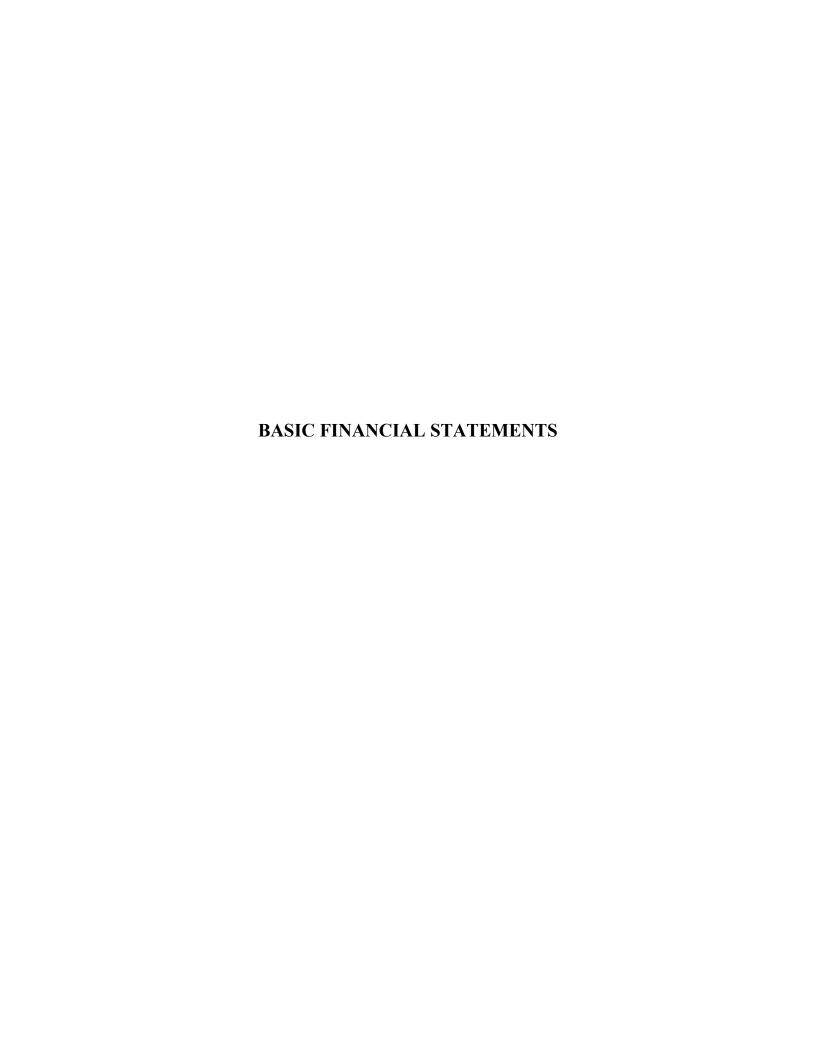
In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 3, 2021, on our consideration of Hartley County, Texas's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Hartley County, Texas's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

DOSHIER, PICKENS & FRANCIS, LLC

DOSHIER, PICKENS & FRANCIS, L.L.C.

Amarillo, Texas November 3, 2021





HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS STATEMENT OF NET POSITION SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

	Governm Activit		
ASSETS	<u> </u>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,018,374	
Accounts receivable, net		293,245	
Delinquent taxes receivable, net		15,362	
Prepaid expenses		23,890	
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		3,405,866	
Total assets		6,756,737	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension contributions		124,434	
Pension economic/demographic losses		11,818	
Pension changes in assumptions		237,319	
Total deferred outflows of resources		373,571	
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable		256,154	
Due to other governmental entities		172,230	
Accrued expenses		48,207	
Deposits held in trust		89,761	
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year		1,900	
Due in more than one year		16,926	
Net pension liability		263,205	
Total liabilities		848,383	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension economic/demographic gains		23,550	
Pension excess earnings		249,347	
Total deferred inflows of resources		272,897	
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets		3,405,866	
Restricted by enabling legislation for:			
Special projects		191,545	
Unrestricted		2,411,617	
Total net position	\$	6,009,028	

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

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

					Progr	am Revenue	s		R (et (Expense) evenue and Changes in let Position Primary
					O	perating		Capital	G	overnment
		_		harges for		ants and		rants and		overnmental
Functions/Programs		Expenses		Services	Cor	<u>itributions</u>	Co	ntributions		Activities
Primary government										
Governmental Activities:										
Administrative	\$	1,031,946	\$	36,223	\$	183,288	\$	541,537	\$	(270,898)
Judicial		461,860		278,160		51,498		-		(132,202)
Public facilities		188,530		-		-		-		(188,530)
Public safety		1,600,393		36,275		31,323		-		(1,532,795)
Road and bridge		793,452		359,540		18,769		-		(415,143)
Public service		163,600		-		-		-		(163,600)
Interest on long-term										
debt								<u>-</u>		-
Total	\$	4,239,781	\$	710,198	\$	284,878	\$	541,537		(2,703,168)
		neral revenue Taxes:	es:							
		Property taxe	s. levi	ied for genera	al purp	oses				3,556,504
		Property taxe		_						16
		Mixed bevera								14,355
	I	nvestment ear	_							1,859
		Miscellaneous	υ							42,558
	Gain from disposal of asset						36,684			
	Total general revenues						3,651,976			
	(Change in net p	ositic	on						948,808
	Net position - beginning						5,060,220			
	1	Net position - e	ending	5					\$	6,009,028

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

		General	Road	and Bridge	Tota	al Nonmajor Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,851,501	\$	-	\$	166,873	\$	3,018,374
Accounts receivable, net		293,245		-		-		293,245
Taxes receivable, net		15,362		-		-		15,362
Due from other funds		-		162,896		154,992		317,888
Prepaid expenditures		23,890		-		-		23,890
Total assets	\$	3,183,998	\$	162,896	\$	321,865	\$	3,668,759
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable	\$	256,154	\$	-	\$	-	\$	256,154
Due to other funds		317,888		-		-		317,888
Due to other governmental entities		172,230		-		-		172,230
Accrued expenses		48,207		-		-		48,207
Deposits held in trust		89,761		-				89,761
Total liabilities		884,240						884,240
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Unavailable revenue - property taxes		10,043		-		-		10,043
Unavailable revenue - other receivables		211,605						211,605
Total deferred inflows of resources		221,648						221,648
FUND BALANCES								
Unspendable:								
Prepaid expenditures		23,890		-		-		23,890
Restricted:								
By enabling legislation								
for special projects		-		-		191,545		191,545
Committed for:								
Capital projects		-		-		130,320		130,320
Special revenues		-		162,896		-		162,896
Unassigned	_	2,054,220						2,054,220
Total fund balances		2,078,110		162,896		321,865		2,562,871
Total liabilities, deferred inflows								
of resources, and fund balances	\$	3,183,998	\$	162,896	\$	321,865	\$	3,668,759

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

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

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

Total fund balances - governmental funds	\$	2,562,871
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in this fund financial statement, but are reported in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position.		3,405,866
Long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are shown as unavailable revenue in the fund financial statements.	;	221,648
Pension losses, deficient earnings, and changes in assumptions are shown as deferred outflows of resources in the government-wide financial statements.	l	
Pension economic/demographic losses		11,818
Pension assumption changes		237,319
Pension contributions paid after the measurement date, December 31, 2020, and before September 30, 2021 are expensed in the governmental funds and shown as deferred outflows of resources in the government-wide financial statements.		124,434
Pension gains and excess earnings are shown as deferred inflows of resources in the government-wide financial statements.	;	
Pension economic/demographic gains		(23,550)
Pension excess earnings		(249,347)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the fund financial statements:	t	
Accrued compensated absences		(18,826)
Net pension liability		(263,205)
Net position - governmental activities	\$	6,009,028

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

	General	Dogg	l and Bridge	Tota	l Nonmajor Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
REVENUES	 General	Koac	i and Bridge		runus		runus
Property taxes	\$ 3,560,607	\$	-	\$	16	\$	3,560,623
Other taxes	14,355		-		_		14,355
Licenses and fees	204,111		359,541		60,852		624,504
Fines and forfeitures	331,616		-		22,425		354,041
Intergovernmental	807,646		18,769		-		826,415
Investment earnings	1,101		505		253		1,859
Miscellaneous	 41,673		870		15		42,558
Total revenues	4,961,109		379,685		83,561		5,424,355
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
Administrative	985,468		-		21,059		1,006,527
Judicial	450,907		-		14,499		465,406
Public facilities	182,262		-		-		182,262
Public safety	1,478,248		-		17,370		1,495,618
Road and bridge	-		627,740		-		627,740
Public service	163,692		-		-		163,692
Capital outlay	 401,827		168,820		18,839		589,486
Total expenditures	 3,662,404		796,560		71,767		4,530,731
EXCESS OF REVENUES							
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	 1,298,705		(416,875)		11,794		893,624
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Proceeds from disposition of assets	14,000		27,370		-		41,370
Transfers in	-		450,000		50,000		500,000
Transfers out	 (500,000)		-				(500,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(486,000)		477,370		50,000		41,370
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	812,705		60,495		61,794		934,994
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	1,265,405		102,401	-	260,071	-	1,627,877
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$ 2,078,110	\$	162,896	\$	321,865	\$	2,562,871

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

HARTLEY COUNTY, 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

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds:	\$	934,994
Governmental funds report outlays for capital assets as expenditures because such outlay use current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities reports only a portion of the outlay as expense. The outlay is allocated over the assets' estimated usefulives as depreciation expense for the period.	a	
This is the amount by which capital outlays, \$589,486, exceeded depreciation, \$311,488 in the current period.	,	277,998
In the Statement of Activities, only the gain on the sale of capital assets is reported However, in the governmental fund, the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources Thus, the change in net assets differed from the change in fund balance by the net bool	. .	
value of the capital assets sold.		(13,186)
The Statement of Activities reports gains arising from the trade-in of existing capital asset to acquire new capital assets. Conversely, governmental funds do not report any gain or los on a trade-in of capital assets.		8,500
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are fully deferred in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances		
This amount represents the change in unavailable revenue.		(272,450)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of curren financial resources and these are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:	t	
Compensated absences, net change		1,547
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, net change		202,995
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, net change		(65,230)
Net pension asset / liability, net change		(126,360)
Change in net position - governmental activities	\$	948,808

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

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION AGENCY FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

	County and District Clerk
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 69,869
Total assets	\$ 69,869
LIABILITIES Deposits	\$ 69,869
Total liabilities	\$ 69,869

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of Hartley County, Texas (County) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (generally accepted accounting principles) (GAAP) for local governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The most significant accounting and reporting policies of the County are described in the following notes to the financial statements.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The County, incorporated in 1891, is a public corporation and political subdivision of the State of Texas. The County is governed by the Commissioners Court, composed of four County Commissioners and the County Judge, all of whom are elected officials.

The County provides a variety of services to advance the welfare, morale, comfort, safety and convenience of the County and its citizens.

The definition of the reporting entity is based primarily on the notion of financial accountability. The elected officials governing the County are accountable to their constituents for their public policy decisions, regardless of whether those decisions are carried out directly through the operations of the County or by their appointees through the operations of a separate entity. Therefore, the County is not only financially accountable for the organizations that make up its legal entity, but 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 County.

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

Government-Wide Statements

Government-wide financial statements consist of the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. These statements report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenue, are reported separately from *business-like activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. The County has no business-like activities.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Under this measurement focus, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of the timing of cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Fines and forfeitures are recognized when they have been assessed and adjudicated and earned. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

B. Financial Statement Presentation, Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting – Continuation

Government-Wide Statements – Continuation

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of the County's programs are offset by those programs' revenue. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Certain indirect costs have been included as part of the program expenses reported for the various functional activities. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by the program and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational and/or capital requirements of a particular program. Taxes and other items not included among program revenue are reported instead as *general revenue*.

Fiduciary funds are excluded in the government-wide presentation of the financial statements.

Fund-Level Statements

All governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they become both measurable and available). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. The County considers property taxes and other revenues as available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. Principal and interest on governmental long-term debt are recorded as fund liabilities when due or when amounts have been accumulated in the debt service fund for payments to be made early in the following year. Grant and entitlement revenues are also susceptible to accrual. These funds are accounted for on a spending "financial flow" measurement focus. This means that only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets. Their reported fund balance (net current assets) is considered a measure of "available spendable resources." Governmental fund operating statements present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Accordingly, they are said to present a summary of sources and uses of "available spendable resources" during a period.

Any fiduciary funds, including agency funds, are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses when they are incurred. Claims incurred but not reported are included in payables and expenses. These funds are accounted for using an economic resources measurement focus. The agency funds are custodial in nature and involve no measurement of results of operations.

The accounts of the County are organized and operated on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based on the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

B. Financial Statement Presentation, Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting – Continuation

Fund-Level Statements – Continuation

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

The <u>General Fund</u> is the general operating fund of the County. The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Major revenue sources include property taxes, charges for services, intergovernmental revenues and investment of idle funds. Primary expenditures are for administrative, judicial, public facilities, public safety, public services, capital acquisition, and debt service.

The **Road and Bridge Fund** is a special revenue fund used to account for the revenues derived from property taxes and license fees levied for purposes of road and bridge expenditures and debt service.

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types:

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> – *Special Revenue Funds* account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than fiduciary funds) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

<u>Capital Projects Funds</u> – *Capital Projects Funds* account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

<u>Agency Funds</u> – *Agency Funds* account for assets received by the governmental unit in its capacity as trustee or agent for the County, other governmental entities, or individuals. The receipts and disbursements of such funds are governed by the terms of the statutes, ordinances, regulations or other authority.

C. <u>Use of Restricted Assets</u>

In circumstances when an expenditure is made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications, fund balance is depleted in the order of restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity

1. Deposits and Investments

The County's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and deposits within public fund investment pools as well as investments in certificates of deposits with an original maturity of 90 days or less. Statutes authorize the County to keep funds in demand deposits, time deposits, or securities of the United States. The County's custodial banks are required to pledge for the purpose of securing County funds, securities of the following kind, in an amount equal to the amount of such County funds: bonds and notes of the United States, securities of indebtedness of the United States, bonds of the State of Texas, or of any county, city, or independent school district, and various other bonds as described in Texas Statutes. TexPool and Texas LOGIC are duly chartered and administered by the Texas Treasury Safekeeping Trust Company and the portfolio normally consists of U.S. T-Bills or T-Notes, collateralized certificates of deposit, and repurchase agreements. The carrying value (cost) and market value are equal for these deposits.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity – Continuation

1. Deposits and Investments – Continuation

The County is required by Government Code Chapter 2256, the Public Funds Investment Act ("Act"), to adopt, and publicize an investment policy. That policy must be written, primarily emphasize safety of principal and liquidity, address investment diversification, yield, and maturity and the quality and capability of investment management, and include a list of the types of authorized investments in which the investing entity's funds may be invested, and the maximum allowable stated maturity of any individual investment owned by the entity.

The Act requires an annual audit of investment policies. Audit procedures in this area, conducted as a part of the audit of the basic financial statements, disclosed that in areas of investment practices, management has reported and established appropriate policies. The County adheres to the requirements of the Act. Additionally, investment practices of the County are in accordance with local policies.

2. Receivables and Payables

Activities between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of inter-fund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the noncurrent portion of inter-fund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds."

Amounts due from other governments include amounts due from grantors for approved grants for specific programs and reimbursements for services performed by the County. Program grants are recorded as receivables and revenues at the time all eligibility requirements established by the provider have been met.

Reimbursement for services performed are recorded as receivables and revenues when they are earned in the government-wide statements. Included are fines and costs assessed by court action and billable services for certain contracts. Receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$2,486,262.

Revenues received in advance of the costs being incurred are recorded as unavailable revenue in the fund statements.

Payables consist of vendor obligations for goods and services as well as funds payable to others when the criteria for their release have been met.

3. Property Tax Calendar and Revenues

Property taxes are based on taxable value at January 1 and become due October 1 and past due after January 31 of the following year unless the half payment option is elected in which one-half the tax is due November 30, and the balance the following June 30. Tax collections after February 1 are treated as late payments and are subject to penalty and interest. Uncollected taxes from the current tax roll become delinquent on July 1 and are subject to additional penalties and interest. Accordingly, receivables and revenues for property taxes are reflected on the government-wide statement based on the full accrual method of accounting. Property tax receivables for prior years' levies are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$13,087.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity – Continuation

4. Restricted Assets/Funds

The following accounts reflect restricted status by third-party or statutory obligations for specific purposes:

• Other Non-Major Governmental fund balances (amounts restricted for other specific purposes such as management, preservation, and archiving of public records, enhancement of law enforcement operations with seized funds, personnel and security for the courthouse, technology requirements for the justice court, administration of pre-trial diversion programs, and enhancement of the county attorney operations with fees from processing dishonored and forged checks. All restrictions are enacted according to Texas statutes.)

5. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. The County uses the consumption method to record its prepaid items which requires reporting these items as assets and deferring the recognition of expenditures until the period in which prepaid items are used or consumed. In the fund financial statements, they are offset by a designation of nonspendable fund balance which indicates they do not represent "available spendable resources".

6. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings and improvements, infrastructure, and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. The County has opted to not retroactively report infrastructure assets. According to the County's capitalization policy, capital assets, such as equipment, are defined as individual assets (or systems of assets) having a cost of \$5,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

When capital assets are purchased, they are capitalized and depreciated in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are recorded as expenditures of the current period in the governmental fund financial statements.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated lives:

Buildings and improvements

Infrastructure

Equipment

25-40 years
40 years
3-10 years

7. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The government has multiple items that qualify for reporting in this category. They are the contributions and other items related to the County's pension plan reported in the government-wide statement of net position.

Continued

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity – Continuation

7. **Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources** – Continuation

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The government has multiple items that qualify for reporting in this category. One item, *unavailable revenue*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from two sources: property taxes and special assessments. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The other items are related to the County's pension plan and are reported in the government-wide statement of net position.

8. Compensated Absences

A liability for unused vacation and comp time for all full-time employees is calculated and reported in the government-wide financial statements. For financial reporting, the following criteria must be met to be considered as compensated absences:

- leave or compensation is attributable to services already rendered
- leave or compensation is not contingent on a specific event (such as illness).

Per GASB Interpretation No. 6, liabilities for compensated absences are recognized in the fund statements to the extent the liabilities have matured (i.e. are due for payment). Compensated absences are accrued in the government-wide statements.

Regular full-time employees are entitled to vacation of up to twelve days per year as earned. Vacation time earned, but not taken, is paid upon termination, but cannot be accumulated beyond one calendar year. Accrued vacation leave benefits are accrued in the government-wide financial statements.

9. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position.

In the fund financial statements, the face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources.

10. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension asset or liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the County's Texas County and District Retirement System Plan and additions to/deductions from the Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity – Continuation

11. Fund Balances

As prescribed by GASB Statement No. 54, governmental funds report fund balance in classifications based primarily on the extent to which the County is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the funds can be spent. Fund balance for governmental funds can consist of the following:

<u>Non-spendable Fund Balance</u> – includes amounts that are (a) not in spendable forms, or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash, for example: inventories, prepaid amounts, and long-term notes receivable.

<u>Restricted Fund Balance</u> – includes amounts that are restricted for specific purposes stipulated by external resource providers, constitutionally or through enabling legislation. Restrictions may effectively be changed or lifted only with the consent of the resource providers.

<u>Committed Fund Balance</u> – includes amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the County's highest level of decision-making authority, the Commissioners' Court. Commitments may be changed or lifted only by the County taking the same formal action that imposed the constraint originally (for example: resolution or ordinance).

Assigned Fund Balance – includes amounts intended to be used by the County for specific purposes that are neither restricted nor committed. Intent is expressed by (a) Commissioners' Court or (b) a body (budget, finance committee, or County Official) to which the assigned amounts are to be used for specific purposes. Assigned amounts also include all residual amounts in governmental funds (except negative amounts) that are not classified as non-spendable, restricted or committed.

<u>Unassigned Fund Balance</u> – this classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund.

12. Net Position

In the government-wide financial statements, equity is classified as net position and displayed in three categories.

<u>Net Investment in Capital Assets</u> – This amount consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvements of those assets, and adding back unspent proceeds.

<u>Restricted Net Position</u> – This amount is restricted by external creditors, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments, enabling legislation, constitutional provisions.

<u>Unrestricted Net Position</u> – This amount includes all net position that does not meet the definition of "net investment in capital assets" or "restricted net position."

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity – Continuation

13. Fund Balance Policies

When the County incurs an expenditure for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the County considers restricted funds to have been spent first, then unrestricted funds. When expenditures are incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the County considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds.

Committed fund balance amounts may be used for other purposes with appropriate action by the Commissioners' Court to either modify or rescind a fund balance commitment. Commitments are typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget.

The County's highest level of decision-making authority is the Commissioners' Court. The Court has not yet delegated the authority to assign fund balance amounts to a specific individual nor does it have a policy to authorize the assignment of fund balances outside the Court.

14. 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.

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. **Budgetary Information**

The County follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. Prior to September 1, the proposed budget is submitted to the Commissioners' Court.
- 2. The Commissioners' Court provides for a public hearing on the County budget subsequent to August 15, and prior to the levy of taxes by the Commissioners' Court.
- 3. Prior to October 1, the budget is legally adopted by order of the Commissioners' Court for the General Fund and the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund.

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. **Budgetary Information**

- 4. The budget is prepared by fund and department with the legal level of control at the department level. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed account or object class budgets within the departments. Emergency expenditures to meet unusual and unforeseen conditions which could not, by reasonable diligent thought and attention, have been included in the original budget, whereby total expenditures of a department have been increased must be authorized by the Court as emergency amendments to the original budget. Management may not amend the budget at any level without approval of the Commissioners' Court. The Court has the authority to make such changes in the budget, in its judgment of facts, the law warrant, and the interest of the taxpayers demand, provided the amounts budgeted for the current expenditures from the various funds for the County do not exceed appropriations, including fund balances from the prior fiscal periods. Amounts shown in the financial statements represent the original budget amounts and all supplemental appropriations. Supplemental appropriations to the original adopted budget are in the Final Budget Amounts column of the Budgetary Comparison Schedule for both the General Fund and the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund.
- 5. Budgets for the General Fund and Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP on the modified accrual basis of accounting on an annual basis.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration on an annual basis is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund.
- 7. All appropriations, except those in grant funds, lapse at the end of the County's fiscal year and may be re-budgeted the next year.

B. Excess of Disbursements Over Appropriations

For the year ended September 30, 2021, disbursements exceeded appropriations in the following department: Sheriff's Department (\$9,569). The excess expenditures were covered by lower than anticipated expenditures in every other department of the County. In total the General Fund expenditures were under budget by \$693,063.

NOTE 3 – PROPERTY TAX

The State of Texas Constitutional tax rate limit for both operations and debt service is \$.80 on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The tax rate on the 2020 tax roll was \$.412 per \$100, which means that the County has a tax margin of \$.388 per \$100 and could raise up to \$3,352,071 in additional revenue from the 2020 assessed valuation of \$863,935,706 before the limit is reached.

Real and personal property values are assessed for the period January 1 to December 31, as of January 1 at which date property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property. Taxes are levied by October 1 of the current year and are collected from October 1 to June 30 of the following year. Payments received after February 1 are considered late and are subject to penalty and interest. Taxes become delinquent on July 1 of the following year.

NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Following is a reconciliation of the County's cash and deposit balances as of September 30, 2021:

Cash and deposit balances consist of:	
Petty cash funds	\$ 1,200
Bank deposits	438,872
Texas LOGIC	1,824,466
TexPool	 823,705
Total	\$ 3,088,243
Cash and deposit balances are reported in the basic financial statements as follows:	
Government-wide Statement of Net Position:	
Unrestricted	\$ 3,018,374
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position: Agency Funds	 69,869
Total	\$ 3,088,243

Custodial credit risk – *deposits*. As of September 30, 2021, the carrying amount of the County's deposits with financial institutions was \$438,872 and the bank's balance was \$488,012. The entire bank balance of \$488,012 was insured through the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

As of September 30, 2021, the County had \$1,824,466 and \$823,705, respectively invested with the Texas LOGIC and Texas Treasury Safekeeping Trust Company (TexPool). The Interlocal Cooperation Act, chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code, provide for the creation of public funds investment pools, such as TexPool and Texas LOGIC, through which political subdivisions and other entities may invest public funds. The State Comptroller of Public Accounts exercises oversight responsibility over both funds. 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 of the pools and other persons who do not have a business relationship with either pool. The advisory board members review the investment policy and management fee structure.

Both investment pools use amortized cost to value portfolio assets and follows the criteria for GASB Statement No. 79 for use of amortized cost. TexPool and Texas LOGIC do not place any limitations or restrictions such as notice periods or maximum transaction amounts, on withdrawals. TexPool and Texas LOGIC have a credit rating of AAA from Standard & Poor's Financial Services. Local government investment pools in this rating category meet the highest standards for credit quality, conservative investment policies, and safety of principle. TexPool and Texas LOGIC invest in a quality portfolio of debt securities investments that are legally permissible for local governments in the state.

Interest rate risk is the risk that adverse changes in interest rates will result in an adverse effect on the fair value of an investment. The County manages its exposure to interest rate risk by maintaining its cash in interest-bearing demand accounts, or in certificates of deposit with weighted average maturities of one year or less.

Credit risk is the risk that an insurer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. State law and County policy limit investments in local government pools to those rated no lower than AAA or an equivalent rating by at least one nationally recognized rating service.

NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS – Continuation

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single insurer. As of September 30, 2021, 85.79% of the County's carrying value of cash was invested in pooled investment accounts. All other cash was deposited with the County's depository bank and was adequately secured as described above.

NOTE 5 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets are recorded at cost or, if donated, at fair market value at the date of receipt. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, depreciation policies were adopted to include useful lives and classification by function. As stated earlier, the County has not opted to report its infrastructure retroactively.

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

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Ending Balance	
Governmental activities:	Dalance	Illereases	Decreases	Transfers	Datance	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:						
Land and land improvements	\$ 22,129	\$ -	\$ -	_	\$ 22,129	
Construction in progress	210,058	142,383	ψ - -	_	352,441	
Constitution in progress	210,030	142,303			332,441	
Total capital assets, not being						
depreciated	232,187	142,383			374,570	
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Buildings and improvements	2,116,372	11,771	_	_	2,128,143	
Infrastructure	731,808	,	_	_	731,808	
Equipment	2,485,284	443,832	(204,536)	_	2,724,580	
1 1						
Total capital assets, being						
depreciated	5,333,464	455,603	(204,536)		5,584,531	
Less accumulated depreciation for:						
Buildings and improvements	(1,007,479)	(50,493)	_	_	(1,057,972)	
Infrastructure	(60,736)	/	_	_	(79,031)	
Equipment	(1,364,882)	` ' '	191,350	_	(1,416,232)	
-1-4	(-,,,)	(= :=,,,,,)			(=,:==,===)	
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,433,097)	(311,488)	191,350		(2,553,235)	
Total capital assets, being						
depreciated, net	2,900,367	144,115	(13,186)	_	3,031,296	
depreciated, net	2,300,307	177,113	(13,180)		3,031,290	
Governmental activities capital						
assets, net	\$ 3,132,554	\$ 286,498	\$ (13,186)	_	\$ 3,405,866	
*		· ————				

NOTE 5 – CAPITAL ASSETS – Continuation

Depreciation expense for the year ended September 30, 2021 was charged to the functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities	
Administrative	\$ 28,867
Public facilities	6,370
Public safety	108,675
Road and bridge	167,576
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 311,488

NOTE 6 – RETIREMENT PLAN

Plan Description: Hartley County provides retirement and death benefits for all of its employees, except temporary employees through a nontraditional defined benefit pension plan in the statewide Texas County and District Retirement System (TCDRS). The Board of Trustees of TCDRS is responsible for the administration of the statewide agent multiple-employer public employee retirement system consisting of several nontraditional defined benefit pension plans. TCDRS in the aggregate issues a comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) on a calendar year basis. The CAFR is available upon written request from the TCDRS Board of Trustees at P.O. Box 2034, Austin, Texas 78768-2034 and is available at www.tcdrs.org.

Benefits Provided: The plan provisions are adopted by the governing body of the County (employer), within the options available in the Texas state statutes governing TCDRS (TCDRS Act). Members can retire at ages 60 and above with 8 or more years of service, with 30 years of service regardless of age, or when the sum of their age and years of service equals 75 or more. Members are vested after 8 years of service but must leave their accumulated contributions in the plan to receive any employer-financed benefit. Members who withdraw their personal contributions in a lump sum are not entitled to any amounts contributed by the County.

Benefit amounts are determined by the sum of the employee's contributions to the plan, with interest, and employer-financed monetary credits. The level of these monetary credits is adopted by the governing body of the County within the actuarial constraints imposed by the TCDRS Act so that the resulting benefits can be expected to be adequately financed by the employer's commitment to contribute. At retirement, death, or disability, the benefit is calculated by converting the sum of the employee's accumulated contributions and the employer-financed monetary credits to a monthly annuity using annuity purchase rates prescribed by the TCDRS Act.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms: At December 31, 2020, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	34
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	25
Active employees	32

Contributions: The County has elected the annually determined contribution rate (ADCR) plan provisions of the TCDRS Act. The plan is funded by monthly contributions from both employee members and the County based on the covered payroll of employee members. Under the TCDRS Act, the contribution rate of the County is actuarially determined annually.

NOTE 6 – RETIREMENT PLAN – Continuation

The County contributed using the actuarially determined rate of 12.64% for the months of the accounting year in 2020 and 12.98% for the months of the accounting year in 2021. The contribution rate payable by the employee members is 7.0% for fiscal year 2021 as adopted by the governing body of the County. The employee contribution rate and the employer contribution rate may be changed by the governing body of the County within the options available in the TCDRS Act.

Net Pension Liability: The County's net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability or asset, was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions: The total pension liability in the December 31, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

The actuarial assumptions that determined the total pension liability as of December 31, 2020 were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2013 – December 31, 2016, except where required to be different by GASB 68. The economic assumptions were reviewed at the March 2021 TCDRS Board of Trustees meeting and revised assumptions were adopted. These revisions included reductions in the investment return, wage growth, and maximum payroll growth assumptions. The assumptions are reviewed annually for continued compliance with the relevant actuarial standards of practice.

TCDRS system-wide economic assumptions:

Real rate of return	5.00%
Inflation	2.50%
Long-term investment return	7.50%

The assumed long-term investment return of 7.5% is net after investment and administrative expenses. It is assumed returns will equal the nominal annual rate of 7.5% for calculating the actuarial accrued liability and the normal cost contribution rate for the retirement plan of each participating employer.

The annual salary increase rates assumed for individual members vary by length of service and by entry-age group. The annual rates consist of a general wage inflation component of 3.00% (made up of 2.50% inflation and 0.5% productivity increase assumptions) and a merit, promotion and longevity component that on average approximates 1.6% per year for a career employee.

Employer-specific economic assumptions:

Growth in membership	0.00%
Payroll growth for funding calculations	2.00%

The payroll growth assumption is for the aggregate covered payroll of an employer.

NOTE 6 – RETIREMENT PLAN – Continuation

The long-term expected rate of return on TCDRS assets is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns, and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. The capital market assumptions and information are provided by TCDRS' investment consultant, Cliffwater LLC. The numbers shown are based on January 2021 information for a 10-year time horizon.

Note that the valuation assumption for the long-term expected return is re-assessed in detail at a minimum of every four years, and is set based on a long-term time horizon. The TCDRS Board of Trustees adopted the current assumption at their March 2021 meeting. The assumption for the long-term expected return is reviewed annually for continued compliance with the relevant actuarial standards of practice. Milliman relies on the expertise of Cliffwater in this assessment.

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

Asset Class	Benchmark	Target Allocation (1)	Geometric Real Rate of Return (Expected Minus Inflation) (2)
LIG E'd'.	Description II C. Tearl Carel Medica		
US Equities	Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index	11 500/	4.250/
C1-1-1 E't'		11.50%	4.25%
Global Equities	MSCI World (net) Index	2.50%	4.55%
International Equities - Developed	MSCI World Ex USA (net) Index	5.00%	4.25%
International Equities - Emerging	MSCI Emerging Markets (net) Index	6.00%	4.75%
Investment-Grade Bonds	Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate		
	Bond Index	3.00%	-0.85%
Strategic Credit	FTSE High-Yield Cash-Pay Capped		
	Index	9.00%	2.11%
Direct Lending	S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index	16.00%	6.70%
Distressed Debt	Cambridge Associates Distressed		
	Securities Index (3)	4.00%	5.70%
REIT Equities	67% FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs		
1	Index + 33% S&P Global REIT (net)		
	Index	2.00%	3.45%
Master Limited Partnerships	Alerian MLP Index	2.00%	5.10%
Private Real Estate Partnerships	Cambridge Associates Real Estate		
1	Index (4)	6.00%	4.90%
Private Equity	Cambridge Associates Global Private		
1 7	Equity & Venture Capital Index (5)	25.00%	7.25%
Hedge Funds	Hedge Fund Research, Inc. (HFRI)	20.0075	7,2073
Truge I allas	Funds of Funds Composite Index	6.00%	1.85%
Cook Equivalents	_	2.00%	-0.70%
Cash Equivalents	90-Day U.S. Treasury	2.00%	- U./U%0

Continued

NOTE 6 – RETIREMENT PLAN – Continuation

- (1) Target asset allocation adopted at the March 2021 TCDRS Board Meeting.
- (2) Geometric real rates of return equal the expected return minus the assumed inflation rate of 2.00%, per Cliffwater's 2021 capital market assumptions.
- (3) Includes vintage years 2005-present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.
- (4) Includes vintage years 2007-present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.
- (5) Includes vintage years 2006-present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 8.10%. The discount rate is the single rate of return that, when applied to all projected benefit payments results in an actuarial present value of projected benefit payments equal to the total of the following:

- 1. The actuarial present value of benefit payments projected to be made in future periods in which (a) the amount of the pension plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be greater than the benefit payments that are projected to be made in that period and (b) pension plan assets up to that point are expected to be invested using a strategy to achieve the long-term rate of return, calculated using the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments.
- 2. The actuarial present value of projected benefit payments not included in (1), calculated using the municipal bond rate.

Therefore, if plan investments in a given future year are greater than projected benefit payments in that year and are invested such that they are expected to earn the long-term rate of return, the discount rate applied to projected benefit payments in that year should be the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments. If future years exist where this is not the case, then an index rate reflecting the yield on a 20-year, tax-exempt municipal bond should be used to discount the projected benefit payments for those years.

The determination of a future date when plan investments are not sufficient to pay projected benefit payments is often referred to as a depletion date projection. A depletion date projection compares projections of the pension plan's fiduciary net position to projected benefit payments and aims to determine a future date, if one exists, when the fiduciary net position is projected to be less than projected benefit payments. If an evaluation of the sufficiency of the projected fiduciary net position compared to projected benefit payments can be made with sufficient reliability without performing a depletion date projection, alternatives methods to determine sufficiency may be applied.

In order to determine the discount rate to be used by the employer we have used an alternative method to determine the sufficiency of the fiduciary net position in all future years. Our alternative method reflects the funding requirements under the employer's funding policy and the legal requirements under the TCDRS Act.

- 1. TCDRS has a funding policy where the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) shall be amortized as a level percent of pay over 20-year closed layered periods.
- 2. Under the TCDRS Act, the employer is legally required to make the contribution specified in the funding policy.
- 3. The employer's assets are projected to exceed its accrued liabilities in 20 years or less. When this point is reached, the employer is still required to contribute at least the normal cost.
- 4. Any increased cost due to the adoption of a COLA is required to be funded over a period of 15 years, if applicable.

NOTE 6 – RETIREMENT PLAN – Continuation

Based on the above, the projected fiduciary net position is determined to be sufficient compared to projected benefit payments. Based on the expected level of cash flows and investment returns to the system, the fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability is projected to increase from its current level in future years.

Since the projected fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay projected benefit payments in all future years, the discount rate for purposes of calculating the total pension liability and net pension liability of the employer is equal to the long-term assumed rate of return on investments. This long-term assumed rate of return should be net of investment expenses, but gross of administrative expenses for GASB 68 purposes. Therefore, we have used a discount rate of 8.10%, net of all expenses, increased by 0.10% to be gross of administrative expenses.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability / (Asset):

	Total Pena Liabilit (a)		•			Net Pension Liability / (Asset) (a) - (b)	
Balances as of December 31, 2019	\$	6,880,590	\$	6,743,745	\$	136,845	
Changes for the year:							
Service cost		195,013		-		195,013	
Interest on total pension liability (1)		559,495		-		559,495	
Effect of plan changes (2)		-		-		-	
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses		(35,325)		-		(35,325)	
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs		355,979		-		355,979	
Refund of contributions		(14,626)		(14,626)		-	
Benefit payments		(328,576)		(328,576)		-	
Administrative expenses		-		(5,378)		5,378	
Member contributions		-		92,485		(92,485)	
Net investment income		-		696,503		(696,503)	
Employer contributions		-		167,001		(167,001)	
Other (3)				(1,809)		1,809	
Balances as of December 31, 2020	\$	7,612,550	\$	7,349,345	\$	263,205	

- (1) Reflects the change in the liability due to the time value of money. TCDRS does not charge fees or interest.
- (2) No plan changes valued.
- (3) Relates to allocation of system-wide items.

Sensitivity of the net pension liability / (asset) to changes in the discount rate: The following presents the net pension liability of the County, calculated using the discount rate of 7.60%, as well as what the County's net pension liability / (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.60%) or 1 percentage point higher (6.60%) than the current rate.

NOTE 6 – RETIREMENT PLAN – Continuation

	1% Decrease 6.60%		Current Discount Rate 7.60%		1% Increase 8.60%
Total pension liability Fiduciary net position	\$ 8,433,685 7,349,345	\$	7,612,550 7,349,345	\$	6,902,473 7,349,345
Net pension liability / (asset)	\$ 1,084,340	\$	263,205	\$	(446,872)

Pension plan fiduciary net position: Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued TCDRS financial report.

Pension Expense / (Income):

	January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020		
	Beech	11001 51, 2020	
Service cost	\$	195,013	
Interest on total pension liability (1)		559,495	
Effect of plan changes		-	
Administrative expenses		5,378	
Member contributions	(92,485)		
Expected investment return net of investment expenses	(542,633)		
Recognition of deferred inflows/outflows of resources			
Recognition of economic/demographic gains or losses		(27,729)	
Recognition of assumption changes or inputs		131,679	
Recognition of investment gains or losses		(72,523)	
Other (2)		1,809	
Pension expense / (income)	\$	158,004	

- (1) Reflects the change in the liability due to the time value of money. TCDRS does not charge fees or interest.
- (2) Relates to allocation of system-wide items.

NOTE 6 – RETIREMENT PLAN – Continuation

Deferred Inflows / Outflows of Resources: As of September 30, 2021, the deferred inflows and outflows of resources are as follows:

	Deferred Inflows of Resources		Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	23,550	\$	11,818	
Changes of assumptions		-		237,319	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings		249,347		-	
Contributions made subsequent to measurement date	N/A		124,434		

Amounts currently reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, excluding contributions made subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended December 31:	
2021	\$ 39,402
2022	97,471
2023	(129,859)
2024	(30,774)
2025	-
Thereafter	_

NOTE 7 – POSTEMPLOYMENT DEFINED BENEFIT GROUP TERM LIFE INSURANCE PLAN

Plan Description

Hartley County, Texas participates in a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined-benefit group-term life insurance plan operated by the Texas County & District Retirement System (TCDRS). This plan is referred to as the Group Term Life Fund (GLTF). This optional plan provides group term life insurance coverage to current eligible employees.

The GTLF is a separate trust administered by the TCDRS board of trustees. TCDRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the GTLF. This report is available at www.tcdrs.org. TCDRS' CAFR may also be obtained by writing to the Texas County & District System, P.O. Box 2034, Austin, TX 78768-2034, or by calling 800-823-7782.

Funding Policy

Each participating employer contributes to the GTLF at a contractually required rate. An annual actuarial valuation is performed and the contractual rate is determined using the unit credit method for providing one-year term life insurance. Hartley County, Texas contributions to the GTLF for the year ended September 30, 2021, 2020 and 2019, were \$4,195, \$3,727, and \$3,487, respectively, which equaled the contractually required contributions each year.

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2021

NOTE 8 – INTER-FUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

Individual Fund Inter-fund Receivables and Payables

Fund	Inter- Receiv		Inter-fund Payables		
General Fund	\$	-	\$	317,888	
Special Revenue Funds:					
Road and Bridge	1	62,896		-	
Records Management		21,063		-	
Records Archive		42,937		-	
Seized Property		31,107		-	
Courthouse Security		24,271		-	
Justice Court Technology		18,052		-	
Justice Building Security		3,716		-	
District Clerk Technology		621		-	
Truancy Prevention and Diversion		10,650		-	
County Specialty Court		2,497		-	
Capital Project Fund		78			
	\$ 3	17,888	\$	317,888	

The primary purpose of inter-fund receivables and payables is the reimbursement of the Special Revenue funds for day to day operations as all County funds are pooled in the General Fund.

Individual Inter-fund Transfers

Fund	-fund fers In	nter-fund ansfers Out
General Fund Special Revenue Funds:	\$ -	\$ 500,000
Road and Bridge Capital Project Fund	450,000 50,000	- -
	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000

The primary purpose for inter-fund transfers was for the General Fund to supplement the Road and Bridge and Capital Projects Fund revenue in the current year.

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2021

NOTE 9 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

	eginning Balance	Additions R			eductions		Ending Balance	Due Within One Year		
Governmental activities: Compensated absences	\$ 20,373	\$	20,795	\$	\$ (22,342)		\$ 18,826		1,900	
Governmental activity long-term liabilities	\$ 20,373	\$	20,795	\$	(22,342)	\$	18,826	\$	1,900	

NOTE 10 – CONCENTRATION OF TAXPAYERS

As of September 30, 2021, the following taxpayers accounted for a significant portion of the County's total tax levy.

				Percent of	
Taxpayer	Industry	Ta	x Amount	Total Levy	
			_		
Taxpayer A	Agriculture	\$	213,223	5.99	%

NOTE 11 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The County's major areas of risk management are: public officials', law enforcement, and automobile liability, general comprehensive liability and property damage, workers' compensation, and employee health insurance. The County has obtained insurance with an insurance company and a public entity risk pool in which all risk is transferred to those entities for all the above areas. The County pays a deductible per incident except on the employee health insurance in which the deductible is the responsibility of the employee. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year and settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage for the current year.

NOTE 12 – PROBATION DEPARMENTS

Juvenile Probation Department

The Dallam, Hartley and Sherman Counties Juvenile Probation Department (Department) is a joint venture between the Counties. Each County makes a contribution to the Department based on a predetermined percentage of budgeted expenditures. The Department is governed by the Juvenile Probation Board whose members are the District Judge, the three County Judges and one citizen member appointed by the Board.

The Department operates on a fiscal year ending August 31 and issues a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance – budget and actual. This financial statement is issued on a regulatory basis of accounting as mandated by the Texas Juvenile Justice Division. This report is solely the TJJD special revenue grant funds and not the Department as a whole.

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2021

NOTE 12 – PROBATION DEPARMENTS – Continuation

Juvenile Probation Department - Continuation

Summarized information of the Dallam, Hartley and Sherman Counties Juvenile Probation Department for the year ended August 31, 2021 is as follows:

Department revenues:	
TJJD grant revenues - audited	\$ 142,423
Local funding - unaudited	103,000
Other revenues - unaudited	1,446
Total revenues	246,869
2000.20.0000	
Department expenditures:	
Grant expenditures - audited	142,423
Local expenditures - unaudited	85,142
Total expenditures	227,565
1	
Excess of Revenues over / (under) Expenditures	\$ 19,304
Total assets - unaudited	\$ 99,338
Total about allasativa	
Fund balance - unaudited	\$ 99,338

Community Supervision and Corrections (Adult Probation)

The 69th District CSCD is a joint venture between Dallam, Hartley, Sherman and Moore Counties. The County's local funding to this department for the year ended September 30, 2021 was \$5,601. This funding was not audited after it was sent to the CSCD by the County.



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS GENERAL

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

	Budgeted	l Amoi	unts		Actual	Variance With		
	Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget	
REVENUES	 _		_	'	_	'	_	
Property taxes	\$ 3,569,994	\$	3,569,994	\$	3,560,607	\$	(9,387)	
Other taxes	10,000		10,000		14,355		4,355	
Licenses and fees	207,500		207,500		204,111		(3,389)	
Fines and forfeitures	219,500		219,500		331,616		112,116	
Intergovernmental	222,301		763,301		807,646		44,345	
Investment earnings	7,500		8,500		1,101		(7,399)	
Miscellaneous	 25,000		25,000		41,673		16,673	
Total revenues	4,261,795		4,803,795		4,961,109		157,314	
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
Administrative								
County Judge	148,255		148,255		133,723		14,532	
County Treasurer	97,494		97,494		95,652		1,842	
District and County Clerk	302,268		312,083		308,730		3,353	
Administrative	276,124		288,379		133,326		155,053	
Tax Collector	 309,775		323,275		314,037		9,238	
Total administrative	 1,133,916		1,169,486		985,468		184,018	
Judicial								
County Attorney	141,454		141,454		123,036		18,418	
Justice of the Peace	190,997		190,997		150,358		40,639	
District Judge	40,820		40,820		37,034		3,786	
District Attorney	82,733		82,733		57,285		25,448	
Judicial	 207,559		207,559		83,194		124,365	
Total judicial	 663,563		663,563		450,907		212,656	
Public facilities								
Building operations	93,449		93,449		70,494		22,955	
Rita Blanca Lake	35,000		35,000		35,000		_	
Landfill operations	5,000		5,000		-		5,000	
Bi-County Library	 81,332		81,332		76,768		4,564	
Total public facilities	 214,781		214,781		182,262		32,519	

Continued

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS GENERAL

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

	 Budgeted	Amou	ints	Actual	Variance With		
Continuation	Original		Final	 Amounts	F	inal Budget	
EXPENDITURES	_		_			_	
Current:							
Public safety							
Sheriff's department	\$ 638,734	\$	667,234	\$ 676,803	\$	(9,569)	
Fire protection	234,894		234,894	233,286		1,608	
Ambulance service	51,500		51,500	51,500		-	
Probation	45,685		45,685	43,814		1,871	
Dallam/Hartley County Jail	509,000		509,000	 472,845		36,155	
Total public safety	1,479,813		1,508,313	1,478,248		30,065	
Public service							
Public service	28,000		28,000	26,061		1,939	
Extension service	132,290		132,290	125,597		6,693	
Veteran's service	12,034		12,034	 12,034			
Total public service	172,324		172,324	163,692		8,632	
Capital outlay	85,000		627,000	401,827		225,173	
Total expenditures	3,749,397		4,355,467	3,662,404		693,063	
EXCESS OF REVENUES							
OVER EXPENDITURES	512,398		448,328	1,298,705		850,377	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Proceeds from disposition of assets	-		_	14,000		14,000	
Transfers out	(511,217)		(516,000)	(500,000)		16,000	
Total other financing							
sources (uses)	(511,217)		(516,000)	(486,000)		30,000	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	1,181		(67,672)	812,705		880,377	
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	 1,265,405		1,265,405	 1,265,405			
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ 1,266,586	\$	1,197,733	\$ 2,078,110	\$	880,377	



HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS ROAD AND BRIDGE

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

		ed Amounts	Actual	Variance With		
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget		
REVENUES						
Licenses and fees	\$ 353,000	\$ 353,000	\$ 359,541	\$ 6,541		
Intergovernmental	18,150	18,150	18,769	619		
Investment earnings	2,500	2,500	505	(1,995)		
Miscellaneous	6,000	6,000	870	(5,130)		
Total revenues	379,650	379,650	379,685	35		
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Road and bridge						
Precinct 1	167,148	167,148	164,432	2,716		
Precinct 2	147,626	147,626	119,417	28,209		
Precinct 3	145,807	145,807	140,438	5,369		
Precinct 4	168,251	168,251	134,158	34,093		
County Wide	133,150	133,150	69,295	63,855		
Total road and bridge	761,982	761,982	627,740	134,242		
Capital outlay	250,000	250,000	168,820	81,180		
Total expenditures	1,011,982	1,011,982	796,560	215,422		
EXCESS OF REVENUES						
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(632,332)	(632,332)	(416,875)	215,457		
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES						
Proceeds from disposition of assets	18,000	18,000	27,370	9,370		
Transfers in	450,000	450,000	450,000			
Total other financing sources	468,000	468,000	477,370	9,370		
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(164,332)	(164,332)	60,495	224,827		
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	102,401	102,401	102,401			
FUND BALANCE - ENDING (DEFICIT)	\$ (61,931)	\$ (61,931)	\$ 162,896	\$ 224,827		

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS

TEXAS COUNTY AND DISTRICT RETIREMENT SYSTEM SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

Last Ten Years (will ultimately be displayed as available)

	Year Ended December 31,											
		2020	2019		2018		2017					
Total Pension Liability:												
Service cost	\$	195,013	187,723		184,608	\$	173,241					
Interest on total pension liability		559,495	526,265		494,060		473,244					
Effect of plan changes		-	-		-		-					
Effect of assumption changes or inputs		355,979	-		-		52,073					
Effect of economic/demographic												
(gains) or losses		(35,325)	35,454		35,687		(158,674)					
Benefit payments/refunds of contributions	_	(343,202)	(349,651)	_	(291,235)		(297,169)					
Net change in total pension liability		731,960	399,791		423,120		242,715					
Total pension liability, beginning		6,880,590	6,480,799		6,057,679		5,814,964					
Total pension liability, ending (a)	\$	7,612,550	6,880,590	\$	6,480,799	\$	6,057,679					
Fiduciary Net Position:												
Employer contributions	\$	167,001	148,787		158,658	\$	147,463					
Member contributions		92,485	89,477		86,160		83,111					
Investment income net of investment												
expenses		696,503	968,183		(113,421)		780,100					
Benefit payments/refunds of contributions		(343,202)	(349,651)		(291,235)		(297,169)					
Administrative expenses		(5,378)	(5,139)		(4,735)		(4,030)					
Other	_	(1,809)	(2,874)	_	(774)		(930)					
Net change in fiduciary net position		605,600	848,783		(165,347)		708,545					
Fiduciary net position, beginning	_	6,743,745	5,894,962	_	6,060,309		5,351,764					
Fiduciary net position, ending (b)	\$	7,349,345	6,743,745	\$	5,894,962	\$	6,060,309					
Net pension liability / (asset),												
ending = $(a) - (b)$	\$	263,205	136,845	\$	585,837	\$	(2,630)					
Fiduciary net position as a % of												
total pension liability		96.54%	98.01%		90.96%		100.04%					
Pensionable covered payroll	\$	1,321,210	1,278,240		1,230,857	\$	1,187,304					
Net pension liability as a % of												
covered payroll		19.92%	10.71%		47.60%		-0.22%					

Year Ended December 31,

	2016		2015		rear Ended	Decen			2012		2011
	2016		2015		2014		2013		2012		2011
\$	178,859	\$	169,108	\$	161,733	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$	N/A
	436,667		414,343		382,961		N/A		N/A		N/A
	-		(11,623)		-		N/A		N/A		N/A
	-		55,658		-		N/A		N/A		N/A
	44,181		(59,939)		70,159		N/A		N/A		N/A
	(290,355)		(260,504)		(245,033)		N/A		N/A		N/A
	369,352		307,043		369,820		N/A		N/A		N/A
	5,445,612		5,138,569		4,768,749		N/A		N/A	_	N/A
\$	5,814,964	\$	5,445,612	\$	5,138,569	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$	N/A
<u> </u>	2,021,501	Ť	2,112,012	Ť	2,222,000	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		= ==	
\$	140,902	\$	135,823	\$	146,877	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$	N/A
	78,528		76,000		75,822		N/A		N/A		N/A
	370,431		(10,034)		321,048		N/A		N/A		N/A
	(290,355)		(260,504)		(245,033)		N/A		N/A		N/A
	(4,021)		(3,607)		(3,750)		N/A		N/A		N/A
	54,547		38,439		22,876		N/A		N/A		N/A
	350,032		(23,883)		317,840		N/A		N/A		N/A
	5,001,732		5,025,615		4,707,775		N/A		N/A		N/A
\$	5,351,764	\$	5,001,732	\$	5,025,615	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$	N/A
Ψ	3,331,701	Ψ	3,001,732	Ψ	3,023,013	Ψ	1 1/7 1	Ψ	10/11	= —	17/11
¢	462 200	¢	442 000	¢	112.054	¢	NI/A	¢	NT/A	¢	NI/A
\$	463,200	\$	443,880	\$	112,954	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$	N/A
	92.03%		91.85%		97.80%	_	N/A		N/A		N/A
\$	1,121,830	\$	1,085,717	\$	1,083,165	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$	N/A
	41.29%		40.88%		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS TEXAS COUNTY AND DISTRICT RETIREMENT SYSTEM SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Last Ten Fiscal Years (will ultimately be displayed as available)

	A	ctuarially		Actual	C	ontribution	P	Pensionable	Actual Contribution
Year Ending	D	etermined	E	mployer	mployer Deficiency			Covered	as a % of Covered
September 30:	_ Co	ntribution	Co	ntribution		(Excess)		Payroll	Payroll
2015	\$	138,379	\$	138,379	\$	-	\$	1,082,277	12.8%
2016		139,935		139,935		-		1,115,280	12.5%
2017		141,926		141,926		-		1,139,404	12.5%
2018		157,349		157,349		-		1,233,118	12.8%
2019		152,392		152,392		-		1,272,891	12.0%
2020		162,016		162,016		-		1,308,953	12.4%
2021		169,409		169,409		-		1,314,478	12.9%

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS TEXAS COUNTY AND DISTRICT RETIREMENT SYSTEM SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Last Ten Fiscal Years (will ultimately be displayed as available)

Notes to Schedule:

Valuation Date Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated each December 31,

two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which the contributions are

reported.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age

Amortization Method Level percentage of payroll, closed

Remaining Amortization Period 20.0 years (based on contribution rate calculated in 12/31/2020 valuation)

Asset Valuation Method 5-year smoothed market

Inflation 2.50%

Salary increases Varies by age and service. 4.6% average over career including inflation

Investment rate of return 7.5%, net of investment expenses, including inflation

Retirement age

Members who are eligible for service retirement are assumed to commence

receiving benefit payments based on age. The average age at service

retirement for recent retirees is 61.

Mortality 130% of the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table for males and

110% of the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table for females, both

projected with 110% of the MP-2014 Ultimate scale after 2014.

Changes in Assumptions and

Methods Reflected in the Schedule

of Employer Contributions

2015: New inflation, mortality and other assumptions were reflected

2017: New mortality assumptions were reflected

2019: New inflation, mortality and other assumptions were reflected

Changes in Plan Provisions Reflected

in the Schedule of Employer

Contributions

2015: No changes in plan provisions were reflected in the Schedule

2016: No changes in plan provisions were reflected in the Schedule

2017: New Annuity Purchase Rates were reflected for benefits earned after

2017

2018: No changes in plan provisions were reflected in the Schedule 2019: No changes in plan provisions were reflected in the Schedule

2020: No changes in plan provisions were reflected in the Schedule





NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

The Special Revenue Funds account for the proceeds of specific sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

Records Management/Preservation – The Records Management/Preservation Fund accounts for revenue from fees collected by the County and District Clerk on court cases. The fees are dedicated by law to be used for specific records management and preservation projects of the office.

Records Archives – The Records Archives Fund accounts for revenue from fees collected by the County and District Clerk on court cases. The fees are dedicated by law to be used for specific records archiving projects of the office.

Seized Property – The Seized Property Fund accounts for proceeds from asset forfeitures and seizures collected by the County Sheriff to statutorily supplement the cost of the Sheriff's office.

Courthouse Security – The Courthouse Security Fund accounts for statutory filing fees collected by the District and County Clerks which are dedicated by law to maintain the security of the courthouse.

Justice Court Technology – The Justice Court Technology Fund accounts for money charged to a defendant convicted of a misdemeanor in a justice court. It is designated for the purpose of financing the purchase of technological enhancements for a justice court.

Hot Check – The Hot Check Fund is used to account for revenues derived from the fees assessed on the collection and processing of dishonored and forged checks. The funds are designated to be used at the discretion of the County Attorney to defray the salaries and expenses of the prosecutor's office.

Justice Building Security – The Justice Building Security Fund accounts for statutory filing fees collected by the District and County Clerks which are dedicated by law to maintain the security of a justice court.

District Clerk Technology – The District Clerk Technology Fund accounts for money charged to a defendant convicted of a misdemeanor in a justice court. It is designated for the purpose of financing the purchase of technological enhancements for the district clerk's office.

Pretrial Diversion – The Pretrial Diversion Fund accounts for fees charged to any defendant willing to participate in a pretrial intervention program. The fees are dedicated by law to be used to administer and maintain the pretrial diversion programs.

Truancy Prevention and Diversion – The Truancy Prevention and Diversion Fund accounts for the fees collected upon convictions of nonjailable misdemeanors. They are dedicated by law to finance the salary, benefits, training, travel expenses, office supplies, and other necessary expenses relating to the position of a juvenile case manager.

County Specialty Court – The County Specialty Court Fund accounts for the fees collected upon convictions of a felony, or a Class A or B misdemeanor. They are dedicated by law to fund specialty court programs established under Subtitle K, Title 2, Government Code.

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

The Capital Projects Fund accounts for resources accumulated to fund future capital acquisitions or construction. The fund also accounts for property taxes levied for debt service requirements of the note used to finance the Dallam-Hartley Counties Jail Facility.

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

Special Revenue Funds

	Mai	Records Management/ Preservation		Records Archives		Seized Property		Courthouse Security		tice Court	Но	ot Check
ASSETS										_		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,779
Due from other funds		21,063		42,937		31,107		24,271		18,052		
Total assets	\$	21,063	\$	42,937	\$	31,107	\$	24,271	\$	18,052	\$	2,779
FUND BALANCES												
Restricted:		• • • • •				• • • • •				400		
By enabling legislation for special projects	\$	21,063	\$	42,937	\$	31,107	\$	24,271	\$	18,052	\$	2,779
Committed for:												
Capital projects						-			-			
Total fund balances		21,063		42,937		31,107		24,271		18,052		2,779
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	21,063	\$	42,937	\$	31,107	\$	24,271	\$	18,052	\$	2,779
												Continued

Continued

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

Continuation	Special Revenue Funds										
	Justice Building Security		District Clerk Technology			Pretrial iversion	Pr	ruancy evention and iversion	County Specialty Court	Total Special Revenue Funds	
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$	-	\$	-	\$	33,852	\$	-	\$ -	\$	36,631
Due from other funds		3,716		621				10,650	 2,497		154,914
Total assets	\$	3,716	\$	621	\$	33,852	\$	10,650	\$ 2,497	\$	191,545
FUND BALANCES Restricted:											
By enabling legislation for special projects Committed for:	\$	3,716	\$	621	\$	33,852	\$	10,650	\$ 2,497	\$	191,545
Capital projects				-					 -		-
Total fund balances		3,716		621		33,852		10,650	2,497		191,545
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	3,716	\$	621	\$	33,852	\$	10,650	\$ 2,497	\$	191,545 Continued

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

Continuation

	Capital Projects	Total Nonmajor Funds			
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 130,242	\$	166,873		
Due from other funds	 78		154,992		
Total assets	\$ 130,320	\$	321,865		
FUND BALANCES					
Restricted:					
By enabling legislation for special projects	\$ -	\$	191,545		
Committed for:					
Capital projects	 130,320		130,320		
Total fund balances	 130,320		321,865		
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 130,320	\$	321,865		

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

	Special Revenue Funds												
	Mai	Records Management/ Preservation		Records Archives		Seized Property		Courthouse Security		Justice Court Technology		Hot Check	
REVENUES			_		_		_		_		_		
Property taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Licenses and fees		17,473		13,640		-		9,795		6,119		405	
Fines and forfeitures		-				14,005		-		-		-	
Investment earnings		17		47		40		19		20		-	
Miscellaneous				_									
Total revenues		17,490		13,687		14,045		9,814		6,139		405	
EXPENDITURES													
Current:													
Administrative		10,625		10,433		-		-		-		-	
Judicial		-		-		-		2,004		5,058		-	
Public safety		-		-		17,370		-		-		-	
Capital outlay				-		-		-				-	
Total expenditures		10,625		10,433		17,370		2,004		5,058			
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER / (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		6,865		3,254		(3,325)		7,810		1,081		405	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES Transfers in		-		-		<u>-</u>		_		-		-	
Total other financing sources		-		-						-			
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		6,865		3,254		(3,325)		7,810		1,081		405	
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING		14,198		39,683		34,432		16,461		16,971		2,374	
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$	21,063	\$	42,937	\$	31,107	\$	24,271	\$	18,052	\$	2,779	

Continued

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

Continuation	Special Revenue Funds											
	Justice Building Security		District Clerk Technology		Pretrial Diversion		Truancy Prevention and Diversion		County Specialty Court		Total Special Revenue Funds	
REVENUES	ф		ф		Ф		ф		Ф		Ф	
Property taxes Licenses and fees	\$	- 160	\$	- 1,091	\$	- 12,169	\$	-	\$	_	\$	60,852
Fines and forfeitures		100		1,091		12,109		- 6,779		1,641		22,425
Investment earnings		4		- 1		_		0,779		1,041		148
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-		-
			1									
Total revenues		164		1,092		12,169		6,779		1,641		83,425
EXPENDITURES												
Current:												
Administrative		-		-		-		-		-		21,058
Judicial		-		1,190		6,247		-		-		14,499
Public safety		-		-		-		-		-		17,370
Capital outlay										-		-
Total expenditures				1,190		6,247						52,927
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER / (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		164		(98)		5,922		6,779		1,641		30,498
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES Transfers in										<u>-</u>		
Total other financing sources												
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		164		(98)		5,922		6,779		1,641		30,498
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING		3,552		719		27,930		3,871		856		161,047
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$	3,716	\$	621	\$	33,852	\$	10,650	\$	2,497	\$	191,545

Continued

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

Continuation		Capital Projects	Total Nonmajor Funds				
REVENUES	Ф	1.6	Ф	1.6			
Property taxes	\$	16	\$	16			
Licenses and fees		-		60,852			
Fines and forfeitures		105		22,425			
Interest		105		253			
Miscellaneous		15		15			
Total revenues		136		83,561			
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
Administrative		1		21,059			
Judicial		-		14,499			
Public safety		-		17,370			
Capital outlay		18,839		18,839			
Total expenditures		18,840		71,767			
EXCESS / (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER / (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		(18,704)		11,794			
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Transfers in		50,000		50,000			
SOUCES (USES)		50,000		50,000			
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		31,296		61,794			
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING		99,024		260,071			
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$	130,320	\$	321,865			
			4	•			

PART III COMPLIANCE



To The Honorable County Judge and Commissioners Comprising the Commissioners' Court of Hartley County, Texas

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Hartley County, Texas, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Hartley County, Texas's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 3, 2021.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Doshier, Pickens & Francis, LLC

DOSHIER, PICKENS & FRANCIS, L.L.C.

Amarillo, Texas November 3, 2021