

HARDEMAN COUNTY, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D.)
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

4. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity

a. Deposits and Investments

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

State statutes authorize the County to invest in (1) obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities; (2) direct obligations of the State of Texas or its agencies; (3) other obligations, the principal of and interest on which are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the State of Texas or the United States; (4) obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state having been rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm and having received a rating of not less than A or its equivalent; (5) certificates of deposit by state and national banks domiciled in this state that are guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or its successor, or secured by obligations that are described above; or (6) fully collateralized direct repurchase agreements having a defined termination date, secured by obligations described by (1), pledged with third party selected or approved by the County, and placed through a primary government securities dealer.

All investments are stated at fair value which are based on quoted market prices.

b. Receivables and Payables

Activity 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 interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the noncurrent portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds."

All trade and property tax receivables, including those for the County, are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles.

Property taxes are levied on October 1 by the County based on the January 1 property values as appraised by the Hardeman County Appraisal District. Taxes are due without penalty until January 31 of the next calendar year. After January 31 the County has an enforceable lien with respect to both real and personal property. Under state law, property taxes levied on real property constitute a perpetual lien on the real property which cannot be forgiven without specific approval of the State Legislature. Taxes applicable to personal property can be deemed uncollectible by the County.

c. 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.

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5. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g. roads, bridges, and similar items), are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. The County defines capital assets as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the time received.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset, or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Capital assets of the primary government are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and improvements	25 - 40 years
Equipment	10 - 15 years
Infrastructure	40 years

6. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position (the government-wide Statement of Net Position and governmental funds Balance Sheet) will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element 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 County has no items that qualify for reporting in this category in the governmental funds. However, for the governmental activities, the amount reported in the category pertains to the County's participation in the Texas County and District Retirement System (TCDRS) of \$192,306.

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 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 County has three items that qualify for reporting in this category, property taxes receivable, fines and fees receivable, and ambulance receivables. Property taxes receivable (\$127,240), fines and fees receivable (\$275,808), and ambulance receivables (\$50,934) are unavailable and therefore cannot be recognized as revenue in the governmental funds until they are received. For the governmental activities, the amount reported in this category pertains to the County's participation in TCDRS (\$219,718).

7. Compensated Absences

Employees accumulate earned but unused vacation and compensatory time. All vacation and compensatory pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide statements. A liability is reported for these amounts in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

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8. Long-Term Obligations

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

9. Fund Balances – Governmental Funds

Fund balances of the governmental funds are classified as follows:

Nonspendable Fund Balance – represents amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form (such as inventory or prepaid insurance) or legally required to remain intact (such as notes receivable or principal of a permanent fund).

Restricted Fund Balance – represents amounts that are constrained by external parties, constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed Fund Balance – represents amounts that can only be used for a specific purpose because of a formal action by the County's Commissioners' Court. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the governing board removes those constraints by taking the same type of formal action. Committed fund balance amounts may be used for other purposes with appropriate due process by the governing board. Commitments are typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget. Committed fund balance amounts differ from restricted balances in that the constraints on their use do not come from outside parties, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.

Assigned Fund Balance – represents amounts which the County intends to use for a specific purpose, but that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. Intent may be stipulated by the governing board or by an official or body to which the governing board delegates the authority. Specific amounts that are not restricted or committed in a special revenue, capital projects, debt service or permanent fund are assigned for purposes in accordance with the nature of their fund type or the fund's primary purpose. Assignments within the General Fund convey that the intended use of those amounts is for a specific purpose that is narrower than the general purposes of the County itself.

Unassigned Fund Balance – represents amounts which are unconstrained in that they may be spent for any purpose. Only the General Fund reports a positive unassigned fund balance. Other governmental funds might report a negative balance in this classification because of overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed or assigned.

When an expenditure is incurred for a purpose for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the District considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is 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.

10. Transactions Between Funds

Outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Nonrecurring or non-routine transfers of equity between funds are accounted for as transfers.

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11. 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.

12. Pensions

The fiduciary net position of the TCDRS has been determined using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting, the same basis as is reported by TCDRS in their Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. This includes for purposes of measuring the net pension asset (liability), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, and information about assets, liabilities and additions to/deductions from TCDRS's fiduciary net position. 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.

B. COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

1. Finance-Related Legal and Contractual Provisions

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 38, "Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures", there were no violations of finance-related legal and contractual provisions required to be reported, except for the over-expended budgets in expenditures of nine areas in the General Fund and six areas in the Road & Bridge Fund. The County will be more diligent in the future to ensure all necessary budget amendments are made.

2. Deficit Fund Balance or Fund Net Position of Individual Funds

The County has no funds with a deficit fund balance or fund net position as of September 30, 2020.

C. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

1. Deposits

Deposits, except for those held in trust by the County and District Clerk and others, were held with the contracted depository banks in interest bearing accounts which were secured at the balance sheet date by FDIC coverage and by pledged government securities in the name of the depository banks. At September 30, 2020, the carrying amount of the County's deposits was \$1,066,176 and the balance per the bank was \$1,123,324. Included in the carrying amount and bank balance are the money market savings account and certificates of deposit (recorded as investments) totaling \$973,311.

The County and District Clerk and others hold deposit accounts and investments as trustees under court orders in various banks. The accounts are styled for the benefit of the individual beneficiaries and do not actually belong to the County. The investments consist of interest-bearing demand deposits and certificates of deposit whose carrying value and market value are the same. The carrying amounts of agency funds held by the County at September 30, 2020 were \$187,901 and the balance per the bank was \$187,901. All deposits and investments were secured by FDIC coverage.

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2. Investments

The County is required by Government Code Chapter 2256, The Public Funds Investment Act (Act) to adopt, implement, and publicize an investment policy. That policy must be written; primarily emphasize safety of principal and liquidity; address investment diversification, yield, maturity and the quality and capability of investment management; 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 practices. Audit procedures in this area conducted as a part of the audit of the financial statements disclosed that in the areas of investment practices, management reports, and establishment of appropriate policies, the County adhered to the requirements of the Act. Additionally, investment practices of the County were in accordance with local policies.

The Act determines the types of investments which are allowable for the County. These include, with certain restrictions, (1) obligations of the U.S. Treasury, certain U.S. agencies, and the State of Texas, (2) certificates of deposit, (3) certain municipal securities, (4) money market savings accounts, (5) repurchase agreements, (6) bankers acceptances, (7) mutual funds, (8) investment pools, (9) guaranteed investment contracts, and (10) common trust funds.

The County's investments at September 30, 2020 are shown below:

<u>Investment or Investment Type</u>	<u>Weighted Maturity (Months)</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Money market savings	N/A	\$610,094
Certificates of deposit	8	350,000
Government-sponsored investment pool (TexPool)	N/A	<u>13,217</u>
Total investments		<u>\$973,311</u>

The County categorizes its fair value measurements with the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy below. In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the above fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. The County's assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair value measurements requires judgment and considers factors specific to each asset or liability.

The County values its money market savings and certificates of deposit using Level 2 inputs.

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3. Analysis of Specific Deposit and Investment Risks

GASB Statement No. 40 requires a determination as to whether the County was exposed to the following specific investment risks at year end and if so, the reporting of certain related disclosures:

a. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The ratings of securities by nationally recognized rating agencies are designed to give an indication of credit risk. At year end, the County was not significantly exposed to credit risk.

b. Custodial Credit Risk

Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance and the deposits are uncollateralized, collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the County's name. During the year ended September 30, 2020, the County was unable to obtain collateralization of its deposits with pledged securities; therefore, only had FDIC coverage during the year.

Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the government, and are held by either the counterparty or the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the County's name.

At year end, the County was exposed to custodial credit risk.

c. Concentration of Credit Risk

This risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. At year end, the County had a significant amount invested in one GNMA bond, which could expose the County to a concentration of credit risk.

d. Interest Rate Risk

This is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. At year end, the County was not exposed to interest rate risk.

e. Foreign Currency Risk

This is the risk that exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. At year end, the County was not exposed to foreign currency risk.

4. Public Funds Investment Pools

Public funds investment pools in Texas (Pools) are established under the authority of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 79 of the Texas Government Code, and are subject to the provisions of the Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code. In addition to other provisions of the Act designed to promote liquidity and safety of principal, the Act requires Pools to: 1) have an advisory board composed of participants in the Pool and other persons who do not have a business relationship with

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the Pool and are qualified to advise the Pool; 2) maintain a continuous rating of no lower than AAA or AAA-m or an equivalent rating by at least one nationally recognized rating service; and 3) maintain the market value of its underlying investment portfolio within one half of one percent of the value of its shares. The County participates in TexPool Local Government Investment Pool (TexPool).

TexPool is a local government investment pool organized in conformity with the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and operates under the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code. The State Comptroller of Public Accounts oversees TexPool. Federated Investors, Inc. is the administrator and investment manager of TexPool under a contract with the State Comptroller. In accordance with the Public Funds Investment Act, the State Comptroller has appointed the TexPool Investment Advisory Board to advise with respect to TexPool. The board is composed equally of participants in TexPool Portfolios and other persons who do not have a business relationship with TexPool Portfolios and are qualified to advise in respect to TexPool Portfolios. The Advisory Board members review the investment policy and management fee structure. TexPool is rated AAAM by Standard & Poor's. All investments are stated at amortized cost, which usually approximates the market value of the securities. The stated objective of TexPool is to maintain a stable average \$1.00 per unit net asset value; however, the \$1.00 net asset value is not guaranteed or insured. The financial statements can be obtained from the Texas Trust Safekeeping Trust Company website at www.ttstc.org.

D. PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1 of the prior year. Taxes are levied on October 1 and do not begin to accrue interest until February 1. The County is permitted by the Municipal Finance Law of the State of Texas to levy taxes (exclusive of those amounts levied to service long-term debt) up to \$.80 per \$100 of assessed valuation for general services, permanent improvements, road and bridge and jury fund purposes. The combined tax rate to finance general government (exclusive of long-term debt service) for the year ended September 30, 2020, was \$.59620 per \$100 valuation.

Taxes levied for the payment of principal and interest related to long-term debt was \$.02090 per \$100 valuation for the year ended September 30, 2020. The total tax rate for the County for fiscal year 2020 was \$.61710.

E. RECEIVABLES

Receivables as of September 30, 2020 consist of the following:

	<u>Ad Valorem Taxes</u>	<u>Sales Taxes</u>	<u>Fines</u>	<u>Ambulance</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Gross receivables	\$200,124	\$33,336	\$731,870	\$229,754	\$32,359	\$1,227,443
Less: Allowance for uncollectibles	(72,884)	-	(437,493)	(142,824)	-	(653,201)
Net receivables	<u>\$127,240</u>	<u>\$33,336</u>	<u>\$294,377</u>	<u>\$ 86,930</u>	<u>\$32,359</u>	<u>\$ 574,242</u>
Amount expected to be collected within one year	<u>\$ 40,000</u>	<u>\$33,336</u>	<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>\$ 86,930</u>	<u>\$32,359</u>	<u>\$ 292,625</u>

Allowances for uncollectible receivables are based upon historical experience in collecting those receivables. Uncollectible amounts are periodically reviewed and written off, but the County is prohibited from writing off real property taxes without specific statutory authority from the Texas Legislature.