ERATH COUNTY APPRAISAL DISTRICT ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Erath County Appraisal District Annual Financial Report For The Year Ended December 31, 2021

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FINANCIAL SECTION



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors and Chief Appraiser Erath County Appraisal District Stephenville, Texas

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Erath County Appraisal District as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the District, as of December 31, 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.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the District, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Boucher, Morgan & Young

Stephenville, Texas May 11, 2022 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Erath County Appraisal District Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of Erath County Appraisal District (the District), we offer readers of the District's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021.

The District is located at 1195 W. South Loop, within the city limits of Stephenville, Texas. The District was created in 1980 as a result of Senate Bill No. 621, 1979 Texas Laws, of the 66th Texas Legislature. This Bill enacted the Texas Property Tax Code of which the amended version is the authority under which the District operates today. Districts are defined as political subdivisions of the state and were established in each county in the state of Texas.

The District is responsible for appraising property located within the boundaries of Erath County for ad valorem tax purposes of each taxing unit that imposes ad valorem taxes on property within the district. The area that the district appraises covers approximately 1100 square miles. The District consists of nineteen taxing jurisdictions with two cities, seven full school districts, and six partial school districts, a partial emergency district, one water district and the Erath County General and Road & Bridge accounts. The boundaries of the district are the boundaries of Erath County. The District maintains appraisals on just over 50,000 pieces of property located within the boundaries of Erath County. We have fifteen employees, consisting of seven appraisers, seven support staff, and the chief appraiser.

A board of directors governs the district. Five directors are appointed by the taxing jurisdictions that participate in the district. Members of the board of directors serve two-year staggered terms beginning on January 1. The board of directors is charged with three main responsibilities, appoint a chief appraiser which is the executive director for the District, set board policy for the District within the scope of the Texas Property Tax Code and adopt an annual budget for the District. The annual budget adopted by the board of directors is funded by the taxing jurisdictions participating in the District. It is allocated among the jurisdictions on a percentage basis of their tax levy to the total tax levy of all the participating jurisdictions.

The District maintains computerized and hardcopy files for each separate parcel of property ownership in its jurisdiction. The computerized mass appraisal software system, which is contracted through Southwest Data Systems, Inc., receives updates annually to allow for legislative changes and system upgrades. The PC based network is continually updated with new equipment and software as failures and obsolescence occurs. The District maintains an ArcInfo computerized mapping system offered by ESRI. This map software database along with the appraisal database are linked together to create a geographic information system of the District. The software has been integrated with Pictometry, Inc. driven aerial photography that has proven to be a helpful tool in locating new improvements, checking agricultural properties and aid in property location throughout the county. The entire District is re-photographed every two years to stay up to date with changes that may have taken place. Each of these two-year flights is compared with the previous flight through Change Finder software to detect new and changed structures.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This MD&A is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities included in this report are those of the District as a whole and report its activities in a way that helps answer the question "Is the District as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies.

All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid. The District has only one type of activity as presented in these statements:

Governmental activities- The District's basic services are reported here including appraisal services to the taxing authorities, and information sources to the citizens of the District. The assessments to the taxing authorities and miscellaneous service fees finance these activities.

The major funds financial statements follow the government wide financial statements, and provide additional information. The District's governmental funds use the following accounting approach.

Governmental funds- The District's basic services are reported in the governmental funds which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year end available for spending. These funds are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

District's Financial Analysis

Certain comparative information between the current year and the prior year is generally required to be presented in MD&A and is presented in the following tables. The District has only governmental activities and no proprietary funds. As a result, the governmental activities are representative of the total primary government.

Net Position as of December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020		
	Governmental	Governmental		
	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Activities</u>		
Current and other assets	\$ 695,024	\$ 818,020		
Capital assets	537,508	527,699		
Total assets	1,232,532	1,345,719		
Deferred outflows	358,328	384,771		
Current liabilities	30,756	27,954		
Noncurrent liabilities	256,585	187,478		
Total liabilities	287,341	215,432		
Deferred inflows	281,509	356,962		
Net position:				
Net Investment in				
Capital assets	522,546	523,877		
Unrestricted	499,464	634,219		
Total net position	\$ 1,022,010	\$ 1,158,096		

	2021		2020		
	Governmental		Governmental		
	<u> </u>	Activities Activities		Activities	
Revenues:					
Program revenues	\$	1,653,375	\$	1,645,899	
General revenues		205		3,286	
Total revenues	1,653,580			1,649,185	
Program expenses:					
Appraisal services		1,788,752		1,542,949	
Interest expense		914		358	
Total expenses		1,789,666		1,543,307	
Change in net position		(136,086)		105,878	
Net Position-beginning		1,158,096		1,052,218	
Net Position-ending	\$	1,022,010	\$	1,158,096	

Changes in Net Position for the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

Financial Highlights

The District's assets and deferred outflows exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows at the close of December 31, 2021 by \$1,022,010, of which \$522,546 was invested in the capital assets net of related debt. There was a capital lease debt obligation related to capital assets as of December 31, 2021, in the amount of \$14,962. The governmental activities comprised the entire balance of net position, and there are no business-type activities of the District.

Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2021 were \$666,440 in the governmental activities.

The overall decrease in the District's net position for the year ended December 31, 2021 was (\$136,086).

Budgetary Highlights

The District's general governmental activities operated with an original appropriations budget total of \$1,634,942. The total actual expenses of the general fund were \$85,557 more than the final budgeted totals. Actual revenues were \$18,638 more than the budgeted revenues. The general fund experienced a decrease in fund balance of \$48,576 for the year.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Over many years, the District has invested \$1,203,349 in capital assets, including a building, appraisal and office equipment, furniture and vehicles. In the current year they added \$27,583 in furniture and equipment and retired \$18,610 and \$25,569 for a vehicle and retired \$16,294. To bring their total Capital Assets value to \$1,221,597. Accumulated depreciation on the total capital assets as of December 31, 2021 was \$684,089.

The District had one capital lease obligation related to the copy machine acquired during 2021. There was no other debt associated with the capital assets during the year ended December 31, 2021. There was no other debt of the District during the year beyond monthly recurring expenses.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

The preparation of this report would not have been possible without the efficient and dedicated services of the entire staff of the District.

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances for all those with an interest. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or request for additional information should be addressed to the Chief Appraiser, 1195 W. South Loop, Stephenville, TX 76401, or by telephone 254-965-5434.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EXHIBIT A-1

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2021

ASSETS:	_	rimary Government Governmental Activities
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	666,440
Prepaid Items		28,584
Capital Assets (Net of Accumulated Depreciation):		146 401
Buildings and Improvements Furniture and Equipment		446,491 35,775
Vehicles		55,242
Total Assets		1,232,532
		1,202,002
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS: Deferred Retirement Contributions		216,325
Deferred Assumption/Input Changes		88,495
Deferred Actual Experience vs. Assumption		53,508
Total Deferred Outflows		358,328
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows	_	1,590,860
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities		27,263
Current Portion Lease Obligation Payable		3,493
Noncurrent Liabilities-		
Lease Obligation Payable, Net of Current		11,469
Compensated Absenses		37,602
Net Pension Liablility		207,514
Total Liabilities		287,341
DEFERRED INFLOWS:		
Deferred Investment Experience		11,710
Assessments		269,799
Total Deferred Inflows	_	281,509
NET POSITION		
Net Investment in Capital Assets		522,546
Unrestricted		499,464
Total Net Position	\$	1,022,010

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

			Program Reven	ues	Ne	t (Expense) Revenue a	nd Chai	nges in Net Position
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions		Governmental Activities		Total
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:								
Governmental Activities: Appraisal Services	\$ 1,788,752	\$ 1,653,375	\$ -	\$ -	\$	(135,377)	\$	(135,377)
Debt Service - Interest	914	-				(914)		(914)
Total Governmental Activities	1,789,666	1,653,375				(136,291)		(136,291)
Total Primary Government	\$ <u>1,789,666</u>	\$ <u>1,653,375</u>	\$	\$	\$	(136,291)	\$	(136,291)
		General Reven	les:					
			Investment Ear	rnings		205		205
		Total Gener	al Revenues	C		205		205
		Change in N	let Position			(136,086)		(136,086)
]	Net Position - I	Beginning			1,158,096		1,158,096
]	Net Position - H	Ending		\$	1,022,010	\$	1,022,010

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

EXHIBIT A-2

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUND DECEMBER 31, 2021

ASSETS		General Fund
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	666,440
Prepaid Assets		28,584
Total Assets and Other Debits	\$_	695,024
LIABILITIES, DEFFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND BALANCES: Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities	\$	27,263
Total Liabilities		27,263
Deferred Inflows: Assessments		269,799
Total Deferred Inflows		269,799
Fund Balances: Nonspendable Prepaid Items Assigned for		28,584
Legal Defense of Property Value Protests		20,000
Unassigned	_	349,378
Total Fund Balance	_	397,962
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balance	\$_	695,024

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2021

Total fund balance - governmental fund balance sheet	\$	397,962
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position ("SNP") are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not reported in the funds		537,508
Capital leases payable are not reported in the governmental funds as liability		(14,962)
Noncurrent accrued compensated absences are not reported at the fund level		(37,602)
The statement of net position includes the County's proportionate share of TCDRS net pension liability (asset) as well as certain pension related transactions accounted for as Deferred Inflows and Outflows of resources. The net effect of including the beginning balances of the District's proportionate share of TCDRS net pension liability (asset) as well as current year adjustments are as follows.		
Net pension liability (207,514))	
Noncurrent accrued compensated absences are not reported at the fund level The statement of net position includes the County's proportionate share of TCDRS net pension liability (asset) as well as certain pension related transactions accounted for as Deferred Inflows and Outflows of resources. The net effect of including the beginning balances of the District's proportionate share of TCDRS net pension liability (asset) as well as current year adjustments are as follows.		

The pension nationaly	(207,514)	
Deferred retirement contributions	216,325	
Deferred investment experience	(11,710)	
Deferred assumption/input changes	88,495	
Deferred actual experience vs. assumption	53,508	139,104

Net position of governmental activities - statement of net position	\$	1,022,010
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EXHIBIT A-5

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	_	General Fund
Revenue:		
Assessments to Taxing Authorities	\$	1,587,442
Less Refunds	_	-
		1,587,442
Intergovernmental		4,353
Charges for Services		867
Investment Earnings		205
Other Revenues		15,713
911 District Contract Payment	_	45,000
Total Revenues		1,653,580
Expenditures: Current:		
Personnel-Appraisal		1,244,662
Personnel-911		48,090
Data-Appraisal		46,322
Data Processing-911		220
Building Occupancy-Appraisal		46,960
Building Occupancy-911		752
Appraisal Licenses and Travel Expenditure		44,108
Appraisal Review Board		11,800
Office Expenses		51,723
Mapping Expenses		86,431
Insurance and Bond		3,870
Professional Legal Fees		22,163
Professional Fees Other		55,950
Debt Service:		
Capital Lease Principal		3,382
Capital Lease Interest		914
Capital Outlay:		
General Government	_	53,152
Total Expenditures	_	1,720,499
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues		
Over (Under) Expenditures	_	(66,919)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):		
Proceeds from Capital Lease		18,343
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	18,343
Net Change in Fund Balances	_	(48,576)
Fund Balances - Beginning		446,538
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	397,962

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (48,576)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities ("SOA") are different because:	
Capital outlays are not reported as expenses in the SOA.	53,152
The depreciation of capital assets used in governmental activities is not reported in the funds	(43,342)
Repayment of capital lease principal is reported as an expenditure at the fund level	7,202
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds	(18,343)
Net pension liability as well as the related deferred inflows and outflows of resources generated from those liabilities are not payable from current resources and therefore, are not reported in governmental funds. These balances increased (decreased) by this amount	(82,606)
Other reconciling items-change in compensated absences reported differently for the SOA.	 (3,573)
Change in net position of governmental activities - statement of activities	\$ (136,086)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>

The Erath County Appraisal District was created in 1980 as a result of Senate Bill No. 621, 1979 Texas Laws, of the 66th Texas Legislature to provide property tax appraisal services for the taxing authorities located within Erath County. There were eighteen taxing authorities (nineteen taxing jurisdictions) during the year. The District's five-member board of directors is composed of individuals nominated by the various taxing authorities.

The accounting policies of the District conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as specified by the Government Standards Board (GASB), the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The following is a summary of the significant policies:

A. The Reporting Entity

The District's combined financial statements include the accounts of all its operations. The District evaluated whether any other entity should be included in these financial statements as a component unit. The District has no oversight responsibility for any other governmental entities since no other entities are considered to be controlled by or dependent on the District.

The criteria for including organizations as component units within the District's reporting entity include:

- the organization is legally separate
- the District holds the corporate powers of the organization
- the District appoints a voting majority of the organization's board
- the District is able to impose its will on the organization
- the organization has the potential to impose a financial benefit/burden on the District
- there is fiscal dependency by the organization on the District

Based on these criteria, the Erath County Appraisal District has no component units. The Erath County Appraisal District is not a component unit of any other reporting entity as defined by the GASB Statement.

The individual taxing authorities for which the District provides appraisal services provide support for the District, but are not considered to be component units of the District.

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements: The statement of net position and the statement of activities include the financial activities of the overall government. These statements distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities of Governments. The District has only governmental activities generally that are financed through intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions. The District has no business-type activities financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

B. Basis of Presentation (continued)

The statement of activities for governmental entities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the business-type activities of a government and for each function of a government's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. The District does not allocate indirect expenses in the statement of activities. Program revenues include (a) fees and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all assessments, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the District's funds, with separate statements presented for each fund category. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. There were no other funds to be aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

There are no proprietary funds of the District generating significant operating revenues, such as charges for services, resulting from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund.

The District reports one major governmental fund, the General Fund. The General Fund is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the District.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus refers to what is being measured; basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurement made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)</u>

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting (continued)

The government-wide statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The economic resources measurement focus means all assets and liabilities (whether current or non-current) are included on the statement of net position and the operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total net position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned. Expenses are recognized at the time the liability is incurred.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and are accounted for using 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 (sixty days) to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences are recorded only when payment is due.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes amounts in demand deposits as well as short term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the government. Restricted cash assets would not be included as cash equivalents.

E. Capital Assets

Capital assets purchased or constructed are reported at cost or estimated historical cost in the statement of net position. Capital assets are not reported in the individual fund financial statements. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of the donation. 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.

Depreciation has been provided over the estimated useful lives using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings and improvements	15 to 40 years
Furniture and equipment	5-10 years
Vehicles	5 years

1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)</u>

F. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The District follows the procedures presented below in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements.

- 1. The budget is adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the general fund and special revenue fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end. The original expenditures budgets adopted for the general fund for the year ended December 31, 2021 totaled \$1,634,940.
- 2. The Board of Directors may approve budget amendments during the year.
- 3. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all governmental fund types.
- G. Compensated Absences

The District accrues earned vacation pay in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

Earned, unused medical leave time is not paid upon termination of employment for any reason. An employee becomes ineligible for medical leave benefits upon giving notice of resignation. Due to this policy, no accrued liability for sick leave has been recorded.

H. Net Position and Fund Balance

In government-wide financial statements net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. The net investment in capital assets component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets, and adding back unspent proceeds. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws and/or regulations of other governments.

1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)</u>

H. Net Position and Fund Equity (Continued)

When both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted fund balance first, then unrestricted fund balance. Furthermore, committed fund balances are reduced first followed by assigned amounts and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications are available.

Fund Balance Classification - The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on classifications that comprise a hierarchy that is based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in the respective governmental funds can be spent. The classifications used in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

Nonspendable - Resources which cannot be spent because they are either a) not in spendable form or; b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted - Resources with constraints placed on the use of resources are either a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed - Resources which are subject to limitations the government imposes upon itself at its highest level of decision making, and that remain binding unless removed in the same manner.

Assigned - Resources neither restricted nor committed for which a government has a stated intended use as established by the Board of Directors or an official to which to the Board of Directors has delegated the authority to assign amounts for specific purposes.

Unassigned – Resources which cannot be properly classified in one of the other four categories. The General fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount. Unassigned balances also include negative balances in the governmental funds reporting resources restricted for specific programs.

1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)</u>

I. Use of Estimates

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

J. 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.

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 periods(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

2. <u>Assessments to Taxing Authorities</u>

Assessments to each taxing authority for its proportionate share of the District's budget are based on a ratio calculation made by the District prior to January 1 of each new calendar year. This ratio reflects the total tax levy of each taxing unit as a fraction of the total taxes levied within the entire District the previous year. These ratios are then applied to the approved budget of the District and billed to the taxing authorities on a quarterly basis.

2. Assessments to Taxing Authorities (continued)

The Board of Directors of Erath County Appraisal District has adopted a policy that permits the fund balance to accumulate to a balance of thirty percent of the current year operating budget. Unassigned amounts in the General Fund's fund balance account in excess of thirty percent of the year's operating budget are required to be reimbursed to the taxing entities. As of December 31, 2021 there is no refund.

A summary of the assessments for the year ended December 31, 2021 follows:

					2021
Taxing Authority	202	2020 Tax Levy Percentage		A	ssessment
Bluff Dale ISD	\$	2,155,322	3.3%	\$	51,592
City of Dublin		1,406,511	2.1%		33,654
City of Stephenville		6,619,550	10.0%		158,585
Deleon ISD		88,730	0.1%		2,064
Dublin ISD		4,788,301	7.2%		114,772
Erath County		17,214,008	26.0%		412,417
Gordon ISD		217,630	0.3%		5,239
Hico Emergency		81,387	0.1%		1,905
Hico ISD		876,740	1.3%		20,954
Huckabay ISD		2,592,291	3.9%		62,069
Iredell ISD		368,338	0.6%		8,890
Lingleville ISD		1,472,013	2.2%		35,241
Lipan ISD		363,831	0.5%		8,731
Middle Trinity Groundwater					
Conservation District		361,643	0.5%		8,731
Morgan Mill ISD		1,038,405	1.6%		24,923
Santo ISD		280,752	0.4%		6,667
Stephenville ISD		25,795,987	38.9%		618,308
Three-Way ISD	528,204		0.8%		12,700
	\$ 66,249,643		100%	\$	1,587,442

3. <u>Capital Leases</u>

In 2021 the District entered into a capital lease secured by a copy machine. The capital lease requires payments of \$358 per month for 59 months and has a bonus purchase option at the end of the lease. The leased property under capital lease is classified as furniture and equipment with a total capitalized cost of \$18,343 and amortized value of approximately \$16,202 as of December 31, 2021. Amortization of leased equipment under capital assets is included with depreciation expense. Interest is imputed at 6% and the lease obligation requirements are as follows:

2022	4,296
2023	4,296
2024	4,296
2025	3,938
Less: Amount representing interest	(1,864)
	\$ 14,962

4. Changes in Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets is as follows:

	2020	Additions		Retirements		 2021
Governmental activities:						
Buildings and improvements	\$ 504,273	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 504,273
Furniture and equipment	537,579		27,583		18,610	546,552
Vehicles	161,497		25,569		16,294	170,772
Total capital assets being						
depreciated	1,203,349		53,152		34,904	1,221,597
Less accumulated						
depreciation for:						
Buildings and improvements	45,175		12,607		-	57,782
Furniture and equipment	518,238		11,149		18,610	510,777
Vehicles	112,238		19,586		16,294	115,530
Total accumulated						
depreciation	675,651		43,342		34,904	684,089
Total capital assets being						
depreciated net of						
depreciation	527,698		9,810		-	537,508
Governmental activities						
capital assets net of						
depreciation	\$ 527,698	\$	9,810	\$	-	\$ 537,508

Depreciation was charged to general governmental appraisal services in the amount of \$43,342 for the year ended December 31, 2021. Depreciation is not reported in the general fund financial statements but in government-wide financial statements, only.

5. <u>Deferred Assessments</u>

Deferred assessments were recorded for the unearned portion of payments received from various taxing entities for services provided by the District. Assessments are billed to the taxing authorities in advance of each calendar quarter. A portion of the first assessments for the 2022 budgetary year were received in December 2021 from all but three taxing authorities.

6. Accrued Compensated Absences

In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the District recognizes liabilities for future employee vacations for which payments are probable and can be estimated reasonably. The vested or accumulated vacation that is to be liquidated immediately from available financial resources is reported as a current expenditure and a fund liability of the District. Other amounts are presented only as government-wide liabilities.

The District's board approved policy allows employees to carry over from year to year any portion of vacation unused during the District's fiscal year not to exceed twenty days, subject to the discretion of the chief administrator. Accrued vacation is payable to employees upon termination. The accrued vacation payable as of December 31, 2021 amounted to \$40,783, of which \$37,602 was considered non-current and only reported as government-wide liabilities.

7. <u>Cash Deposits and Investments</u>

Custodial credit risk-deposits. This is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned. The District was not exposed to custodial credit risk since its deposits at year-end and during the year ended December 31, 2021 were covered by depository insurance or by pledged collateral by the District's agent bank in the District's name.

The Public Funds Investment Act (Government Code Chapter 2256) contains specific provisions in the areas of investment practices, management reports and establishment of appropriate policies. Among other things, it requires the District to adopt, implement and publicize an investment policy. That policy must address the following areas; (1) safety of principal and liquidity, (2) portfolio diversification, (3) allowable investments, (4) acceptable risk levels, (5) expected rates of return, (6) maximum allowable stated maturity of portfolio investments, (7) maximum average dollar-weighted maturity allowed based on the stated maturity date for the portfolio, (8) investment staff quality and capabilities, (9) and bid solicitation preferences for certificates of deposit.

Statutes authorize the District to invest in (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, (10) and common trust funds. The Act also requires the District to have independent auditors perform test procedures related to investment practices as provided by the Act.

7. <u>Cash Deposits and Investments (continued)</u>

Interest rate risk. The District is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

Credit risk-investments. State law limits investments in local government investment pools to those rated no lower than AAA or an equivalent rating by at least one nationally recognized rating service. The District did not have any such investments as of December 31, 2021.

8. Participation in Public Entity Risk Pools

The District is a member of the Texas Municipal League public entity risk pool. This risk pool was created to formulate, develop and administer programs of property/casualty insurance for the participating memberships. As a result, the District has obtained lower costs for property/casualty insurance and developed a comprehensive loss control program. The District paid an annual premium to the Municipal League for its property/casualty insurance, liability insurance, and workers compensation coverage. The District's agreement with the Municipal League provides that the self-insured pool will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will provide, through commercial company's reinsurance contracts, individual stop loss coverage for member districts. The District does not retain the risk of loss exceeding premiums and deductibles. The District has had no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the previous year and claims have not exceeded coverage in the last three years.

9. Contractual Agreements

Erath County Appraisal District entered into a contract with an independent appraisal firm during 2018. Under the terms of the contract, the independent appraisal firm provided the District with expertise and skill in appraising and valuing properties located in Erath County producing oil and gas and other fuel minerals. The District compensated the independent appraisal firm in the amount of \$33,200 during the year ended December 31, 2021.

The District entered into an interlocal agreement with Erath County to provide address maintenance for the emergency 911 service in the county. The agreement is a one-year agreement, extended annually, for the period ending July 31, 2022.

Digital aerial photographs of properties in Erath County and software that assists in the use of the images were obtained through a six-year contract with an independent imaging firm. The contract requires annual payments of \$83,125 for the years 2021-2026.

10. <u>Contingencies</u>

The District and Appraisal Review Board are defendants in a number of property owner appeals pursuant to Chapter 42 of the State Tax Code. Such legal proceedings allege that the appraised valued placed on taxpayers' properties are excessive. The potential liability to the District in each of these appeals is for recovery of attorney's fees and court costs. The District believes that any ultimate liability on these appeals will not materially affect its financial position. No provision for any liability that might result from these appeals has been recorded in the basic financial statements.

11. <u>Retirement Plan</u>

Plan Description

The District provides retirement, disability, and death benefits for all of its full-time employees through a nontraditional defined benefit plan in the state-wide Texas County and District Retirement System (TCDRS). The Board of Trustees of TCDRS is responsible for administration of the statewide agent multiple-employer public employee retirement system consisting of 735 nontraditional defined benefit pension plans. TCDRS in the aggregate issues a comprehensive annual financial report (REPORT) on a calendar year basis. The REPORT is available upon written request from the TCDRS Board of Trustees at P.O. Box 2034, Austin, TX 78768-2034.

Benefits Provided

The plan provisions are adopted by the governing body of the employer, within the options available in the Texas state statutes governing TCDRS (TCDRS Act). Members can retire at age 60 and above with 10 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 80 or more. Members are vested after 10 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 their employer.

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 employer within the actuarial constraints imposed by the TCDRS Act so that the resulting benefits can expect 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. There are no automatic post-employment benefit changes, including automatic COLAs.

11. <u>Retirement Plan (continued)</u>

At the December 31, 2020 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees of beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	2
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	3
Active employees	14
	19

Contributions

The employer has elected the annually determined contribution rate (Variable Rate) plan provision of the TCDRS Act. The plan is funded by monthly contributions from both employee members and the employer based on the covered payroll of employee members. Under the TCDRS Act, the contribution rate of the employer is actuarially determined annually.

The employer contributed using the actuarially determined rate of 16.08% for the calendar year ending in 2021. The deposit rate payable by the employee members for calendar year 2021 is the rate of 7% as adopted by the governing body of the employer. The employee and employer deposit rates may be changed by the governing body of the employer within the options available in the TCDRS Act.

Net Pension Liability

The employer's Net Pension Liability (NPL) for the year ended December 31, 2021, was measured as of December 31, 2020, and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the Net Pension Liability 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:

Inflation	2.50% per year
Overall payroll growth	4.6% per year
Investment Rate of Return	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

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 2.5%.

11. <u>Retirement Plan (continued)</u>

Mortality rates for depositing members were based on 90% of the RP-2014 Active Employee Mortality Table for males and 90% of the RP-2014 Active Employee Mortality Table for females, projected with 110% of the MP-2014 Ultimate scale after 2014. Service retirees, beneficiaries and non-depositing members were based on 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. Disabled retirees were based on 130% of the RP-2014 Disabled Annuitant Mortality Table for males and 115% of the RP-2014 Disabled Annuitant Mortality Table for males and 115% of the RP-2014 Ultimate scale after 2014.

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 shown below are provided by TCDRS' investment consultant, Cliffwater LLC. The numbers shown are based on April 2020 information for a 10-year time horizon. Note that the valuation assumption for long-term expected return is re-assessed at a minimum of every four years, and is set based on a long-term time horizon; the most recent analysis was performed in 2017. See Milliman's TCDRS Investigation of Experience report for the period January 1, 2013 – December 31, 2016 for more details.

			Geometric Real Rate of Return
		Target	(Expected minus
Asset Class	Benchmark	Allocation	inflation)
US Equities	Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index	11.5%	4.25%
	Cambridge Associates Global Private Equity		
Private Equity	& Venture Capital Index	25.0%	7.25%
Global Equities	MSCI World (net) Index	2.5%	4.55%
Int'l Equities - Developed Markets	MSCI World Ex USA (net) Index	5.0%	4.25%
Int'l Equities - Emerging Markets	MSCI Emgerging Markets (net) Index	6.0%	4.75%
	Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond		
Investment-Grade Bonds	Index	3.0%	-0.85%
Strategic Credit	FTSE High-Yield Cash-Pay Capped Index	9.0%	2.11%
Direct Lending	S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index	16.0%	6.70%
Distressed Debt	Cambridge Associates Distressed Securities Index	4.0%	5.70%
	67% FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs Index +		
REIT Equities	33% S&P Global REIT (net) Index	2.0%	3.45%
Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs)	Alerian MLP Index	2.0%	5.10%
Private Real Estate Partnerships	Cambridge Associates Real Estate Index	6.0%	4.90%
	Hedge Fund Research, Inc. (HFRI) Fund of		
Hedge Funds	Funds Composite Index	6.0%	1.85%
Cash Equivalent	90-Day U.S. Treasury	2.0%	-0.70%
Total		100.0%	

11. <u>Retirement Plan (continued)</u>

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the Total Pension Liability was 7.60%. Using the alternative method, the projected fiduciary net position is determined to be sufficient compared to projected benefit payments based on the funding requirements under the District'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 District is legally required to make the contribution specified in the funding policy.
- 3. The District assets are projected to exceed its accrued liabilities in 20 years or less. When this point is reached, the District 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.

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 the net pension liability of the District is equal to the long-term assumed rate of return on investments.

	Increase (Decrease)					
	Total Pension	Net Pension				
	Liability	Net Position	Liability			
	(a)	(b)	(a) - (b)			
Balance at 12/31/2019	\$ 954,828	\$ 801,380	\$ 153,449			
Changes for the year:			-			
Service cost	149,252	-	149,252			
Interest on total pension liability	89,125	-	89,125			
Effect of plan changes	189,822	-	189,822			
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses	11,069	-	11,069			
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	100,116	-	100,116			
Refund of contributions	-	-	-			
Benefit payments	(7,692)	(7,692)	-			
Administrative expenses	-	(936)	936			
Member contributions	-	58,751	(58,751)			
Net investment income	-	83,572	(83,572)			
Employer contributions	_	332,502	(332,502)			
Other	-	11,429	(11,429)			
Balance at 12/31/2020	\$ 1,486,521	\$ 1,279,007	\$ 207,514			

11. <u>Retirement Plan (continued)</u>

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate:

The following presents the net pension liability of the District, calculated using the discount rate of 7.6%, as well as what the District's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (6.6%) or 1-percentage point higher (8.6%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease in		Dia	nount Data (7.69/)	1% Increase in			
	Discount Rate (6.6%) Discount Rate (7.6%)				Dis	count Rate (8.6%)		
Total pension liability	\$	1,724,835	\$	1,486,521	\$	1,294,475		
Fiduciary net position		1,279,007		1,279,007		1,279,007		
Net pension liability (asset)	\$	445,828	\$	207,514	\$	15,468		

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

Detailed information about the pension plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in a separatelyissued TCDRS financial report. That report may be obtained on the internet at www.tcdrs.org.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the District recognized pension expense of \$298,933.

As of December 31, 2021, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 53,508
Changes of assumptions	-	88,495
Net difference between projected and actual earnings	11,710	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	N/A	216,325
Total	\$ -	\$ 358,328

11. <u>Retirement Plan (continued)</u>

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

Valuation year ended December 31:							
2021	\$ 19,572						
2022	20,454						
2023	13,223						
2024	20,848						
2025	21,432						
Thereafter	34,764						

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Variance with

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	I	Budgeted Amo Original	ounts	Final		Actual	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:	-	Onginai	-	1 1114	•	Actual	(Negative)
Assessments to Taxing Authorities Less Refunds	\$	1,587,442	\$	1,587,442	\$	1,587,442	\$ -
Less Rejards	-	1,587,442	-	1,587,442		1,587,442	-
Intergovernmental Revenue		500		500		4,353	3,853
Charges for Services		1,000		1,000		867	(133)
Investment Earnings		1,000		1,000		205	(795)
Other Revenues		-		-		15,713	15,713
911 District Contract Payment	_	45,000	_	45,000		45,000	
Total Revenues	_	1,634,942	_	1,634,942		1,653,580	18,638
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Personnel-Appraisal		1,172,540		1,172,540		1,244,662	(72,122)
Personnel-911		29,700		29,700		48,090	(18,390)
Data Processing-Appraisal		59,900		59,900		46,322	13,578
Data Processing-911		10,800		10,800		220.00	10,580
Building Occupancy-Appraisal		45,800		45,800		46,960	(1,160)
Building Occupancy-911		1,000		1,000		752	248
Appraisal Licenses and Travel-Appraisal		62,700		62,700		44,108	18,592
Appraisal Licenses and Travel Expenditure-	911	2,500		2,500		-	2,500
Appraisal Review Board		11,500		11,500		11,800	(300)
Office Expenses-Appraisal		45,000		45,000		51,723	(6,723)
Office Expenses-911		1,000		1,000		-	1,000
Mapping Expenses-Appraisal		67,000 5 000		67,000 5 000		86,431	(19,431)
Insurance and Bond		5,000		5,000		3,870	1,130 7,827
Professional Legal Fees		30,000		30,000		22,163	7,837
<i>Professional Services-Other</i> Debt Service:		62,000		62,000		55,950	6,050
Capital Lease Principal		_				3,382	(3,382)
Capital Lease Interest		-		_		914	(914)
Capital Outlay:						714	()14)
General Government		28,502		28,502		53,152	(24,650)
Total Expenditures	-	1,634,942	-	1,634,942	•	1,720,499	(85,557)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues	-		-	-,			(00,001)
Over (Under) Expenditures	_	_	_	-		(66,919)	(66,919)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Proceeds from Capital Lease	_	-	_	-		18,343.00	18,343.00
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	_	-	_	-		18,343.00	18,343.00
Net Change in Fund Balances		-		-		(48,576)	(48,576)
Fund Balances - Beginning		479,070	. –	479,070		446,538	(32,532)
Fund Balances - Ending	\$_	479,070	\$ =	479,070	\$	397,962	\$ (81,108)

EXHIBIT B-3

Erath County Apraisal District

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Last 10 Years (will ultimately be displayed)

Year	Actuarially	Actual	Contribution	Pensionable	Actual Contribution
Ending	Determined	Employer	Deficiency	Covered	as a % of Covered
December 31	Contribution	Contribution	(Excess)	Payroll	Payoll
2020	117,250	332,502	(215,252)	839,301	39.6%
2019	112,120	112,120	-	814,398	13.8%
2018	99,976	199,976	(100,000)	741,105	27.0%
2017	99,072	99,180	(180)	699,660	14.2%
2016	80,411	80,411	-	567,877	14.2%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information December 31, 2021

Budgetary Data

The Board adopts an appropriated budget on a basis consistent with GAAP for the general fund. At minimum, the District is required to present the original and final amended budgets for revenues and expenditures compared to actual revenues and expenditures for the general fund. The District uses the following procedures in establishing the budget reflected in the basic financial statements:

- 1. During May the Board of Directors is presented with a proposed budget for the fiscal year beginning on the following January 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. The budget also serves as a basis for determining the annual assessments due from the taxing jurisdictions.
- 2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain citizen's comments.
- 3. An annual budget is legally adopted for the General Fund. The budget is adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.
- 4. The Chief Appraiser is authorized to transfer amounts between departments within the General Fund; however, revisions that alter total General Fund expenditures must be approved by the Board of Directors and the taxing jurisdictions. The fund level is the legal level of budgetary control. Appropriations lapse at year-end.
- 5. Budgeted amounts presented in the budgetary comparison schedule are as originally adopted by the Board of Directors June of 2020.

Excess of expenditures over appropriations

For the year ended December 31, 2021, expenditures exceed appropriations in General fund by \$85,557. These over expenditures were funded by the use of reserves.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information December 31, 2021

RETIREMENT SCHEDULES

Valuation Date

Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated each December 31, two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which 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	7.50%, net of administrative and 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	2015: New inflation, mortality and other assumptions were reflected.		
Methods Reflected in the schedule of Employer	2017 New mortality assumptions were reflected.		
Contributions	2019: New inflation, mortality and other assumptions were reflected.		
Changes in Plan Provisions			
Reflected in the Schedule of	2015: No changes in plan provisions were reflected in the Schedule 2016: No changes in plan provisions were reflected in the Schedule		
Employer Contributions	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		