

Lamar County, Texas

Annual Financial Report

*For the Year Ended
September 30, 2020*

Malnory, McNeal & Company, PC

Certified Public Accountants

LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Lamar County, Texas
Annual Financial Report
For The Year Ended September 30, 2020

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Financial Section

Malnory, McNeal & Company, PC

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Commissioners
Lamar County, Texas
119 North Main
Paris, Texas

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 the Lamar County, Texas ("the County"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, 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; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's 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 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.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 County'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 County'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 Lamar County, Texas as of September 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position, for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 10, 2021 on our consideration of Lamar County, Texas' 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 solely 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 Lamar County, Texas' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Malnary, McNeal & Company PC

Certified Public Accountants

May 10, 2021
Paris, Texas

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of Lamar County's annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the County's financial performance during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020. Please read it in conjunction with the County's financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

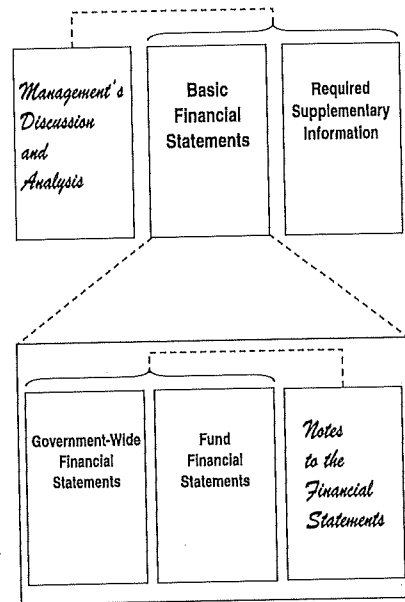
- The County's total combined Net Position was \$32,463,708 at September 30, 2020.
- During the year, the County's expenses were \$1,037,526 less than the \$23,194,201 generated in taxes and other revenues for governmental activities.
- The total cost of the County's programs was 4.6% lower than last year.
- The unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$9,487,644 or 64% of total general fund expenditures, which is lower than last year.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of three parts—*management's discussion and analysis* (this section), the *basic financial statements*, and *required supplementary information*. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the County:

- The first two statements are *government-wide financial statements* that provide both *long-term* and *short-term* information about the County's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on *individual parts* of the government, reporting the County's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.
- *The governmental funds* statements tell how *general government* services were financed in the *short term* as well as what remains for future spending.
- *Proprietary fund* statements offer *short- and long-term* financial information about the activities the government operates *like businesses*.
- *Fiduciary fund* statements provide information about the financial relationships in which the County acts solely as a *trustee or agent* for the benefit of others, to whom the resources in question belong.

Figure A-1F, Required Components of the County's Annual Financial Report



The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of *required supplementary information* that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. Figure A-1 shows how the required parts of this annual report are arranged and related to one another.

Summary ↔ Detail

Figure A-2 summarizes the major features of the County's financial statements, including the portion of the County government they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of this overview section of management's discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

Government-wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the County as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of Net Position includes all of the government's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the County's Net Position and how they have changed. Net Position—the difference between the County's assets and liabilities—is one way to measure the County's financial health or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the County's Net Position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the County, one needs to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as changes in the County's tax base.

The government-wide financial statements of the County include the *Governmental activities*. Most of the County's basic services are included here, such as general government, public safety, legal, public transportation, culture and recreation, and interest on long-term debt. Property taxes and grants finance most of these activities.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the County's most significant *funds*—not the County as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the County uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

- Some funds are required by State law and by bond covenants.
- The Commissioners Court establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is properly using certain taxes and grants.

The County has the following kinds of funds:

- *Governmental funds*—Most of the County's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how *cash and other financial assets* that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed *short-term* view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the County's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds statement, or on the subsequent page, that explain the relationship (or differences) between them.

Figure A-2. Major Features of the County's Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

Type of Statements	Fund Statements			
	Government-wide	Governmental Funds	Proprietary Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Scope	Entire Agency's government (except fiduciary funds) and the Agency's component units	The activities of the county that are not proprietary or fiduciary	Activities the county operates similar to private businesses: self insurance	Instances in which the county is the trustee or agent for someone else's resources
Required financial statements	* Statement of net assets	* Balance sheet	* Statement of net assets	* Statement of fiduciary net assets
	* Statement of activities	* Statement of revenues, expenditures & changes in fund balances	* Statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net assets * Statement of cash flows	* Statement of changes in fiduciary net assets
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset/liability information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets included	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	All assets and liabilities, both short-term and long-term; the Agency's funds do not currently contain capital assets, although they can
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

- *Proprietary funds*—Services for which the County charges customers a fee are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds, like the government-wide statements, provide both long-term and short-term financial information.
- We use *internal service funds* to report activities that provide supplies and services for the County's other programs and activities.
- *Fiduciary funds*—The County is the trustee, or *fiduciary*, for certain funds. It is also responsible for other assets that—because of a trust arrangement—can be used only for the trust beneficiaries. The County is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. All of the County's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary Net Position and a statement of changes in fiduciary Net Position. We exclude these activities from the County's government-wide financial statements because the County cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE

Net Position: The County's combined Net Position was \$32,463,708 at September 30, 2020. (See Table A-1).

Table A-1
County's Net Position

	Governmental Activities	
	2020	2019
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$5,393,570	\$2,721,303
Investments	11,602,708	13,714,975
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectible):		
Interest	21,230	51,039
Taxes	1,441,169	1,571,536
Accounts	2,160,015	2,166,044
Due from other governments	783,278	1,017,378
Inventories	139,736	155,680
Prepaid Insurance	6,457	--
Capital assets (net, where applicable, of accumulated depreciation)	24,586,230	25,278,938
Total Assets and Other Debits	<u>46,134,393</u>	<u>46,676,893</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,506,780	3,834,176
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and Accrued expenditures	655,854	840,227
Unearned Revenue	31,415	42,974
Due to Other Agencies	28,269	--
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Due Within One Year	91,565	509,391
Due in More than One Year	2,806,821	3,920,361
Compensated Absences Payable	517,818	439,815
Unamortized Premium on Bonds	34,464	69,561
Net Pension Liability	3,406,906	6,429,375
Total OPEB Liability	4,694,697	4,914,913
Total Liabilities	<u>12,267,809</u>	<u>17,166,617</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,909,656	1,918,258
Net Position:		
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	20,462,015	21,432,106
Restricted For:		
Federal and State Programs	221,048	66,159
Debt Service	6,755	6,756
Capital Projects	330,892	1,019,863
Indigent Care	396,600	45,626
Records Management	1,421,174	1,257,868
Judicial	246,492	230,804
Road and Bridge	1,419,791	1,154,066
Other Purposes	1,982,050	728,771
Unrestricted	5,976,891	5,484,169
Total Net Position	<u>\$32,463,708</u>	<u>\$31,426,188</u>

Approximately 0.11% of the County's restricted Net Position represents debt service funds. These funds, when spent, are restricted for the payment of the County's outstanding Certificates of Obligation. The \$5,976,891 of unrestricted net asset represents resources available to fund the programs of the County next year.

Changes in Net Position. The County's total revenues were \$23,194,201. A significant portion, 60.3%, of the County's revenue comes from property taxes. (See Figure A-3) 12.5% came from charges for services, 17.3% came from sales tax and 4.3% from operating grants and contributions.

The total cost of all programs and services was \$22,156,675; 31% of these costs are for law enforcement services.

Governmental Activities

- Property tax rates remained the same as in the prior year and valuations increased 5.4%. The increase in values created an increase of tax revenues to \$13,984,759.
- The County sold capital bonds of \$2,500,000 in 2003. These bonds were authorized for use to the courthouse restoration project. They were refunded in 2012 and gave the county a total interest savings of \$174,302. This project was completed during the fiscal year 2006. Bonds were also issued in 2011 for \$2,000,000 towards capital projects performed on several county buildings. These bonds were paid off in 2021. In 2017 bonds were issued for \$2,550,000 towards capital projects and capital assets.

Figure A-3 County Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 2019-2020

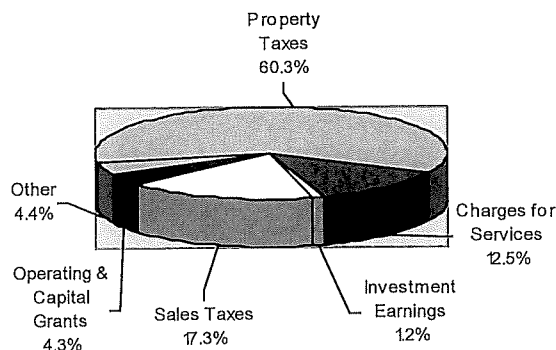


Table A-2
Changes in County's Net Position

	Governmental Activities	
	2020	2019
Revenues :		
Program Revenues :		
Charges for Services	\$2,894,626	\$2,918,023
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,004,230	805,929
General Revenues:		
Taxes	18,003,805	16,835,100
Grants and Contributions Not Restricted to Specific Program	288,490	678,175
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	263,783	437,965
Gain on Sale of Capitalized Assets	15,493	--
Miscellaneous	723,774	1,243,012
Total Revenues	<u>23,194,201</u>	<u>22,918,204</u>
Program Expenses:		
General Administration	3,169,338	2,883,213
Financial Administration	1,262,419	1,315,629
Judicial	1,898,581	1,968,482
Legal	860,055	912,198
Election	229,210	214,920
Public Safety	6,840,741	7,087,509
Emergency Mgt.	101,059	96,017
Public Welfare	2,173,286	2,693,107
Public Transportation	4,497,704	4,818,635
Conservation and Agriculture	112,610	108,378
Public Facilities	992,569	1,008,986
Interest on Long-Term Debt	19,103	116,628
Total Expenses	<u>22,156,675</u>	<u>23,223,702</u>
Change in Net Position	1,037,526	(305,498)
Net Position, October 1	31,426,182	31,731,686
Net Position, September 30	<u>\$32,463,708</u>	<u>\$31,426,188</u>

The Table A-3 presents the cost of each of the County's largest functions as well as each function's net cost (total cost less fees generated by the activities and intergovernmental aid). The net cost reflects what was funded by state revenues as well as local tax dollars.

- The cost of all *governmental* activities this year was \$22,156,675.
- However, the amount that our taxpayers paid for these activities through property taxes was only \$13,984,759.
- Some of the cost was paid by those who directly benefited from the programs \$2,894,626, or
- By grants and contributions of \$1,292,720.

Table A-3
Net Cost of Selected County Functions

	Total Cost of Services		Net Cost of Services	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
General administration	3,169,338	2,883,213	(2,353,414)	(2,262,389)
Public safety	6,840,741	7,087,509	(6,614,689)	(6,974,738)
Public welfare	2,173,286	2,693,107	(2,085,392)	(2,612,839)
Public transportation	4,497,704	4,818,635	(3,528,176)	(3,676,680)

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Lamar County uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds. The general governmental funds are reported in the General, Special Revenue, Debt Service, and Capital Project funds. The focus of Lamar County's governmental funds is to provide information on a near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing Lamar County's annual financing and budgeting requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balances may serve as a useful measure of the County's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

Key factors that enable the County to maintain a stable level of fund balance are as follows:

- Total revenues from property taxes, increased over prior year amounts by \$530,312. The increase was due to adopting a tax rate greater than the effective rate. Sales tax revenues also increased while fees, fines, and intergovernmental revenue remained mostly unchanged. Miscellaneous revenue decreased and interest revenue decreased as well due to an decrease in CD interest rates. Overall, these changes lead total revenues this year to be higher than that of the prior year.
- Expenditures in governmental funds decreased \$1,067,027 (4.6%) from prior year totals. The primary areas of decreased expenditures were in public welfare and public transportation.

General Fund. The general fund is the chief operating fund of Lamar County. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$9,487,644, while total fund balance decrease slightly to \$12,880,406. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 41% of total general fund expenditures and total fund balance represents 87% of the same amount. The County has adopted a policy of maintaining a minimum fund balance to be used for unanticipated needs. A Fund Balance Policy adopted by the Commissioner's Court in 2011 states that the minimum level shall be approximately 25% of budgeted expenditures. The County considers a balance of less than 20% as a cause of concern and an unassigned fund balance of more than 35% as surplus for one-time expenditures that are nonrecurring in nature, capital projects, and/or to reduce the tax levy requirements.

The fund balance of Lamar County's general fund has decreased by \$23,911 during the current fiscal year. The main reason for this decrease was the paying off of the county's 2011 Certificates of Obligation using fund balance. However, the decrease remained very small as a result of conservative spending across many departments, including public safety, which resulted in lower than budgeted operational costs.

Road and Bridge Fund. The Road and Bridge fund balance totaled \$1,419,791, an increase of \$265,725. The main factor in this increase is loan proceeds received for capital outlay purchases.

Debt Service Fund. The debt service fund had a fund balance of \$6,755 as of September 30, 2020

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year, the County revised its budget twenty-two times due to the receipt of unexpected revenues. Differences between original budget and the final amended budget in the general fund for expenses were minimal (a \$62,881 increase in appropriations), and were primarily the following:

- Appropriations for public safety
- Appropriations for judicial
- Appropriations for public facilities

Even with these adjustments, actual expenditures were \$2,058,262 below final budget amounts. The most significant positive variance resulted from operating costs in public safety, public welfare, and public facilities. Public safety savings came mainly from personnel cost remaining down in both the Sheriff's Department and criminal detention due to high turnover rate, along with a lower fuel costs which resulted in a lower cost of operating public safety related vehicles. Electricity utility savings as well as a decrease in the necessary building repairs expenses for the year resulted in a large portion of the positive variance in the public facilities category.

On the other hand, resources available were \$1,230,236 above the final budgeted amount. Due mostly to the following:

- Sales tax revenues increased above budgeted amounts due to increased collections during the COVID-19 pandemic and the conservative approach the County uses to estimate revenue.
- Interest revenues increased substantially above budgeted amounts due to increased CD interest rates during the earlier months of the fiscal year.
- Fees of office and miscellaneous revenues also contributed to this increase over the budgeted revenue amount.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of 2019, the County had invested \$58,309,466 in a broad range of capital assets, including land, equipment, buildings, vehicles, and infrastructure (See Table A-4). This amount represents a net increase (including additions and deductions) of \$396,666 or 0.7% percent from last year. This was mainly due to the replacement of older equipment with new equipment and the addition of building improvements.

Table A-4
County's Capital Assets

	Governmental Activities	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Land	\$ 732,602	\$ 732,602
Construction in Progress	-	85,624
Infrastructure	21,116,805	21,116,805
Vehicles and equipment	12,670,227	12,447,698
Buildings and improvements	23,789,832	23,530,071
Totals at historical cost	<u>58,309,466</u>	<u>57,912,800</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(33,723,236)</u>	<u>(32,633,862)</u>
Net capital assets	<u>\$ 24,586,230</u>	<u>\$ 25,278,938</u>

The County's fiscal year 2020-21 capital budget projects spending an estimated \$1,200,000 for capital projects, principally to do upgrades and large-scale repair on county buildings, along with the purchase of additional equipment. More detailed information about the County's capital assets is presented in Note D of the notes to the financial statements.

Long Term Debt

At year-end the County had \$2,771,000 in bonds and notes outstanding as shown in Table A-5. More detailed information about the County's debt is presented in Note G in the notes to the financial statements.

Table A-5
County's Long Term Debt

	Governmental Activities	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Bonds payable	\$ 2,771,000	\$ 3,974,459
Capital Lease	127,386	-
Compensated absences	517,818	439,815
OPEB Obligation	4,694,697	6,429,375
Total long-term debt	<u>\$ 8,110,901</u>	<u>\$ 10,843,649</u>

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

- Appraised value used for the 2020-21 budget preparation is up \$44,905,992, or 1.3%.
- General operating fund spending increases in the 2020-21 budget from \$16,651,802 to \$17,197,448. This is a 3.3% increase.

These indicators were taken into account when adopting the general fund budget for 2020-21. During the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance in the general fund decreased to \$6,087,584. Lamar County appropriated \$2,421,367 of this amount for spending in the 2020-21 fiscal year budget. The County will use this balance to fund the rising costs in the general fund.

In the general fund, expenditures are budgeted to rise 3.3% to \$17,197,448. The increase is primarily due to increased operating costs and equipment. The majority of employees received a \$500 pay raise for the 2020-21 fiscal year, while some received a larger increase.

If these estimates are realized, the County's budgetary general fund balance is expected to see a decrease by the close of 2021.

CONTACTING THE COUNTY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the County's finances and to demonstrate the County's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Lamar County Auditor's Office.

Basic Financial Statements

LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
ASSETS	
Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,393,570
Investments	11,602,708
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles):	
Interest	21,230
Taxes	1,441,169
Accounts	2,160,015
Due from other governments	783,278
Inventories	139,736
Prepaid Insurance	6,457
Capital assets (net, where applicable, of accumulated depreciation)	
Land	732,602
Buildings	11,713,261
Equipment	4,793,502
Infrastructure - Roads and Bridges	7,346,865
Total Assets	<u>46,134,393</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Deferred Outflows of Resources--Pension	1,176,750
Deferred Outflows of Resources--OPEB	330,030
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>1,506,780</u>
LIABILITIES	
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable & Accrued expenditures	655,854
Unearned Revenue	31,415
Due to Other Agencies	28,269
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	91,565
Due in More than One Year	2,806,821
Compensated Absences Payable	517,818
Unamortized Premium on Bonds	34,464
Net Pension Liability	3,406,906
Net OPEB Liability	4,694,697
Total Liabilities	<u>12,267,809</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Deferred Inflows of Resources--Pension	1,139,692
Deferred Inflows of Resources--OPEB	1,769,964
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>2,909,656</u>
NET POSITION:	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	20,462,015
Restricted For:	
State and Federal Programs	221,048
Debt Service	6,755
Capital Projects	330,892
Indigent Care	396,600
Records Management	1,421,174
Judicial	246,492
Road and Bridge	1,419,791
Other Purposes	1,982,050
Unrestricted	5,976,891
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 32,463,708</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expense)
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Revenue and Changes in Net Position
				Governmental Activities
Functions/Program Activities				
Governmental Activities:				
General Administration	\$ 3,169,338	\$ 523,776	\$ 292,148	\$ (2,353,414)
Financial Administration	1,262,419	788,681	--	(473,738)
Judicial	1,898,581	384,998	100,592	(1,412,991)
Legal	860,055	27,495	80,345	(752,215)
Elections	229,210	--	335,447	106,237
Public Safety	6,840,741	200,148	25,904	(6,614,689)
Emergency Management	101,059	--	81,900	(19,159)
Public Welfare	2,173,286	--	87,894	(2,085,392)
Public Transportation	4,497,704	969,528	--	(3,528,176)
Conservation and Agriculture	112,610	--	--	(112,610)
Public Facilities	992,569	--	--	(992,569)
Interest on Long-Term Debt	19,103	--	--	(19,103)
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 22,156,675</u>	<u>\$ 2,894,626</u>	<u>\$ 1,004,230</u>	<u>(18,257,819)</u>

General Revenues:

Taxes	
Property Taxes	13,984,759
Sales Taxes	4,019,046
Grants and Contributions Not Restricted to Specific Programs	288,490
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	263,783
Gain on Sale of Non-Capitalized Equipment	15,493
Miscellaneous	723,774
Total General Revenues	<u>19,295,345</u>
Change in Net Assets	1,037,526
Net Position - Beginning	31,426,182
Net Assets - Ending	<u>\$ 32,463,708</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	General Fund	Road & Bridge Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,799,994	\$ 384,437	\$ 3,209,139	\$ 5,393,570
Investments	10,598,566	1,000,919	3,223	11,602,708
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles):				
Interest	20,688	542	--	21,230
Taxes	968,218	266,794	206,157	1,441,169
Accounts	1,479,427	678,448	2,140	2,160,015
Due from other funds	234,300	--	1,542	235,842
Due from other governments	752,362	--	30,916	783,278
Inventories	--	132,380	7,356	139,736
Prepaid Insurance	6,457	--	--	6,457
Total Assets	<u>15,860,012</u>	<u>2,463,520</u>	<u>3,460,473</u>	<u>21,784,005</u>
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES				
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable & Accrued Expenditures	\$ 329,559	\$ 105,280	\$ 215,613	\$ 650,452
Deferred Revenue	--	--	31,415	31,415
Due to Other Agencies	--	--	28,269	28,269
Due to Other Funds	235,797	--	45	235,842
Total Liabilities	<u>565,356</u>	<u>105,280</u>	<u>275,342</u>	<u>945,978</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Deferred Inflows of Resources--Fines	1,446,032	671,656	--	2,117,688
Deferred Inflows of Resources--Property Taxes	968,218	266,793	206,158	1,441,169
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>2,414,250</u>	<u>938,449</u>	<u>206,158</u>	<u>3,558,857</u>
Fund Balances:				
Nonspendable Fund Balances:				
Inventories	--	132,380	7,355	7,355
Prepaid Insurance	6,457	--	--	--
Restricted Fund Balances:				
Federal/State Funds Grant Restrictions	--	--	217,591	217,591
Other Restrictions of Fund Balance	184	1,287,411	2,715,632	4,135,607
Committed Fund Balances:				
SURRMA	357,717	--	--	357,717
Other Committed Fund Balance	607,037	--	38,395	645,432
Assigned	2,421,367	--	--	2,421,367
Unassigned	9,487,644	--	--	9,487,644
Total Fund Balances	<u>12,880,406</u>	<u>1,419,791</u>	<u>2,978,973</u>	<u>17,279,170</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 15,860,012</u>	<u>\$ 2,463,520</u>	<u>\$ 3,460,473</u>	<u>\$ 21,784,005</u>

LAMAR COUNTY, TEXASRECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Total fund balances - governmental funds balance sheet	\$ 17,279,170
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.	24,586,230
Property taxes receivable unavailable to pay for current period expenditures are deferred in the funds.	1,441,169
Payables for bond principal which are not due in the current period are not reported in the funds.	(2,595,000)
Payables for capital leases which are not due in the current period are not reported in the funds.	(127,386)
Payables for bond interest which are not due in the current period are not reported in the funds.	(5,402)
Payables for notes which are not due in the current period are not reported in the funds.	(176,000)
Payables for compensated absences which are not due in the current period are not reported in the funds.	(517,818)
Court fines receivable unavailable to pay for current period expenditures are deferred in the funds.	2,117,688
Recognition of the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability is not reported in the funds.	(3,406,906)
Deferred Resource Inflows related to the pension plan are not reported in the funds.	(1,139,692)
Deferred Resource Outflows related to the pension plan are not reported in the funds.	1,176,750
Bond premiums are amortized in the SNA but not in the funds.	(34,464)
Recognition of the County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability is not reported in the funds.	(4,694,697)
Deferred Resource Inflows related to the OPEB plan are not reported in the funds.	(1,478,159)
Deferred Resource Outflows related to the OPEB plan are not reported in the funds.	<u>38,225</u>
Net position of governmental activities - Statement of Net Position	<u>\$ 32,463,708</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

LAMAR COUNTY, TEXASSTATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	General Fund	Road & Bridge Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenue:				
Property Taxes	\$ 9,565,243	\$ 2,635,723	\$ 1,914,160	\$ 14,115,126
Other Taxes	4,019,046	--	--	4,019,046
Intergovernmental Receipts	386,367	395,952	904,717	1,687,036
Fees of Office	1,302,267	853,768	327,548	2,483,583
Fines	186,327	105,760	--	292,087
Interest	240,534	19,600	3,649	263,783
Miscellaneous	432,307	11,258	444,846	888,411
Total revenues	<u>16,132,091</u>	<u>4,022,061</u>	<u>3,594,920</u>	<u>23,749,072</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General Administration	2,238,138	--	693,102	2,931,240
Financial Administration	1,255,029	--	--	1,255,029
Judicial	1,823,683	--	59,139	1,882,822
Legal	709,276	--	134,977	844,253
Elections	201,939	--	23,132	225,071
Public Safety	6,143,977	--	423,987	6,567,964
Public Welfare	1,203,209	--	966,422	2,169,631
Public Transportation	--	3,538,550	39,824	3,578,374
Conservation and Agriculture	112,391	--	--	112,391
Public Facilities	707,631	--	--	707,631
Emergency Management	92,644	--	--	92,644
Capital outlay	268,611	530,187	189,317	988,115
Principal	--	95,601	1,752,755	1,848,356
Interest and fees	--	3,264	67,862	71,126
Total expenditures	<u>14,756,528</u>	<u>4,167,602</u>	<u>4,350,517</u>	<u>23,274,647</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures	1,375,563	(145,541)	(755,597)	474,425
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	597	--	1,399,474	1,400,071
Transfers out	(1,400,071)	--	--	(1,400,071)
Proceeds from Sales of Capital Assets	--	79,903	--	79,903
Loan Proceeds	--	331,363	--	331,363
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(1,399,474)</u>	<u>411,266</u>	<u>1,399,474</u>	<u>411,266</u>
Net change in fund balances	(23,911)	265,725	643,877	885,691
Fund balances/equity, October 1	12,904,317	1,154,066	2,335,095	16,393,478
Fund balances/equity, September 30	<u>\$ 12,880,406</u>	<u>\$ 1,419,791</u>	<u>\$ 2,978,972</u>	<u>\$ 17,279,169</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

LAMAR 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, 2020**

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 885,691
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities ("SOA") are different because:	
Capital outlays are not reported as expenses in the SOA.	988,114
The depreciation of capital assets used in governmental activities is not reported in the funds.	(1,616,412)
The gain or loss on the sale of capital assets is not reported in the funds.	15,493
All proceeds from the sale of capital assets are reported in the funds but not in the SOA.	(79,903)
Certain property tax revenues are deferred in the funds. This is the change in these amounts this year.	(130,367)
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the funds but is not an expense in the SOA.	1,790,620
Repayment of capital lease principal is an expenditure in the funds but isn of an expense in the SOA.	28,114
Repayment of loan principal is an expenditure in the funds but is not an expense in the SOA.	67,740
The accretion of interest on capital appreciation bonds is not reported in the funds.	11,489
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest from beginning of period to the end.	2,419
Compensated absences are reported as the amount earned in the SOA but as the amount paid in the funds.	(78,003)
Revenues in the SOA for court fines not providing current financial resources are not reported in the funds.	(1,042)
Proceeds of notes do not provide revenue in the SOA, but are reported as current resources in the funds.	(331,500)
The County's share of the unrecognized deferred inflows and outflows for the pension plan was amortized.	(243,818)
OPEB expense relating to GASB 75 is recorded in the SOA but not in the funds.	167,710
FEMA grant proceeds previously reported as revenue on the SOA.	(300,300)
FEMA revenue recorded in previous year determined uncollectible.	(138,519)
Change in net position of governmental activities - Statement of Activities	<u>\$ 1,037,526</u>

LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS
 STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
 FIDUCIARY FUNDS
 SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

EXHIBIT A-7

ASSETS	<u>Custodial Funds</u>
Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,227,322
Accounts	45
Total Assets	<u>\$ 2,227,367</u>
LIABILITIES	
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable & Accrued expenditures	\$ 10,100
Due to Other Agencies	862,216
Due to Other Funds	2,140
Due to Beneficiaries	1,352,911
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 2,227,367</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The combined financial statements of Lamar County, Texas (the "County") have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles applicable to governmental units which are generally accepted in the United States of America. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

1. Reporting Entity

The County's basic financial statements include the accounts of all its operations. The County evaluated whether any other entity should be included in these financial statements. The criteria for including organizations as component units within the County's reporting entity, as set forth in GASB statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity," include whether:

- The organization is legally separate (can sue and be sued in its name)
- The County holds the corporate powers of the organization
- The County appoints a voting majority of the organization's board
- The County is able to impose its will on the organization
- The organization has the potential to impose a financial benefit/burden on the County
- There is fiscal dependency by the organization on the County
- The exclusion of the organization would result in misleading or incomplete financial statements
- The economic resources received or held by the separate organization are entirely or almost entirely for the direct benefit of the County
- The County or the component unit, is entitled to, or has ability to otherwise access, a majority of the economic resources received or held by the component unit.
- The economic resources received or held by component unit are significant to the County

The County also evaluated each legally separate, tax-exempt organization whose resources are used principally to provide support to the County to determine if its omission from the reporting entity would result in financial statements which are misleading or incomplete. GASB Statement No. 14 requires inclusion of such an organization as a component unit when: 1) The economic resources received or held by the organization are entirely or almost entirely for the direct benefit of the County, its component units or its constituents; and 2) The County or its component units is entitled to, or has the ability to otherwise access, a majority of the economic resources received or held by the organization; and 3) Such economic resources are significant to the County.

Based on these criteria, the County has one component unit, Lamar County Child Welfare Board (LCCWB). The LCCWB is reported in the operations and activities of the County as a blended component unit.

Certain significant governmental and other entities providing services within the County are administered by separate boards or commissioners, are not financially accountable to the Commissioners' Court, and are responsible for their own fiscal matters. Consequently, financial information for the following entities is not included within the scope of these financial statements:

Paris Junior College	City of Paris, Texas
Paris Independent School District	City of Deport, Texas
Prairiland Independent School District	City of Reno, Texas
City of Roxton, Texas	City of Blossom, Texas
North Lamar Independent School District	Lamar County Appraisal District
Chisum Independent School District	

2. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting

a. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements: The statement of net position and the statement of activities include the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the County'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 County does not allocate indirect expenses in the statement of activities. Program revenues include (a) fees, fines, 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 taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the County'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. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds. The County reports the following governmental funds:

General Fund-- This is the County's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the County except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Special Revenue Funds-- to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than trusts for individual, private organizations, or other governments or for major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes.

Capital Projects Funds-- to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds or in trust funds for individuals other than governments).

Debt Service Funds-- to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund-- This is the County's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the County except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Road and Bridge Fund-- This fund is used to account for monies designated for use in road and bridge work of the County. Primary sources of revenues for these special revenue funds included ad valorem taxes, automobile registration fees, County and District court fines, and state allotments of road funds. Revenues are used for public transportation maintenance and construction purposes.

In addition, the County reports the following fund types:

Fiduciary Funds: The county uses fiduciary funds to account for assets held in a trustee or agency capacity. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial

LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

statements because the resources of these funds are not available to support the County's own programs. Trust funds are accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Agency funds report only assets and liabilities and therefore do not have a measurement focus; however, agency funds use the accrual basis of accounting to recognize receivables and payables.

The fiduciary funds of the County consist only of agency funds.

Agency Funds-- The Court acts in a custodial capacity for individuals, firms, and State and Local governments. In its custodial capacity, agency funds have been created and include monies placed into the registry of the county and district courts on behalf of minors or other parties involved in litigation. Also, included are child support, restitution, forfeiture accounts, court costs, and auto registration fees collected on behalf of the State and Local governments.

b. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting

Government-wide and Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements: These financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. They are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Nonexchange transactions, in which the County gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements: Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The County does not consider revenues collected after its year-end to be available in the current period. Revenues from local sources consist primarily of property taxes. Property tax revenues and revenues received from the State are recognized under the susceptible-to-accrual concept. Miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received. Investment earnings are recorded as earned, since they are both measurable and available. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

When the County incurs an expenditure or expense for which both restricted and unrestricted resources may be used, it is the County's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources.

3. Financial Statement Amounts

a. Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, highly liquid investments are considered to be cash equivalents if they have a maturity date of three months or less when purchased.

LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

b. Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied by October 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1 for all real and business personal property in conformity with Subtitle E, Texas Property Tax Code. Taxes are due on receipt of the tax bill and are delinquent if not paid before February 1 of the year following the year in which imposed. On January 1 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all taxes, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed. Property tax revenues are considered available when they become due or past due and receivable within the current period.

Allowances for uncollectible tax receivables within the General and Debt Service Funds are based upon historical experience in collecting property taxes. Uncollectible personal property taxes 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.

c. Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventories on the balance sheet are stated at cost using the first in/ first out (FIFO) method. Inventory items are recorded as expenditures when they are consumed. The County records purchase of supplies as expenditures, utilizing the purchases method of accounting for inventory.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items.

d. Capital Assets

Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. 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. A capitalization threshold of \$5,000 is used.

Capital assets are being depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Lives</u>
Infrastructure	30
Buildings	50
Building Improvements	20
Vehicles	2-15
Office Equipment	3-15
Computer Equipment	3-15

e. Receivable and Payable Balances

The County believes that sufficient detail of receivable and payable balances is provided in the financial statements to avoid the obscuring of significant components by aggregation. Therefore, no disclosure is provided which disaggregates those balances.

LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	General Fund	Road and Bridge Fund	Other Governmental	Total
Interest Receivable	\$ 20,688	\$ 542	\$ --	\$ 21,230
Delinquent Tax Receivable	1,019,177	280,836	217,007	1,517,020
Less: Allowance for Uncollectible	(50,959)	(14,042)	(10,850)	(75,851)
Net Delinquent Tax Receivable	<u>968,218</u>	<u>266,795</u>	<u>206,157</u>	<u>1,441,169</u>
Accounts Receivable	2,787,527	1,593,312	2,140	4,382,979
Less: Allowance for Uncollectible	(1,308,100)	(914,864)	--	(2,222,964)
Net Fines Receivable	<u>1,479,427</u>	<u>678,448</u>	<u>2,140</u>	<u>2,160,015</u>
Total Net Receivables	<u>\$ 2,468,333</u>	<u>\$ 945,785</u>	<u>\$ 208,297</u>	<u>\$ 3,622,415</u>

There are no significant receivables which are not scheduled for collection within one year of year end.

f. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the Fiduciary Net Position of the Texas County District Retirement System (TCDRS) and additions to or deductions from TCERS's Fiduciary Net Position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TCERS. For this purpose, plan contributions are recognized in the period that compensation is reported for the employee, which is when contributions are legally due. Benefit payments and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

At September 30, 2020, the County reported the following:

Net Pension Liability	\$ 3,406,906
Net Pension Liability	\$ 4,694,697

g. Interfund Activity

Interfund activity results from loans, services provided, reimbursements or transfers between funds. Loans are reported as interfund receivables and payables as appropriate and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Services provided, deemed to be at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures or expenses. Reimbursements occur when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund and reduces its related cost as a reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers In and Transfers Out are netted and presented as a single "Transfers" line on the government-wide statement of activities. Similarly, interfund receivables and payables are netted and presented as a single "Internal Balances" line of the government-wide statement of net position.

h. 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).

LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

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

Restricted for Federal and State Programs	\$	221,048
Restricted for Indigent Care		396,600
Restricted for Capital Projects		330,892
Restricted for Records Management		1,421,174
Restricted for Judicial		246,492
Restricted for Debt Service		6,755
Road and Bridge		1,419,791
Restricted for Other Purposes		1,982,050
Total	\$	<u>6,024,802</u>

Committed Fund Balance - represents amounts that can only be used for a specific purpose because of a formal action by the County's Commissioners. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Commissioners 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 Commissioners. 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 Commissioners or by an official or body to which the Commissioners 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 conveys 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 County 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.

Minimum Fund Balance: Lamar County generally aims to maintain the following minimum fund balances:

General fund's unassigned fund balance of approximately twenty-five percent (25%) of budgeted expenditures for the fiscal year, to be used for unanticipated needs. The County considers a balance of less than twenty percent (20%) to be a cause of concern, barring unusual or deliberated circumstances. An unassigned fund balance of more than thirty-five percent (35%) will be considered as surplus for one-time expenditures that are nonrecurring in nature, capital projects, and for to reduce the tax levy requirements.

LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Road and Bridge Fund: A fund balance between five (5%) to ten percent (10%) of budgeted expenditures to meet sufficient cash flow needs.

Debt Service Fund: A fund balance of no more than ten percent (10%) of the current period payments.

Replenishment of Minimum Fund Balance: At the completion of any fiscal year in which the fund balance is less than the minimum established by fund balance policy, the Commissioners' Court will establish a plan to restore this balance to the target level within a specified period of time. When developing this plan, the following items should be considered in establishing the appropriate time horizon:

- * The budgetary reasons behind the fund balance targets
- * Recovery from an extreme event
- * Financial planning time horizon
- * Long-term forecasts and economic conditions
- * Milestones for gradual replacement
- * External financing options

Implementation and Review: Upon adoption of this policy the Commissioner Court authorizes the County Auditor to establish standards and procedures which may be necessary for its implementation. The County Auditor shall review this policy at least annually and make any recommendations for change to the Commissioners Court.

i. Compensated Absences

General leave for the County includes both vacation and sick pay. General leave is based on an employee's length of employment and is earned ratably during the span of employment. Upon termination, employees are paid full value for any accrued general leave earned not to exceed forty hours of vacation or forty hours of sick leave converted as set forth by personnel policy.

j. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the use of management's estimates.

k. Debt Related Intangibles

Premiums and discounts are amortized over the life of the related bond using the interest method or the straight-line method if the straight-line method does not materially differ from the interest method.

l. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements 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, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position and/or fund balance that applies to one or more future periods and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred

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inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to one or more future periods and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

4. Encumbrance Accounting

Encumbrances for goods or purchased services are documented by purchase orders or contracts. Under Texas law, appropriations lapse at September 30, and encumbrances outstanding at that time are to be either canceled or appropriately provided for in the subsequent year's budget.

The County had no outstanding end-of-year encumbrances.

5. Implementation of New Standards

In the current fiscal year, the County did not implement any new standards.

6. Future Implementation of New Standards

In order to provide temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, GASB Statement No. 95, Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance is currently in effect to postpone the effective dates of certain provisions in Statements that first became effective or are schedules to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018 and later.

The effective dates for the following pronouncements are postponed by one year:

- Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*
- Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*
- Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests*
- Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*
- Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*
- Statement No. 93, *Replacement Interbank Offered Rates*

The effective dates for the following pronouncements are postponed by 18 months:

- Statement No. 87, *Leases*

B. Compliance and Accountability

1. Finance-Related Legal and Contractual Provisions

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 38, "Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures," violations of finance-related legal and contractual provisions, if any, are reported below, along with actions taken to address such violations:

<u>Violation</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
None Reported	Not applicable

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

Following are funds having deficit fund balances or fund net position at year end, if any, along with remarks which address such deficits:

Deficit

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<u>Fund Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
None reported	Not applicable	Not applicable

C. Deposits and Investments

The County's funds are required to be deposited and invested under the terms of a depository contract. The depository bank deposits for safekeeping and trust with the County's agent bank approved pledged securities in an amount sufficient to protect County funds on a day-to-day basis during the period of the contract. The pledge of approved securities is waived only to the extent of the depository bank's dollar amount of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance.

Cash Deposits:

At September 30, 2020, the amount of the County's deposits (cash, and interest-bearing savings accounts included in short-term investments) was as follows.

	<u>Carrying Amount of County's Deposits</u>	<u>Bank Balance</u>
Governmental Accounts	\$ 5,393,570	\$ 5,812,810
Held for Beneficiaries	1,846,046	1,872,597
Total Cash	\$ <u>7,239,616</u>	\$ <u>7,685,407</u>

The County's cash deposits at September 30, 2020 and during the year ended September 30, 2020, were entirely covered by FDIC insurance or by pledged collateral held by the County's agent bank in the County's name.

In addition to cash and cash equivalents the County holds funds in Certificates of Deposits with Green Bank and Guaranty Bond Bank. At September 30, 2020 the amount of the investments was as follows \$11,602,708. In addition to these investments the County holds an additional \$381,276 that is due to beneficiaries through the County and District Clerk's Offices.

All of the Certificates were purchased for twelve months with varying maturity dates. Since these Certificate are held for more than three months, they are considered short-term investments according to the County's definition of cash and cash equivalents.

In addition, the following is disclosed regarding coverage of combined balances on the date of the highest deposit:

- a. Depository: Guaranty Bank and Trust
- b. The market value of securities pledged as of the date of the highest combined balance on deposit was \$19,065,311.
- c. The highest combined balances of cash, savings and time deposit accounts amounted to \$17,663,427. and occurred during the month of February.
- d. Total amount of FDIC coverage at the time of the largest combined balance was \$500,000.

Investments:

The County is required by Government Code Chapter 2256, The Public Funds Investment 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, 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 Public Funds Investment Act ("Act") requires an annual audit of investment practices. Audit procedures in this area conducted as a part of the audit of the general-purpose financial statements

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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>Maturity</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Tex Pool	N/A	\$ 38,732
Green Bank – Certificate of Deposits	Varying, 12 months	5,527,393
Guaranty Bank and Trust – Certificate of Deposits	Varying 12 months	6,036,583
Total Investments		\$ 11,602,708

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.

At September 30, 2020, the County's investments, other than those which are obligations of or guaranteed by the U. S. Government, are rated as to credit quality as follows: AAA-m

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.

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 not 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 was not exposed to 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.

Investment Accounting Policy

The County's general policy is to report money market investments and short-term participating interest-earning investment contracts at amortized cost and to report nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts using a cost-based measure. However, if the fair value of an investment is significantly affected by the impairment of the credit standing of the issuer or by other factors, it is reported at fair value. All other investments are reported at fair value unless a legal contract exists which guarantees a higher value. The term "short-term" refers to investments which have a remaining term of one year or less at time of purchase. The term "nonparticipating" means that the investment's value does not vary with market interest rate changes. Nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are examples of nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts.

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 Public Funds Investment Act (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 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's investments in Pools are reported at an amount determined by the fair value per share of the pool's underlying portfolio, unless the pool is 2a7-like, in which case they are reported at share value. A 2a7-like pool is one which is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") as an investment company, but nevertheless has a policy that it will, and does, operate in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

TexPool

The County invests in the Texas Local Government Investment Pool (TexPool), which is a local government investment pool that was established 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 and operates in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. All investments are

LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS
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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. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2020, was as follows:

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 732,602	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 732,602
Construction in Progress	85,624	--	85,624	--
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>818,226</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>85,624</u>	<u>732,602</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Road Network	21,116,805	--	--	21,116,805
Building and Improvements	23,530,071	259,761	--	23,789,832
Equipment	12,447,698	813,978	591,449	12,670,227
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>57,094,574</u>	<u>1,073,739</u>	<u>591,449</u>	<u>57,576,864</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Road Network	(13,303,856)	(466,084)	--	(13,769,940)
Buildings and Improvements	(11,620,750)	(455,821)	--	(12,076,571)
Equipment	(7,709,256)	(694,508)	527,039	(7,876,725)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(32,633,862)</u>	<u>(1,616,413)</u>	<u>527,039</u>	<u>(33,723,236)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>24,460,712</u>	<u>(542,676)</u>	<u>64,410</u>	<u>23,853,628</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 25,278,938</u>	<u>\$ (542,676)</u>	<u>\$150,034</u>	<u>\$24,586,230</u>

Depreciation was charged to functions as follows:

General Government	\$ 150,218
Judicial	3,008
Legal	8,363
Election	3,599
Finance	1,421
Facilities	284,127
Safety	249,315
Transportation	916,362
	<u>\$ 1,616,413</u>

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E. Interfund Balances and Activity

Transfers To and From Other Funds

<u>Transfers From</u>	<u>Transfers To</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Reason</u>
General Fund	Lamar Co. Child Welfare Fund	\$ 57,000	Supplement other funds sources
General Fund	Special Revenue Funds - Other Sources	597	Move private donations
General Fund	Victims Coordinator Grant Fund	15,923	Supplement other funds sources
General Fund	Perm Improvement Fund	145,209	Supplement other funds sources
General Fund	Capital Projects	1,181,342	Supplement other funds sources
	Total	<u>\$ 1,400,071</u>	

F. Short-Term Debt Activity

The County accounts for short-term debts for maintenance purposes through the General Fund. The proceeds from loans are shown in the financial statements as Other Resources. There were no short-term loans.

G. Long-Term Obligations

The County has entered into a continuing disclosure undertaking to provide Annual Reports and Material Event Notices to the State Information Depository of Texas, which is the Municipal Advisory Council. This information is required under SEC Rule 15c2-12 to enable investors to analyze the financial condition and operations of the County.

1. Long-term Obligation Activity

Long-term obligations include debt and other long-term liabilities. Changes in long-term obligations for the year ended September 30, 2020, are as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Governmental Activities:					
2011 Certificate of Obligation					
Capital Apprec. Bonds	\$ 1,231,703	\$ --	\$ 1,231,703	\$ --	\$ --
Premium Capital Apprec. Bonds	70,016	--	70,016	--	--
2012 Tax Refunding Bonds	85,000	--	--	85,000	--
2017 Certificate of Obligation	2,520,000	--	10,000	2,510,000	10,000
Excavator Note	67,740	--	67,740	--	--
Caterpillar Note	--	45,000	--	45,000	14,448
John Deere Loader Note	--	131,000	--	131,000	43,605
Total	<u>3,974,459</u>	<u>176,000</u>	<u>1,379,459</u>	<u>2,771,000</u>	<u>68,053</u>
Accum Accretion CAB '11	412,908	--	412,908	--	--
Accum Accretion Prem CAB '11	42,385	--	42,385	--	--
Premium CAB Series 2011	23,608	--	23,608	--	--
Premium 2012 Refunding Bonds	45,953	--	11,489	34,464	--
Total	<u>524,854</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>490,390</u>	<u>34,464</u>	<u>--</u>
Amount Payable Under:					
Capital Lease	--	155,500	28,114	127,386	23,512
Compensated Absences *	439,815	500,361	422,358	517,818	--
OPEB Obligations	6,429,375	--	1,734,678	4,694,697	--
Total	<u>6,869,190</u>	<u>655,861</u>	<u>2,185,150</u>	<u>5,339,901</u>	<u>91,565</u>
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$11,368,503</u>	<u>\$831,861</u>	<u>\$4,054,999</u>	<u>\$8,145,365</u>	<u>\$ 91,565</u>

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2. Debt Service Requirements

Debt service requirements on long-term debt at September 30, 2020 are as follows:

Year ending September 30,	Governmental Activities			
	Bonds		Notes from Direct Borrowing	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2021	\$ 10,000	\$ 66,806	\$ 58,053	\$ 4,262
2022	10,000	66,550	57,886	4,429
2023	335,000	66,294	60,061	2,254
2024	540,000	57,344	--	--
2025	555,000	43,520	--	--
2026-2030	1,145,000	44,160	--	--
	<u>\$ 2,595,000</u>	<u>\$ 344,674</u>	<u>\$ 176,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,945</u>

Year ending September 30,	Governmental Activities			
	Bonds		Notes from Direct Borrowing	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2021	\$ 10,000	\$ 66,806	\$ 58,053	\$ 4,262
2022	10,000	66,550	57,886	4,429
2023	335,000	66,294	60,061	2,254
2024	540,000	57,344	-	-
2025	555,000	43,520	-	-
2026-2030	1,145,000	44,160	-	-
2031-2035	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 2,595,000</u>	<u>\$ 344,674</u>	<u>\$ 176,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,945</u>

On November 15, 2011, the County issued Lamar County, Texas Combination Tax and Limited Pledge Revenue Certificates of Obligation, Series 2011, they were issued in part as Current Interest Certificates of \$240,000 and Capital Appreciation Certificates of \$1,759,264. These were paid in full as of the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020.

Year Ending September 30,	Tax Refunding Bonds 2012		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	--	2,550	2,550
2022	--	2,550	2,550
2023	85,000	2,550	87,550
Totals	<u>\$ 85,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,650</u>	<u>\$ 92,650</u>

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Year Ending September 30,	Certificate of Obligations 2017		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	10,000	64,256	74,256
2022	10,000	64,000	74,000
2023	250,000	63,744	313,744
2024	540,000	57,344	597,344
2025	555,000	43,520	598,520
2026	565,000	29,312	594,312
2027	580,000	14,848	594,848
Totals	\$ 2,510,000	\$ 337,024	\$ 2,847,024

Year Ending September 30,	Note Payable Pct 3 John Deere Wheel Loader		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 43,605	\$ 2,565	\$ 46,170
2022	42,893	3,277	46,170
2023	44,502	1,668	46,170
Totals	\$ 131,000	\$ 7,510	\$ 138,510

Interest rate is 3.75%

A \$131,000 loan for the purchase of a 2018 John Deere Wheel Loader with payments due in three annual installments beginning February 15, 2021. Interest is at a rate of 3.75%. The payments will be for \$46,171 and the wheel loader will be used as collateral for the loan.

Year Ending September 30,	Note Payable Pct. 4 Equipment Note		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 14,448	\$ 1,697	\$ 16,145
2022	14,993	1,152	16,145
2023	15,559	586	16,145
	45,000	3,435	18,435

Interest rate is 3.77%

A \$45,000 loan for the purchase of a 2019 Caterpillar Track Loader with payments due in three annual installments beginning November 15, 2020. Interest rate is 3.77%. The payments will be for \$16,145 and the track loader will be used as collateral for the loan.

H. Risk Management

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft, damage or destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the County obtained general liability coverage at a cost that is considered to be economically justifiable by joining together with other governmental entities in the State as a member of the Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool ("TML"). TML is a self-funded pool operating as a common risk management and insurance program. The County pays an annual premium to TML for its above insurance coverage. The agreement for the formation of TML provides that TML will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial companies for claims in excess of acceptable risk levels; however, each category of coverage has its own level of reinsurance. The County continues to carry commercial insurance for other risks of loss. There were no significant reductions in commercial insurance coverage in the past fiscal year and settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Pension Plan

1. Plan Description: The District provides pension, disability, and death benefits for all of its full-time employees through a statewide, agent multiple- employer, public-employee retirement system through the Texas County District Retirement System (the "TCDRS"). The system serves 738 actively participating counties and districts throughout Texas. Each employer has its own defined benefit plan that functions similarly to a cash balance plan. The assets of the plans are pooled for investment purposes, but each employer's plan assets may be used only for the payment of benefits to the members of that employer's plan. In accordance with Texas law, it is intended that the pension plan be construed and administered in a manner that the retirement system will be considered qualified under Section 401 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code. All employees (except temporary staff) of a participating employer must be enrolled in the plan. The TCDRS 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.

2. Benefits Terms

- a. All full and part-time non-temporary employees participate in the plan, regardless of the number of hours they work in a year. Employees in a temporary position are not eligible for membership.
- b. The plan provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits.
- c. TCDRS is a savings-based plan. For the county's plan, 7% of each employee's pay is deposited into his or her TCDRS account. By law, employee accounts earn 7% interest on beginning of year balances annually. At retirement, the account is matched at an employer set percentage (current match is 220%) and is then converted to an annuity.
- d. There are no automatic COLAs. Each year, the county may elect an ad hoc COLA for its retirees (if any). There are two COLA types, each limited by actual inflation.
- e. Benefit terms are established under the TCDRS Act. They may be amended as of January 1 each year but must remain in conformity with the Act.

3. Contributions

The County's contribution rate is calculated annually on an actuarial basis, although the employer may elect to contribute at a higher rate. The Lamar County contribution rate is based on the TCDRS funding policy adopted by the TCDRS Board of Trustees and must conform with the TCDRS Act. The employee contribution rates are set by the county and are currently 7%. Contributions to the pension plan from the county for 2019 and 2020 are as follows:

<u>Contribution Rates</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Employee	7%	7%
Employer	12.63%	13.56%
<u>Fiscal year contributions:</u>		
Employer	\$ 1,093,776	\$ 1,093,776

The most recent comprehensive annual financial report for TCDRS can be found at the following link, www.tcdrs.org.

Membership Information

At the December 31, 2019 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	136
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	149
Active Employees	<u>198</u>
Total covered employees	483

4. Net Pension Liability

The County's Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The following are the key assumptions and methods used in this GASB analysis.

Actuarial assumptions:

Valuation Timing	Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated on a calendar year basis as of December 31, two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which the contributions are reported.
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	
Recognition of economic/demographic gains or losses	Straight-Line amortization over Expected Working Life
Recognition of assumptions changes or inputs	Straight-Line amortization over Expected Working Life
Asset Valuation Method	
Smoothing Period	5 Years
Recognition Method	Non-asymptotic
Corridor	None
Inflation	2.75% per year
Salary Increases	3.25% Payroll growth for funding calculations (The payroll growth assumption is for the aggregate covered payroll of an employer.) The annual salary increases 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 3.25% (made up of 2.75% 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.
Investment Rate of Return	8.10%, net of investment expenses, including inflation

Cost-of-Living Adjustments	Cost-of-Living Adjustments for Lamar County are not considered to be substantively automatic under GASB 68. Therefore, no assumption for future cost-of-living adjustments is included in the GASB calculations. No assumption for future cost-of-living adjustments is included in the funding valuation.
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 is 61.
Mortality	
Depositing members	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	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	130% of the RP-2014 Disabled Annuitant Mortality Table for males and 115% of the RP-2014 Disabled Annuitant Mortality Table for females, both projected with 110% of the MP-2014 Ultimate scale after 2014.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 8.10%. The discount rate was determined using an alternative method of determining the sufficiency of the fiduciary net position in all future years. The alternative method reflects the following requirements:

- a. 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.
- b. Under the TCDRS Act, the County is legally required to make the contribution specified in the funding policy.
- c. The County's assets are projected to exceed its accrued liabilities in 20 years or less. When this point is reached, the County is still required to contribute at least the normal cost.
- d. Any increased cost due to the adoption of a COLA is required to be funded over a period of 15 years, if applicable.

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 year.

Since the projected fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay projected benefits in all future years, the discount rate for purposes of calculating the total pension liability and net pension liability is equal to the long-term assumed rate of return on investments. This long-term assumed

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

rate 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%. This rate reflects the long-term assumed rate of return on assets for funding purposes of 8.00%, net of all expenses; increased by 0.10% to be gross of administrative expenses.

The long-term expected rate of return on TCDRS assets is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term 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 long-term 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.

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Geometric Real Rate of Return</u>
U.S. Equities	14.50%	5.20%
Private Equity	20.00%	8.20%
Global Equities	2.50%	5.50%
International Equities – Developed Markets	7.00%	5.20%
International Equities – Emerging Markets	7.00%	5.70%
Investment - Grade Bonds	3.00%	-0.20%
Strategic Credit	12.00%	3.14%
Direct Lending	11.00%	7.16%
Distressed Debt	4.00%	6.90%
REIT Equities	3.00%	4.50%
Master Limited Partnerships	2.00%	8.40%
Private Real Estate Partnerships	6.00%	5.50%
Hedge Funds	8.00%	2.30%

<u>Changes in Net Pension Liability / (Asset)</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>		
	<u>Total Pension Liability</u> <u>(a)</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u> <u>(b)</u>	<u>Net Pension Liability</u> <u>(a) - (b)</u>
Balance at 12/31/2018	\$ 45,051,461	\$ 38,622,085	\$ 6,429,376
Changes for the year			
Service cost	1,125,083	--	1,125,083
Interest	3,650,137	--	3,650,137
Effect of plan changes	--	--	--
gains or losses	228,894	--	228,894
Changes of assumptions	--	--	--
Contributions - employer	--	1,112,874	(1,112,874)
Contributions - employee	--	616,795	(616,795)
Net investment income	--	6,343,066	(6,343,066)
Benefit payments	(2,158,976)	(2,158,976)	--
Refund of contributions	(111,471)	(111,471)	--
Administrative expense	--	(33,818)	33,818
Other changes	--	(12,333)	12,333
Net changes	\$ 2,733,667	\$ 5,756,137	\$ (3,022,470)
Balance at 12/31/2019	\$ 47,785,128	\$ 44,378,222	\$ 3,406,906

Sensitivity Analysis

LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

The following presents the net pension liability of the County, calculated using the discount rate 8.10%, as well as what the County's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (7.10%) or 1-percentage-point higher (9.10%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate	Discount Rate	1 % Increase in Discount Rate
Total pension liability	\$ 53,788,641	\$ 47,785,128	\$ 42,717,268
Fiduciary net position	\$ 44,378,222	\$ 44,378,222	\$ 44,378,222
County's net pension liability	\$ 9,410,419	\$ 3,406,906	\$ (1,660,954)

5. Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended September 30, 2020, the County recognized pension expense of \$1,439,521.

At September 30, 2020, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 260,928	\$ 47,172
Changes in actuarial assumptions	31,147	--
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	--	1,092,520
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	884,675	
Total	\$ 1,176,750	\$ 1,139,692

The \$884,675 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ending September 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended Dec. 31:	
2020	\$ (186,628)
2021	(214,085)
2022	200,682
2023	(647,597)
2024	--
Thereafter	--
Total	847,628

I. Other Postemployment Benefits

Plan Description: The County sponsors and administers Lamar County Retiree Health Care Plan. It is a single employer defined benefit health care plan. The County Commissioners have the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the Plan. The Plan does not issue a separate, publicly available report. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of Statement 75.

Benefits Provided

The Plan pays a portion of the health care insurance premiums for eligible retired employees. Retirement eligibility is determined based on the Texas County and District Retirement System (TCDRS) definition. Employees are eligible to retire at age 60 and above with 8 years of service in TCDRS, with 30 years service in TCDRS at any age, or when the sum of his or her age and years of service in TCDRS equals 75. Spouses and dependents are eligible for coverage. Coverage ceases upon reaching Medicare eligibility. There are no automatic post-employment benefit changes, including automatic COLAs.

Contributions

Employees and dependents continue to pay the employee or dependent share of the premiums charged to active members. Spouses/dependents are eligible for coverage. Any spouse already covered on the plan when the retiree reaches the age of 65 or surviving spouses of retirees may continue coverage by continuing to pay the retiree and spouse premium less the amount for the retiree. Only dependents covered by the employee on the county's insurance plan at the time of retirement are eligible. Members who retired before October 1, 2016, can receive coverage for their spouse by paying half the dependent Premium.

The premium rates for the health care insurance for 2019- 2020 fiscal year for retirees is as follows:

	Monthly Health Care Plan Premium Rates			
	Base Plan 1500		Buy UP Plan 1200	
	Employer	Retiree	Employer	Retiree
Retiree	\$ 656	\$ 37	\$ 750	\$ 37
Retiree and Spouse	750	362	750	469
Retiree and Children	750	248	750	338
Retiree and Family	750	688	750	844

Employees covered by benefit terms, at September 30, 2020, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Membership*	
Number of:	
Retirees and Beneficiaries	22
Inactive, Nonretired Members	--
Active Members	178
Total	200
Covered Payroll	\$ 7,442,832
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 4,694,697
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	63.08%
Development of the Single Discount Rate	
Long-Term Municipal Bond Rate**	2.41%
Total OPEB Expense	\$ 116,952

* The membership counts provided above are as of the valuation date September 30, 2020

LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

** Source: The Discount rate was selected by reviewing the recently published Fidelity GO AA 20 Year bond index. This is one of the indices acceptable under GASB 75. This index is published weekly and is trending downward in recent months.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs:

Actuarial Assumptions:

Valuation Date:	September 30, 2020
Measurement Date of the Total OPEB Liability	September 30, 2020
Methods and Assumptions:	
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age
Discount Rate	2.41% as of September 30, 2020
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.50%
Demographic Assumptions	Based on data provided by the County as of January 2021. Appropriate adjustments in this data were made for the actuarial valuation. There is no assumption for future hires.
Mortality	RPH-2014 Total Table with Projection MP-2019
Health Care Trend Rates	Level 4.50% for medical and level 1.50% for dental/vision.
Participation Rates	100% of retirees assumed to choose to receive retiree health care benefits through the County.

Discount Rate

The GASB statement requires that the discount rate used to determine the plan liabilities for retiree healthcare benefits is based on the earnings rate of the plan assets if the projected assets are sufficient to cover the projected benefit payments. If the projected assets are not sufficient then a municipal bond index rate must be used for discounting benefits not covered by the projected assets. Since there are no plan assets held in trust the Fidelity GO AA 20 Yr Index is used for determining the discount rate.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Total OPEB liability	
Service Cost	\$ 337,130
Interest on the total OPEB liability	131,246
Difference between expected and actual experience	(75,140)
Changes of assumptions	(328,790)
Benefit payments	<u>(284,662)</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability	(220,216)
Total OPEB liability--beginning	<u>4,914,913</u>
Total OPEB liability--ending	\$ <u><u>4,694,697</u></u>

LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Changes of assumptions reflect a change in the discount rate from 2.75% as of December 31, 2019 to 2.41% as of September 30, 2020.
 No changes in benefit terms from previous actuarial valuation.

The benefit payments during the measurement period were determined as follows:

a. Explicit benefit payments	\$	189,715
b. Implicit benefit payments	\$	<u>94,947*</u>
c. Total benefit payments	\$	<u>284,662</u>

*The .415 factor equals the ratio of the expected implicit subsidy to the expected explicit costs.

Sensitivity of Total OPEB Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption

Regarding the sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate, the following presents the plan's total OPEB liability, calculated using a discount rate of 2.41%, as well as what the plan's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percent lower or one percent higher:

<u>1 % Decrease</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate Assumption</u>	<u>1 % Increase</u>
<u>1.41%</u>	<u>2.41%</u>	<u>3.41%</u>
\$ 5,092,953	\$ 4,694,697	\$ 44,327,108

Sensitivity of Total OPEB Liability to the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate Assumption

Regarding the sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates, the following presents the plan's total OPEB liability, calculated using the assumed trend rates as well as what the plan's OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a trend rate that is one percent lower or one percent higher:

<u>Current Healthcare Cost</u>		
<u>Trend Rate</u>		
<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Assumption</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
\$ 4,160,915	\$ 4,694,697	\$ 5,340,549

Deferred outflows and Deferred Inflows Related to OPEB

		<u>Deferred Outflows Of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows Of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	17,092	\$ (1,495,251)
Changes in assumptions		312,938	(274,713)
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		--	--
Total	\$	<u>330,030</u>	<u>(1,769,964)</u>

<u>Year Ending September 30</u>	<u>Net Deferred Outflows/Inflows</u>
2020	\$ (351,425)
2021	(351,425)
2022	(351,425)
2023	(351,425)
2024	(46,532)
Thereafter	12,298
Total	<u>\$ (1,439,934)</u>

J. Health Care Coverage

Beginning October 1, 2013, the County has health care coverage with Blue Cross Blue Shield of Texas. The Lamar County Employee Health Plan participants are fully insured. The County contributed up to \$749 per month per employee and dependents to the Plan. The County paid up to \$1,215 for retirees and their dependents. A total of \$1,938,080 was the County's portion of cost of the health insurance for the fiscal year September 30, 2020. Employees at their option, authorized payroll with holdings for contributions for dependents. All contributions were paid to the administrator of the Plan. The contract between the County and the Plan is renewable October 1st, of each year, and the annual financial statements have been filed with the Texas State Board of Insurance. The Plan was authorized by Article 3.51-2, Texas Insurance Code and was documented by Contractual agreement.

K. Commitments and Contingencies

1. Contingencies

The County participates in grant programs which are governed by various rules and regulations of the grantor agencies. Costs charged to the respective grant programs are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor agencies; therefore, to the extent that the County has not complied with the rules and regulations governing the grants, refunds of any money received may be required and the collectability of any related receivable may be impaired. In the opinion of the County, there are no significant contingent liabilities relating to compliance with the rules and regulations governing the respective grants; therefore, no provision has been recorded in the accompanying basic financial statements for such contingencies.

In June 2020 Lamar County was awarded a portion of the Coronavirus Relief Fund established by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act. The County was initially awarded \$1,002,485 and was awarded an additional \$122,320 in October 2020 for a total allocation of \$1,124,805. As of the report date the County has received all of these funds. With these funds the County purchased assets that could be used to help aid in the fight against COVID-19, the largest purchase was for the purchase of an emergency medical tent system which could be used for other disasters within the County and throughout the region.

2. Litigation

No reportable litigation was pending against the County at September 30, 2020.

L. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through May 10, 2021, the date the financials were available to be distributed and noted the following events. In April 2021 the County voted to issue 4.5 million in certificates of obligation with an interest rate of less than one percent to be paid over a ten-year period. Funds will be used to buy equipment and materials to improve county roads, replace jail doors at the county and to make repairs to the roof and air handling system at the courthouse.

In addition, the County made several capital purchases subsequent to year end. Among those were a purchase of Johan Deere Motor Grader for \$165,000 by Road and Bridge Precinct Two and \$363,515 to purchase and install new election voter equipment.

M. Sulphur River Region Mobility Interlocal Cooperative Agreement

Lamar County, Texas entered into an Interlocal Cooperative Agreement with the Sulphur River Region Mobility Authority ("SURRMA") effective October 10, 2012, and with other governmental entities in the area for upgrading and widening State Highway 24. The SURRMA has secured a State Infrastructure Bank Loan (SIB) for the project with Lamar County's share of the local participation being \$1,426,813. The County's payment obligations pursuant to the SIB Loans shall become due and payable not later than March 29 each year in accordance with the schedule below at a rate of 3.68% per annum. Agreement such as this are not reported as debt in the financials, but appropriately disclosed in the notes to the financial statements in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards.

Years of Stated Maturity	Principal Amounts (\$)	Interest Amounts (\$)	Interest Rates (%)
2021	86,968	13,164	3.68%
2022	90,168	9,964	3.68%
2023	93,486	6,645	3.68%
2024	87,095	3,205	3.68%
	<u>357,717</u>	<u>32,978</u>	

N. Tax Abatements

The County enters into property tax abatement agreements with local businesses under the Property Redevelopment and Tax Abatement Act, Chapter 312, Texas Tax Code. Under the Act, localities may grant property tax abatements of up to 100 percent of a business' property tax bill for the purpose of attracting or retaining businesses within their jurisdictions. The abatements may be granted to any business located within or promising to relocate to the County.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, the County abated property taxes totaling \$927,670 under this program, including the following tax abatement agreements that each exceeded 10 percent of the total amount abated:

*A 100 percent property tax abatement to a local manufacturing facility to purchase additional machinery to enhance production capabilities. The abatement amounted to \$429,172.

*A 99 percent property tax abatement for a local manufacturing facility to purchase additional machinery to enhance production capabilities. The abatement amounted to \$295,822.

Required Supplementary Information

Required supplementary information includes financial information and disclosures required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board but not considered a part of the basic financial statements.

LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS
GENERAL FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

EXHIBIT B-1

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenue:				
Property Taxes	\$ 9,483,124	\$ 9,483,124	\$ 9,565,243	\$ 82,119
Other Taxes	3,225,000	3,225,000	4,019,046	794,046
Intergovernmental Receipts	413,200	413,200	386,367	(26,833)
Fees of Office	1,183,650	1,183,650	1,302,267	118,617
Fines	220,000	220,000	186,327	(33,673)
Interest	100,000	100,000	240,534	140,534
Miscellaneous	214,000	276,881	432,307	155,426
Total revenues	<u>14,838,974</u>	<u>14,901,855</u>	<u>16,132,091</u>	<u>1,230,236</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General Administration	2,381,325	2,381,325	2,238,138	143,187
Financial Administration	1,408,536	1,408,536	1,255,029	153,507
Judicial	1,910,096	1,910,096	1,823,683	86,413
Legal	777,614	778,299	709,276	69,023
Elections	242,027	242,027	201,939	40,088
Public Safety	6,853,622	6,910,318	6,143,977	766,341
Public Welfare	1,701,846	1,701,846	1,203,209	498,637
Conservation and Agriculture	131,388	131,388	112,391	18,997
Public Facilities	981,107	986,607	707,631	278,976
Emergency Management	95,737	95,737	92,644	3,093
Capital outlay	268,611	268,611	268,611	--
Total expenditures	<u>16,751,909</u>	<u>16,814,790</u>	<u>14,756,528</u>	<u>2,058,262</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures	(1,912,935)	(1,912,935)	1,375,563	3,288,498
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	--	--	597	597
Transfers out	(2,225,953)	(2,225,953)	(1,400,071)	(825,882)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(2,225,953)</u>	<u>(2,225,953)</u>	<u>(1,399,474)</u>	<u>(826,479)</u>
Net change in fund balances	(4,138,888)	(4,138,888)	(23,911)	4,114,977
Fund balances/equity, October 1	12,904,317	12,904,317	12,904,317	--
Fund balances/equity, September 30	<u>\$ 8,765,429</u>	<u>\$ 8,765,429</u>	<u>\$ 12,880,406</u>	<u>\$ 4,114,977</u>

LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS
ROAD & BRIDGE FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

EXHIBIT B-2

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenue:				
Property Taxes	\$ 2,617,988	\$ 2,617,988	\$ 2,635,723	\$ 17,735
Intergovernmental Receipts	40,000	340,300	395,952	55,652
Fees of Office	832,000	832,000	853,768	21,768
Fines	120,000	120,000	105,760	(14,240)
Interest	12,000	12,000	19,600	7,600
Miscellaneous	--	--	11,258	11,258
Total revenues	<u>3,621,988</u>	<u>3,922,288</u>	<u>4,022,061</u>	<u>99,773</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Public Transportation	4,113,182	4,355,519	3,538,550	816,969
Capital outlay	573,500	711,366	530,187	181,179
Principal	97,740	97,740	95,601	2,139
Interest and fees	12,636	12,636	3,264	9,372
Total expenditures	<u>4,797,058</u>	<u>5,177,261</u>	<u>4,167,602</u>	<u>1,009,659</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures	(1,175,070)	(1,254,973)	(145,541)	1,109,432
Other financing sources (uses):				
Proceeds from Sales of Capital Assets	--	--	79,903	79,903
Loan Proceeds	155,500	155,500	331,363	(175,863)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>155,500</u>	<u>155,500</u>	<u>411,266</u>	<u>(255,766)</u>
Net change in fund balances	(1,019,570)	(1,099,473)	265,725	1,365,198
Fund balances/equity, October 1	1,154,066	1,154,066	1,154,066	--
Fund balances/equity, September 30	<u>\$ 134,496</u>	<u>\$ 54,953</u>	<u>\$ 1,419,791</u>	<u>\$ 1,365,198</u>

Lamar County, Texas
 SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	Plan Year Ended December 31,					
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability						
Service cost	\$ 1,125,083	\$ 1,100,424	\$ 1,140,140	\$ 1,170,681	\$ 1,062,160	\$ 1,027,821
Interest (on the total pension liability)	3,650,137	3,442,075	3,259,731	3,045,080	2,896,381	2,706,809
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-	-	(198,814)	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	228,894	178,518	(188,689)	(228,202)	(560,951)	19,162
Change of assumptions	-	-	124,585	-	384,372	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(2,270,447)	(2,087,137)	(2,004,256)	(1,807,060)	(1,615,856)	(1,430,157)
Net Change In Total Pension Liability	2,733,667	2,633,880	2,331,511	2,180,499	1,967,292	2,323,635
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	45,051,461	42,417,581	40,086,070	37,905,571	35,938,279	33,614,644
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	\$ 47,785,128	\$ 45,051,461	\$ 42,417,581	\$ 40,086,070	\$ 37,905,571	\$ 35,938,279
Plan Fiduciary Net Position						
Contributions - employer	\$ 1,112,874	\$ 1,067,907	\$ 1,000,311	\$ 972,762	\$ 954,993	\$ 902,168
Contributions - employee	616,795	588,614	568,363	560,589	540,420	511,356
Net Investment Income	6,343,066	(747,013)	5,128,005	2,446,067	(193,371)	2,132,136
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	1,112,874	(2,087,137)	(2,004,256)	(1,807,060)	(1,615,856)	(1,430,157)
Administrative expense	(12,333)	(31,021)	(26,495)	(26,560)	(23,928)	(24,985)
Other	44,378,222	(8,827)	(6,087)	8,375	(109,588)	4,777
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	53,551,498	(1,217,477)	4,659,841	2,154,173	(447,330)	2,095,295
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	38,622,085	39,839,563	35,179,721	33,025,548	33,472,878	31,377,582
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	\$ 92,173,583	\$ 38,622,086	\$ 39,839,562	\$ 35,179,721	\$ 33,025,548	\$ 33,472,877
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	\$ (44,388,455)	\$ 6,429,375	\$ 2,578,019	\$ 4,906,349	\$ 4,880,023	\$ 2,465,402
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability	92.87%	85.73%	91.80%	87.76%	87.13%	93.14%
Covered Payroll	\$ 8,811,354	\$ 8,408,765	\$ 8,119,472	\$ 7,966,912	\$ 7,720,291	\$ 7,305,090
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	38.66%	76.46%	42.84%	61.58%	63.21%	33.75%

Lamar County, Texas
SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Exhibit B-4

	Fiscal Year Ended September 30,					
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 1,188,698	\$ 1,093,776	\$ 1,052,307	\$ 983,377	\$ 969,753	\$ 905,629
Contributions in relation to actuarially determined contribution	(1,188,698)	(1,093,776)	(1,052,307)	(983,377)	(969,753)	(905,629)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered payroll	\$ 8,931,309	\$ 8,647,402	\$ 8,352,998	\$ 8,050,965	\$ 7,914,579	\$ 7,323,963
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.31%	12.65%	12.60%	12.21%	12.25%	12.37%

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	Plan Year Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB Liability			
Service cost	\$ 337,130	\$ 337,130	\$ 337,130
Interest (on the total OPEB liability)	131,246	212,461	229,662
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(75,140)	(2,141,614)	26,352
Change of assumptions	(328,790)	223,335	252,165
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(284,662)	(270,322)	(301,400)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(220,216)	(1,639,010)	543,909
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	4,914,913	6,553,923	6,010,014
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	\$ 4,694,697	\$ 4,914,913	\$ 6,553,923
Covered Payroll	\$ 7,442,832	\$ 7,333,173	\$ 7,765,303
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	63.08%	67.02%	84.40%

LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Budget)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Budgetary Data

The official budget was prepared for adoption for the General Fund and the Road and Bridge Fund, which is included within the Special Revenue Funds. The following procedures are followed in establishing the budgetary data reflected in financial statements.

a. Prior to beginning of the fiscal year, the County prepares a budget for the next succeeding fiscal year beginning. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. b. A meeting of the Commissioners' Court is then called for the purpose of adopting the proposed budget. At least ten days public notice of the meeting must have been given.

c. Prior to start of the fiscal year, the budget is legally enacted through passage of a resolution by the Commissioner's Court.

Once a budget is approved, it can be amended only by approval of a majority of the Commissioners' Court. Amendments are presented to the Commissioners' Court at its regular meetings. Each amendment must have the Commissioners' Court approval. As required by law, such amendments are made before the fact, are reflected in the official minutes of the Commissioners' Court and are not made after fiscal year end. During the year, the budget was amended as necessary. There were no significant amendments passed during the fiscal year. The budget is prepared on the modified accrual basis.

The legal *level* of budgetary control (*level* at which the governing body must approve any *over* expenditure) is at the category *level*. Categories are defined as: Personal Services, Supplies & Materials, Other Services & Charges, and Capital Outlay. Budget to actual comparisons are presented in the financial statements at the function *level*; however, a budget to actual comparison by category is available from the Lamar County Auditor's office at 119 North Main Street, Room 202, Paris, Texas 75462.

Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations in Major Governmental Funds: The County expenditures did not exceed appropriations in the major governmental funds.

The following funds had legally adopted budgets:

General	Alternative Dispute Resolution
Road and Bridge	District Clerk Records Management
Estray and Jury	Victims Coordinator Grant
State Aid Grant	State Homeland Security Grant
Lateral Road	Juvenile Probation Title IV
Law Library	Justice Court Technology
County Clerk Records Management	Justice Assistance Grant
Indigent Health Care	Juvenile Delinquency Prevention
Court House Security	Permanent Improvement
County Records Management	Commitment Reduction Grant
County Clerk Records Archive	Texas Parks & Wildlife Trails Fund Grant
District Clerk Records Technology	Judicial District Fund
Court Records Preservation	County and District Court Technology
Mental Health Services Grant	Certificates of Obligation 2011
TXDOT TAP Lamar Chaparral Trail Fund	Certificates of Obligation 2012
Flexible Spending Fund	

Budgets for the funds listed *above* are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Lamar County, Texas
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Valuation Date: Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of December 31 and become effective in January 13 months later.

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age
Amortization Method	Level percentage of payroll, closed
Remaining Amortization Period	1.8 years
Asset Valuation Method	5-yr smoothed market
Inflation	3.0%
Salary Increases	Varies by age and service. 4.9% average over career including inflation.
Investment Rate of Return	8.0%, 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	In the 2015 actuarial valuation, assumed life expectancies were adjusted as a result of adopting a new projection scale (110% of the MP-2014 Ultimate Scale) for 2014 and later. Previously Scale AA had been used. The base table is the RP-2000 table projected with Scale AA to 2014.

Other Information: There were no benefit changes during the year.

Lamar County, Texas
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Valuation Date: September 30, 2020

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age
Amortization Method	Straight-line amortization of expected working life
Asset Valuation Method	NA
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.50%
Investment Rate of Return	3.44%, based on 20-year Bond GO Index published by bondbuyer.com as of December 28, 2017
Retirement Age	The average age at service retirement for recent retirees is 61.
Mortality	RPH-2014 Total Table with Projection MP-2019
Other Information:	There were no benefit changes during the year.

Other Supplementary Information

This section includes financial information and disclosures not required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and not considered a part of the basic financial statements. It may, however, include information which is required by other entities.

Malnory, McNeal & Company, PC

Certified Public Accountants

Mark W. Malnory, CPA
Johnna W. McNeal, CPA
Beverly Smith, CPA

Members of
American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
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Independent Auditor's 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*

Commissioners
Lamar County, Texas
119 North Main
Paris, Texas 75460

Members of the Commissioners:

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 Lamar County, Texas, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Lamar County, Texas' basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 10, 2021.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Lamar County, Texas' 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 Lamar County, Texas' internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Lamar County, Texas' 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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be a material weakness.

Finding: 2020-001

Criteria:

Ongoing monitoring of the general ledger, its adjustments, balances, and the relationships between the many funds and offices of the County are crucial to proper financial reporting as well as the effort to prevent, detect, deter, and correct errors in the financial reporting.

Condition:

We noted a deficiency in internal control procedures related financial processes as well as to the month end and year-end financial statement close within the Jail Commissary.

Cause:

The cause of the deficiency appears to be a lack of overall internal control procedures along with insufficient month and year end financial general ledger monitoring and close. The bank reconciliation for the Jail Commissary are not being performed in a timely manner. In addition, financial activity is only being posted to the general ledger at year end.

Effect:

Internal controls over general ledger adjusting entries, bank, general ledger review were not effectively designed or implemented.

Recommendation:

We recommend the following:

1. All activity of the jail commissary should be post to the general ledger monthly.
2. All vendor charge accounts (i.e. Walmart card) held by the Jail Commissary should be presented to the County Treasurer in the month they are received along with copies of all invoices.
3. All price changes to inventory should be reviewed and signed off on by the Sheriff.

Finding: 2020-002

Affected Grant:

Grant R – Regional Diversion Alternatives (RDA) Program (Reimbursement)

Grant A – State Financial Assistance Fund

Criteria:

Open communication between all departments of the County to ensure that revenues and expenses are appropriately accounted for in the general ledger as well as in grant subsidiary ledgers so that the County stays in compliance with all guidelines and provides accurate quarterly reports of grant activity to Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

Condition:

We noted a deficiency in internal control procedures related to the reimbursement money that was received for Grant R – Regional Diversion Alternatives (RDA) Program (Reimbursement) and Grant A – State Financial Assistance Fund because there was no reconciliation performed between the County's GAAP basis general ledger expense balance to the regulatory basis expense balance, as required by the grant.

Cause:

The cause of the deficiency appears to be a lack of communication between the department heads and those recording the revenues and expenses, as well as a lack of understanding regarding the grant reporting requirements.

Effect:

Internal Controls over the grant reporting processes were not effectively designed and implemented resulting in overstatement of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarter expenditure reports.

Recommendation:

The Chief Juvenile Probation Officer should inform the County Treasurer and County Auditor of any funds applied for during the fiscal year. These three individuals should agree upon proper reporting both in the general ledger and on grant reports. All should remain mindful that the reporting for financial purposes at the "County" level is different than the regulatory method required by Texas Juvenile Justice Department for grant reporting. It is recommended to keep a subsidiary ledger on the regulatory basis that reconciles to the GAAP basis reporting within the funds of the County general ledger.

Questioned Cost:

No costs are in question from the finding.

Finding: 2020-003**Affected Grant:**

Grant A-20-139

Criteria:

All refunds to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department must be made by November 1st of the subsequent year.

Condition:

\$28,270 of the refund to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department was not made until January 25, 2021.

Cause:

The County is recording its books on the GAAP basis and not the regulatory basis, so when the County received the reimbursement for Grant R, it did not account for the revenues and expenses by netting the revenue against the expense. The netting of the expense is not appropriate for GAAP reporting but is the required procedure according to the regulatory basis prescribed by Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

Effect:

The R reimbursement income was included in with the A-20-139 funds along with the expenses reimbursed by the R grant. Therefore, the LCJP did not realize the exact amount of A-20-139 funds owed back to Texas Juvenile Justice Department at year end. This resulted in only \$26,711 of \$54,981 being sent back on September 14, 2020 and the remaining \$28,270 being returned on January 25, 2021.

Recommendation:

A subsidiary ledger of all Juvenile Probation Grants should be kept, possibly on an Excel spreadsheet, in accordance with the regulatory basis to ensure proper expense reporting and the timely return of excess funds.

Questioned Cost:

No costs are in question from the finding.

Finding: 2020-004

Criteria:

Adherence to the expenditure purchasing process of the County is crucial to the effort to prevent fraud, as well as to detect and prevent any overages of the adopted budget.

Condition:

During the course of the audit process an invoice for the purchase of 2020 Dodge Grand Caravan in the amount of \$23,659 was examined and found to have been purchased two days before the requisition was signed and approved by the Sheriff.

Cause:

The cause of this deficiency appears to be an oversight due to insufficient internal control procedures over expenditure purchases. This appears to be an isolated event and a systemic issue.

Effect:

Insufficient documentation allowed the purchase of a vehicle without proper approval. There was a lack of documentation to determine if County, State and or Federal procurement guidelines were followed.

Recommendations

We recommend that the purchasing policy be updated and provided to all elected officials.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Lamar County, Texas' 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.

Maloney, McNeal & Company PC

Certified Public Accountants

May 10, 2021
Paris, Texas



COUNTY AUDITOR
OF
LAMAR COUNTY

Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings

As a result of the material weaknesses in internal control which were identified during our previous external audit for the year ended September 30, 2019, the following corrective actions have implemented by Lamar County.

Finding: 2019-001

The September 30, 2019 audit disclosed a material weakness in internal control procedures related to financial processes as well as month end and year end financial statement closing procedures of the Jail Commissary related funds. Our progress of corrective action is reported below:

1. Month end and year end processes and procedures (partially corrected)

Recommendations: Bank statements should be received by the County Treasurer's Office in a timely manner and bank reconciliations should be performed monthly on each account for which the County is responsible, and all activity should be posted monthly to the general ledger. All items on the bank reconciliation should be investigated and verified.

Action Taken: During the fiscal year, the bank reconciliations were performed promptly and items were property verified. However, activity was not posted to the general ledger each month. Therefore, this action is still part of our corrective actions for the 2021 fiscal year.

Kayla Hall
Lamar County Auditor



COUNTY AUDITOR
OF
LAMAR COUNTY

Lamar County

Corrective Action Plan

For the Year End September 30, 2020

As a result of the material weaknesses in internal control which were identified during our most recent external audit for the year ended September 30, 2020, the following corrective actions will be taken by Lamar County henceforth.

Finding 2020-001

Jail Commissary Internal Controls

Recommendations: It has been recommended that the County take several steps with regards to jail commissary at the end of each month. These include making sure bank reconciliations are performed timely each month and all activity being posted to the general ledger, having all vendor invoices provided to the treasurer each month, and having all price changes to inventory items reviewed and signed off on by the Sheriff.

Action Taken or Planned: The auditor will create a month end process of ensuring each of these actions has been taken and will input activity into the general ledger at that time.

Responsible Party: Kayla Hall, County Auditor

Anticipated Completion Date: June 30, 2021

Finding 2020-002

TJJD State Juvenile Probation Grants

Recommendations: It has been recommended that the Chief Juvenile Probation Officer inform the County Treasurer and County Auditor of any funds applied for during the fiscal year, after which the proper reporting in both the general ledger and grant reports can be decided. It is also recommended that the County keep a subsidiary ledger on the regulatory basis that reconciles to the GAAP basis reporting within the funds of the County general ledger.

Action Taken or Planned: The auditor will begin accounting for Juvenile Probation grants on a regulatory basis which reconciles with the GAAP basis reporting of the general ledger.



**COUNTY AUDITOR
OF
LAMAR COUNTY**

Responsible Party: Kayla Hall, County Auditor
Anticipated Completion Date: June 30, 2021

Finding 2020-003

TJJD State Juvenile Probation Grants

Recommendations: It has been recommended that the County keep a subsidiary ledger of all Juvenile Probation grants on the regulatory basis to ensure proper expense reporting and timely return of excess funds.

Action Taken or Planned: The auditor will begin accounting for Juvenile Probation grants on a regulatory basis which reconciles with the GAAP basis reporting of the general ledger.

Responsible Party: Kayla Hall, County Auditor
Anticipated Completion Date: June 30, 2021

Finding 2020-004

Purchasing Policies

Recommendations: It has been recommended that the County update its purchasing policy and distribute the updated policy to the elected officials.

Action Taken or Planned: The auditor will update the purchasing policy which will then be approved by Commissioners' Court and distributed to the elected officials.

Responsible Party: Kayla Hall, County Auditor
Anticipated Completion Date: July 31, 2021

Kayla Hall
Lamar County Auditor