

CITY OF HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
For the Fiscal Year Ended
DECEMBER 31, 2019

CITY OF HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

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FINANCIAL SECTION

BEYER & Co.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Wayne R. Beyer, C.P.A.

P.O. Box 366 / 442 West Oaklawn
Pleasanton, Texas 78064
Phone: (830) 569-8781 ~ Fax: (830) 569-6776
E-mail: beyerandco@sbcglobal.net

111 North Odem
Sinton, Texas 78387

Please reply to Pleasanton address

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Mayor and City Council
City of Hallettsville, Texas

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Hallettsville, Texas, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City'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. 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 entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Hallettsville, Texas, as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund, Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-A, and Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-B 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, Employee Retirement System Information, and the OPEB system information on pages 3–11, 75-76, and 77 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 Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Hallettsville, Texas' basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Beyer & Co.

BEYER & COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants
July 2, 2020

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Financial Highlights

- . The assets of the City of Hallettsville, Texas exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$23,876,532 (net position). Of this amount, \$5,273,555 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- . The government's total net position increased by \$1,479,145. The major reason for the increase was a net profit in the electrical department of \$1,500,530. The net position of the governmental activities increased by \$986,600. The major reason for this increase was a transfer of \$1,005,477 from the business type activities and careful budget management. The business type activities net position increased by \$492,545. The major reason for this increase was electric utility net income of \$1,500,530 over a net transfer out of \$857,989.
- . As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City of Hallettsville, Texas' governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$3,759,636, an increase of \$392,537 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 27% of this total amount, \$1,030,978, is available for spending at the government's discretion (unassigned fund balance).
- . At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$1,137,561, or 44 percent of total general fund expenditures.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Hallettsville, Texas' basic financial statements. The City of Hallettsville, Texas' basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements: The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City of Hallettsville, Texas' finances, in a manner like a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all the City of Hallettsville, Texas' assets, and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City of Hallettsville, Texas is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City of Hallettsville, Texas that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the City of Hallettsville, Texas include general administration, public safety, public transportation, and culture and recreation. The business-type activities of the City of Hallettsville, Texas include the Utility fund.

The government-wide financial statements include only the City of Hallettsville, Texas itself (known as the primary government).

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 12-13 of this report.

Fund financial statements: A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City of Hallettsville, Texas, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All the funds of the City of Hallettsville, Texas can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, fiduciary funds, and proprietary funds.

Governmental funds: Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City of Hallettsville, Texas maintains seven individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, the Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-A and the Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-B fund, which are major funds. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The City of Hallettsville, Texas adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund, Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-A and the Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-B fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 14-20 of this report.

Proprietary funds: The City of Hallettsville, Texas maintains one type of proprietary fund. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City of Hallettsville, Texas uses enterprise funds to account for its Utility activities.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the utility fund which is a major fund of the City of Hallettsville, Texas.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 21-25 of this report.

Trust Fund: The City of Hallettsville, Texas also has one trust fund presented in this report. Such funds are not included in the City-wide statement but are shown separately on pages 26-27.

Notes to the financial statements: The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 28-74 of this report.

Other information: In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the City of Hallettsville, Texas' progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits to its employees. Required supplementary information can be found on pages 75-77 of this report.

The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with non-major governmental funds are presented immediately following the required supplementary information on pensions. Combining and individual fund statements and schedules can be found on pages 78-79 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City of Hallettsville, Texas, assets exceeded liabilities by \$23,876,532 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

By far the largest portion of the City of Hallettsville, Texas' net position (68 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City of Hallettsville, Texas uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City of Hallettsville, Texas' investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

CITY OF HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Current and Other Assets	\$4,238,542	\$3,934,919	\$4,595,299	\$4,136,206	\$8,833,841	\$8,071,125
Restricted Assets:	163,041	184,656		0	163,041	184,656
Capital Assets:	9,061,346	8,685,404	7,139,951	7,236,919	16,201,297	15,922,323
Total Assets	13,462,929	12,804,979	11,735,250	11,373,125	25,198,179	24,178,104
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	497,943	163,456	296,604	98,745	794,547	262,201
Long-Term Liabilities	782,241	424,028	476,232	264,248	1,258,473	688,276
Other Liabilities	131,149	228,562	432,367	433,297	563,516	661,859
Total Liabilities	913,390	652,590	908,599	697,545	1,821,989	1,350,135
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	283,937	538,900	10,268	153,883	294,205	692,783
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	9,061,346	8,685,404	7,139,951	7,236,919	16,201,297	15,922,323
Restricted	2,354,980	2,084,304	46,700	46,700	2,401,680	2,131,004
Unrestricted	1,347,219	1,007,237	3,926,336	3,336,823	5,273,555	4,344,060
Total Net Position	\$12,763,545	\$11,776,945	\$11,112,987	\$10,620,442	\$23,876,532	\$22,397,387

An additional portion of the City of Hallettsville, Texas' net position (10 percent) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position (\$5,273,555) may be used to meet the governments on going obligations to citizens and creditors. At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Hallettsville, Texas reported a positive balance in the governmental activities and a positive balance in the business-type activities. For the prior fiscal year, the City of Hallettsville, Texas reported positive balances in all three categories of net position, both for the government, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type.

The government's total net position increased by \$1,479,145. The major reason for the increase was a net profit in the electrical department of \$1,500,530. The net position of the governmental activities increased by \$986,600. The major reason for this increase was a transfer of \$1,005,477 from the business type activities and careful budget management. The business type activities net position increased by \$492,545. The major reason for this increase was electric utility net income of \$1,500,530 over a net transfer out of \$857,989.

Governmental activities:

Governmental activities increased the City of Hallettsville, Texas' net position by \$986,600, thereby accounting for 67 percent of the total growth in the net position of the City of Hallettsville, Texas. The major reason for this increase was a transfer of \$1,005,477 from the business type activities and careful budget management.

**CITY OF HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS
CHANGE IN NET POSITION**

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$174,738	\$215,298	\$5,612,123	\$5,881,923	\$5,786,861	\$6,097,221
Operating Grants and Contributions	2,112	1,294			2,112	1,294
Capital Grants and Contributions			156,873		156,873	0
General Revenues:						
Maintenance and Operations Taxes	390,074	416,727			390,074	416,727
Sales taxes	1,290,920	1,188,544			1,290,920	1,188,544
Franchise taxes	64,990	63,479			64,990	63,479
Other taxes	92,691	83,514			92,691	83,514
Licenses and permits	24,437	16,997			24,437	16,997
Grants and Contributions not Restricted to Specific Programs	117,063	60,719			117,063	60,719
Unrestricted investment earnings	80,496	69,413	65,077	40,875	145,573	110,288
Miscellaneous	174,536	171,753	26,106	34,859	200,642	206,612
Total Revenue	2,412,057	2,287,738	5,860,179	5,957,657	8,272,236	8,245,395
Expenses:						
General Administration	297,103	350,148			297,103	350,148
Public Facilities	2,546	2,546			2,546	2,546
Public Safety	935,655	891,203			935,655	891,203
Public Transportation	405,810	243,762			405,810	243,762
Culture and Recreation	642,332	696,256			642,332	696,256
Utility			4,509,645	4,734,844	4,509,645	4,734,844
Total Expenses	2,283,446	2,183,915	4,509,645	4,734,844	6,793,091	6,918,759
Increase in Net Position before transfers and special items	128,611	103,823	1,350,534	1,222,813	1,479,145	1,326,636
Transfers	857,989	958,322	(857,989)	(958,322)	0	0
Increase in Net Position	986,600	1,062,145	492,545	264,491	1,479,145	1,326,636
Net Position at 12/31/2018 - Restated	11,776,945	10,714,800	10,620,442	10,355,951	22,397,387	21,070,751
Net Position at 12/31/2019	\$12,763,545	\$11,776,945	\$11,112,987	\$10,620,442	\$23,876,532	\$22,397,387

Expenses and Program Revenues - Governmental Activities

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary Government				
Government Activities:				
General Administration	\$297,103	\$0	\$0	\$0
Public Facility	2,546			
Public Safety	935,655	119,042		
Public Transportation	405,810			
Culture and Recreation	642,332	55,696	2,112	
Total Government Activities	<u>\$2,283,446</u>	<u>\$174,738</u>	<u>\$2,112</u>	<u>\$0</u>

Revenues by Source - Governmental Activities

	REVENUES	%
Charges for Services	\$174,738	7%
Operating Grants and Contributions	2,112	0%
Maintenance and Operations Taxes	390,074	16%
Sales Taxes	1,290,920	54%
Franchise Taxes	64,990	3%
Other taxes	92,691	4%
License and Permits	24,437	1%
Grants and Contributions not Restricted to Specific Programs	117,063	5%
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	80,496	3%
Miscellaneous	174,536	7%
	<u>\$2,412,057</u>	<u>100%</u>

Business-type activities:

The business-type activities net position increased by \$492,545. The major reason for this increase was electric utility net income of \$1,500,530 over a net transfer out of \$857,989.

Expenses and Program Revenues - Business Activities

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues	
		Charges for Services	Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary Government			
Business-Type Activities:			
Electric	\$2,533,771	\$4,034,301	
Water	627,578	568,157	156,873
Sewer	299,880	401,549	
Public Works	149,142	0	
Solid Waste	579,600	608,116	
Administration	319,674	0	
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>\$4,509,645</u>	<u>\$5,612,123</u>	<u>\$156,873</u>

Revenues by Source - Business-Type Activities

	<u>REVENUES</u>	<u>%</u>
Charges for Services	\$5,612,123	95.77%
Capital Grants and Contributions	156,873	2.68%
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	65,077	1.11%
Miscellaneous	26,106	0.45%
	<u>\$5,860,179</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the City of Hallettsville, Texas uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds:

The focus of the City of Hallettsville, Texas' governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City of Hallettsville, Texas' financing requirements. Unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Hallettsville, Texas' governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$3,759,636, an increase of \$392,537 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 27 percent of this total amount \$1,030,978 constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is restricted or committed.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City of Hallettsville, Texas. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$1,137,561, while total fund balance reached was \$1,454,908. 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 44 percent of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 56 percent of that same amount.

The fund balance of the City of Hallettsville, Texas' general fund increased by \$223,177 during the current fiscal year. Key factors in this increase is as follows:

- . This increase is due mainly to an increase in transfers in of \$244,155.

At the end of the current fiscal year, restricted fund balance of the Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-A was \$1,419,019, while total fund balance reached was \$1,419,916. As a measure of the Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-A's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both restricted fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Restricted fund balance represents 8611 percent of total Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-A expenditures, while total fund balance represents 8616 percent of that same amount.

The fund balance of the City of Hallettsville, Texas' Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-A increased by \$276,852 during the current fiscal year. Key factors in this increase are as follows:

- . This increase is due mainly to sales tax revenues of \$326,480.

At the end of the current fiscal year, restricted fund balance of the Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-B was \$795,093, while total fund balance reached was \$795,990. As a measure of the Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-B's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both restricted fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Restricted fund balance represents 525 percent of total Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-B expenditures, while total fund balance represents 525 percent of that same amount.

The fund balance of the City of Hallettsville, Texas' Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-A decreased by \$14,321 during the current fiscal year. Key factors in this decrease are as follows:

- . This decrease is due mainly to an increase in transfers out of \$192,000.

Proprietary funds:

The City of Hallettsville, Texas' proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net position of the Utility fund at the end of the year amounted to \$3,926,336. The increase in net position was \$492,545. Other factors concerning the finances of this fund have already been addressed in the discussion of the City of Hallettsville, Texas' business-type activities.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

There was an increase between the original budget and the final amended budget in the general fund of \$239,357. The main increase occurred in the Fire Department which increased by \$202,161 which was caused by an increased in fixed capital of \$180,050. There were no differences between the original budget and the final amended budget in the Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-A fund and the Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-B fund.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets:

The City of Hallettsville, Texas' investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2019, amounts to \$16,201,297 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and system, improvements, machinery and equipment, park facilities, roads, highways, and bridges. The total increase in the City of Hallettsville, Texas' investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was 1.75 percent (a 4.33 percent increase for governmental activities and a 1.34 percent decrease for business-type activities).

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

The City had street, water, and sewer facility projects.

CITY OF HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS CAPITAL ASSETS (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Land	\$2,027,351	\$2,016,178	\$37,611	\$37,611	\$2,064,962	\$2,053,789
Construction in Progress	184,714	533,771	304,361	75,630	489,075	609,401
Building and Improvements	3,005,309	2,703,276	0	0	3,005,309	2,703,276
Machinery and Equipment	197,109	212,452	222,728	294,656	419,837	507,108
Infrastructure	3,646,863	3,219,727			3,646,863	3,219,727
Distribution System			6,575,251	6,829,022	6,575,251	6,829,022
Total	<u>\$9,061,346</u>	<u>\$8,685,404</u>	<u>\$7,139,951</u>	<u>\$7,236,919</u>	<u>\$16,201,297</u>	<u>\$15,922,323</u>

Additional information on the City of Hallettsville, Texas' capital assets can be found in note IV C on pages 40-41 of this report.

Long-term debt:

The City had no bonded debt.

Economic Factors:

There are no currently known facts, conditions, or decisions which are expected to have a significant effect on the financial position or results of operations on the City of Hallettsville. As a result of the spread of the COVID-19 coronavirus, economic uncertainties have arisen which may negatively affect the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the City. The duration of these uncertainties and the ultimate financial effects cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Hallettsville, Texas' finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Office of the Finance Department, 101 N. Main, Hallettsville, Texas.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
<i>ASSETS</i>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$3,790,771	\$3,651,993	\$7,442,764
Receivables (Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles)	354,223	552,153	906,376
Prepaid Expenses	93,548	19,986	113,534
Inventories	0	371,167	371,167
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	163,041		163,041
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:			
Land	2,027,351		2,027,351
Construction in Progress	184,714		184,714
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net			
Building and Improvements	3,005,309		3,005,309
Machinery and Equipment	197,109		197,109
Infrastructure	3,646,863		3,646,863
Distribution System		7,139,951	7,139,951
Total Assets	<u>\$13,462,929</u>	<u>\$11,735,250</u>	<u>\$25,198,179</u>
<i>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</i>			
GASB 68			
Deferred Outflow of Resources-Contributions (after 12/31/18)	159,175	94,814	253,989
Difference in projected and actual earnings	338,768	201,790	540,558
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>497,943</u>	<u>296,604</u>	<u>794,547</u>
<i>LIABILITIES:</i>			
Accounts Payable	\$107,041	\$211,906	\$318,947
Accrued Wages	24,108	14,838	38,946
Accrued Closure and Post Closure Care		12,227	12,227
Consumer Meter Deposit		193,396	193,396
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	21,043	17,041	38,084
Due in More Than One Year	761,198	459,191	1,220,389
Total Liabilities	<u>913,390</u>	<u>908,599</u>	<u>1,821,989</u>
<i>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</i>			
Unavailable Revenue - Advanced Tax Collections	266,698	0	266,698
GASB 68			
Difference in expected and actual experience	16,274	9,693	25,967
GASB 75			
Difference in expected and actual experience	422	251	673
Difference in Changes in assumptions and other inputs	543	324	867
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>283,937</u>	<u>10,268</u>	<u>294,205</u>
<i>NET POSITION</i>			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	9,061,346	7,139,951	16,201,297
Restricted			
Community Development	2,292,428	46,700	2,339,128
Municipal Court	62,552		62,552
Unrestricted	1,347,219	3,926,336	5,273,555
Total Net Position	<u>\$12,763,545</u>	<u>\$11,112,987</u>	<u>\$23,876,532</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense)	Net (Expense)
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Revenue and Changes in Governmental Activities	Revenue and Changes in Business-Type Activities
Primary Government						
Government Activities:						
General Administration	\$297,103				(\$297,103)	(\$297,103)
Public Facility	2,546				(2,546)	(2,546)
Public Safety	935,655	119,042			(816,613)	(816,613)
Public Transportation	405,810				(405,810)	(405,810)
Culture and Recreation	642,332	55,696	2,112		(584,524)	(584,524)
Total Government Activities	2,283,446	174,738	2,112	0	(2,106,596)	0
Business-Type Activities:						
Electric	2,533,771	4,034,301			1,500,530	1,500,530
Water	627,578	568,157		156,873	97,452	97,452
Sewer	299,880	401,549			101,669	101,669
Public Works	149,142				(149,142)	(149,142)
Solid Waste	579,600	608,116			28,516	28,516
Administration	319,674				(319,674)	(319,674)
Total Business-Type Activities	4,509,645	5,612,123	0	156,873	1,259,351	1,259,351
Total Primary Government	\$6,793,091	\$5,786,861	\$2,112	\$156,873	(2,106,596)	(847,245)
General Revenues						
Property Taxes, Levies for General Purposes					390,074	390,074
Sales Taxes					1,290,920	1,290,920
Franchise Taxes					64,990	64,990
Other Taxes					92,691	92,691
License and Permits					24,437	24,437
Grants and Contributions Not Restricted to Specific Programs					117,063	117,063
Unrestricted Investment Earnings					80,496	65,077
Miscellaneous					174,536	26,106
Transfers					857,989	(857,989)
Total General Revenues and Transfers					3,093,196	(766,806)
Change in Net Position					986,600	492,545
Net Position - Beginning - Restated					11,776,945	10,620,442
Net Position - Ending					\$12,763,545	\$11,112,987

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS
 BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 DECEMBER 31, 2019

	General Fund	Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-A	Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-B	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<i>ASSETS</i>					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$1,552,566	\$1,400,079	\$768,081	\$176,628	\$3,897,354
Receivables (Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles)	221,465	27,452	27,452	18,777	295,146
Due from Other Funds	880			0	880
Prepaid Expenses	91,754	897	897	0	93,548
Restricted Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents					
Capital Improvements	163,041				163,041
Total Assets	<u>\$2,029,706</u>	<u>\$1,428,428</u>	<u>\$796,430</u>	<u>\$195,405</u>	<u>\$4,449,969</u>
<i>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES:</i>					
Accounts Payable	\$98,969	\$8,072		\$0	\$107,041
Due to Other Funds		440	440	0	880
Bank Overdraft				106,583	106,583
Accrued Wages	24,108				24,108
Compensated Absences	21,043				21,043
Total Liabilities	<u>144,120</u>	<u>8,512</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>106,583</u>	<u>259,655</u>
<i>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</i>					
Unearned Revenues	163,980				163,980
Unavailable Revenue - Advanced Tax Collections	266,698			0	266,698
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>430,678</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>430,678</u>
<i>Fund Balances:</i>					
Nonspendable					
Prepaid Expenses	91,754	897	897	0	93,548
Restricted					
Community Development		1,419,019	795,093	78,316	2,292,428
Municipal Court	62,552				62,552
Committed					
Community Development	163,041			0	163,041
Public Safety				117,089	117,089
Unassigned	1,137,561			(106,583)	1,030,978
Total Fund Balance	<u>1,454,908</u>	<u>1,419,916</u>	<u>795,990</u>	<u>88,822</u>	<u>3,759,636</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	<u>\$2,029,706</u>	<u>\$1,428,428</u>	<u>\$796,430</u>	<u>\$195,405</u>	<u>\$4,449,969</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS
 RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
 TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
 DECEMBER 31, 2019

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds Balance Sheet

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position ("SNA") are different because:	\$3,759,636
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not reported in the funds.	9,061,346
Property taxes receivable unavailable to pay for current period expenditures are deferred in the funds (net of allowance for uncollectibles).	163,980
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.	539,781
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(761,198)
Net Position of Governmental Activities - Statement of Net Position	<u>\$12,763,545</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	General Fund	Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-A	Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-B	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<i>REVENUES</i>					
Taxes					
Property	\$377,261			\$0	\$377,261
Sales	637,960	326,480	326,480	0	1,290,920
Franchise	64,990				64,990
Other	8,430			84,261	92,691
Licenses and Permits	24,437				24,437
Intergovernmental	119,175			0	119,175
Charges for Services	60,003				60,003
Fines and Forfeitures	110,548				110,548
Interest	41,171	21,757	14,080	3,488	80,496
Miscellaneous	168,136	2,400		4,000	174,536
Total Revenues	<u>1,612,111</u>	<u>350,637</u>	<u>340,560</u>	<u>91,749</u>	<u>2,395,057</u>
<i>EXPENDITURES</i>					
Current:					
General Administration	282,073	16,480	34,512	0	333,065
Public Safety	1,223,145			200	1,223,345
Public Transportation	485,129				485,129
Culture and Recreation	623,864		116,969	78,137	818,970
Total Expenditures	<u>2,614,211</u>	<u>16,480</u>	<u>151,481</u>	<u>78,337</u>	<u>2,860,509</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(1,002,100)</u>	<u>334,157</u>	<u>189,079</u>	<u>13,412</u>	<u>(465,452)</u>
<i>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):</i>					
Operating Transfers In	1,225,277				1,225,277
Operating Transfers Out	0	(57,305)	(203,400)	(106,583)	(367,288)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>1,225,277</u>	<u>(57,305)</u>	<u>(203,400)</u>	<u>(106,583)</u>	<u>857,989</u>
Net Changes in Fund Balances	<u>223,177</u>	<u>276,852</u>	<u>(14,321)</u>	<u>(93,171)</u>	<u>392,537</u>
Fund Balances - Beginning	<u>1,231,731</u>	<u>1,143,064</u>	<u>810,311</u>	<u>181,993</u>	<u>3,367,099</u>
Fund Balances - Ending	<u>\$1,454,908</u>	<u>\$1,419,916</u>	<u>\$795,990</u>	<u>\$88,822</u>	<u>\$3,759,636</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS
 RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
 EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF
 GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
 DECEMBER 31, 2019

Net Changes in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$392,537
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position ("SNA") are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.	375,942
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds. This is the change in these amounts this year.	4,187
GASB 68	
Deferred Outflow of Resources-Contribution. This is the change in these amounts this year.	(4,281)
Difference in expected and actual experience. This is the change in these amounts this year.	20,680
Difference in projected and actual earnings. This is the change in these amounts this year.	556,543
(Increase) decrease in net pension liability from beginning of period to end of period.	(371,557)
GASB 75	
Difference in expected and actual experience. This is the change in these amounts this year.	(422)
Difference in Changes in assumptions and other inputs. This is the change in these amounts this year.	(543)
(Increase) decrease in OPEB Liability from beginning of period to end of period.	701
Certain property tax revenues are deferred in the funds. This is the change in these amounts this year.	<u>12,813</u>
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities - Statement of Activities	<u><u>\$986,600</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
<i>REVENUES</i>				
Taxes				
Property	\$429,081	\$455,000	\$377,261	(\$77,739)
Sales	625,000	565,000	637,960	72,960
Franchise	66,755	66,505	64,990	(1,515)
Other	6,500	6,500	8,430	1,930
Licenses and Permits	13,000	23,450	24,437	987
Intergovernmental	0	40,800	119,175	78,375
Charges for Services	72,500	32,593	60,003	27,410
Fines and Forfeitures	132,600	107,650	110,548	2,898
Interest	22,000	42,500	41,171	(1,329)
Miscellaneous	104,015	132,748	168,136	35,388
Total Revenues	<u>1,471,451</u>	<u>1,472,746</u>	<u>1,612,111</u>	<u>139,365</u>
<i>EXPENDITURES</i>				
Current:				
General Administration				
General Administration	275,568	297,978	282,073	15,905
Public Safety				
Fire Department	78,380	280,541	268,636	11,905
Fire Marshal	12,731	11,664	11,158	506
Municipal Court	83,124	82,262	78,410	3,852
Police Department	860,457	862,933	864,941	(2,008)
Public Transportation				
Streets	464,779	455,770	485,129	(29,359)
Culture and Recreation				
Airport	45,853	52,785	50,718	2,067
Parks	232,755	273,427	250,586	22,841
Golf	181,745	163,490	146,868	16,622
Library	186,275	180,174	175,692	4,482
Total Expenditures	<u>2,421,667</u>	<u>2,661,024</u>	<u>2,614,211</u>	<u>46,813</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(950,216)</u>	<u>(1,188,278)</u>	<u>(1,002,100)</u>	<u>186,178</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Operating Transfers In	950,213	1,188,277	1,225,277	37,000
Operating Transfers Out				0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>950,213</u>	<u>1,188,277</u>	<u>1,225,277</u>	<u>37,000</u>
Net Changes in Fund Balances	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>223,177</u>	<u>223,178</u>
Fund Balances - Beginning	<u>1,231,731</u>	<u>1,231,731</u>	<u>1,231,731</u>	
Fund Balances - Ending	<u>\$1,231,728</u>	<u>\$1,231,730</u>	<u>\$1,454,908</u>	<u>\$223,178</u>

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

CITY OF HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS
 SALES TAX MFG. DEV. 4-A
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final		Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
<i>REVENUES</i>				
Taxes				
Sales	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$326,480	\$26,480
Interest	15,500	15,500	21,757	6,257
Miscellaneous	1,200	1,200	2,400	1,200
Total Revenues	<u>316,700</u>	<u>316,700</u>	<u>350,637</u>	<u>33,937</u>
<i>EXPENDITURES</i>				
Current:				
General Administration	396,400	396,400	57,385	339,015
Total Expenditures	<u>396,400</u>	<u>396,400</u>	<u>57,385</u>	<u>339,015</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(79,700)</u>	<u>(79,700)</u>	<u>293,252</u>	<u>372,952</u>
<i>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):</i>				
Operating Transfers Out	(16,400)	(16,400)	(16,400)	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(16,400)</u>	<u>(16,400)</u>	<u>(16,400)</u>	<u>0</u>
Net Changes in Fund Balances	(96,100)	(96,100)	276,852	372,952
Fund Balances - Beginning	1,143,064	1,143,064	1,143,064	
Fund Balances - Ending	<u>\$1,046,964</u>	<u>\$1,046,964</u>	<u>\$1,419,916</u>	<u>\$372,952</u>

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

CITY OF HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS
 SALES TAX MFG. DEV. 4-B
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
<i>REVENUES</i>				
Taxes				
Sales	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$326,480	\$26,480
Interest	12,000	12,000	14,080	2,080
Total Revenues	<u>312,000</u>	<u>312,000</u>	<u>340,560</u>	<u>28,560</u>
<i>EXPENDITURES</i>				
Current:				
General Administration	135,000	135,000	151,481	(16,481)
Total Expenditures	<u>135,000</u>	<u>135,000</u>	<u>151,481</u>	<u>(16,481)</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>177,000</u>	<u>177,000</u>	<u>189,079</u>	<u>12,079</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Operating Transfers Out	(167,400)	(167,400)	(203,400)	(36,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(167,400)</u>	<u>(167,400)</u>	<u>(203,400)</u>	<u>(36,000)</u>
Net Changes in Fund Balances	9,600	9,600	(14,321)	(23,921)
Fund Balances - Beginning	810,311	810,311	810,311	
Fund Balances - Ending	<u>\$819,911</u>	<u>\$819,911</u>	<u>\$795,990</u>	<u>(\$23,921)</u>

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

CITY OF HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Business-Type Activities		
	Enterprise Funds		
	Utility Current Year	Utility Prior Year	Totals Current Year
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$3,651,993	\$3,217,328	\$3,651,993
Accounts Receivables (Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles)	552,153	507,897	552,153
Inventories	371,167	400,068	371,167
Prepaid Expenses	19,986	10,913	19,986
Total Current Assets	4,595,299	4,136,206	4,595,299
Capital Assets			
Land	37,611	37,611	37,611
Construction in Progress	304,361	75,630	304,361
Buildings and Improvements	66,132	66,132	66,132
Machinery and Equipment	2,684,009	2,684,009	2,684,009
Distribution System	19,429,787	19,258,979	19,429,787
Total Capital Assets	22,521,900	22,122,361	22,521,900
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(15,381,949)	(14,885,442)	(15,381,949)
Total Capital Assets (Net of Accumulated Depreciation)	7,139,951	7,236,919	7,139,951
Total Noncurrent Assets	7,139,951	7,236,919	7,139,951
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
GASB 68			
Deferred Outflow of Resources-Contributions (after 12/31/17)		98,745	0
Deferred Outflow of Resources-Contributions (after 12/31/18)	94,814		94,814
Difference in projected and actual earnings	201,790		201,790
Total Deferred Outflow of Resources	296,604	98,745	296,604
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	\$12,031,854	\$11,471,870	\$12,031,854

(continued)

	Business-Type Activities		
	Enterprise Funds		
	Utility Current Year	Utility Prior Year	Totals Current Year
LIABILITIES, FUND EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS			
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities (Payable from Current Assets)			
Accounts Payable	\$211,906	\$215,164	\$211,906
Accrued Wages	14,838	11,567	14,838
Compensated Absences	17,041	25,962	17,041
Total Current Liabilities	243,785	252,693	243,785
Current Liabilities (Payable from Restricted Assets)			
Consumer Meter Deposits	193,396	194,556	193,396
Total Current Liabilities			
Payable from Restricted Assets	193,396	194,556	193,396
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Net Pension Liability	411,187	189,865	411,187
OPEB Liability	48,004	48,421	48,004
Accrued Closure and Post Closure Care	12,227	12,010	12,227
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	471,418	250,296	471,418
Total Liabilities	908,599	697,545	908,599
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
GASB 68			
Difference in expected and actual experience	9,693	22,324	9,693
Difference in projected and actual earnings		131,559	0
GASB 75			
Differences between expected and actual experience	251		251
Changes in assumptions and other inputs	324		324
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	10,268	153,883	10,268
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	7,139,951	7,236,919	7,139,951
Restricted for:			
Community Development - Expendable	46,700	46,700	46,700
Unrestricted	3,926,336	3,336,823	3,926,336
Total Net Position	\$11,112,987	\$10,620,442	\$11,112,987

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

CITY OF HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Business-Type Activities		
	Enterprise Funds		
	Utility Current Year	Utility Prior Year	Totals Current Year
OPERATING REVENUES:			
Charges for Services (Water, Sewer, Solid Waste, and Electric)	\$5,612,123	\$5,881,923	\$5,612,123
Miscellaneous	26,106	34,859	26,106
Total Operating Revenues	<u>5,638,229</u>	<u>5,916,782</u>	<u>5,638,229</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Personal Services	658,325	790,076	658,325
Supplies	16,939	20,009	16,939
Other Services and Charges	3,337,874	3,391,378	3,337,874
Depreciation	496,507	533,381	496,507
Total Operating Expenses	<u>4,509,645</u>	<u>4,734,844</u>	<u>4,509,645</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>1,128,584</u>	<u>1,181,938</u>	<u>1,128,584</u>
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):			
Interest Income	65,077	40,875	65,077
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>65,077</u>	<u>40,875</u>	<u>65,077</u>
Income Before Transfers	1,193,661	1,222,813	1,193,661
Federal Grants and Contributions	156,873		156,873
Transfers Out (Net)	<u>(857,989)</u>	<u>(958,322)</u>	<u>(857,989)</u>
Change in Net Position	492,545	264,491	492,545
Total Net Position - Beginning (Restated)	10,620,442	10,355,951	10,620,442
Total Net Position - Ending	<u>\$11,112,987</u>	<u>\$10,620,442</u>	<u>\$11,112,987</u>

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

CITY OF HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Business-Type Activities		
	Enterprise Funds		
	Utility Current Year	Utility Prior Year	Totals Current Year
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Receipts from Customers and Users	5,592,813	5,833,547	5,592,813
Payments to Suppliers	(3,338,026)	(3,592,181)	(3,338,026)
Payments to Employees	(784,544)	(790,831)	(784,544)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	1,470,243	1,450,535	1,470,243
Cash Flows from Non-Capital and Related Financing Activities			
Transfers Out	(857,989)	(958,322)	(857,989)
Subsidy from Federal Grant	156,873	0	156,873
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Non-Capital and Related Financing Activities	(701,116)	(958,322)	(701,116)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities			
Principal Payment on Revenue Bonds, Notes and Capital Leases		0	0
Purchases of Capital Assets	(399,539)	(159,570)	(399,539)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(399,539)	(159,570)	(399,539)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Interest Received	65,077	40,875	65,077
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investment Activities	65,077	40,875	65,077
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Equivalents	434,665	373,518	434,665
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	3,217,328	2,843,810	3,217,328
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$3,651,993	\$3,217,328	\$3,651,993

(continued)

Business-Type Activities
Enterprise Funds

	Utility Current Year	Utility Prior Year	Totals Current Year
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Operating Income (Loss)	\$1,128,584	\$1,181,938	\$1,128,584
Adjustments to Reconcile to Net Cash Flow			
Non-Cash Items Included in Net Income			
Depreciation	496,507	533,381	496,507
Changes in Current Items			
Decrease (Increase) in Accounts Receivable	(44,256)	(103,210)	(44,256)
Decrease (Increase) in Due from Other Funds	0	0	0
Decrease (Increase) in Inventory	28,901	(42,096)	28,901
Decrease (Increase) in Prepaid Expenses	(9,073)	(1,126)	(9,073)
GASB 68			
Decrease (Increase) Deferred Outflow of Resources-Contributions	3,931	1,903	3,931
Difference in expected and actual experience	(12,631)	12,416	(12,631)
Difference in projected and actual earnings	(333,349)	131,403	(333,349)
GASB 75			
Difference in expected and actual experience	251		251
Difference in assumption changes	324		324
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(3,258)	(137,842)	(3,258)
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages	3,271	1,166	3,271
Increase (Decrease) in Compensated Absences	(8,921)	3,393	(8,921)
Increase (Decrease) in Consumer Meter Deposits	(1,160)	19,975	(1,160)
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Closure and Post Closure Care	217	270	217
Increase (Decrease) in Net pension Liability	221,322	(199,457)	221,322
Increase (Decrease) in Net pension Liability	(417)	48,421	(417)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$1,470,243</u>	<u>\$1,450,535</u>	<u>\$1,470,243</u>
Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities: None			
Federal Grants and Contributions	<u>\$156,873</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$156,873</u>

Note: The above funds are all enterprise funds.

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

CITY OF HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS
 STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
 FIDUCIARY FUNDS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Trust Fund
	<u>Library</u>
	Endowment Fund
ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$333,868
Receivables (Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles)	18
Due from Other Funds	
Total Assets	<u>\$333,886</u>
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	\$0
Bank Overdraft	
Due to Others	<u>0</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>0</u>
NET POSITION	
Held in Trust-Unexpendable	0
Held in Trust-Library Purposes	<u>333,886</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$333,886</u>

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

CITY OF HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Trust Fund <hr/> Library Endowment Fund <hr/>
ADDITIONS	
Contributions:	
Private Donations	\$29,441
Intergovernmental	
Total Contributions	<hr/> 29,441 <hr/>
Investment Earnings:	
Interest Received	4,932
Total Investment Earnings	<hr/> 4,932 <hr/>
Less Investment Expense	0
Net Investment Earnings	<hr/> 4,932 <hr/>
TOTAL ADDITIONS	<hr/> 34,373 <hr/>
DEDUCTIONS	
Culture and Recreation-Library	57,408
Total Deductions	<hr/> 57,408 <hr/>
Change in Net Position	(23,035)
Net Position-Beginning	<hr/> 356,921 <hr/>
Net Position-Ending	<hr/> <u>\$333,886</u> <hr/>

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

CITY OF HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2019

I. Summary of significant accounting policies

A. Reporting entity

The City of Hallettsville, Texas, was incorporated by an election. The City operates under a charter, Manager-Council type of government and provides the following services: public safety (fire and law enforcement), public transportation (streets), health, culture, recreation, public facilities, legal, election functions, and general administrative services. The accounting policies of the City of Hallettsville, Texas, (the City) conform to generally accepted accounting principles. The City also applies all relevant Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. The following is a summary of the more significant policies.

The accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Governmental resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

B. Blended Component Units

The Economic Development funds 4A and 4B were created pursuant to IRS Code section 401. The purpose of these two funds is to promote development in the City. The Districts are reported as special revenue funds and are included as blended component units because the City has operational responsibility for them and manages their activities.

C. Government-wide and fund financial statements

The City's Government-Wide Financial Statements include a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities. These statements present summaries of Governmental and Business-Type Activities for the City accompanied by a total column. These statements are presented on an "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, all of the City's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, including capital assets and long-term liabilities, are included in the accompanying Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents changes in Net Position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. The types of transactions reported as program revenues for the City are reported in three categories: 1) charges for services, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions.

Certain eliminations have been made to interfund activities, payables, and receivables. All internal balances in the Statement of Net Position have been eliminated except those representing balances between the governmental activities and the business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances and eliminated in the total primary government column. In the Statement of Activities; however, those transactions between governmental and business-type activities have not been eliminated. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

D. Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements include a Balance Sheet and a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances for all major governmental funds and non-major funds aggregated. An accompanying schedule is presented to reconcile and explain the differences in fund balances and changes in fund balances as presented in these statements to the Net Position and changes in Net Position presented in the Government-Wide financial statements. The City has presented all major funds that met those qualifications.

All governmental funds are accounted for on a spending or “current financial resources” measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, only current assets and current liabilities are included on the Balance Sheets. (The City’s deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources are noncurrent.) The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period. Accordingly, revenues are recorded when received in cash, except that revenues subject to accrual (generally 60 days after year-end) are recognized when due. The primary revenue sources, which have been treated as susceptible to accrual by the City, are property tax, sales tax, intergovernmental revenues and other taxes. Expenditures are recorded in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred.

The government reports the following major governmental fund: The general fund is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The sales tax Mft. Dev. 4-A and sales tax Mft. Dev. 4-B funds are used to collect sales taxes to help with tourism and community development.

E. Proprietary fund financial statements

Proprietary fund financial statements include a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows for each major proprietary fund and for the non-major funds aggregated.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund’s principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues (Water, Sewer, Electric, and Solid Waste) of the Utility Fund are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City’s policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Operating revenues in the proprietary funds are those revenues that are generated from the primary operations of the fund. All other revenues are reported as non-operating revenues. Operating expenses are those expenses that are essential to the primary operations of the fund. All other expenses are reported as non-operating expenses. The government reports the following major proprietary funds: The utility fund accounts for the activities of the government's electric, water, sewer, and solid waste operations.

F. Fiduciary Fund Types

Fiduciary Funds account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity or as an agent on behalf of others. As such, fiduciary funds are not reported in the government-wide statements. The City's fiduciary funds include the following: The City's library endowment fund is accounted for as a trust fund and is used to help defray the costs of the local public library.

G. Assets, liabilities, and net position or equity

1. Deposits and investments

The government's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. State statutes authorize the government and the District to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury. Investments for the government are reported at fair value. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the City considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity when purchased of three months or less and all local government investment pools to be cash equivalents.

2. Receivables and payables

Transactions between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e. the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e. the non-current portion of interfund loans). Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances." In governmental fund financial statements, advances between funds are offset by an amount reported as nonspendable fund balance to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

Receivables from and payables to external parties are reported separately and are not offset in the proprietary fund financial statements and business-type activities of the government-wide financial statements, unless a right of offset exists. All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. Trade accounts receivable allowance in excess of 30 days is equal to 5 percent of outstanding trade accounts receivable at December 31, 2019, the trade accounts receivable allowance in excess of 60 days is equal to 10 percent of outstanding trade accounts receivable at December 31, 2019, the trade accounts receivable allowance in excess of 90 days is equal to 25 percent of outstanding trade accounts receivable at December 31, 2019, and the trade accounts receivable allowance in excess of 120 days is equal to 50 percent of outstanding trade accounts receivable at December 31, 2019. The property tax receivable allowance is equal to 1 percent of current outstanding property taxes at December 31, 2019, and 10 percent of delinquent outstanding property taxes at December 31, 2019.

Property is appraised and a lien on such property becomes enforceable as of January 1, subject to certain procedures for rendition, appraisal, appraisal review and judicial review. Traditionally, property taxes are levied October 1, of the year in which assessed or as soon thereafter as practicable. Taxes are due and payable when levied since that is when the City bills the taxpayers. The City begins to collect the taxes as soon as the taxpayers are billed.

3. Inventories and prepaid items

All inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

4. Restricted assets

The following were restricted assets at December 31, 2019: Capital Improvements - \$163,041.

5. Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

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

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

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

The City had street, water, and sewer facility projects.

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<i>Assets</i>	<i>Years</i>
Buildings	50
Building improvements	20
Public Domain infrastructure	50
System infrastructure	30
Vehicles	5
Office equipment	5
Computer equipment	5

6. Compensated absences

It is the government's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since the government does not have a policy to pay any amounts when employees separate from service with the government. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds.

7. Long-term obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

8. Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. The government only has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. They are amounts deferred under GASB 68.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. We have included advanced tax collections and amounts deferred under GASB 68 and GASB 75 as deferred inflows in the fund financial statements.

The City reports unearned revenue on its fund financial statements. Unearned revenues arise when potential revenue does not meet both the “measureable” and “available” criteria for recognition in the current period (fund financial statements). Unearned revenues also arise when resources are unearned by the City and received before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures (fund financial statements and government-wide financial statements). In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the City has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenue is removed from the applicable financial statement and revenue is recognized. Pursuant to GASB 65 we have included deferred ad valorem taxes as deferred inflows in the fund financial statements. We have also included advanced tax collections as deferred inflows in the fund financial statements.

9. Net position flow assumption

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted - net position and unrestricted - net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted - net position to have been depleted before unrestricted - net position is applied.

10. Fund Balances – Governmental Funds

As of December 31, 2019, fund balances of the governmental funds are classified as follows:

Nonspendable – amounts that cannot be spent either because they are in nonspendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted — amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.

Committed — amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of City Council. City Council is the highest level of decision-making authority for the City. Commitments may be established, modified, or rescinded only through ordinances or resolutions approved by City Council.

Unassigned — all other spendable amounts.

As of December 31, 2019, fund balances are composed of the following:

Fund Balances:	
Nonspendable	
Prepaid Expenses	\$93,548
Restricted	
Community Development	2,292,428
Municipal Court	62,552
Committed	
Community Development	163,041
Public Safety	117,089
Unassigned	<u>1,030,978</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u><u>\$3,759,636</u></u>

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the City considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the City considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless City Council or the finance committee has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

In fiscal year 2011, the City Council adopted a minimum fund balance policy for the General Fund. The policy requires the unassigned fund balance at fiscal year-end to be at least equal to 25 to 33 percent of the subsequent year's budgeted General Fund expenditures.

11. Comparative data/reclassifications

Comparative total data for the prior year have been presented only for individual enterprise funds in the fund financial statements in order to provide an understanding of the changes in the financial position and operations of these funds. Also, certain amounts presented in the prior year data have been reclassified in order to be consistent with the current year's presentation.

II. Reconciliation of government-wide and fund financial statements

A. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net position

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between fund balance - total governmental funds and net position - governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains that "long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds." The details of this \$761,198 difference are as follows:

Net Pension Liability	\$680,609
OPEB Liability	<u>80,589</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$761,198</u>

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds and changes in net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. One element of that reconciliation explains that "Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense." The details of this \$9,061,346 difference are as follows:

Capital Assets not Being Depreciated	\$2,212,065
Capital Assets Being Depreciated	13,777,616
Accumulated Depreciation	(6,928,335)
Net Adjustment to Increase Net Changes in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds to Arrive at Changes in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	<u>\$9,061,346</u>

A. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net position (continued)

The governmental fund balance sheet includes reconciliation between fund balance - total governmental funds and net position - governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains that "Property taxes receivable unavailable to pay for current period expenditures are deferred in the funds (net of allowance for uncollectible.*)" The details of this \$163,980 difference are as follows:

Property Taxes Receivable	\$169,327
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	<u>(5,347)</u>
Net	<u>\$163,980</u>

The governmental fund balance sheet includes reconciliation between fund balance - total governmental funds and net position - governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains that "Municipal fines and fees receivable unavailable to pay for current period expenditures are deferred in the funds (net of allowance for uncollectible.*)" Another element of that reconciliation is retirement deferrals. The details of this \$539,781 difference are as follows:

Fines and Fees Receivable	\$256,903
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(197,826)
GASB 68	
Deferred Outflow of Resources-Contributions (after 12/31/18)	159,175
Difference in expected and actual experience	(16,274)
Difference in projected and actual earnings	338,768
GASB 75	
Difference in expected and actual experience	(422)
Difference in Changes in assumptions and other inputs	<u>(543)</u>
Net	<u>\$539,781</u>

B. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of activities

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds and changes in net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. One element of that reconciliation explains that "Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense." The details of this \$375,942 difference are as follows:

Capital Outlay - Additions - Not Being Depreciated	\$395,153
Capital Outlay - Additions - Being Depreciated	979,863
Capital Outlay - Deletions - Transfer from Construction in Progress	(733,037)
Depreciation Expense	(266,037)
Net Adjustment to Increase Net Changes in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds to Arrive at Changes in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	<u>\$375,942</u>

III. Stewardship, compliance, and accountability

A. Budgetary information

The Mayor has been authorized by the council to prepare the budget. He is assisted by the City Secretary. The budget is adopted on budgetary basis in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. After the budget is prepared, it is reviewed by the City Council. The budget is adjusted by the City Council if desired. Then a final budget is prepared by the Mayor. A public hearing is held on the budget by the City Council. Department heads may appear. Before determining the final budget, the City Council may increase or decrease the amounts requested by the various departments or citizens. Amounts finally budgeted may not exceed the estimate of revenues and available cash. Appropriations lapse at year end.

When the budget is adopted by the City Council, the City Secretary is responsible for monitoring the expenditures of the various departments of the City to prevent expenditures from exceeding budgeted appropriations and for keeping the members of the City Council advised of the conditions of the various funds and accounts. The level of control is the fund. Expenditures can exceed appropriations as long as they do not exceed available revenues and cash balances. The legal level of control (the level on which the City Council must approve over expenditures) is on an object class basis.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function, and department. The government's department heads may make transfers of appropriations within a department. Transfers of appropriations between departments require the approval of the council. The legal level of budgetary control (IE. the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the department level.

Encumbrance accounting is employed in governmental funds. Encumbrances (e.g., purchase orders, contracts) outstanding at year end are reported as reservations of fund balances and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be re-appropriated and honored during the subsequent year. There were no outstanding encumbrances at December 31, 2019.

B. Excess of expenditures over appropriations

For the year ended December 31, 2019, excess of expenditures over appropriations occurred in the Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-B fund whereby actual expenditures of \$151,481 exceeded budgeted expenditures of \$135,000 by \$16,481. There were no excesses over the budget for the General fund and the Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-A fund.

C. Deficit fund equity

The City had no deficit fund balances as of December 31, 2019 except for the grant fund which had a deficit of \$ 106,583. This deficit is expected to be liquidated by future grant receipts of the fund.

- IV. Detailed notes on all funds
- A. Deposits and investments

Legal and Contractual Provisions Governing Deposits and Investments:

The Public Funds Investment Act (Government Code Chapter 2256) contains specific provisions in the areas of investment practices, management reports and establishment of appropriate policies. Among other things, it requires the City to adopt, implement, and publicize an investment policy. That policy must address the following areas: (1) safety of principal and liquidity, (2) portfolio diversification, (3) allowable investments, (4) acceptable risk levels, (5) expected rates of return, (6) maximum allowable stated maturity of portfolio investments, (7) maximum average dollar-weighted maturity allowed based on the stated maturity date for the portfolio, (8) investment staff quality and capabilities, (9) and bid solicitation preferences for certificates of deposit. Statutes authorize the City to invest in (1) obligations of the U.S. Treasury, certain U.S. agencies, and the State of Texas; (2) certificates of deposit, (3) certain municipal securities, (4) money market savings accounts, (5) repurchase agreements, (6) bankers acceptances, (7) Mutual Funds, (8) Investment pools, (9) guaranteed investment contracts, (10) and common trust funds. The Act also requires the City to have independent auditors perform test procedures related to investment practices as provided by the Act. The City is in substantial compliance with the requirements of the Act and with local policies.

In compliance with the Public Funds Investment Act, the City has adopted a deposit and investment policy. That policy does address the following risks:

Deposits:

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits: In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The City is not exposed to custodial credit risk for its deposits with the city depository (Wells Fargo Bank); and the First National Bank in Shiner, Texas Dow Employees Credit Union, and First State Bank in Yoakum because they are covered by either federal depository insurance (FDIC) or by collateral held by the government's agent in the government's name. The City also had \$482,103 in Peoples State Bank. Except for \$12,093, this amount was secured by the federal depository insurance (FDIC). The total cash at December 31, 2019 is \$1,329,570. The book amount of cash at December 31, 2019 is \$1,004,667. The total collateral held by Wells Fargo was \$431,806.

Investments:

The Interlocal Cooperation Act, chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code, provide for the creation of public funds investment pools, such as TexPool, through which political subdivisions and other entities may invest public funds.

TexPool and Lonestar Investments use amortized cost to value portfolio assets and follows the criteria for GASB Statement No. 79 for use of amortized cost. All funds participate in a pooling of cash and investment income in order to maximize investment opportunities. Each fund may liquidate its equity in the pool on demand.

The City’s investments are authorized by City resolutions, bond ordinances, and State statutes. The City is authorized to invest in obligations of the U.S. Government and its agencies or instrumentalities; direct obligations of Texas and its agencies and instrumentalities; obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities and other political subdivisions of any state rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than A or its equivalent rating; insured or collateralized certificates of deposit; fully collateralized repurchase agreements; and government pools.

The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The City’s investments by fair value level are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities’ relationship to benchmark quoted prices. The City has no Level 1 investments (investments valued using prices quoted in active markets for identical securities) or Level 3 investments (investments valued using significant unobservable inputs). As of December 31, 2019, the City had the following investments:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Maturity (Years)</u>	<u>%</u>
TEXPOOL	\$4,600,555	0.08	\$0.70
Lonestar Investments	<u>2,000,483</u>	0.08	<u>\$0.30</u>
Total Fair Value	<u>\$6,601,038</u>		<u>\$1.00</u>
Portfolio Weighted Average Maturity		<u>0.08</u>	

Interest Rate Risk. In accordance with its investment policy, the City manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio to less than one year.

Concentration of credit risk: The City places no limit on the amount the City may invest in any one issuer. Texpool (70% of portfolio) and Lonestar Investments (30% of portfolio).

Credit Risk. The City’s investment policy is to apply the “prudent investor” standard: “Investments shall be made with judgment and care, under circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the probable safety of their capital as well as the probable income to be derived.” The City’s investments were rated as follows: As of December 31, 2019 the local investment pool - Texpool (70% of portfolio) was rated AAAM by Standard and Poor’s and Lonestar Investments (30% of portfolio) was rated AAA by Standard and Poor’s.

B. Receivables

Receivables as of year end for the government's individual major funds and non-major, and fiduciary funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	General Fund	Hotel Occupancy Tax	Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-A	Sales Tax Mft. Dev. 4-B	Utility Fund	Total
<u>Receivables</u>						
Taxes						
Property	\$169,327					\$169,327
Sales	54,916		27,452	27,452		109,820
Occupancy		18,777				18,777
Accounts					550,669	550,669
Other	2,569				9,538	12,107
Fines	256,903					256,903
Gross Receivables	483,715	18,777	27,452	27,452	560,207	1,117,603
Less: Allowance for Uncollectibles	203,173				8,054	211,227
Net Total Receivables	<u>\$280,542</u>	<u>\$18,777</u>	<u>\$27,452</u>	<u>\$27,452</u>	<u>\$552,153</u>	<u>\$906,376</u>

C. Capital assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2019 was as follows:

Governmental Activities:	Beginning			Ending
Capital assets not being depreciated:	Balances	Increases	Decreases	Balances
Land	\$2,016,178	\$11,173		\$2,027,351
Construction in Progress	533,771	383,980	733,037	184,714
Total capital assets not being depreciated:	<u>2,549,949</u>	<u>395,153</u>	<u>733,037</u>	<u>2,212,065</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Building and Improvements	3,795,244	386,878		4,182,122
Machinery, Equipment and Vehicles	1,534,025	76,092	35,436	1,574,681
Infrastructure	7,503,920	516,893		8,020,813
Total capital assets being depreciated:	<u>12,833,189</u>	<u>979,863</u>	<u>35,436</u>	<u>13,777,616</u>
Less: Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Building and Improvements	1,091,968	84,845		1,176,813
Machinery, Equipment and Vehicles	1,321,573	91,435	35,436	1,377,572
Infrastructure	4,284,193	89,757		4,373,950
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>6,697,734</u>	<u>266,037</u>	<u>35,436</u>	<u>6,928,335</u>
Total Capital Assets Depreciated, Net	<u>6,135,455</u>	<u>713,826</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6,849,281</u>
Governmental Activities capital assets, Net	<u>\$8,685,404</u>	<u>\$1,108,979</u>	<u>\$733,037</u>	<u>\$9,061,346</u>

Business-type activities:	Beginning			Ending
Capital assets not being depreciated:	Balances	Increases	Decreases	Balances
Land	\$37,611			\$37,611
Construction in Progress	75,630	399,539	170,808	304,361
Total capital assets not being depreciated:	<u>113,241</u>	<u>399,539</u>	<u>170,808</u>	<u>341,972</u>

Capital assets being depreciated:				
Building and Improvements	66,132			66,132
Machinery, Equipment and Vehicles	2,684,009			2,684,009
Distribution System	19,258,979	170,808		19,429,787
Total capital assets being depreciated:	<u>22,009,120</u>	<u>170,808</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>22,179,928</u>

Less: Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Building and Improvements	66,132			66,132
Machinery, Equipment and Vehicles	2,389,353	71,928		2,461,281
Distribution System	12,429,957	424,579		12,854,536
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>14,885,442</u>	<u>496,507</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>15,381,949</u>
Total Capital Assets Depreciated, Net	<u>7,123,678</u>	<u>(325,699)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6,797,979</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$7,236,919</u>	<u>\$73,840</u>	<u>\$170,808</u>	<u>\$7,139,951</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities	
General Administration	\$23,591
Public Facility	2,546
Public Safety	42,119
Public Transportation	100,958
Culture and Recreation	<u>96,823</u>
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	<u>\$266,037</u>
Business-Type Activities	
Electric	\$35,767
Water	367,506
Sewer	72,518
Solid Waste	3,724
Administration	<u>16,992</u>
Total Depreciation Expense - Business-Type Activities	<u>\$496,507</u>

Construction commitments: The City had street, water, and sewer facility projects.

D. Inter-fund receivables, payables, and transfers

Transfer to/from other funds at December 31, 2019 are as follows:

TRANSFER TO	TRANSFER FROM				TOTAL
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND 4A	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND 4B	GRANT FUND	UTILITY FUND	
	GENERAL FUND	\$16,400	\$203,400		
UTILITY FUND	40,905		106,583		147,488
TOTALS	<u>\$57,305</u>	<u>\$203,400</u>	<u>\$106,583</u>	<u>\$1,005,477</u>	<u>\$1,372,765</u>

The transfers of \$16,400 from each of the economic development funds were for administration and are recurring. The transfers of \$187,400 from the economic 4B development fund and the \$106,583 from the grant fund were for construction and are not recurring. The amount from the utility fund was for administration and is recurring.

All amounts below are for administration and are expected to be repaid within the following year.

DUE TO	DUE FROM	
	GENERAL FUNDS	TOTAL
SALES TAX MFG. DEV. 4-A	\$440	\$440
SALES TAX MFG. DEV. 4-B	440	440
TOTALS	<u>\$880</u>	<u>\$880</u>

E. Leases

The City had no Operating Leases for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Rent expenditures were \$1,122 for the year ended December 31, 2019. Sublease rental income was \$0 for the year ended December 31, 2019. Rental income was \$45,295 for the year ended December 31, 2019.

F. Long-term debt

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year	Due After One Year
<u>Governmental Activities:</u>						
Compensated Absences	\$33,686	\$21,043	\$33,686	\$21,043	\$21,043	\$0
Net Pension Liability	309,052	680,609	309,052	680,609		680,609
OPEB Liability	81,290	80,589	81,290	80,589		80,589
	<u>424,028</u>	<u>782,241</u>	<u>424,028</u>	<u>782,241</u>	<u>21,043</u>	<u>761,198</u>
<u>Business-Type Activities:</u>						
Compensated Absences	25,962	17,041	25,962	17,041	17,041	0
Net Pension Liability	189,865	411,187	189,865	411,187		411,187
OPEB Liability	48,421	48,004	48,421	48,004		48,004
	<u>264,248</u>	<u>476,232</u>	<u>264,248</u>	<u>476,232</u>	<u>17,041</u>	<u>459,191</u>
Grand Total	<u>\$688,276</u>	<u>\$1,258,473</u>	<u>\$688,276</u>	<u>\$1,258,473</u>	<u>\$38,084</u>	<u>\$1,220,389</u>

The general fund and the utility fund are used to service the compensated absences and net pension liabilities. The estimated amount due in the 2019 year is \$38,084. The government-wide statement of activities includes \$38,084 as "noncurrent liabilities, due within one year". There was no interest expense.

V. Other information

A. Risk management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. Claim liabilities are estimated considering the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends (including frequency and amounts of payouts) and other economic and social factors (including the effects of specific, incremental claim adjustment expense, salvage and subrogation).

Changes in accrued liabilities for these claims follow:

	Year ended <u>12/31/19</u>	Year ended <u>12/31/18</u>
Unpaid claims, beginning of fiscal year	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Incurred claims (including IBNRs)		
Claim payments	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Unpaid claims, end of fiscal year	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>

General Liability Insurance

The City is insured for general, police officers and automobile liability. Expenditures for self-insured liabilities are accounted for in the General Fund, which will pay any liabilities incurred.

The City has joined together with other governments in the Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool (TML). The City pays an annual premium to TML for auto vehicle insurance coverage. The agreement with TML provides that TML will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial companies for claims in excess of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 for each insurance event. The City anticipates no contingent losses.

TML has published its own financial report that can be obtained from the Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool, Austin, Texas.

The City carries commercial fidelity bonds for elected officials and for management.

Property and Casualty Insurance

Property, casualty, mobile equipment, boiler and machinery insurance is provided by TML.

Workers' Compensation Insurance

The City insures against workers' compensation claims through TML.

Group Health and Life Insurance

The City maintains a group health insurance plan for active employees and their eligible dependents. Costs are recorded in the fund from which the employees' compensation is paid.

Unemployment Compensation Insurance

The City self-insures for unemployment compensation claims through an agreement with the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC). Under the agreement, TWC administers all claims and is reimbursed by the City for claims incurred plus administrative charges.

B. Related party transaction

Bobby Stratman is the Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator and President of the Hallettsville Golf Association. The Golf Association pays half of the fees/etc. in return for City maintaining grounds.

Otto Cervenka, the Public Works Director's son in law is Clifford Riddle, who works in the Parks Department.

C. Subsequent events

In April 2020, the council approved to purchase a Public Works truck from Caldwell Country Chevrolet in the approximate amount of \$24,275.00, and approved procuring the engineering services from TRC for the Ridge Ground Storage Tank Repaint Project in the amount of \$28,860.00.

Per the May 18, 2020 Council Meeting minutes, the City was hit with Ransom Ware that took down most of their systems. Grace Ward, City Administrator, clarified that the attack just hit the City of Hallettsville Police Department, and no other City offices. Total cost to repair and heighten the computer security was \$5193.79, per Chelsea Stefik, Finance Director.

In June 2020, the Cities Garden Club received the GVEC grant for approximately \$19,000.00.

D. Contingent liabilities

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the government expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

The government is not a defendant in any lawsuits at the end of the year.

E. Prior Period Adjustments

The City has determined that certain transactions were recorded incorrectly in a prior year.

Governmental Activities and Business-Type Activities: In the Government-Wide statements and in the funds, the City restated the Net Position downward by \$81,290 and \$48,421 in the Governmental Activities and Business-Type Activities, respectively by implementing GASB 75.

These restatements had a corresponding effect on the beginning net position

	Net Position, as Previously Reported	GASB 75 Restatement	Net Position as Restated
Governmental Activities:			
Net Position	\$11,858,235	(\$81,290)	\$11,776,945
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$11,858,235</u>	<u>(\$81,290)</u>	<u>\$11,776,945</u>

	Net Position, as Previously Reported	GASB 75 Restatement	Net Position as Restated
Business-Type Activities:			
Net Position	\$10,668,863	(\$48,421)	\$10,620,442
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>\$10,668,863</u>	<u>(\$48,421)</u>	<u>\$10,620,442</u>

F. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

as of December 31, 2018

Actuarial Valuation and Measurement Date, December 31,	2018	2017
Membership		
Number of		
- Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	23	22
- Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	16	15
- Active employees	35	34
- Total	<u>74</u>	<u>71</u>
Covered Payroll	\$1,467,274	\$1,463,395
Net Pension Liability		
Total Pension Liability	\$7,815,454	\$7,432,165
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	<u>6,723,658</u>	<u>6,933,248</u>
Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	\$1,091,796	\$498,917
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability	86.03%	93.29%
Net Pension Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	74.41%	34.09%
Development of the Single Discount Rate		
Single Discount Rate	6.75%	6.75%
Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	6.75%	6.75%
Long-Term Municipal Bond Rate	3.71%	3.31%
Last year ending December 31 in the 100-year projection period for which projected benefit payments are fully funded	N/A	N/A

SCHEDULE OF PENSION EXPENSE

1. Total Service Cost	\$174,312
2. Interest on the Total Pension Liability	498,923
3. Changes in Current Period Benefits Including Substantively Automatic Status	0
4. Employee Contributions (Reduction of Expense)	(73,364)
5. Projected Earnings on Plan Investments (Reduction of Expense)	(467,994)
6. Administrative Expense	4,014
7. Other Changes in Fiduciary Net Position	210
8. Recognition of Current Year Outflow (Inflow) of Resources-Liabilities	(8,244)
9. Recognition of Current Year Outflow (Inflow) of Resources-Assets	135,139
10. Amortization of Prior Year Outflows (Inflows) of Resources-Liabilities	(20,197)
11. Amortization of Prior Year Outflows (Inflows) of Resources-Assets	4,539
12. Total Pension Expense (Income)	<u>\$247,338</u>

A.	Recognition Period (or amortization year)	Total (Inflow) or Outflow of Resources	2018 Recognized in current pension expense	Deferred (Inflow)/Outflow in future expense
Due to Liabilities:				
Difference in expected and actual experience [actuarial (gains) or losses]	4.15	(\$34,211)	(\$8,244)	(\$25,967)
Change in assumptions [actuarial (gains) or losses]	4.15	0	0	0
			<u>(\$8,244)</u>	<u>(\$25,967)</u>
Due to Assets:				
Difference in projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments [actuarial (gains) or losses]	5.00	\$675,697	\$134,139	\$540,558
			<u>\$135,139</u>	<u>\$540,558</u>
Total:				<u><u>\$512,591</u></u>

B. Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources by Year, to be recognized in future pension expense as follows:

	Net deferred outflows (inflows) of resources
2019	\$94,657
2020	16,272
2021	35,338
2022	133,906
2023	0
Thereafter	<u>0</u>
Total	\$280,173

Note to City:

GASB 68 requires 10 fiscal years of data to be provided in the Schedule of Contributions; the City will build this report over the next ID-year period. The data in this schedule is based on the City's fiscal year-end, not the valuation/measurement date as provided in other schedules of this report.

The Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC) dollar amount can be calculated by multiplying the City's Full Retirement Rate (excludes portion of rate for Supplemental Death Benefits Fund) by the applicable payroll amount (for payroll, cities can use "gross earnings" as noted on line 1 of their TMRS-3 "Summary of Monthly Payroll Report"). The applicable months for the City's fiscal year are summed to determine the total ADC. Actual contribution amounts (employer-portion) remitted to TMRS will equal the "contributions in relation to ADC", with the deficiency/(excess) result then calculated. Covered payroll is the sum of the "gross earnings" for the applicable months of the TMRS-3 reports.

For additional detailed information, please reference the TMRS "GASB 68 Employer Reporting Guide."

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

1% Decrease 5.75%	Current Single Rate Assumption 6.75%	1% Increase 7.75%
\$2,111,143	\$1,091,796	\$243,731

SUMMARY OF ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS

These actuarial assumptions were developed primarily from the actuarial investigation of the experience of TMRS over the four-year period from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2014. They were adopted in 2015 and first used in the December 31, 2015 actuarial valuation. The postretirement mortality assumption for healthy annuitants and Annuity Purchase Rate (APRs) are based on the Mortality Experience Investigation Study covering 2009 through 2011 and dated December 31, 2013. In conjunction with these changes first used in the December 31, 2013 valuation, the System adopted the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and a one-time change to the amortization

I. Economic Assumptions

A. General Inflation — General Inflation is assumed to be 2.50% per year.

B. Discount/Crediting Rates

1. System-wide Investment Return Assumption: 6.75% per year, compounded annually, composed of an assumed 2.50% inflation rate and a 4.25% net real rate of return. This rate represents the assumed return, net of all investment and administrative expenses. This is the discount rate used to value the liabilities of the individual employers,
2. Assumed discount/crediting rate for Supplemental Disability Benefits Fund and individual employee accounts: an annual rate of 5.00% for (1) accumulating prior service credit and updated service credit after the valuation date, (2) accumulating the employee current service balances, (3) determining the amount of the monthly benefit at future dates of retirement or disability, and (4) calculating the actuarial liability of the system-wide Supplemental Disability Benefits Fund.

C. Overall Payroll Growth — 3.00% per year, which is used to calculate the contribution rates for the retirement plan of each participating city as a level percentage of payroll. This represents the expected increase in total payroll. This increase rate is solely due to the effect of wage inflation on salaries, with no allowance for future membership growth. However, for cities with a decrease in the number of contributing members from 2005 to 2014, the payroll growth is decreased by half the annual percentage decrease in the count capped at a 1.0% decrease per year and rounded down to the nearest 0.1%.

D. Individual Salary Increases —

Salary increases are assumed to occur once a year, on January 1. Therefore, the pay used for the period year following the valuation date is equal to the reported pay for the prior year, increased by the salary increase assumption. Salaries are assumed to increase by the following graduated service-based scale.

<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Rate (%)</u>
1	10.50%
2	7.50%
3	7.00%
4	6.50%
5	6.00%
6	5.50%
7	5.25%
8-10	4.75%
11	4.50%
12-13	4.25%
14-16	4.00%
17-24	3.75%
25+	3.50%

- E. Annuity Increase - The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is assumed to be 2.50% per year prospectively. For the City of Hallettsville annual annuity increases of 1.86% are assumed when calculating the TPL.

II. Demographic Assumptions

A. Termination Rates

1. For the first 10 years of service, the base table rates vary by gender, entry age, and length of service. For City of Hallettsville the base table is then multiplied by a factor of 80.0% based on the experience of the city in comparison to the group as a whole. A further multiplier is applied depending on an employee's classification: 1) Fire — 63%, 2) Police - 88%, or 3) Other - 108%. A sample of the base rates follows:

Males

Age	Service									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20	0.2920	0.2623	0.2186	0.1932	0.1850	0.1673	0.1529	0.1243	0.1022	0.0816
25	0.2653	0.2269	0.1812	0.1554	0.1429	0.1267	0.1148	0.1006	0.0926	0.0757
30	0.2451	0.2052	0.1610	0.1322	0.1079	0.0998	0.0896	0.0774	0.0744	0.0621
35	0.2505	0.2070	0.1577	0.1265	0.1050	0.0994	0.0848	0.0719	0.0621	0.0567
40	0.2467	0.2060	0.1561	0.1213	0.1046	0.0943	0.0805	0.0710	0.0601	0.0577
45	0.2268	0.1934	0.1556	0.1220	0.1053	0.0926	0.0813	0.0711	0.0605	0.0575
50	0.2078	0.1731	0.1412	0.1149	0.1016	0.0887	0.0807	0.0716	0.0604	0.0578
55	0.2003	0.1668	0.1265	0.1074	0.0861	0.0864	0.0771	0.0682	0.0609	0.0560
60	0.1999	0.1542	0.1231	0.1060	0.0790	0.0868	0.0753	0.0683	0.0571	0.0549
65	0.2000	0.1463	0.1238	0.1063	0.0803	0.0867	0.0757	0.0700	0.0547	0.0551
70	0.2000	0.1477	0.1237	0.1063	0.0802	0.0867	0.0756	0.0697	0.0551	0.0551

Females

Age	Service									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20	0.3030	0.2790	0.2221	0.2098	0.1997	0.2021	0.1536	0.1539	0.1564	0.1574
25	0.2782	0.2409	0.2067	0.1962	0.1710	0.1663	0.1369	0.1352	0.1186	0.1125
30	0.2574	0.2188	0.1949	0.1762	0.1347	0.1348	0.1276	0.1126	0.0973	0.0804
35	0.2424	0.2118	0.1805	0.1438	0.1273	0.1238	0.1112	0.1085	0.1000	0.0769
40	0.2244	0.1993	0.1614	0.1342	0.1295	0.1097	0.1023	0.0924	0.0834	0.0733
45	0.2191	0.1853	0.1427	0.1337	0.1054	0.1017	0.0894	0.0784	0.0705	0.0725
50	0.2201	0.1793	0.1347	0.1229	0.0886	0.0881	0.0823	0.0723	0.0675	0.0617
55	0.2200	0.1738	0.1350	0.1199	0.0834	0.0806	0.0713	0.0705	0.0685	0.0551
60	0.2200	0.1523	0.1350	0.1172	0.0798	0.0843	0.0646	0.0639	0.0429	0.0379
65	0.2200	0.1431	0.1350	0.1150	0.0800	0.0857	0.0667	0.0593	0.0276	0.0280
70	0.2200	0.1447	0.1350	0.1154	0.0800	0.0854	0.0664	0.0601	0.0303	0.0298

2. After 10 years of service, base termination rates vary by gender and by the number of years remaining until first retirement eligibility. For City of Hallettsville the base table is then multiplied by a factor of 80.0% based on the experience of the city in comparison to the group as a whole. A further multiplier is applied depending on an employee's classification: 1) Fire — 52%, 2) Police — 79%, or 3) Other — 115%. A sample of the base rates follows:

Years from Retirement	Male	Female
1	1.72%	2.20%
2	2.29%	2.97%
3	2.71%	3.54%
4	3.06%	4.01%
5	3.35%	4.41%
6	3.61%	4.77%
7	3.85%	5.10%
8	4.07%	5.40%
9	4.28%	5.68%
10	4.47%	5.94%
11	4.65%	6.19%
12	4.82%	6.43%
13	4.98%	6.66%
14	5.14%	6.87%
15	5.29%	7.08%

Termination rates end at first eligibility for retirement

- B. Forfeiture Rates (Withdrawal of Member Deposits from TMRS) for vested members vary by age and employer match, and they are expressed as a percentage of the termination rates shown in (A). The withdrawal rates for cities with a 2-to-1 match are shown below. 4% is added to the rates for 1 ½-to-1 cities, and 8% is added for 1-to-1 cities.

Age	Percent of Terminating Employees Choosing to Take a Refund
25	41.2%
30	41.2%
35	41.2%
40	38.0%
45	32.6%
50	27.1%
55	21.7%

Forfeiture rates end at first eligibility for retirement.

C. Service Retirees and Beneficiary Mortality Rates

For calculating the actuarial liability and the retirement contribution rates, the Gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment are used with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103%. Based on the size of the city, rates are multiplied by an additional factor of 100.0%. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements.

D. Disabled Annuitant Mortality Rates

For calculating the actuarial liability and the retirement contribution rates, the Gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment are used with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% with a 3-year set-forward for both males and females. In addition, a 3% minimum mortality rate will be applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled, the rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements subject to the 3% floor.

E. Pre-Retirement Mortality

For calculating the actuarial liability and the retirement contribution rates, the Gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment are used with male rates multiplied by 54.5% and female rates multiplied by 51.5%. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements.

F. Annuity Purchase Rates

For determining the amount of the monthly benefit at the time of retirement for both healthy and disabled annuitants, the annuity purchase rates (APRs) for 2014 are based on the UP-1984 Table with an age setback of two years for retirees and an age setback of eight years for beneficiaries. Beginning in 2027 the APRs will be based on a unisex blend of the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment for males and females with both male and female rates multiplied by 107.5% and projected on a fully generational basis with scale BB. For members, a unisex blend of 70% of the males table and 30% of the female table is used, while 30% of the male table and 70% of the female table is used for beneficiaries. From 2015 through 2026, the fully generational APRs will be phased into.

G. Disability Rates

Age	Males & Females
20	0.000004
25	0.000025
30	0.000099
35	0.000259
40	0.000494
45	0.000804
50	0.001188
55	0.001647
60	0.002180
65	0.002787

H. Service Retirement Rates, applied to both Active and Inactive Members

The base table rates vary by gender, entry age group, and age. For members under age 62, these base rates are then multiplied by 2 factors based on 1) employee contribution rate and employer match and 2) if the city has a recurring COLA.

Age	Males			Females		
	Entry Age Groups			Entry Age Groups		
	Ages 32 & Under	Ages 33 - 47	Ages 48 & Over	Ages 32 & Under	Ages 33 - 47	Ages 48 & Over
40-44	0.06	-	-	0.06	-	-
45-49	0.06	-	-	0.06	-	-
50-52	0.08	-	-	0.08	-	-
53	0.08	0.10	-	0.08	0.10	-
54	0.08	0.10	-	0.11	0.10	-
55-59	0.14	0.10	-	0.11	0.10	-
60	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.14	0.15	0.10
61	0.25	0.30	0.20	0.28	0.26	0.20
62	0.32	0.25	0.12	0.28	0.17	0.12
63	0.32	0.23	0.12	0.28	0.17	0.12
64	0.32	0.35	0.20	0.28	0.22	0.20
65	0.32	0.32	0.20	0.28	0.27	0.20
66-69	0.22	0.22	0.17	0.22	0.22	0.17
70-74	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.25
75 and over	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Note: For cities without a 20-year/any age retirement provision, the rates for entry ages 32 and under are loaded by 20% for ages below 60.

Plan Design Factors Applied to Base Retirement Rates

Employer Match	Employee Contribution Rate		
	5%	6%	7%
1-1	0.75	0.80	0.84
1.5-1	0.81	0.86	0.92
2-1	0.86	0.93	1.00

Recurring COLA: 100%

No Recurring COLA: 90%

III. Methods and Assumptions

- A. Valuation of Assets — The actuarial value of assets is based on the market value of assets with a ten-year phase-in of actual investment return in excess of (less than) expected investment income. Offsetting unrecognized gains and losses are immediately recognized, with the shortest remaining bases recognized first and the net remaining bases continue to be recognized on their original timeframe. The actuarial value of assets is further adjusted by 33% of any difference between the initial value and a 15% corridor around the market value of assets, if necessary,

- B. Actuarial Cost Method: The actuarial cost method being used is known as the Entry Age Normal Actuarial Cost Method. The Entry Age Normal Actuarial Cost Method develops the annual cost of the Plan in two parts: that attributable to benefits accruing in the current year, known as the normal cost, and that due to service earned prior to the current year, known as the amortization of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The normal cost and the actuarial accrued liability are calculated individually for each member. The normal cost rate for an employee is the contribution rate which, if applied to a member's compensation throughout their period of anticipated covered service with the municipality, would be sufficient to meet all benefits payable on their behalf. The normal cost is calculated using an entry age based on benefit service with the current city. If a member has additional time-only vesting service through service with other T MRS cities or other public agencies, they retain this for determination of benefit eligibility and decrement rates. The salary-weighted average of these rates is the total normal cost rate. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability reflects the difference between the portion of projected benefits attributable to service credited prior to the valuation date and assets already accumulated. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is paid off in accordance with a specified amortization procedure outlined in C below.

- C. Amortization Policy: For "underfunded" cities with twenty or more employees, the amortization as of the valuation date is a level percentage of payroll over a closed period using the process of "laddering". Bases that existed prior to this valuation continue to be amortized on their original schedule. Beginning January 1, 2016, all new experience losses are amortized over individual periods of not more than 25 years. Previously, some cities amortized their losses over a 30-year period. New gains (including lump sum contributions) are offset against and amortized over the same period as the current largest outstanding loss base for the specific City which in turn decreases contribution rate volatility.

Once a City reaches an "overfunded" status, all prior non-ad hoc bases are erased and the surplus for overfunded cities is amortized over a 25-year open period.

Ad hoc benefit enhancements are amortized over individual periods using a level dollar policy. The period will be based on the minimum of 15 years or the current life expectancy of the covered group.

For the December 31, 2013 actuarial valuation, there was a one-time change in the amortization policy for underfunded cities implemented in conjunction with the changes to the assumptions and cost method to minimize rate volatility associated with these changes. An initial ARC was developed using the methodology described above. For cities with a decrease in the rate compared to the rate calculated prior to changes, the amortization period for all non-ad hoc bases was shortened enough to keep the rates stable (if possible). Cities with an increase of more than 0.50% were allowed to extend the amortization periods for non-ad hoc bases up to 30 years to keep the full contribution rate from increasing. For cities with an increase of 0.50% or less, the amortization periods for all non-ad hoc bases could be extended to 25 years to keep the rate from increasing. The amortization period calculated in the prior steps was then rounded up to the nearest integer to calculate the final full contribution rate.

- D. Small City Methodology For cities with fewer than twenty employees, more conservative methods and assumptions are used. First, lower termination rates are used for smaller cities, with maximum multipliers of 75% for employers with less than 6 members, 85% for employers with 6 to 10 members, 100% for employers with 11 to 15 members, and 115% for employers with less than 100 members.

There is also a load on the life expectancy for employers with less than 15 active members. The life expectancy will be loaded by decreasing the mortality rates by 1% for every active member less than 15. For example, an employer with 5 active members will have the baseline mortality tables multiplied by 90% (10 active members times 1%).

For underfunded plans, the maximum amortization period for amortizing gains and losses is decreased from current levels by 1 year for each active member less than the 20-member threshold. For example, an employer with 8 active members and a current maximum amortization period of 25 will use $(25 - (20 - 8)) = 13$ -year amortization period for the gain or loss in that year's valuation. Under this policy, the lowest amortization period will be $25 - (20 - 1) = 6$ years. Once the plan is overfunded, the amortization period will revert back to the standard 25 years.

IV. Other Assumptions

1. Valuation payroll (used for determining the amortization contribution rate): An exponential average of the actual salaries paid during the prior fiscal years, with 33% weight given to the most recent year and 67% weight given to the expected payroll for the previous fiscal year, moved forward with one year's payroll growth rate and adjusted for changes in population.
2. Individual salaries used to project benefits: For members with more than three years of service, actual salaries from the past three fiscal years are used to determine the USC final average salary as of the valuation date. For future salaries, this three-year average is projected forward with two years of salary scale to create the salary for the year following the valuation. This value is then projected with normal salary scales.
3. Timing of benefit payments: Benefit payments are assumed to be made in the middle of the month. Although T MRS benefits are paid at the end of the month, eligibility for that payment is determined at the beginning of the month, A middle of month payment approximates the impact of the combination of eligibility determination and actual payment timing,
4. Percent married: 100% of the employees are assumed to be married.
5. Age difference: Male members are assumed to be three years older than their spouses, and female members are assumed to be three years younger than their spouses.
6. Optional Forms: Healthy members are assumed to choose a life only benefit when they retire. Disabled members are assumed to select a 50% Joint and Survivor option when they retire.
7. Percent electing annuity on death (when eligible): For vested members not eligible for retirement, 75% of the spouses of male members and 70% of the spouses of female members are assumed to commence an immediate benefit in lieu of a deferred annuity or a refund. Those not electing an immediate benefit are assumed to take a refund. All of the spouses of married participants who die after becoming eligible for a retirement benefit are assumed to elect an annuity that commences immediately.
8. Partial Lump Sum Utilization: It is assumed that each member at retirement will withdraw 40% of their eligible account balance.
9. Inactive Population: All non-vested members of a city are assumed to take an immediate refund if they are not contributing members in another city. Vested members not contributing in another city are assumed to take a deferred retirement benefit, except for those who have terminated in the past 12 months for whom one year of forfeiture probability is assumed. The forfeiture rates for inactive members of a city who are contributing members in another city are equal to the probability of termination multiplied by the forfeiture rates shown in II(A) and "(B) respectively. These rates are applied each year until

retirement eligibility. Once a member is retirement eligible, they are assumed to commence benefits based on the service retirement rates shown in II (H).

10. There will be no recoveries once disabled.
11. No surviving spouse will remarry and there will be no children's benefit.
12. Decrement timing: Decrements of all types are assumed to occur mid-year.
13. Eligibility testing: Eligibility for benefits is determined based upon the age nearest birthday and service nearest whole year on the date the decrement is assumed to occur.
14. Decrement relativity: Decrement rates are used directly from the experience study, without adjustment for multiple decrement table effects.
15. Incidence of Contributions: Contributions are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based upon the computed percent of payroll shown in this report, and the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made.
16. Benefit Service: All members are assumed to accrue 1 year of eligibility service each year.
17. The decrement rates for service-related decrements are based on total TMRS eligibility service.

V. Participant Data

Participant data was supplied in electronic text files. There were separate files for (i) active and inactive members, and (ii) members and beneficiaries receiving benefits.

The data for active members included birthdate, gender, service with the current city and total vesting service, salary, employee contribution account balances, as well as the data used in the next calculation of the Updated Service Credit (USC). For retired members and beneficiaries, the data included date of birth, gender, spouse's date of birth (where applicable), amount of monthly benefit, date of retirement, form of payment code, and aggregate increase in the CPI that will be used in the next calculation of the cost of living adjustment.

To the extent possible we have made use of all available data fields in the calculation of the liabilities stated in this report. Actual CPI is used to model the wear-away effect or "catch-up" when a city changes its COLA provisions. Adjustments are made for members who have service both in a city with "20 and out" retirement eligibility and one that hasn't adopted it to calculate the earliest possible retirement date,

Salary supplied for the current year was based on the annualized earnings for the year preceding the valuation date.

Assumptions were made to correct for missing, bad, or inconsistent data. These had no material impact on the results presented.

Amortization Schedule

Deferred (Inflows)/Outflows of Resources

	Remaining Recognition period (or amortization years)	Total Remaining (Inflow) or Outflow of Resources	Measurement Year						
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Thereafter

Due to Liabilities:

difference in experiences (inflows)/outflows

2018	4.1500	(\$34,211)	(\$8,244)	(\$8,244)	(\$8,352)	(\$8,244)	(\$1,235)	\$0	\$0
2017	3.2300	(59,278)	(18,352)	(18,352)	(18,352)	(4,222)	0	0	0
2016	2.6000	(20,948)	(8,057)	(8,057)	(4,834)	0	0	0	0
2015	1.5400	554	360	194	0	0	0	0	0
2014	1.0000	215	215	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			(\$34,078)	(\$34,459)	(\$31,430)	(\$12,466)	(\$1,235)	\$0	\$0

change in assumptions (inflows)/outflows

2015	1.5400	\$8,679	\$5,637	\$3,042	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total			\$5,637	\$3,042	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Due to Assets:

excess investment returns (inflows)/outflows

2018	5.0000	\$675,697	\$135,139	\$135,139	\$135,139	\$135,139	\$135,141	\$0	\$0
2017	4.0000	(349,334)	(87,333)	(87,333)	(87,333)	(87,335)	0	0	0
2016	3.0000	(308)	(102)	(102)	(104)	0	0	0	0
2015	2.0000	156,738	78,368	78,370	0	0	0	0	0
2014	1.0000	13,606	13,606	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			\$139,678	\$126,074	\$47,702	\$47,804	\$135,141	\$0	\$0

G. GASB 75 Information

Actuarial and Financial Schedules As of Measurement Date of December 31, 2018

Actuarial Valuation and Measurement Date, December 31,	2018
Membership	
Number of	
-Inactive employees currently receiving benefits	17
-Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	6
-Active employees	<u>35</u>
-Total	58
Covered Payroll	\$1,467,274
Changes in the Total OPEB Liability	
Total OPEB Liability - beginning of year	\$129,711
Changes for the year	
Service cost	4,989
Interest on Total OPEB Liability	4,357
Changes of benefit term	0
Differences between expected and actual experience	(830)
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(8,460)
Benefit payments	<u>(1,174)</u>
Net changes	<u>(1,118)</u>
Total OPEB Liability - end of year	\$128,593
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	8.76%

Summary of Actuarial Assumptions:

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases	3.50% to 10.50% including inflation
Discount rate	3.71%
Retirees' share of benefit-related costs	\$0
Administrative expenses	All administrative expenses are paid through the Pension Trust and accounted for under reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 68.
Mortality rates – service retirees	RP2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% and projected on a fully generational basis with scale BB.
Mortality rates – disabled retirees	RP2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% with a 3-year set-forward for both males and females. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale BB to account for future mortality improvements subject to the 3% floor.

Note: The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2014.

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate:

	1% Decrease 2.71%	Current Discount Rate 3.71%	1% Increase 4.71%
Total OPEB liability	\$151,178	\$128,593	\$110,432

OPEB Expense:

Service cost	\$4,989
Interest on total OPEB Liability	4,357
Changes in benefit terms	0
Employer administrative costs	0
Recognition of deferred outflows/inflows of resources:	
Differences between expected and actual experience	(157)
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	225
Total OPEB expense	\$9,414

Deferred (Inflows)/Outflows of Resources:

	Deferred (Inflows) of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ (673)	\$ 0
Changes in assumptions and other inputs	(867)	0
Contributions made subsequent to measurement date	N/A	NONE
Total (excluding contributions made subsequent to measurement date)	\$ (1,540)	\$ 0

Note: The City shall include contributions made subsequent to the measurement date through the City's fiscal year end as deferred outflows of resources. Please see page 7 for retiree rates and a description of the calculation.

Schedule of Outflows and Inflows - Current and future expense

	Recognition Period (or amortization years)	Total (Inflow) or Outflow of Resources	2018 Recognized in current OPEB expense	Deferred (Inflow)/Outflow in future expense
<u>Due to Liabilities:</u>				
Difference in expected and actual experience [actuarial (gains) or losses]	5.2800	(\$830)	(\$157)	(\$673)
Change in assumptions [actuarial (gains) or losses]	5.2800	(8,460)	(1,602)	(6,858)
Contributions made subsequent to measurement date				
Total (excluding city provided contributions made subsequent to measurement date):				(\$7,531)

Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources, by year, to be recognized in future OPEB expense (excluding city-provided contributions made subsequent to the measurement date):

	Net Deferred Outflows/ (Inflows) of resources
2019	\$68
2020	68
2021	68
2022	(1,249)
2023	(495)
Thereafter	0
	(\$1,540)

Amortization Schedule - Deferred (Inflows)/Outflows of Resources

	Remaining Recognition period (or amortization years)	Total Remaining (Inflow) or Outflow of Resources	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Thereafter	
difference in experience (inflows)/outflows										
	2018	5.2800	(\$830)	(\$157)	(\$157)	(\$157)	(\$157)	(\$157)	(\$45)	\$0
			Total	(\$157)	(\$157)	(\$157)	(\$157)	(\$157)	(\$45)	\$0
change in assumptions (inflows)/outflows										
	2018	5.2800	(\$8,460)	(\$1,602)	(\$1,602)	(\$1,602)	(\$1,602)	(\$1,602)	(\$450)	\$0
	2017	4.2800	7,818	1,827	1,827	1,827	1,827	510	0	0
			Total	\$225	\$225	\$225	\$225	(\$1,092)	(\$450)	\$0

Schedule of Contributions - (Retiree-only portion of the rate, for OPEB):

Plan/Calendar Year	Total SDB Contribution (Rate)	Retiree Portion of SDB Contribution (Rate)
2019	0.27%	0.08%
2018	0.28%	0.08%
2017	0.27%	0.08%

Note 1: Due to the SDBF being considered an unfunded OPEB plan, benefit payments are treated as being equal to the employer's yearly contributions for retirees.

Note 2: In order to determine the retiree portion of the City's Supplemental Death Benefit Plan contributions (that which is considered OPEB), the City should perform the following calculation:

$$\text{Total covered payroll} * \text{Retiree Portion of SDB Contribution (Rate)}$$

Consideration should be given to the time period of contributions incurred (i.e., City's fiscal year vs. calendar year) to ensure the proper contribution rate is utilized in the above calculation.

Actuarial Assumptions

These actuarial assumptions were developed primarily from the actuarial investigation of the experience of TMRS over the four-year period from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2014. They were adopted in 2015 and first used in the December 31, 2015 actuarial valuation. The post-retirement mortality assumption for healthy annuitants and Annuity Purchase Rate (APRs) are based on the Mortality Experience Investigation Study covering 2009 through 2011 and dated December 31, 2013.

I. Economic Assumptions

- A. General Inflation – General Inflation is assumed to be 2.50% per year.

- B. Discount Rates – Because the Supplemental Death Benefits Fund is considered an unfunded trust under GASB Statement No. 75, the relevant discount rate for calculating the Total OPEB Liability is based on the Fidelity Index’s “20-Year Municipal GO AA Index” rate as of the measurement date.

- C. Individual Salary Increases – Salary increases are assumed to occur once a year, on January 1. Therefore, the pay used for the period year following the valuation date is equal to the reported pay for the prior year, increased by the salary increase assumption. Salaries are assumed to increase by the following graduated service-based scale.

Years of Service	Rate (%)
1	10.50%
2	7.50%
3	7.00%
4	6.50%
5	6.00%
6	5.50%
7	5.25%
8-10	4.75%
11	4.50%
12-13	4.25%
14-16	4.00%
17-24	3.75%
25+	3.50%

II. Demographic Assumptions

A. Termination Rates

- For the first 10 years of service, the base table rates vary by gender, entry age, and length of service. For City of Hallettsville the base table is then multiplied by a factor of 75.0% based on the experience of the city in comparison to the group as a whole. A further multiplier is applied depending on an employee's classification: 1) Fire – 63%, 2) Police – 88%, or 3) Other – 108%. A sample of the base rates follows:

Males

Age	Service									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20	0.2920	0.2623	0.2186	0.1932	0.1850	0.1673	0.1529	0.1243	0.1022	0.0816
25	0.2653	0.2269	0.1812	0.1554	0.1429	0.1267	0.1148	0.1006	0.0926	0.0757
30	0.2451	0.2052	0.1610	0.1322	0.1079	0.0998	0.0896	0.0774	0.0744	0.0621
35	0.2505	0.2070	0.1577	0.1265	0.1050	0.0994	0.0848	0.0719	0.0621	0.0567
40	0.2467	0.2060	0.1561	0.1213	0.1046	0.0943	0.0805	0.0710	0.0601	0.0577
45	0.2268	0.1934	0.1556	0.1220	0.1053	0.0926	0.0813	0.0711	0.0605	0.0575
50	0.2078	0.1731	0.1412	0.1149	0.1016	0.0887	0.0807	0.0716	0.0604	0.0578
55	0.2003	0.1668	0.1265	0.1074	0.0861	0.0864	0.0771	0.0682	0.0609	0.0560
60	0.1999	0.1542	0.1231	0.1060	0.0790	0.0868	0.0753	0.0683	0.0571	0.0549
65	0.2000	0.1463	0.1238	0.1063	0.0803	0.0867	0.0757	0.0700	0.0547	0.0551
70	0.2000	0.1477	0.1237	0.1063	0.0802	0.0867	0.0756	0.0697	0.0551	0.0551

Females

Age	Service									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20	0.3030	0.2790	0.2221	0.2098	0.1997	0.2021	0.1536	0.1539	0.1564	0.1574
25	0.2782	0.2409	0.2067	0.1962	0.1710	0.1663	0.1369	0.1352	0.1186	0.1125
30	0.2574	0.2188	0.1949	0.1762	0.1347	0.1348	0.1276	0.1126	0.0973	0.0804
35	0.2424	0.2118	0.1805	0.1438	0.1273	0.1238	0.1112	0.1085	0.1000	0.0769
40	0.2244	0.1993	0.1614	0.1342	0.1295	0.1097	0.1023	0.0924	0.0834	0.0733
45	0.2191	0.1853	0.1427	0.1337	0.1054	0.1017	0.0894	0.0784	0.0705	0.0725
50	0.2201	0.1793	0.1347	0.1229	0.0886	0.0881	0.0823	0.0723	0.0675	0.0617
55	0.2200	0.1738	0.1350	0.1199	0.0834	0.0806	0.0713	0.0705	0.0685	0.0551
60	0.2200	0.1523	0.1350	0.1172	0.0798	0.0843	0.0646	0.0639	0.0429	0.0379
65	0.2200	0.1431	0.1350	0.1150	0.0800	0.0857	0.0667	0.0593	0.0276	0.0280
70	0.2200	0.1447	0.1350	0.1154	0.0800	0.0854	0.0664	0.0601	0.0303	0.0298

2. After 10 years of service, base termination rates vary by gender and by the number of years remaining until first retirement eligibility. For City of Hallettsville the base table is then multiplied by a factor of 80.0% based on the experience of the city in comparison to the group as a whole. A further multiplier is applied depending on an employee's classification: 1) Fire – 52%, 2) Police – 79%, or 3) Other – 115%. A sample of the base rates follows:

Years from Retirement	Male	Female
1	1.72%	2.20%
2	2.29%	2.97%
3	2.71%	3.54%
4	3.06%	4.01%
5	3.35%	4.41%
6	3.61%	4.77%
7	3.85%	5.10%
8	4.07%	5.40%
9	4.28%	5.68%
10	4.47%	5.94%
11	4.65%	6.19%
12	4.82%	6.43%
13	4.98%	6.66%
14	5.14%	6.87%
15	5.29%	7.08%

Termination rates end at first eligibility for retirement

- B. Forfeiture Rates (Withdrawal of Member Deposits from TMRS) for vested members vary by age and employer match, and they are expressed as a percentage of the termination rates shown in (A). The withdrawal rates for cities with a 2-to-1 match are shown below. 4% is added to the rates for 1½-to-1 cities, and 8% is added for 1-to-1 cities.

Age	Percent of Terminating Employees Choosing to Take a Refund
25	41.2%
30	41.2%
35	41.2%
40	38.0%
45	32.6%
50	27.1%
55	21.7%

Forfeiture rates end at first eligibility for retirement.

C. Service Retirees and Beneficiary Mortality Rates

For calculating the OPEB liability and the OPEB contribution rates, the Gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment are used with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103%. Based on the size of the city, rates are multiplied by an additional factor of 97.0%. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements.

D. Disabled Annuitant Mortality Rates

For calculating the OPEB liability and the OPEB contribution rates, the Gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment are used with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% with a 3-year set forward for both males and females. In addition, a 3% minimum mortality rate will be applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements subject to the 3% floor.

E. Pre-Retirement Mortality

For calculating the OPEB liability and the contribution rates, the Gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment are used with male rates multiplied by 54.5% and female rates multiplied by 51.5%. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements.

F. Disability Rates

Age	Males & Females
20	0.000004
25	0.000025
30	0.000099
35	0.000259
40	0.000494
45	0.000804
50	0.001188
55	0.001647
60	0.002180
65	0.002787

G. Service Retirement Rates, applied to both Active and Inactive Members

The base table rates vary by gender, entry age group, and age. For members under age 62, these base rates are then multiplied by 2 factors based on 1) employee contribution rate and employer match and 2) if the city has a recurring COLA.

Age	Males			Females		
	Entry Age Groups			Entry Age Groups		
	Ages 32 & Under	Ages 33 – 47	Ages 48 & Over	Ages 32 & Under	Ages 33 – 47	Ages 48 & Over
40-44	0.06	-	-	0.06	-	-
45-49	0.06	-	-	0.06	-	-
50-52	0.08	-	-	0.08	-	-
53	0.08	0.10	-	0.08	0.10	-
54	0.08	0.10	-	0.11	0.10	-
55-59	0.14	0.10	-	0.11	0.10	-
60	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.14	0.15	0.10
61	0.25	0.30	0.20	0.28	0.26	0.20
62	0.32	0.25	0.12	0.28	0.17	0.12
63	0.32	0.23	0.12	0.28	0.17	0.12
64	0.32	0.35	0.20	0.28	0.22	0.20
65	0.32	0.32	0.20	0.28	0.27	0.20
66-69	0.22	0.22	0.17	0.22	0.22	0.17
70-74	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.25
75 and over	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Note: For cities without a 20-year/any age retirement provision, the rates for entry ages 32 and under are loaded by 20% for ages below 60.

Plan Design Factors Applied to Base Retirement Rates

Employer Match	Employee Contribution Rate		
	5%	6%	7%
1 – 1	0.75	0.80	0.84
1.5 – 1	0.81	0.86	0.92
2 – 1	0.86	0.93	1.00

Recurring COLA: 100%

No Recurring COLA: 90%

III. Methods and Assumptions

- A. Valuation of Assets – For purposes of calculating the Total OPEB Liability, the plan is considered to be unfunded and therefore no assets are accumulated for OPEB.
- B. Actuarial Cost Method: The actuarial cost method being used is known as the Entry Age Normal Actuarial Cost Method. The Entry Age Normal Actuarial Cost Method develops the annual cost of the Plan in two parts: that attributable to benefits accruing in the current year, known as the normal cost, and that due to service earned prior to the current year, known as the amortization of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The normal cost and the actuarial accrued liability are calculated individually for each member. The normal cost rate for an employee is the contribution rate which, if applied to a member’s compensation throughout their period of anticipated covered service with the municipality, would be sufficient to meet all benefits payable on their behalf. The normal cost is calculated using an entry age based on benefit service with the current city. If a member has additional time-only vesting service through service with other TMRS cities or other public agencies, they retain this for determination of benefit eligibility and decrement rates. The salary-weighted average of these rates is the total normal cost rate. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability reflects the difference between the portion of projected benefits attributable to service credited prior to the valuation date and assets already accumulated.
- C. Supplemental Death Benefit – The contribution rate for the Supplemental Death Benefit (SDB) is equal to the expected benefit payments during the upcoming year divided by the annualized pay of current active members and is calculated separately for actives and retirees. Due to the significant reserve in the Supplemental Death Fund, the SDB rate for retiree coverage is currently only one-third of the total term cost.

IV. Other Assumptions

- 1. Inactive Population: All non-vested members of a city are assumed to take an immediate refund if they are not contributing members in another city. Vested members not contributing in another city are assumed to take a deferred retirement benefit, except for those who have terminated in the past 12 months for whom one year of forfeiture probability is assumed. The forfeiture rates for inactive members of a city who are contributing members in another city are equal to the probability of termination multiplied by the forfeiture rates shown in II(A) and II(B) respectively. These rates are applied each year until retirement eligibility. Once a member is retirement eligible, they are assumed to commence benefits based on the service retirement rates shown in II(G).
- 2. There will be no recoveries once disabled.
- 3. Decrement timing: Decrements of all types are assumed to occur mid-year.

4. Eligibility testing: Eligibility for benefits is determined based upon the age nearest birthday and service nearest whole year on the date the decrement is assumed to occur.
5. Decrement relativity: Decrement rates are used directly from the experience study, without adjustment for multiple decrement table effects.
6. Incidence of Contributions: Contributions are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based upon the computed percent of payroll shown in this report, and the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made.
7. Benefit Service: All members are assumed to accrue 1 year of eligibility service each year.
8. The decrement rates for service-related decrements are based on total TMRS eligibility service.

V. *Participant Data*

Participant data was supplied in electronic text files. There were separate files for (i) active and inactive members, and (ii) members and beneficiaries receiving benefits.

The data for active members included birthdate, gender, service with the current city and total vesting service and salary. For retired members, the data included date of birth, gender and date of retirement.

To the extent possible we have made use of all available data fields in the calculation of the liabilities stated in this report. Adjustments are made for members who have service both in a city with “20 and out” retirement eligibility and one that hasn’t adopted it to calculate the earliest possible retirement date.

Salary supplied for the current year was based on the annualized earnings for the year preceding the valuation date.

Assumptions were made to correct for missing, bad, or inconsistent data. These had no material impact on the results presented.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

	2018	2017	2016
A. Total pension liability			
1. Service Cost	\$174,312	\$175,461	\$170,705
2. Interest (on the Total Pension Liability)	498,923	479,223	458,080
3. Changes of benefit terms	0	0	0
4. Difference between expected and actual experience	(34,211)	(77,630)	(37,062)
5. Changes of assumptions	0	0	0
6. Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(255,735)	(313,503)	248,241
7. Net change in total pension liability	383,289	263,551	343,482
8. Total pension liability -- beginning	7,432,165	7,168,614	6,825,132
9. Total pension liability - ending	7,815,454	7,432,165	7,168,614
B. Plan fiduciary net position			
1. Contributions - employer	184,709	187,021	170,421
2. Contributions - employee	73,364	73,170	71,614
3. Net investment income	(207,703)	851,122	389,413
4. Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(255,735)	(313,503)	(248,241)
5. Administrative Expense	(4,014)	(4,410)	(4,397)
6. Other	(210)	(224)	(237)
7. Net change in plan fiduciary net position	(209,590)	793,177	378,573
8. Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	6,933,248	6,140,071	5,761,498
9. Plan fiduciary net position - ending*	6,723,658	6,933,248	6,140,071
C. Net pension liability (A.9 - B.9)	\$1,091,796	\$498,917	\$1,028,543
D. Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (Item B.9/Item A.9)	86.03%	93.29%	85.65%
E. Covered-employee payroll (B.9 / A.9)	\$1,467,274	\$1,463,395	\$1,414,290
F. Net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of covered employee payroll	74.41%	34.09%	72.73%

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
Last 10 Fiscal Years (will ultimately be displayed)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ xxx,xxx	\$ xxx,xxx	\$ xxx,xxx	\$ xxx,xxx
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	\$ xxx,xxx	\$ xxx,xxx	\$ xxx,xxx	\$ xxx,xxx
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ xxx,xxx	\$ xxx,xxx	\$ xxx,xxx	\$ xxx,xxx
Covered payroll	\$ xxx,xxx	\$ xxx,xxx	\$ xxx,xxx	\$ xxx,xxx
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	xx.xx%	xx.xx%	xx.xx%	xx.xx%

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Valuation Date:

Notes

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 Normal
Amortization Method	Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed
Remaining Amortization Period	27 years
Asset Valuation Method	10 Year smoothed market; 15% soft corridor
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.50% to 10.50% including inflation
Investment Rate of Return	6.75%
Retirement Age	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the City's plan of benefits. Last updated for the 2015 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period 2010-2014.
Mortality	RP2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% and projected on a fully generated basis with scale BB

Other Information:

Notes

There were no benefit changes during the year.

OPEB Retirement System Information:

OPEB Plans

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Changes for the year	<u>2018</u>
1. Service Cost	\$4,989
2. Interest on Total OPEB Liability	4,357
3. Changes of benefit terms including TMRS plan participation	0
4. Difference between expected and actual experience	(830)
5. Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(8,460)
6. Benefit payments	<u>(1,174)</u>
7. Net changes	(1,118)
Total OPEB Liability - beginning of year	<u>129,711</u>
Total OPEB Liability - end of year	<u><u>\$128,593</u></u>

Covered-employee payroll \$1,467,274

Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll 8.76%

COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

CITY OF HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS
 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
 NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 DECEMBER 31, 2019

SPECIAL REVENUE

	FIRE TRUCK FUND	GRANT FUND	HOTEL OCCUPANCY TAX	VOLUNTEER FIREMEN PENSION	TOTAL
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$82,654		\$59,539	\$34,435	\$176,628
Receivables (Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles)			18,777		18,777
Prepaid Expenses					0
Due from Other Funds					0
Total Assets	\$82,654	\$0	\$78,316	\$34,435	\$195,405
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable					\$0
Due to Other Funds					0
Bank Overdraft		106,583			106,583
Total Liabilities	0	106,583	0	0	106,583
Fund Balances					
Nonspendable					
Prepaid Expenses					0
Restricted					
Community Development			78,316		78,316
Committed					
Public Safety	82,654			34,435	117,089
Unassigned		(106,583)			(106,583)
Total Fund Balances	82,654	(106,583)	78,316	34,435	88,822
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$82,654	\$0	\$78,316	\$34,435	\$195,405

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

CITY OF HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
 NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	SPECIAL REVENUE				
	FIRE		HOTEL	VOLUNTEER	
	TRUCK	GRANT	OCCUPANCY	FIREMEN	TOTAL
	FUND	FUND	TAX	PENSION	
<i>REVENUES</i>					
Taxes					
Sales					\$0
Hotel Occupancy			84,261		84,261
Intergovernmental					0
Interest	1,755		925	808	3,488
Miscellaneous	4,000				4,000
Total Revenues	5,755	0	85,186	808	91,749
<i>EXPENDITURES</i>					
Current:					
General Administration					
Community Development					0
Public Safety					
Fire				200	200
Culture and Recreation					
Tourism			78,137		78,137
Total Expenditures	0	0	78,137	200	78,337
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	5,755	0	7,049	608	13,412
<i>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):</i>					
Operating Transfers Out		(106,583)			(106,583)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	0	(106,583)	0	0	(106,583)
Net Changes in Fund Balances	5,755	(106,583)	7,049	608	(93,171)
Fund Balances - Beginning	76,899	0	71,267	33,827	181,993
Fund Balances - Ending	\$82,654	(\$106,583)	\$78,316	\$34,435	\$88,822

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