MIDDLE TRINITY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMER 31, 2019

Annual Financial Report For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FINANCIAL SECTION	<u>Page</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>
Independent Auditors' Report on Financial Statements	1	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	4	
Basic Financial Statements		
Government-wide Financial Statements:		
Statement of Net Position	8	A-1
Statement of Activities	9	A-2
Fund Financial Statements:		
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	10	A-3
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds		
Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position	11	A-4
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in		
Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	12	A-5
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in		
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	13	A-6
Notes to the Financial Statements	15	
Required Supplementary Information:		
Budgetary Comparison Schedule:		
General Fund	27	B-1





INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Directors and General Manager Middle Trinity Groundwater Conservation District 930 N. Wolfe Nursery Road Stephenville, Texas 76401

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Middle Trinity Groundwater Conservation District as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Middle Trinity Groundwater Conservation District'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 in 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 and each major fund of Middle Trinity Groundwater Conservation District as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Boucher, Morgan & Young

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and the budgetary comparison information on page 4-6 and 27 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 the financial reporting for placing the basic financial statement 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.

Stephenville, Texas

March 11, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

MIDDLE TRINITY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The management of the Middle Trinity Groundwater Conservation District (MTGCD) offers this narrative overview and analysis (MD&A) of our financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2019. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the District's financial statements.

The MTGCD is a political subdivision of the State of Texas. The stated objectives of the District are to preserve, conserve and protect the groundwater resources of Erath, Comanche, Bosque and Coryell counties. The District's Management Plan, updated and approved by the Texas Water Development Board in April, 2018, is the "road map" used in meeting these objectives. In implementing its Management Plan, MTGCD utilizes statutory authorities provided and mandated by Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code coupled with policymaking and oversight by the locally elected Board of Directors. Activities performed by the District include, but are not limited to, registration and permitting of all existing water wells, registration and permitting of all new water wells, identification and plugging of abandoned water wells, well level monitoring, and educating the public on the importance of water conservation.

The annual budget is the fundamental element of MTGCD's financial planning and control. The General Manager, and his staff, after reviewing historic expenses and analyzing projected revenues and expenses, develops a proposed budget. This budget is presented to the Board of Directors in July and August. The budget is modified and adopted by the Directors no later than September 30th to allow for the timely adoption of an annual tax rate. Budget-to-actual comparisons and itemized disbursements are presented to the Board at each monthly board meeting.

The MTGCD Board of Directors holds regular monthly meetings and permit hearings on the first Thursday of each month at 1:00 PM. The public is encouraged to attend. The board meeting and permit hearing notices and agendas are posted on the door of the MTGCD office and on the District's website. The District's office is located at 930 Wolfe Nursery Road in Stephenville, Texas.

Overview of Financial Statements:

This Management Discussion and Analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to MTGCD's basic financial statements. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities included in this report are those of the District as a whole and report its activities in such a way that helps answer the question "Is the District as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid. The District has only one type of activity as presented in these statements:

Governmental activities – The District's basic services are reported here including well mapping, monitoring, plugging and consulting services to the citizens and businesses within the District. The tax revenues and miscellaneous service fees finance these activities.

Middle Trinity Groundwater Conservation District's Financial Analysis:

Net Position as of December 31

		<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>		<u>2017</u>		<u>2016</u>		<u>2015</u>
	Gov	ernmental	Go	vernmental	C	Governmental	Go	vernmental	Go	vernmental
	<u>A</u>	ctivities_	<u> </u>	Activities		<u>Activities</u>	4	<u>Activities</u>	A	<u>Activities</u>
Current and other assets	\$	760,174	\$	773,752	\$	743,348	\$	743,348	\$	777,117
Investments		3,527,763		3,458,037		2,804,639		2,804,639		2,408,036
Capital assets		969,740		702,597		704,432		704,432		703,112
Total assets		5,257,677		4,934,386		4,617,212		4,252,419		3,888,265
Long-term debt		-		-		-		-		206
Other liabilities		18,822		30,924		22,250		3,036		42,249
Total liabilities		18,822		30,924		22,250		3,036		42,455
Net position:										
Net Investment in										
Capital Assets		969,740		702,597		686,570		704,432		725,737
Restricted		4,247		4,239		2,552		5,411		7,526
Unrestricted		4,264,868		4,196,626		3,905,840		3,539,540		3,137,507
Total net position	\$	5,238,855	\$	4,903,462	\$	4,594,962	\$	4,249,383	\$	3,870,770

Changes in Net Position for the Years Ended December 31

	<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>		<u>2017</u>		<u>2016</u>		<u>2015</u>	
	Governmental		Governmental		Governmental		Governmental		Governmental	
	<u> </u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u> </u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u> </u>	<u>Activities</u>	A	ctivities	<u> </u>	<u>Activities</u>
Revenues:										
Tax revenues	\$	890,486	\$	854,142	\$	897,271	\$	854,996	\$	855,033
Charges for services		245		1,705		3,526		3,781		3,752
Other revenues		92,030		68,216		36,815		17,206		5,968
Total revenues		982,761		924,063		937,612		875,983		864,753
Program expenses:										
Water well registration and										
monitoring		614,511		589,383		570,860		473,503		530,684
Interest expense		-		-		-		227		227
Depreciation expense		32,857		26,275		21,173		23,640		28,127
Total expenses		647,368		615,658		592,033		497,370		559,038
Increase in net position		335,393		308,405		345,579		378,613		305,715
Net position- beginning		4,903,462		4,595,057		4,249,383		3,870,770		3,565,055
Net position- ending	\$	5,238,855	\$	4,903,462	\$	4,594,962	\$	4,249,383	\$	3,870,770

Property tax revenue, the District's largest revenue, decreased by \$43,129. The decrease in property taxes was due to combination of an increase in property tax base and a decrease in the tax rate from 1.03 cents per \$100 of valuation to .97 cents per \$100 of valuation. Property taxes made up 92% of the total revenue.

Budgetary Highlights:

The MTGCD's general fund activities operated with an expenditures budget total of \$750,394. The total expenditures and other financing uses of the general fund were \$914,511 for the year. The general fund experienced an increase in fund balance totaling \$59,632 for the year. The increase in the general fund differs from the government wide increase in net position that totaled \$335,393 for 2019. The variances are due to different accounting principles used for the general fund and the government wide entity. The Board of Directors adopted a 2020 budget of \$841,210.00. The 2020 budget includes a line item in the amount of \$70,000 for anticipated expenses expected associated with the development of an outdoor learning center.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration:

Since its confirmation by voters in May of 2002, the MTGCD has invested in several capital assets and constructed a home office building. This amount, net of accumulated depreciation, as of December 31, 2019, is \$969,740. There is depreciation expense each year reflected for general fixed assets presented only with the government wide financial statements. In 2019, Middle Trinity Groundwater Conservation District Board of Directors voted to purchase the adjacent lot to its current office building along Wolfe Nursery Road. The District's motivation behind the purchase was to develop a space to provide an opportunity to give back to the community in which it serves. Middle Trinity GCD plans to develop the 2.14 acres into an outdoor learning center where families, schools, and other visitors can enjoy the natural scape of native plant species, pollinator gardens, and other learning areas centered around groundwater and conservation. Other plans include free opportunities for school field trips, space for workshops, and partnerships with community organizations to provide workshops.

Contacting the MTGCD's Financial Management:

This Management Discussion and Analysis Report is intended to provide a general overview of the MTGCD's finances for all interested parties. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report and /or requests for additional information should be addressed to the MTGCD General Manager, 930 N Wolfe Nursery Road, Stephenville, Texas, 76401 or by telephone at (254) 965-6705.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MIDDLE TRINITY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

EXHIBIT A-1

December 31, 2019

	_	Primary	Govern	ment
		Governmental		
	_	Activities		Total
ASSETS:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	144,726	\$	144,726
Due from Other Governments		187,684		187,684
Prepaid Expense		5,916		5,916
Taxes Receivable (net of uncollectible)		417,601		417,601
Investments in TEXPOOL		3,527,763		3,527,763
Restricted Cash		4,247		4,247
Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation):				
Land		494,810		494,810
Building		427,997		427,997
Furniture and Equipment		286		286
Vehicles		20,014		20,014
Software	_	26,633	_	26,633
Total Assets	_	5,257,677	_	5,257,677
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities		2,326		2,326
Compensated Absences		16,496		16,496
Total Liabilities	-	18,822	_	18,822
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets		969,740		969,740
Restricted for Debt Service		4,247		4,247
Unrestricted		4,264,868		4,264,868
Total Net Position	\$	5,238,855	\$	5,238,855

EXHIBIT A-2

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

			Program Revenues				Net (Expense)	Revenue a	and Changes in Net Position			
			Ch	narges for		Operating Grants and		Capital Frants and	(Governmental		
Functions/Programs		Expenses		Services	_C	ontributions	Co	ntributions	_	Activities		Total
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:												
Governmental Activities:												
Water Well Registration and Monitoring	\$	614,511	\$	245	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(614,266)	\$	(614,266)
Depreciation Expense	_	32,857							_	(32,857)		(32,857)
Total Governmental Activities	\$ _	647,368	\$	245	\$		\$		\$ _	(647,123)	\$	(647,123)
Total Primary Government	\$_	647,368	\$	245	\$		\$		\$_	(647,123)	\$	(647,123)
			General	Revenues:								
			Tax Re	evenues						890,486		890,486
			Investn	nent Earnin	gs					92,030		92,030
			Total	General Re	evenues					982,516		982,516
			Chan	ge in Net Po	osition					335,393		335,393
			Net Posi	tion - Begin	ning					4,903,462		4,903,462
			Net Posi	tion - Endin	g				\$	5,238,855	\$	5,238,855

EXHIBIT A-3

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

December 31, 2019

ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:	¢ 144.726	¢ 4.247	¢ 140.072
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 144,726	\$ 4,247	\$ 148,973
Due from Other Governments	187,420	264	187,684
Prepaid Expense	5,916	-	5,916
Taxes Receivable (net of uncollectible)	417,601	-	417,601
Investment in TEXPOOL	3,527,763	4.511	3,527,763
Total Assets and Other Debits	4,283,426	4,511	4,287,937
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	2,326	-	2,326
Accrued Expenses	16,496	-	16,496
Total Liabilities	18,822		18,822
DEFERRED INFLOWS			
Deferred Property Taxes	417,599		417,599
Total Deferred Inflows	417,599		417,599
FUND BALANCES Nonspendable:			
Prepaid Items	5,916	-	5,916
Restricted for:			
Debt Service	-	4,247	4,247
Unassigned	3,841,089	264.00	3,841,353
Total Fund Balance	3,847,005	4,511	3,851,516
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balance	\$4,283,426	\$ 4,511	\$ 4,287,937

MIDDLE TRINITY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION December 31, 2019

EXHIBIT A-4

Total fund balances - governmental funds balance sheet	\$	3,851,516
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position ("SNP") are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore not reported in the governmental funds.		969,740
Revenues earned but not available within sixty days of the year end are not recognized as revenue on the fund financial statements.	_	417,599
Net position of governmental activities - statement of net position	\$_	5,238,855

MIDDLE TRINITY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

EXHIBIT A-5

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Povenuo	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenue: Property Tax Revenues	\$ 881,868	\$ 272	\$ 882,140
Penalties and Interest	Ф 001,000	φ 212	φ 662,140
Charges for Services	245	_	245
Investment Earnings	92,030	_	92,030
Total revenues	974,143	272	974,415
Expenditures:			
Current:			
Personnel	359,625	_	359,625
Building Occupancy	26,141	_	26,141
Travel and Training	61,434	-	61,434
Office Expenses	12,434	-	12,434
Insurance and Bond	7,983	_	7,983
Mapping and Monitoring Well Costs	7,962	_	7,962
Professional Legal Fees	44,646	-	44,646
Professional Hydrology Fees and			
Well Plugging Cost	2,085	-	2,085
Professional Fees Other	46,311	-	46,311
Public Information Costs	22,652	-	22,652
Computer System Services	12,560	-	12,560
Capital Outlay:			
Equipment Purchase	3,343	-	3,343
Land Purchase	300,000	-	300,000
Field Technician Vehicle Costs	7,335	-	7,335
Total Expenditures	914,511		914,511
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures Before Other			
Financing Sources (Uses)	59,632	272	59,904
Net Change in Fund Balances	59,632	272	59,904
Fund Balances - Beginning	3,787,373	4,239	3,791,612
Fund Balances - Ending	\$ 3,847,005	\$ 4,511	\$ 3,851,516

EXHIBIT A-6

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds

59,904

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities ("SOA") are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the SOA the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which the capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.

The following details support this adjustment:

 Capital outlay
 \$ 300,000

 Depreciation expense
 (32,857)
 267,143

Revenues that do not provide current financial resources are not included in the fund financial statements.

8,346

Change in net position of governmental activities - statement of activities

335,393

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Middle Trinity Groundwater Conservation District (MTGCD) was formed by legislative action in 2002 to provide public information and devise controls over the groundwater in eight counties in Texas. The District is charged with mapping and registering all wells in the participating County areas. Initially, the various counties' commissioners appointed a temporary board of directors until such time that the counties decided whether or not to participate in the District. During the period from December, 2001 through May, 2002, several of the counties elected not to continue participation. As of December 31, 2019, Erath, Comanche, Bosque and Coryell Counties of Texas are participants in the District. The District's board of directors had twelve directors with staggered elected positions, three from each of the four counties.

The accounting policies of the District conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as specified in Statement 34 of the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The accounting principles outlined in that standard have been adopted by the Middle Trinity Groundwater Conservation District and are presented in this financial report. The following is a summary of the significant policies:

A. The Reporting Entity

The District's combined financial statements include the accounts of all its operations. The District evaluated whether any other entity should be included in these financial statements. The criteria for including organizations as component units within the District's reporting entity, as set forth in GASB Statements No. 14 and 39, "Defining the Financial Reporting Entity," including whether:

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

Based on these criteria, the Middle Trinity Groundwater Conservation District has no component units. The Middle Trinity Groundwater Conservation District is not a component unit of any other reporting entity as defined by the GASB Statements.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Excluded from the reporting entity:

The individual counties for which the District provides water well mapping and monitoring services are not considered to be component units of the District.

B. Basis of Presentation

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

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

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

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

The Government reports two major governmental funds in 2019, the General Fund and the Debt Service Fund. The General Fund is the Government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the Government except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The Debt Service Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for and the payment of, principal, interest and fiscal charges on long-term debt.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting

Government-wide Financial Statements: These financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. The government-wide financial statements are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Revenue from operating grants and entitlements is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements: These financial funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. Revenues from local sources consist primarily of property taxes. Property tax revenues are recognized under the susceptible-to-accrual concept, and a portion not received is reported as deferred revenue. Investment earnings are recorded as earned, since they are both measurable and available. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes amounts in demand deposits as well as short term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the government.

E. Capital Assets

All acquisitions of assets in excess of \$5,000 are capitalized. Capital assets purchased or constructed are reported at historical cost. Donated fixed assets would be recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of the donation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

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

Furniture and equipment	5-10 years
Vehicles	5 years
Building	40 years
Software	5 years

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2019

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

F. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

- 1. The budget is adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the general fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end. The original expenditures budget adopted for the general fund for the year ended December 31, 2019 totaled \$750,394. The general fund revenues budgeted for the year were \$917,317, resulting in a surplus budget for the year.
- 2. The Board of Directors may approve budget amendments during the year. The Board approved budget amendments through the year as required.
- 3. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the general fund.

G. Accumulated Compensated Absences

The District accrues earned vacation pay in all applicable funds. In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the District recognizes liabilities for future employee vacations for which payments are probable and can be estimated reasonably. Earned, unused medical leave time is not paid upon termination of employment for any reason. Due to this policy, no accrued liability for sick leave has been recorded.

H. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net 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. An example is a deferred loss on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A deferred loss on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The government has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from one source: property taxes. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2019

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

I. Fund Balance and Net Position

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

- Non-spendable: This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent
 because they are either (a) not in the spendable form or (b) are legally or
 contractually required to be maintained intact. Non-spendable items are not
 expected to be converted to cash or are not expected to be converted to cash
 within the next year.
- Restricted: This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabled legislation.
- Committed: This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by board resolutions of the Board, the District's highest level of decision making authority. These amounts cannot be used for any other purposes unless the Board removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.
- Assigned: This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the District's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the Board.
- Unassigned: This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund. The unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balances of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of assigned fund balance amounts.

In circumstances where an expenditure is to be made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications, the order in which resources will be expended is as follows: restricted fund balance, followed by committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and lastly unassigned fund balance.

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, constructions or improvements of those assets, and adding back unspent proceeds. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislations adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. In circumstances where an expense is to be made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple net position classifications, restricted position will be fully utilized first followed by unrestricted as necessary.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

J. Use of Estimates

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

K. Budgetary Control

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

- 1. Prior to January 1, the Manager submits to the Board a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.
- 3. Prior to January 1, the budget is adopted by board approval.
- 4. Any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Board.
- 5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund. A budget is legally adopted for the General Fund.

Budgets for the General Fund are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principals generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

The General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule presents a comparison of budgetary data to actual results. The General Fund utilizes the same basis of accounting for both budgetary purposes and actual results.

All appropriations lapse on December 31 of the fiscal year.

Budget amounts are as originally adopted or as amended by the Board.

2. Property Taxes

Taxes assessed on valuations as of January 1 each year are levied late in the calendar year beginning October 1. Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property at the time levied. The District has entered into contracts to have the property taxes collected by the Erath County Tax Assessor Collector, the Comanche County Tax Assessor Collector, The Bosque County Tax Assessor Collector and the Coryell County Tax Assessor Collector.

The Erath County Appraisal District, Comanche Central Appraisal District, Bosque County Appraisal District and Coryell County Appraisal District perform the appraisal services for Middle Trinity Groundwater Conservation District. District property tax revenues are recognized in the General Fund and Debt Service Fund when levied to the extent that they are available, and result in current receivables. Property taxes that are deemed uncollectible are presented as a reserve against revenues and property taxes receivable. The taxes receivable and the allowances for uncollectible property taxes receivable as of December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	Maintenance & Operating						
		Taxes	Allowance for				
	Re	eceivable	Un	collectible			
Erath County	\$	203,776	\$	(33,475)			
Comanche County		79,219		(15,441)			
Bosque County		104,055		(18,342)			
Coryell County		118,657		(20,848)			
Total	\$	505,707	\$	(88,106)			

3. <u>Changes in Capital Assets</u>

A summary of changes in capital assets is as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	Additions	Retirements	<u>2019</u>
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 194,810	\$ 300,000	\$ -	\$ 494,810
Total assets not being depreciated	194,810	300,000	-	494,810
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Furniture and equipment	58,663	-	-	58,663
Vehicles	36,479	-	-	36,479
Building	562,845	-	-	562,845
Software	34,000	-	_	34,000
Total capital assets being depreciated	691,986	-	-	691,987
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Furniture and equipment	53,687	4,690	-	58,377
Vehicles	9,169	7,296	-	16,465
Building	120,777	14,071	-	134,848
Software	567	6,800	-	7,367
Total accumulated depreciation	184,199	32,857	-	217,057
Total capital assets being depreciated				
net of depreciation	507,787	(32,857)	-	474,930
Governmental activities capital assets		_		
net of depreciation	\$ 702,597	\$ 267,143	\$ -	\$ 969,740

Depreciation was charged to the general governmental in the amount of \$32,857 for the year ended December 31, 2019. Depreciation is not reported in the various governmental fund financial statements but in government wide financial statements, only.

4. Accrued Compensated Absences

The District's board approved policy allows employees to carry over from year to year the portion of vacation unused during the District's calendar year not to exceed five days. The general manager must approve any vacation an employee wishes to carry into the following year in excess of 40 hours. Accumulated vacation time is paid upon an employee's termination if they have been employed longer than one year. The accrued vacation payable as of December 31, 2019 amounted to \$16,496. The District does not report the accrual for accumulated sick days since those days are forfeited upon termination.

5. Cash in Banks and Short Term Investments

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The Public Funds Investment Act and the City's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits: The Public Funds Investment Act requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least the bank balance less the FDIC insurance at all times.

At year end, the carrying amount of the District's cash in unrestricted depository accounts totaled \$144,726. Restricted cash accounts hold the interest and sinking tax collections and totaled \$4,247 as of December 31, 2019. The full bank balance was covered by depository insurance under the FDIC Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program.

The District's investment policy allows investments in certificates of deposit, public funds investment pools, direct obligations of the United States of America or its subdivisions and state and local government securities. During the year ended December 31, 2019 the District did not own any types of securities other than those permitted by statute and their policy.

All investments consisted of pooled investments held by TexPool. The State Comptroller of Public Accounts exercises responsibility over TexPool. Oversight includes the ability to significantly influence operations, designation of management, and accountability for fiscal matters. Additionally, the State Comptroller has established an advisory board composed of both participants in TexPool and other persons who do not have a business relationship with TexPool. TexPool operates in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. TexPool uses amortized cost rather than market value to report net assets to compute share prices. Accordingly, the fair value of the position in TexPool is the same as the value of TexPool Shares.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. One of the ways that the District manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by investing mainly in investment pools which purchase a combination of shorter term investments with an average maturity of less than 30 days thus reducing the interest rate risk. The District monitors the interest rate risk inherent in its portfolio by measuring the weighted average maturity of its portfolio. The District has no specific limitations with respect to this metric.

5. Cash in Banks and Short Term Investments (continued)

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Presented below is the minimum rating required by (where applicable) the Public Funds Investment Act, the District's investment policy, or debt agreements, and the actual rating as of year-end for each investment type.

		Minimum	Rating as of
		Legal	December 31,
Investment Type	Amount	Rating	2019
Texpool	\$ 3 527 763	AAA	AAAm

6. Participation in Public Entity Risk Pools

The District 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. The District insures its buildings and contents, public officials' liability, general liability and auto liability under a renewable one year policy with the Texas Municipal League. The District insures its workers compensation risk by participating in the Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool which is a self-insurance policy mechanism for political subdivisions in Texas. Rates are set by the State Insurance Board. Each participant's contribution to the pool is adjusted based on its workers' compensation history. The City is responsible only to the extent of premiums paid and contributions made to Texas Municipal League and the Intergovernmental Risk Pool. There have been no significant changes in insurance coverage as compared to last year and settlements have not exceeded coverage in each of the past three fiscal years.

7. Employee Health Benefits Plan

Middle Trinity Groundwater Conservation District entered into a contract with Texas Municipal League MultiState Intergovernmental Employee Benefits Pool to provide health insurance for the full-time District employees. The contract expires June 30, 2020. Total contributions by the District for employee health insurance during 2019 were \$53,767.

8. Employee Retirement Plan

The District adopted a Simple IRA retirement plan during 2007 as developed by the U.S. Treasury. The District contributes a matching contribution to each eligible employee's Simple IRA equal to the employee's salary reduction contributions up to a limit of 3% of the employee's compensation for the year. The District contributions for the year ended December 31, 2019 were \$4,000. The District remits the employee and employer contributions each month to an investment company which deposits the amounts received into individual retirement accounts in the names of the employees. The employees are fully vested in the retirement accounts and are responsible for directing the investment of the funds. The District does not serve as the fiduciary for the retirement fund.

9. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

For the year ended December 31, 2019, expenditures exceed appropriations in the general fund by \$164,117 due to a capital purchase of land that was not budgeted.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

MIDDLE TRINITY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT $GENERAL\ FUND$

EXHIBIT B-1

Variance with

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

								Final Budget
		Budgeted Amounts						Positive
	_	Original	_	Final	_	Actual	-	(Negative)
Revenues:								
Property Tax Revenues	\$	917,317	\$	917,317	\$	881,868	\$	(35,449)
Charges for Services		-		-		245		245
Investment Earnings	_	_	_	-	_	92,030	_	92,030
Total revenues	_	917,317	_	917,317	_	974,143	-	56,826
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Personnel		365,617		365,617		359,625		5,992
Building Occupancy		29,035		29,035		26,141		2,894
Travel and Training		76,100		76,217		61,434		14,783
Office Expenses		11,400		11,400		12,434		(1,034)
Insurance and Bond		5,800		5,800		7,983		(2,183)
Mapping and Monitoring Well Costs		26,000		28,569		7,962		20,607
Professional Legal Fees		40,000		56,121		44,646		11,475
Election Expense		15,000		15,000		-		15,000
Professional Hydrology Fees and								
Well Plugging Cost		21,000		21,000		2,085		18,915
Professional Fees Other		57,492		61,117		46,311		14,806
Public Information Costs		34,350		37,101		22,652		14,449
Computer System Services		11,600		11,600		12,560		(960)
Contingency		20,000		610		-		610
Capital Outlay		37,000	_	31,207		310,678	_	(279,471)
Total Expenditures	_	750,394		750,394	_	914,511	_	(164,117)
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures		166,923		166,923		59,632		(107,291)
Fund Balances - Beginning	_	3,787,373	_	3,787,373	_	3,787,373	_	3,787,373
Fund Balances - Ending	\$_	3,954,296	\$_	3,954,296	\$	3,847,005	\$	3,680,082