#### ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

of the

## **Montgomery County Emergency Communication District**

For the Year Ended September 30, 2019



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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Managers of Montgomery County Emergency Communication District:

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of the Montgomery County Emergency Communication District (the "District"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The District's 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 opinion.

#### Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities as of September 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows thereof 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, the schedule of changes in net pension liability and related ratios, the schedule of employer contributions to pension plan, and schedule of changes in the other postemployment benefits liabilities and related ratios, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information or provide any assurance.

#### Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise Montgomery County Emergency Communication District's basic financial statements. The accompanying other supplementary information, such as the budgetary comparison schedule is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The budgetary comparison schedule is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates 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 budgetary comparison schedule is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

BrooksWatson & Co., PLLC

Brook Watson & Co.

Certified Public Accountants

Houston, Texas

May 13, 2020

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

The purpose of the Management's Discussion and Analysis (the "MD&A") is to give the readers an objective and easily readable analysis of the financial activities of the Montgomery County Emergency Communication District (the "District") for the year ended September 30, 2019. The analysis is based on currently known facts, decisions, or economic conditions. It presents short and long-term analysis of the District's activities, compares current year results with those of the prior year, and discusses the positive and negative aspects of that comparison. Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34 establishes the content of the minimum requirements for MD&A. Please read the MD&A in conjunction with the District's financial statements, which follow this section.

#### THE STRUCTURE OF OUR ANNUAL REPORT

The annual financial report is presented as compliant with the financial reporting model in effect pursuant to GASB Statement No. 34. The financial reporting model requires governments to present certain basic financial statements as well as a Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) and certain other Required Supplementary Information (RSI). The basic financial statements include (1) enterprise fund financial statements, and (2) notes to the financial statements.

#### **Financial Highlights**

- The assets of the District exceeded its liabilities (net position) at September 30, 2019 by \$6,837,623. Of this amount, \$4,854,366 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The net pension liability as of September 30, 2019 was \$1,662,730, which represented a \$407,830 increase compared to prior year.
- The District's total net position decreased by \$85,196.

#### **Financial Statements**

The District is designated as a special-purpose government engaged only in business-type activities consistent with GASB 34. Governments engaged only in business-type activities should present only the financial statements required for enterprise funds. As a result, the financial statements presented within this report consist of the enterprise fund financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position, Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position, and Statement of Cash Flows). The District has one enterprise fund.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

Enterprise Fund Types

Enterprise funds are used to account for activities that are similar to those often found in the private sector. For the District this covers all activities. The measurement focus is on determination of net income, financial position, and cash flows. Enterprise funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues include charges for services. Operating expenses include costs of materials, contracts, personnel, and depreciation. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. Enterprise fund types follow Generally Accepted Accounting Principles "GAAP" as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board "GASB".

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes can be found after the financial statements within this report.

#### Other Information

In addition to basic financial statements, this MD&A, and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain Required Supplementary Information ("RSI"). The RSI that GASB Statement No. 34 requires includes a schedules for the District's pension liability and post-employment healthcare benefits. The RSI can be found after the notes to the financial statements within this report.

#### **DISTRICT FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the District's financial position. For the District, assets exceeded liabilities by \$6,837,623 as of year-end. Unrestricted net position, \$4,854,366, may be used to meet the District's ongoing emergency communication operations.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

#### **Statement of Net Position:**

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position as of September 30:

	<b>Business-Type Activities</b>					
		2019		2018		
Current and other assets	\$	7,303,995	\$	6,942,455		
Capital assets, net		1,983,257		2,300,254		
Total Assets		9,287,252		9,242,709		
Deferred Outflows of resources		365,754		123,559		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		55,780		128,161		
Compensated absences		34,015		28,152		
Net pension liability		1,662,730		1,254,900		
GTLF OPEB liability		33,109		39,119		
OPEB liability		1,010,935		967,757		
Total Liabilities		2,796,569		2,418,089		
Deferred Inflows of resources		18,814		25,360		
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets		1,983,257		2,300,254		
Unrestricted		4,854,366		4,622,565		
Total Net Position	\$	6,837,623	\$	6,922,819		

During the current year, there was a decrease of \$72,381 in accounts payable and accrued expenses. The District experienced a significant increase in its net pension liability of \$407,830 and an increase in its OPEB liabilities of \$37,168.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

#### Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes to Net Position:

The following table provides a summary of the District's changes in net position:

	<b>Business-Type Activities</b>					
		2019		2018		
Operating Revenues						
Service revenues	\$	4,719,526	\$	4,627,544		
Total Operating Revenues		4,719,526		4,627,544		
Operating Expenses						
Contract services		2,381,513		2,146,318		
Salaries and benefits		1,570,319		1,489,184		
Professional development		15,333		14,731		
Communications		325,592		322,951		
Supplies		70,627		31,715		
Utilities and fees		40,801		43,425		
Transportation		5,536		2,592		
Depreciation		347,201		350,503		
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>		4,756,922		4,401,419		
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)						
Grant expenses		(274,295)		(204,966)		
Other income (losses)		11,784		589		
Net increase (decrease) in the fair value of investments		18,893				
Investment income, net		195,818		73,274		
<b>Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)</b>		(47,800)		(131,103)		
Change in Net Position		(85,196)		95,022		
Beginning Net Position		6,922,819		6,827,797		
Ending Net Position	\$	6,837,623	\$	6,922,819		

The District reported a decrease in net position of \$85,196.

Total Operating Expenses increased by \$355,503. Of this increase, \$235,195 was due to an increase in contract services that included increases in expenses for employee training, software upgrades,

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

contracts for social media relations and the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office being more staffed during the fiscal year. Operating expenses also increased due to salaries and benefits increasing by \$81,135 due to annual merit raises. The cost of supplies for the fiscal year contributed an increase of \$38,912 to total operating expenses, as more resources were purchased for public education and training.

#### **BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS**

Actual revenues were more than final budgeted revenues by \$67,526 during the year. Operating expenses were over the final budget by \$80,821. Non-operating revenues (expenses) were more positive than the budget by \$789,796. The net overall variance was positive \$776,501. The positive variances in revenue and nonoperating revenues/(expenses) were the result of conservative projections for revenues and management closely managing nonoperating expenses to stay under budget.

#### **CAPITAL ASSETS**

As of the end of the year, the District had invested \$1,983,257 in a variety of capital assets and infrastructure, net of accumulated depreciation.

Major capital asset events during the current year include the following:

New 2019 GMC Acadia \$29,839

#### ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The District's appointed officials and citizens considered many factors when setting the 2019 fiscal year budget. The economy, employment growth, cell phone and VOIP use, as well as other factors were all part of the factors used.

#### CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Executive Director at 150 Hilbig Road in Conroe, Texas.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

**September 30, 2019** 

	Business-Type Activities	
<u>Assets</u>		_
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,240,357
Receivables		421,322
Prepaid expenses		29,777
Investments, maturities in less than one year		3,330,184
Total Current Assets		6,021,640
Noncurrent Assets		
Investments, maturities in more than one year		1,282,355
Net depreciable capital assets		1,983,257
Total Noncurrent Assets		3,265,612
Total Assets		9,287,252
Deferred Outflows of Resources		_
Pension contributions		120,421
GTLF OPEB contributions		500
Pension change in assumptions		2,501
Pension earnings compared to assumptions		242,332
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		365,754
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		55,780
Compensated absences		30,613
Total Current Liabilities		86,393
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Compensated absences, net of current portion		3,402
OPEB liability		1,010,935
GTLF OPEB liability		33,109
Net pension liability		1,662,730
Total Liabilities		2,796,569
		_,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Deferred Inflows of Resources		2.107
GTLF OPER difference		2,197
GTLF OPEB difference in assumptions		2,551
Pension experience		14,066
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		18,814
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets		1,983,257
Unrestricted		4,854,366
Total Net Position	\$	6,837,623

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STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

		iness-Type ctivities
Operating Revenues		
Landline/Primary	\$	792,366
Landline/Resellers		157,806
Wireless/Contract		2,489,533
Wireless/Prepaid		395,247
VoIP		884,574
Total Operating Revenues	3	4,719,526
Operating Expenses		
Contract services		2,381,513
Salaries & benefits		1,570,319
Professional development		15,333
Communications		325,592
Supplies		70,627
Utilitiies and fees		40,801
Transportation		5,536
Depreciation		347,201
Total Operating Expenses	š	4,756,922
Operating Income	e	(37,396)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		
Grant expenses		(274,295)
Other income (loss)		11,784
Net increase (decrease) in the fair value of investments		18,893
Interest income		195,818
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses	)	(47,800)
Change in Net Position	ı	(85,196)
Beginning Net Position	ı	6,922,819
Ending Net Position	n <u>\$</u>	6,837,623

See Notes to Financial Statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Page 1 of 2)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

	siness-Type Activities
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	_
Receipts from customers	\$ 4,654,843
Payments to suppliers	(2,831,560)
Payments for employees	(1,388,808)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	 434,475
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Capital purchases	(30,204)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(30,204)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	
Proceeds from maturities of investments	2,486,893
Purchase of investments	(2,166,377)
Interest received on investments	200,548
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	521,064
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities	
Repayment of bank overdraft	(59,695)
Grants paid	(274,295)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	(333,990)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	591,345
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	1,649,012
Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,240,357

See Notes to Financial Statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Page 2 of 2)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities	
Reconciliation of Operating Income		
to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities		
Operating income	\$ (37,396)	
Adjustments to reconcile operating		
income to net cash provided:		
Depreciation	347,201	
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		
(Increase) Decrease in:		
Accounts receivable	(64,683)	
Deferred outflows of resources	(242,195)	
Deferred inflows of resources	(6,546)	
Increase (Decrease) in:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(7,410)	
Net pension liability	407,830	
Compensated absences	587	
Post-employment benefits liability	43,178	
GTLF OPEB liability	(6,010)	
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 434,475	
Schedule of Non-Cash Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Increase in fair value of investments - Unrealized gain	\$ 14,163	

See Notes to Financial Statements.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2019

#### I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### A. Description of Financial Statements and Reporting Entity

The financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position, the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position, and the statement of cash flows) report information on all activities of the primary government.

The Montgomery County Emergency Communication District (the "District") is a special purpose emergency communications district authorized under the provisions of the State of Texas Health Safety Code Section 772 entitled "Emergency Telephone Number Act" to facilitate the quick response to persons seeking police, fire, rescue and other emergency services. The District was created on November 5, 1985. User fee charges commenced in May 1986 and full service operations commenced in January 1988.

The District is not a taxing authority. Operations of the District are funded by charges to telephone users in the jurisdictions serviced by the District. User charges for traditional land line telephones and telephones using Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) are set by the District's Board of Managers. The land line fee is currently 6% of the user's basic telephone charge and the VoIP fee is \$0.50 per line per month. Such fees are collected by the telephone companies serving these jurisdictions and remitted directly to the District. Additionally, wireless customers pay a fee of \$0.50 per phone for monthly contract service or 2% of the total sale for prepaid service. The wireless providers pay these fees to the State of Texas and the State remits a monthly payment to the District based on the District's proportionate percentage of the state's population.

The financial objective of the District is to cover annual operating costs and actual and anticipated capital expenditure outlays.

The operational objective of the District is to improve emergency communications for those in need of help and as provided by those whose job is to provide efficient and effective responses to calls.

As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these basic financial statements have been prepared based on considerations regarding the potential for inclusion of other entities, organizations, or functions as part of the District's financial reporting entity. The District has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity*. No other entities have been included in the District's reporting entity. Additionally, as the District is considered a primary government for financial reporting purposes, its activities are not considered a part of any other governmental or other type of reporting entity.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2019

Considerations regarding the potential for inclusion of other entities, organizations or functions in the District's financial reporting entity are based on criteria prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles. These same criteria are evaluated in considering whether the District is a part of any other governmental or other type of reporting entity. The overriding elements associated with prescribed criteria considered in determining that the District's financial reporting entity status is that of a primary government are that it has a separately elected governing body; it is legally separate; and is fiscally independent of other state and local governments. Additionally prescribed criteria under generally accepted accounting principles include considerations pertaining to organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and considerations pertaining to organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

#### B. Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements

Since the District is not a taxing authority and earns all revenue through services, no governmental funds exist for the District. The District is designated as a special-purpose government engaged only in business-type activities consistent with GASB 34. Governments engaged only in business-type activities should present only the financial statements required for enterprise funds. As a result, the financial statements presented within this report consist of the enterprise fund financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position, Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position, and Statement of Cash Flows). The District has one enterprise fund.

#### Enterprise Fund Types

Enterprise funds are used to account for activities that are similar to those often found in the private sector. For the District this covers all activities. The measurement focus is on determination of net income, financial position, and cash flows. Enterprise funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues include charges for services. Operating expenses include costs of materials, contracts, personnel, and depreciation. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. Enterprise fund types follow GAAP prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

#### C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as *current financial resources* or *economic resources*. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2019

The accrual basis of accounting is used for the enterprise fund types. This basis of accounting recognizes revenues in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable, and expenses in the accounting period in which they are incurred and become measurable.

#### D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources and Net Position

#### 1. Deposits and Investments

The District'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.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, Accounting and Reporting for Certain Investments and External Investment Pools, the District reports all investments at fair value, except for "money market investments" and "2a7-like pools." Money market investments, which are short-term highly liquid debt instruments that may include U.S. Treasury and agency obligations, are reported at amortized costs. Investment positions in external investment pools that are operated in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 are reported using the pools' share price.

The District has adopted a written investment policy regarding the investment of its funds as defined in the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, of the Texas Governmental Code. In summary, the District is authorized to invest in the following:

Direct obligations of the U.S. Government
Direct obligations of a state or its agencies, instrumentalities, and political subdivisions
Fully collateralized certificates of deposit and money market accounts
Statewide investment pools

#### 2. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include the District's building, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, and vehicles, 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. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Interest costs incurred in connection with construction of enterprise fund capital assets are capitalized when the effects of capitalization materially impact the financial statements.

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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2019

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

	Estimated
Asset Description	Useful Life
Vehicles	5 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 10 years
Buildings and improvements	15 - 30 years

#### 3. Net Position

Net position is displayed in three components:

- Net investment in capital assets This component of net position consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- Restricted This component of net position consists of constraints placed on use either by (1) external constraints imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulation of other governments or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted This component of net position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

#### 4. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, 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.

#### 5. 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. An example is a deferred expense on the net pension liability reported in the statement of net position. This expense is deferred pursuant to GASB 68 and is later amortized to expense in subsequent accounting periods.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2019

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. The government may have deferred gains that are considered deferred inflows of resources on the statement of net position. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

#### 6. Compensated Absences

The liability for compensated absences reported in the financial statements consists of unpaid, accumulated vacation time balances. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method, in which leave amounts for both employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments and other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments upon termination are included. Vested or accumulated vacation leave for proprietary funds are recognized as an expense and liability of those funds as the benefits accrue to employees. The balance for compensated absences as of September 30, 2019 was \$34,015.

#### 7. Pensions

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

#### 8. Other Postemployment Benefits ("OPEB")

The District has implemented GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. For the Texas County & District Retirement System (TCDRS), the retiree death benefit paid from the Group Term Life (GTL) program is an OPEB benefit. The OPEB program is treated as an unfunded trust, because the GTL trust covers both actives and retirees and is not segregated. The Districted also implemented GASB Statement No. 75 for the retiree healthcare benefits.

GASB 75 governs the specifics of accounting for public OPEB plan obligations for participating employers and is required to be implemented for employer fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. GASB 75 requires a liability for OPEB obligations, known as the Net OPEB Liability (Total OPEB Liability for unfunded plans), to be recognized on the balance sheets of participating employers. Changes in the Net OPEB Liability (Total OPEB

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2019

Liability for unfunded plans) will be immediately recognized as OPEB Expense on the income statement or reported as deferred inflows/outflows of resources depending on the nature of the change.

The TCDRS Group Term Life program has been determined to be an unfunded OPEB plan as the GTL fund does not meet the requirements of a trust under Paragraph 4b of GASB 75, because the assets of the GTL fund can be used to pay active GTL benefits which are not part of the OPEB plan. For GASB 75 purposes, the OPEB plan is not a cost sharing plan, so the annual benefit payments are treated as being equal to the employer's actual retiree GTL contributions for the year.

#### 9. Fair Value

The District has applied Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application. GASB Statement No. 72 provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for reporting purposes and applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements.

#### II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with the modified accrual basis. The original budget is adopted by the Board of Managers prior to the beginning of the year. The legal level of control is the fund level.

The District's investment policy requires full collateralization of all time and bank deposits consistent with Chapter 2257 of the Public Funds Collateral Act. As of September 30, 2019, the District's time and bank deposits were fully insured by the FDIC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2019

#### III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

#### A. Deposits and Investments

As of September 30, 2019, the District had the following investments:

Weighted					
<b>Average Maturity</b>					

<b>Investment Type</b>	Carrying Value		(Years)	<b>Credit Rating</b>
Certificates of deposit	\$ 1,548,376		0.97	n/a
Municipal bonds		3,064,163	0.88	(A - AAA)
External investment pools		2,191,716	0.13	AAAm
Total value	\$	6,804,255		
Portfolio weighted average maturity			0.71	

Interest rate risk. In accordance with its investment policy, the District manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average of maturity not to exceed five years; structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations; monitoring credit ratings of portfolio position to assure compliance with rating requirements imposed by the Public Funds Investment Act; and invest operating funds primarily in short-term securities or similar government investment pools.

*Credit risk.* The District's investment policy limits investments in money market mutual funds rated as to investment quality not less than AAA by Standard & Poor's. As of September 30, 2019, the District's investments in TexPool and Texas Class were rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

Custodial credit risk – deposits. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. State statutes require that all deposits in financial institutions be insured or fully collateralized by U.S. government obligations or its agencies and instrumentalities or direct obligations of Texas or its agencies and instrumentalities that have a market value of not less than the principal amount of the deposits. As of September 30, 2019, the District's time and bank deposits were fully insured by FDIC.

Custodial credit risk – investments. For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District's investment policy requires that it will seek to safekeeping securities at financial institutions, avoiding physical possession. Further, all trades, where applicable, are executed by delivery versus payment to ensure that securities are deposited in the District's safekeeping account prior to the release of funds.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2019

#### **TexPool**

TexPool was established as a trust company with the Treasurer of the State of Texas as trustee, segregated from all other trustees, investments, and activities of the trust company. The State Comptroller of Public Accounts exercises oversight 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. The advisory board members review the investment policy and management fee structure. Finally, Standard & Poor's rate TexPool AAAm. As a requirement to maintain the rating, weekly portfolio information must be submitted to Standard & Poor's, as well as to the office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts for review. There were no limitations or restrictions on withdrawals.

#### **Texas CLASS**

Texas CLASS has been established for governmental entities pursuant to the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code and operates in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Texas CLASS is supervised by a Board of Trustees who are elected by the Participants. The Board of Trustees supervises the Trust and its affairs and acts as the liaison between the Participants, the Custodian and the Program Administrator. The Board administers the affairs of the Trust and enters into contracts and agreements on behalf of the Trust in order to effectuate the terms of the Trust Agreement. It also selects consultants for Texas CLASS, including the Program Administrator and the Custodian. Texas CLASS is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor. There were no limitations or restrictions on withdrawals.

#### B. Fair Value Measurement

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy below.

In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the above fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. The District's assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair value measurements requires judgment and considers factors specific to each asset or liability.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2019

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the District's fair value measurements at September 30, 2019:

	I	Fair Value	Lev	vel 1 Inputs	Level	2 Inputs	Level	3 Inputs
Municipal bonds	\$	3,064,163	\$	3,064,163	\$	-	\$	_
Total Assets at fair value	\$	3,064,163	\$	3,064,163	\$	_	\$	_

#### C. Receivables

The following comprises the receivable balance of the District at year end:

	9	/30/2019
Owed from telecommunication companies for 911 services	\$	421,322
Total	\$	421,322

#### D. Capital Assets

A summary of changes in the District's capital assets for the year end was as follows:

	Beginning				Decreases/		Ending	
	Balances		Increases		Reclassifications		Balances	
Capital assets, being depreciated:		_				_		_
Building & Improvements	\$	2,194,656	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,194,656
Equipment		4,253,789		-		-		4,253,789
Furniture and Fixtures		314,994		-		-		314,994
Vehicles		83,610		30,204		(23,437)		90,377
Total capital assets being depreciated		6,847,049		30,204		(23,437)		6,853,816
Less accumulated depreciation								
<b>Building &amp; Improvements</b>		(1,285,232)		(85,097)		-		(1,370,329)
Equipment		(2,888,098)		(243,531)		-		(3,131,629)
Furniture and Fixtures		(305,986)		(9,008)		-		(314,994)
Vehicles		(67,479)		(9,565)		23,437		(53,607)
Total accumulated depreciation		(4,546,795)		(347,201)		23,437		(4,870,559)
Net capital assets being depreciated		2,300,254		(316,997)				1,983,257
<b>Total Capital Assets</b>	\$	2,300,254	\$	(316,997)	\$	-	\$	1,983,257

Depreciation expense was \$347,201 for the year ended September 30, 2019.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2019

#### IV. OTHER INFORMATION

#### A. Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the District carries commercial insurance. The District has not significantly reduced insurance coverage or had settlements that exceeded coverage amounts for the past three fiscal years.

#### **B.** Contingent Liabilities

Amounts received or receivable from granting 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 amounts of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the District expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. Claim liabilities are calculated considering the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends, including frequency and amount of payouts, and other economic and social factors.

#### C. Interlocal Agreements

Texas 9-1-1 Alliance - The District has joined other Emergency Communication Districts for the purpose of maintaining a group presence before the Texas Legislative and Executive branches of government, maintaining a group presence before all applicable state agencies, monitoring and reporting on all legislative activity affecting the group and monitoring and reporting on state rulemaking initiatives. It is also a goal to identify key issues, develop group positions on those issues and develop and implement a related strategy. The costs to the District will be approximately \$30,000 per year.

The City of Conroe, Texas - The City of Conroe, Texas ("Conroe") and the District have entered into an agreement for 9-1-1 call taking within Conroe. Conroe's Police Department shall have the responsibility and function of answering all 9-1-1 calls within its limits. The District shall reimburse Conroe for compensation and benefits for five 9-1-1 call operators.

Montgomery County - Montgomery County and the District have entered into an agreement for 9-1-1 call taking within Montgomery County but outside the District of Conroe. Montgomery County Sheriff's Office will perform 9-1-1 call taking at the District's facility. The District shall reimburse the County for compensation for each 9-1-1 call operator and 9-1-1 supervisor employed and assigned by the MCSO to perform their duties up to a total of fourteen 9-1-1 call operators and four 9-1-1 supervisors. In addition, the District will pay an

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2019

administrative fee to the County of five percent of the compensation and benefits package for each employee.

Montgomery County - Montgomery County has agreed to utilize the District's facility for its Sheriff's 9-1-1 call taking and dispatch operations center for a minimum of five years. The District is providing 9-1-1 equipment and networks and the County is providing its own dispatch pertinent equipment, software and services for their use. The County has agreed to provide janitorial services for the Communication Center. In the past, the County and District have shared the costs of such services. The County has also agreed to pay an annual rental fee of \$10 and a pro-rata share of the total utilities for each month that the utilities exceed \$7,500. The District pays the County \$10 per year for the 99-year site lease initiated June 1998.

#### D. Concentrations

All of the District's operating revenues are from charges to telephone users in the jurisdictions serviced by the District.

The District receives a significant portion of their revenue from the State Comptroller via the Commission on State Emergency Communications (CSEC), an agency of the State of Texas. This agency has authority to administer the State's 9-1-1 Service Program and the Statewide Poison Control Program. These funds are distributed by the state based on the District's population as a percentage of the entire state population. The District recognized revenue of \$2,884,780 or 61% of total revenues from the CSEC for the year ended September 30, 2019. The District also had a receivable of \$201,641 or 48% of total receivables as of September 30, 2019 from the CSEC.

The District receives a significant portion of their revenue from AT&T. AT&T bills customers to for 9-1-1 services. The District recognized revenue of \$429,729 or 9% of total revenues from AT&T for the year ended September 30, 2019. The District also had a receivable of \$73,402 or 17% of total receivables as of September 30, 2019 from the AT&T.

#### E. Pension Plans

#### 1. Plan Description

The District provides retirement, disability, and death benefits for all of its full-time employees through a nontraditional defined benefit pension plan in the statewide Texas County and District Retirement System (TCDRS). The Board of Trustees of TCDRS is responsible for the administration of the statewide agent multiple-employer public employee retirement system consisting of over 600 nontraditional defined benefit pension plans. TCDRS in the aggregate issues a comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) on a calendar year basis. The CAFR is available upon request from the TCDRS Board of Trustees at P.O. Box 2034, Austin, Texas 78768-2034.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2019

#### 2. Benefits Provided

The plan provisions are adopted by the District within the options available in Texas state statutes governing TCDRS (TCDRS Act). Members can retire at ages 60 and above with 8 or more years of service, with 30 years of service regardless of age, or when the sum of their age and years of service equals 75 or more. Members are vested after 8 years of service, but must leave their accumulated contributions in the plan to receive any employer-financed benefit. Members who withdraw their personal contributions in a lump sum are not entitled to any amounts contributed by their employer.

Benefit amounts are determined by the sum of the employee's contribution to the plan, with interest, and employer-financed monetary credits. The level of these monetary credits is adopted by the District within the actuarial constraints imposed by the TCDRS Act so that the resulting benefits can be expected to be adequately financed by the employer's commitment to contribute. At retirement, death, or disability, the benefit is calculated by converting the sum of the employee's accumulated contributions and the employer-financed monetary credits to a monthly annuity using annuity purchase rates prescribed by the TCDRS Act.

#### 3. Funding Policy

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

The District contributed using the ADCR of 19.24% for calendar year 2019 and 17.45% for calendar year 2018.

The District adopted the rate of 7% as the contribution rate payable by the employee members for calendar years 2019 & 2018. The District may change the employee contribution rate and the employer contribution rate within the options available in the TCDRS Act.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2019

#### 4. Contributions

Year ended:

9/30/2019			9/30/2018		9/30/2017
\$	161,836	\$	137,085	\$	119,393
\$	(161,836)	\$	(137,085)	\$	(119,393)
	100%		100%		100%
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
	\$ \$	\$ 161,836 \$ (161,836) 100%	\$ 161,836 \$ \$ (161,836) \$ 100%	\$ 161,836 \$ 137,085 \$ (161,836) \$ (137,085) 100% 100%	\$ 161,836 \$ 137,085 \$ \$ (161,836) \$ (137,085) \$ 100% 100%

The required contribution rates for fiscal year 2019 were determined as part of the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuations.

Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation, December 31, 2018, also follows:

Valuation Date	12/31/2016	12/31/2017	12/31/2018
Actuarial Cost	Entry Age	Entry Age	Entry Age
Amortization	Level Percent	Level Percent	Level Percent
	payroll, closed	payroll, closed	payroll, closed
Amortization Period in years	14.2	13.8	13.3
Asset Valuation Method	5-year smoothed	5-year smoothed	5-year smoothed
Actuarial Assumptions:			
Investment Rate of Return*	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
Projected Salary Increases	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%
* Includes Inflation at stated-rate	3.0%	2.8%	2.8%
Cost of living adjustments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

#### Employees covered by benefit terms

At the December 31, 2018 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	10
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	9
Active employees	10
Total	29

#### 5. Net Pension Liability

The District's Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2019

#### **Actuarial assumptions:**

The Total Pension Liability in the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation 2.75% per year

Overall payroll growth 0 - 5.25% per year depending on experience Investment Rate of Return 8.10%, before pension plan investment expense

Salary increases were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members, retirees, and beneficiaries were based on the gender-distinct RP2014 Combined Healthy Mortality Table.

Actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2013 – December 31, 2016, except where required to be different by GASB 68.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 8.10% gross of administrative expenses. The pension plan's policy in regard to the allocation of invested assets is established and may be amended by the TCDRS Board of Trustees. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with an emphasis on both capital appreciation as well as the production of income, in order to satisfy the short-term and long-term funding needs of TCDRS.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2019

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Benchmark	Target Allocation	Geometric Real Rate of Return (Expected minus inflation) (2)
US Equities	Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index	10.50%	5.40%
Private Equity	Cambridge Associates Global Private Equity & Venture Capital Index <sup>(3)</sup>	18.00%	8.40%
Global Equities	MSCI World (net) Index	2.50%	5.70%
International Equities – Developed	MSCI World Ex USA (net)	10.00%	5.40%
International Equities – Emerging	MSCI World Ex USA (net)	7.00%	5.90%
Investment-Grade Bonds	Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	3.00%	1.60%
Strategic Credit	FTSE High-Yield Cash-Pay Capped Index	12.00%	4.39%
Direct Lending	S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index	11.00%	7.95%
Distressed Debt	Cambridge Associates Distressed Securities Index <sup>(4)</sup>	2.00%	7.20%
REIT Equities	67% FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs Index + 33% FRSE EPRA/NAREIT Global Real Estate Index	2.00%	4.15%
Master Limited	Alerian MLP Index	3.00%	5.35%
Partnerships (MLPs)			
Private Real Estate Partnerships	Cambridge Associates Real Estate Index <sup>(5)</sup>	6.00%	6.30%
Hedge Funds	Hedge Fund Research, Inc. (HFRI) Fund of Funds Composite Index	13.00%	3.90%

- (1) Target asset allocation adopted at the April 2019 TCDRS Board meeting.
- (2) Geometric real rates of return in addition to assumed inflation of 1.70%, per Cliffwater's 2019 capital market assumptions.
- (3) Includes vintage years 2006-present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.
- (4) Includes vintage years 2005-present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.
- (5) Includes vintage years 2007-present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.

#### **Discount Rate:**

The discount rate used to measure the Total Pension Liability was 8.10%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee and employer contributions will be made at the rates specified in statute. Based on that assumption, the pension plan's Fiduciary Net Position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the Total Pension Liability.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2019

#### Changes in the Net Pension Liability:

	<b>Total Pension</b>	,		Net Pension Liability (a) – (b)	
	Liability (a)				
Balance at 12/31/17	\$ 5,056,868	\$	3,801,968	\$	1,254,900
Changes for the year:					
Service Cost	133,886		-		133,886
Interest on total pension liability (1)	409,641		-		409,641
Effect of plan changes (2)	-		-		-
Effect of economic/demographic					-
gains or losses	(2,072)		-		(2,072)
Changes of assumptions	-				-
Refund of contributions	(30,457)		(30,457)		-
Benefit payments	(241,761)		(241,761)		-
Administrative expense	-		(2,942)		2,942
Member contributions	-		60,003		(60,003)
Net investment income	-		(71,530)		71,530
Employer contributions			149,578		(149,578)
Other (3)	-		(1,484)		1,484
Net changes	269,237		(138,593)		407,830
Balance at 12/31/18	\$ 5,326,105	\$	3,663,375	\$	1,662,730

- (1) Reflects the change in the liability due to the time value of money. TCDRS does not charge fees or interest.
- (2) No plan changes valued.
- (3) Relates to allocation of system-wide items.

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

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

	1% Decrease		Current Single Rate	1% Increase		
7.10%		Assumption 8.10%		9.10%		
\$	2,307,473	\$	1,662,730	\$	1,116,745	

#### **Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:**

Detailed information about the pension plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in a separately-issued TCDRS financial report. That report may be obtained on the internet at <a href="https://www.tcdrs.com">www.tcdrs.com</a>.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2019

#### 5. <u>Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of</u> Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended September 30, 2019, the District recognized pension expense of \$314,504.

At September 30, 2019, the District reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	D	eferred		Deferred
	Outflow	s of Resources	(Inflo	ws) of Resources
Difference between projected and				
investment earnings	\$	242,332	\$	-
Differences between expected and actual				
economic experience		-		14,066
Contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date		120,421		-
Changes of assumptions		2,501		-
Total	\$	365,254	\$	14,066

The District reported \$120,421 as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date that will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ending September 30, 2020.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended December 31:		
2019	\$	94,539
2020		30,144
2021		30,719
2022		\$75,365
2023		-
Thereafter		-
	\$	230,767
	_	

#### F. Other Postemployment Benefits

The District also participates in the cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit groupterm life insurance plan operated by the Texas County and District Retirement System (TCDRS). This plan is referred to as the Group Term Life Fund (GTLF). This optional plan provides group term life insurance coverage to current eligible employees and to retired

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2019

employees. The coverage provided to retired employees is a postemployment benefit other than pension benefits (OPEB). Retired employees are insured for \$5,000.

The GTLF is a separate trust administered by the TCDRS Board of Trustees. TCDRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the GTLF. This report is available at www.tcdrs.org. TCDRS' CAFR may also be obtained by writing to the Texas County & District Retirement System, P.O. Box 2034, Austin, TX 78768-2034, or by calling 800-823-7782.

#### Employees covered by benefit terms

At the December 31, 2018 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	8
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	6
Active employees	10
Total	24

Each participating employer contributes to the GTLF at a contractually required rate. An annual actuarial valuation is performed and the contractual rate is determined using the unit credit method for providing one-year term life insurance. The District contributions to the GTLF for the years ended September 30, 2019, 2018, and 2017, were \$2,309, \$2,669, and, \$2,592, respectively, which equaled the contractually required contributions each year.

#### <u>Schedule of Contribution Rates</u> (*RETIREE-only portion of the rate*)

Plan/ Calendar Year	Annual Required Contribution	Actual Contribution Made	Percentage of ARC Contributed
	(Rate)	(Rate)	
2017	0.37%	0.37%	100.0%
2018	0.34%	0.34%	100.0%
2019	0.24%	0.24%	100.0%

#### **Total OPEB Liability**

The District's Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions Liability for the Group Term Life Fund (GTLF OPEB) was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the Total OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2019

#### **Actuarial assumptions:**

The Total OPEB Liability in the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuating Timing Calculated on a calendar year basis as of December

31.

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Amortization Method Straight-Line amortization over Expected Working

Life

Mortality rates for active members, retirees, and beneficiaries were based on the gender-distinct RP-2014 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables, with rates multiplied by 90% to 130% depending on gender and type.

#### **Discount Rate:**

The TCDRS GTL program is treated as unfunded OPEB plan because the GTL trust covers both actives and retirees and the assets are not segregated for these groups. Under GASB 75 (paragraph 155), the discount rate for an unfunded OPEB plan should be based on 20-year tax-exempt AA or higher Municipal Bonds. Therefore, a discount rate of 4.10% based on the 20 Year Bond GO Index published by bondbuyer.com is used as of the measurement date of December 27, 2018.

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

The following presents the Total OPEB Liability of the employer, calculated using the discount rate of 4.10%, as well as what the Montgomery County Emergency Communication District Total OPEB Liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (3.10%) or 1 percentage point higher (5.10%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease	C	urrent Single Rate	1	% Increase
3.10%		Assumption 4.10%		5.10%	
\$	40,299	\$	33,109	\$	27,631

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2019

#### Changes in the Total OPEB Liability:

	Total OPEB		
	Liability		
Balance at 12/31/17	\$	39,119	
Changes for the year:			
Service Cost		767	
Interest		1,363	
Difference between expected and			
actual experience		(3,111)	
Changes of assumptions		(4,515)	
Benefit payments		(514)	
Net changes		(6,010)	
Balance at 12/31/18	\$	33,109	

# OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended September 30, 2019, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$1,056.

At September 30, 2019, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the OPEB liability from the following sources:

		ed Outflows esources	Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Changes in assumptions	¢		¢	2.551			
Changes in assumptions	\$	-	\$	2,551			
Difference between expected and							
actual experience		-		2,197			
Contributions subsequent to							
measurement date		500					
Total	\$	500	\$	4,748			

The District reported \$500 as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date that will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ending September 30, 2020.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2019

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended December 31:	
2019	\$ (1,074)
2020	(1,074)
2021	(1,074)
2022	(1,526)
2023	_
Thereafter	
	\$ (4,748)

#### OPEB for Health Care Benefit Provided by Plan

In addition to other benefits, the District makes available health care benefits to all qualified employees who retire from the District. It is a single employer pay-as-you go plan. The plan provides the same medical coverage to that offered to current employees, dental, vision and life insurance.

A qualified retiree is defined as follows:

- 30 years of service at any age
- Age 60 and 8 years of service
- Rule of 75
- The retiree must have been enrolled in the District's insurance program for 3 years prior to retirement

The percentage of coverage is based on years of service with the District:

- 15 years 70%
- 25 years at least age 55 100%

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2019

#### **Actuarial assumptions:**

The Total OPEB Liability in the September 30, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Actuarial Method Individual Entry Age Normal Cost Method – Level

Percentage of Projected Salary

Service Cost Determined for each employee as the Actuarial

Present Value of Benefits allocated to the valuation

year

Discount Rate 4.06%; (1.06% real rate of return + 3.00% inflation)

Average Per Capital Claim Cost Ages 50 – 64 range from \$17,658 -\$26,710

Health Care Cost Trend Level 5.00%

Mortality RPH-2014 Total Table with Projection MP-2018

#### Employees covered by benefit terms

At the September 30, 2019 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	3
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	0
Active employees	10
Total	13

The adoption date for the new GASB 75 OPEB Accounting Standard was for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2018. The disclosures show the development of the Net OPEB Liability (NOL), the Total OPEB expense, the Schedule of Deferred Inflows/Outflows and the Trend and Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued **September 30, 2019** 

#### **Net OPEB Liability (NOL)**

	Net OPEB Lia			
Balance at 9/30/18	\$	967,757		
Changes for the year:				
Service Cost		30,668		
Interest		38,758		
Difference between expected and				
Benefit payments		(26,248)		
Net changes		43,178		
Balance at 9/30/19	\$	1,010,935		

#### **Total OPEB Expense**

	Total OPEB				
	Expense				
Service Cost	\$	30,668			
Interest		38,758			
<b>Total OPEB Expense</b>	\$	69,426			

#### Sensitivity Analysis of the Trend and Discount Rate

GASB 75 requires that a sensitivity analysis of the healthcare costs trend and discount rates used in the valuation. The sensitivity is plus or minus 1% from the base rates in the valuation. The valuation shown are as of September 30, 2019.

	I	<b>Healthc</b>	are costs trend			
	1% Decrease	C <sub>1</sub>	urrent Trend	1	% Increase	
	4.00%	5.00%		6.00%		
\$	904,792	\$	1,010,935	\$	1,142,213	
		Dis	count Rate			
	1% Increase	Cui	Current Discount		% Decrease	
5.06%		]	Rate 4.06%	3.06%		
\$	885,534	\$	1,010,935	\$	1,164,296	

#### **G.** Subsequent Events

There were no material subsequent events through May 13, 2020, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.



# SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

Years ended December 31,

	2018	 2017	 2016	 2015
Total pension liability			 	 
Service cost	\$ 133,886	\$ 137,948	\$ 133,111	\$ 136,107
Interest	409,641	389,337	353,202	328,757
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-	(11,134)
Effect of economic/demographic gains or				
losses	(2,072)	(25,024)	84,713	(49,049)
Changes of assumptions	-	5,002	-	81,136
Benefit payments	(272,218)	(233,612)	 (162,960)	(134,093)
Net change in total pension liability	269,237	273,651	408,066	351,724
Total pension liability - beginning	5,056,868	4,783,217	4,375,151	4,023,427
Total pension liability - ending (a)	 5,326,105	 5,056,868	 4,783,217	 4,375,151
Plan fiduciary net position				
Contributions - employer	\$ 149,578	\$ 121,476	\$ 110,644	\$ 123,431
Contributions - members	60,003	53,245	52,940	52,269
Net investment income	(71,530)	491,369	230,961	(65,079)
Benefit payments	(272,218)	(233,612)	(162,960)	(134,093)
Administrative expenses	(2,942)	(2,528)	(2,507)	(2,245)
Other	(1,484)	(815)	 35,303	18,823
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	(138,593)	429,135	 264,381	(6,894)
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	 3,801,968	3,372,833	 3,108,452	3,115,346
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 3,663,375	\$ 3,801,968	\$ 3,372,833	\$ 3,108,452
Fund's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 1,662,730	\$ 1,254,900	\$ 1,410,384	\$ 1,266,699
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage				
of the total pension liability	68.78%	75.18%	70.51%	71.05%
Covered payroll	\$ 857,182	\$ 760,648	\$ 756,281	\$ 746,706
Fund's net position as a percentage of				
covered payroll	193.98%	164.98%	186.49%	169.64%

#### Notes to schedule:

1) This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten calendar years. However, until a full ten-year trend is compiled, only available information is shown.

#### SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN

#### Years ended September 30:

	2019		2018		2017		 2016
Actuarially determined employer contributions	\$	161,836	\$	137,085	\$	119,393	\$ 112,357
Contributions in relation to the actuarially							
determined contribution	\$	161,836	\$	137,085	\$	119,393	\$ 112,357
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -
Annual covered payroll	\$	863,226	\$	800,950	\$	763,004	\$ 745,557
Employer contributions as a percentage of							
covered payroll		18.75%		17.12%		15.65%	15.07%

<sup>1)</sup> This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is compiled, only available information is shown.

#### NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN

#### 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 13.3 years

Asset Valuation Method 5 Year smoothed value

Inflation 2.75%

Salary Increases 4.9% average over career including inflation

Investment Rate of Return 8% net of investment expenses, including inflation

Retirement Age Members who are eligible for service reteiment are assumed

to commence receiving benefit payments based on age. The average age at service retirement for recent retirees is 61.

Mortality MP-2014 Ultimate scale after 2014.

#### Other Information:

Notes Employer contributions reflect that a 70% CPI COLA was adopted

# SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS TEXAS COUNTY & DISTRICT RETIREMENT SYSTEM SUPPLEMENTAL DEATH BENEFITS PLAN

Years ended December 31,

	2018		2017	1
Total OPEB liability				
Service cost	\$	767	\$ 984	
Interest		1,363	1,350	
Changes in benefit terms		-	-	
Differences between expected and actual experience		(3,111)	486	
Changes of assumptions		(4,515)	1,769	
Benefit payments, including refunds of participant contributions		(514)	 (380)	
Net change in total OPEB liability		(6,010)	4,209	
Total OPEB liability - beginning	\$	39,119	\$ 34,910	
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$	33,109	\$ 39,119	2
Covered payroll	\$	857,182	\$ 760,648	
District's total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll		3.86%	5.14%	

#### Notes to schedule:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten calendar years. However, until a full ten-year trend is compiled, only available information is shown.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB statement No. 75 to pay related benefits.

# SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS POST EMPLOYMENT HEALTHCARE BENEFITS September 30,

	2019	2018
Total OPEB liability		
Service cost	\$ 30,668	\$ 29,471
Interest	38,758	38,270
Changes in benefit terms	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	-
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of participant contributions	 (26,248)	 (26,248)
Net change in total OPEB liability	43,178	41,493
Total OPEB liability - beginning	\$ 967,757	\$ 926,264
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$ 1,010,935	\$ 967,757 <sup>2</sup>
Covered payroll	\$ 836,226	\$ 800,950
Net OPEB Liability as a percentage of covered payroll	120.89%	120.83%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten calendar years. However, until a full ten-year trend is compiled, only available information is shown.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB statement No. 75 to pay related benefits.

OTHER	SHPPI	<b>EMENTA</b>	RY INFO	RMATION
				1

#### **BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE**

Year Ended September 30, 2019

	(	Original & Final Budget	Actual		Variance Positive (Negative)
Operating Revenues			_		_
Landline/Primary	\$	761,400	\$ 792,366	\$	30,966
Landline/Resellers		178,800	157,806		(20,994)
Wireless/Contract		2,308,800	2,489,533		180,733
Wireless/Prepaid		446,000	395,247		(50,753)
VoIP		957,000	 884,574		(72,426)
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>		4,652,000	 4,719,526		67,526
Operating Expenses					
Salaries & benefits		1,579,500	1,570,319		9,181
Supplies		67,800	70,627		(2,827)
Contract services		2,240,100	2,381,513		(141,413)
Communications		329,100	325,592		3,508
Professional development		64,300	15,333		48,967
Utilities and fees		40,200	40,801		(601)
Transportation		7,900	 5,536		2,364
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>		4,328,900	 4,409,721	_	(80,821)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)					
Grant expenses		(542,000)	(274,295)		267,705
Capital expenses		(375,000)	(30,204)		344,796
Interest income		45,600	195,818		150,218
Net (decrease) in the fair value of investments		-	18,893		18,893
Other income (loss)		3,600	 11,784		8,184
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		(867,800)	 (78,004)	_	789,796
Change in Net Position	\$	(544,700)	231,801	\$	776,501
Beginning Net Position			 6,922,819		
Ending Net Position - modified			7,154,620 <sup>1</sup>		
Capital expenses			30,204		
Depreciation expense			(347,201)		
<b>Ending Net Position</b>			\$ 6,837,623		

Notes to Supplementary Information:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Budget presented on modified accrual basis.