

2019

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

THE CITY
PINEY POINT VILLAGE, TEXAS

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ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

of the

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

**For the Year Ended
December 31, 2019**

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City of Piney Point Village, Texas

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and
Members of the City Council
City of Piney Point Village, Texas:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Piney Point Village, Texas (the "City"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The City'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 governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note V.F. to the financial statements, the City restated its beginning net position within governmental activities to properly reflect the total related deferred inflows for franchise taxes. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the general fund budgetary comparison information, 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 liability and related ratios, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context.

We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Brooks Watson & Co." in a cursive, flowing script.

Brooks Watson & Co., PLLC
Certified Public Accountants
Houston, Texas
May 11, 2020

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***MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION
AND ANALYSIS***

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City of Piney Point Village, Texas

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

December 31, 2019

As management of the City of Piney Point Village, Texas (the "City"), we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

Financial Highlights

- The City's total combined net position is \$32,014,457 at December 31, 2019. Of this, \$6,857,531 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to its citizens and creditors.
- At the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$6,595,205, an increase of \$288,708.
- As of the end of the year, the unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$6,220,133 or 90% of total general fund expenditures.
- The City had an overall increase in net position of \$876,563, which is primarily due to revenues exceeding expenditures.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The discussion and analysis provided here are intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements consist of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) the notes to financial statements. This report also includes supplementary information intended to furnish additional detail to support the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Statements

The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the City's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows with the difference reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating. Other non-financial factors, such as the City's property tax base and the condition of the City's infrastructure, need to be considered in order to assess the overall health of the City.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
December 31, 2019

are reported for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

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

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Funds may be considered as operating companies of the parent corporation, which is the City of Piney Point Village. They are usually segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal reporting requirements. The only category of City funds is governmental.

Governmental Funds

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

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

The City of Piney Point Village, Texas maintains five individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. Funds consist of major funds general fund, debt service fund and capital projects fund as well as nonmajor funds METRO projects fund and special revenue fund.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund and debt service fund. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided to demonstrate compliance with the general fund budget.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, *Continued*
December 31, 2019

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 are the last section of the basic financial statements.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements, MD&A, and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain Required Supplementary Information (RSI). The RSI that GASB Statement No. 34 requires includes a budgetary comparison schedule for the general fund and schedule of funding progress for Texas Municipal Retirement System. The RSI can be found after the basic financial statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted previously, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. For the City, assets exceeded liabilities by \$32,014,457 as of December 31, 2019, in the primary government.

The largest portion of the City's net position, \$24,826,846, reflects its investments in capital assets (e.g., land, infrastructure, and streets), less any debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
December 31, 2019

Statement of Net Position:

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position:

	Governmental Activities	
	2019	2018
Current and		
other assets	\$ 14,831,403	\$ 14,161,682
Long-term assets	32,450,388	33,157,737
Total Assets	47,281,791	47,319,419
Deferred Outflows		
of Resources	70,191	49,728
Other liabilities	2,364,870	2,110,348
Long-term liabilities	5,879,019	7,224,544
Total Liabilities	8,243,889	9,334,892
Deferred Inflows		
of Resources	7,093,636	6,896,361
Net Position:		
Net investment in		
capital assets	24,826,846	24,226,035
Restricted	330,080	328,091
Unrestricted	6,857,531	6,583,768
Total Net Position	\$ 32,014,457	\$ 31,137,894

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
December 31, 2019

Statement of Activities:

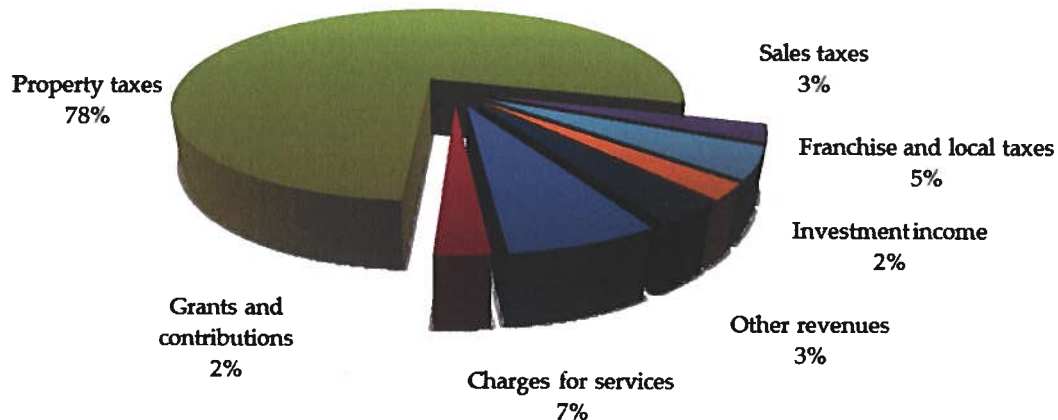
The following table provides a summary of the City's changes in net position:

	Governmental Activities	
	2019	2018
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 593,497	\$ 491,912
Grants and contributions	213,358	136,002
General revenues:		
Property taxes	6,802,062	6,685,810
Sales taxes	228,761	202,613
Franchise and local taxes	390,942	399,374
Investment income	198,019	168,475
Other revenues	163,630	73,363
Total Revenues	8,590,269	8,157,549
Expenses		
General government	1,286,387	1,182,116
Public safety	4,383,780	3,500,290
Municipal court	93,483	42,213
Public works	1,804,708	1,918,747
Interest and fiscal charges	145,348	183,419
Total Expenses	7,713,706	6,826,785
Change in Net Position	876,563	1,330,764
Beginning Net Position	31,137,894	29,807,130
Ending Net Position	\$ 32,014,457	\$ 31,137,894

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
December 31, 2019

Graphic presentations of selected data from the summary tables are displayed below to assist in the analysis of the City's activities.

Governmental Activities - Revenues

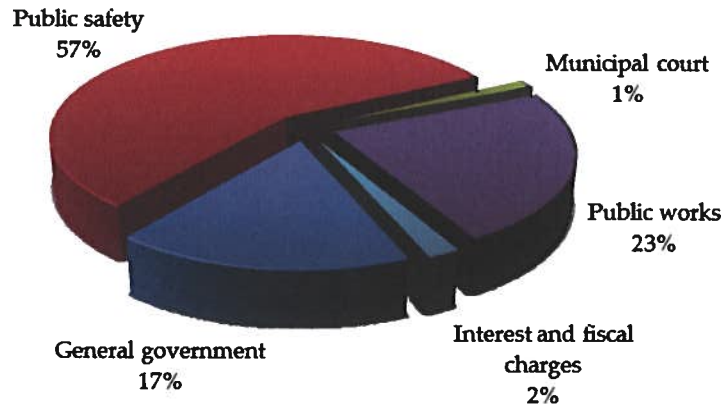


For the year ended December 31, 2019, revenues from governmental activities totaled \$8,590,269. Property tax is the City's largest revenue source at \$6,802,062, an increase of \$116,252 or 2% due to an increase in assessed property value. Charges for services increased \$101,585 or 21%, which is primarily a result of an increase in permit fees. In addition, investment income increased \$29,544 or 18% primarily due to a higher utilization of interest bearing accounts. Other revenues increased by \$90,267 primarily due to nonrecurring reimbursements received for the cost of repairs made to a privately owned street, as well as nonrecurring settlement recoveries. All other revenues remained relatively stable when compared to the previous year.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued
December 31, 2019

This graph shows the governmental function expenses of the City:

Governmental Activities - Expenses



For the year ended December 31, 2019, expenses for governmental activities totaled \$7,713,706. This represents an increase of \$886,921 or 13% from the prior year. The City's largest functional expense is public safety of \$4,383,780, which increased by \$883,490 or 25% from the previous year. The increase is primarily due to the added budgeted costs of the Village Fire Department development costs. General government expenses increased \$104,271 or 9% due to increased engineering services during the year. Municipal court expenses increased \$51,270 due to additional personnel costs, as well as the utilization of available municipal court child safety funds. Public works expenses decreased by \$114,039 or 6% primarily due to a reduction in repairs and maintenance costs in the current year. Interest and fiscal charges decreased \$38,071 or 21%, which is consistent with debt service schedules for long-term debt. All other expenses remained relatively stable when compared to the previous year.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, fund accounting is used to demonstrate and ensure compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

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

As of the end of the year the general fund reflected a total unassigned fund balance of \$6,220,133. The general fund increased by \$226,807 primarily due to there being higher than anticipated property tax revenue, in addition to lower than planned capital expenditures.

The debt service fund reflected a total balance of \$173,083, an increase of \$33,766. The change was due to there being more funds available to service the debt than needed.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, *Continued*
December 31, 2019

The capital projects fund reflected a fund balance of \$44,992, an increase of \$44,992. The change is due to the City tracking the funds necessary for capital projects throughout the year. Other sources were received during the year for settlement recoveries, which exceeded the capital expenditures for the year, resulting in an overall increase in the fund for the current year.

There was an increase in governmental fund balance of \$288,708 from the prior year. The change is primarily attributable to a reduction in capital expenditures compared to the previous year. The total of all governmental funds reflected a total fund balance of \$6,595,205. Of this, \$88,325 is restricted for municipal court, \$68,672 is restricted for capital improvements, and \$173,083 is restricted for debt service.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

There was a total positive budget variance of \$1,388,202 in the general fund. This is a combination of positive revenue and expenditure variances of \$605,369 and \$845,015, respectively. In addition, there were unbudgeted transfers out of \$62,182. All revenue sources received more revenue than anticipated. Expenditures exceeded appropriations for general government by \$2,756, municipal court by \$25,225, public works by \$161,255, and transfers out by \$62,182.

CAPITAL ASSETS

As of the end of the year, the City's governmental activities funds had invested \$32,450,388 in a variety of capital assets and infrastructure, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is included with the governmental capital assets as required by GASB Statement No. 34.

Major capital asset events during the current year include the additions of construction in progress over road and drainage construction totaling \$354,048. More detailed information about the City's capital assets is presented in note IV. C to the financial statements.

LONG-TERM DEBT

At the end of the current year, the City had total bonds outstanding of \$6,760,000. During the year, the City experienced a net decrease in the long-term debt of \$1,285,000. More detailed information about the City's long-term liabilities is presented in note IV. D. to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

While the City is an entirely residential community, it has continued to maintain new growth as an attractive destination for Houston-based families. The City's appraised values continue to grow and this has allowed the City to retain its 2019 tax rate for 2020.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, *Continued*
December 31, 2019

The City adopted a budget similar to last year's budget for 2020, retaining the same tax rate with no increases. Since the City's largest revenue source is property taxes, it is important to note that the City's collection rate is near 100%. The City's 2020 budget will continue to provide necessary services. Long-term funds, including new debt funds that will be used to continue improving drainage and maintaining streets while holding tax rates level. Due to the impact of COVID19, the City expects a decrease in revenues for 2020.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances for all those with an interest in the City's finances. Questions concerning this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to the City Administrator, City of Piney Point Village, 7676 Woodway, Suite 300, Houston, Texas 77063.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (Page 1 of 2)
December 31, 2019

	Primary Government Governmental Activities
<u>Assets</u>	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,519,452
Receivables, net	4,311,951
Total Current Assets	14,831,403
Capital assets:	
Non-depreciable	329,786
Net depreciable capital assets	32,120,602
Total Noncurrent Assets	32,450,388
Total Assets	47,281,791
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	
Deferred charge on refunding	7,798
Pension contributions	32,475
Pension difference in earnings	29,667
OPEB contributions	141
OPEB difference in experience	110
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 70,191

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (Page 2 of 2)
December 31, 2019

Liabilities

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 774,162
Customer deposits	155,485
Accrued interest payable	76,264
Unearned revenue - alarm fees	22,500
Compensated absences due within one year	16,459
Long-term debt due within one year	1,320,000
Total Current Liabilities	2,364,870

Noncurrent liabilities:

Compensated absences due in more than one year	1,829
Long-term debt due in more than one year	5,810,318
Net pension liability	40,813
OPEB liability	26,059
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	5,879,019
Total Liabilities	8,243,889

Deferred Inflows of Resources

Pension difference in experience	7,655
OPEB difference in assumptions	431
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	7,085,550
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	7,093,636

Net Position

Net investment in capital assets	24,826,846
Restricted	330,080
Unrestricted	6,857,531
Total Net Position	\$ 32,014,457

See Notes to Financial Statements.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues	
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions
Primary Government			
Governmental Activities			
General government	\$ 1,286,387	\$ -	\$ -
Public safety	4,383,780	-	-
Municipal court	93,483	184,435	-
Public works	1,804,708	409,062	213,358
Interest and fiscal charges	145,348	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	7,713,706	593,497	213,358

General Revenues:

Taxes
 Property taxes
 Sales taxes
 Franchise and local taxes
 Investment income
 Other revenues

Total General Revenues

Change in Net Position

Beginning Net Position

Ending Net Position

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Net (Expense)
Revenue and
Changes in
Net Position

Primary
Government

Governmental
Activities

\$ (1,286,387)
 (4,383,780)
 90,952
 (1,182,288)
 (145,348)

 (6,906,851)

6,802,062
 228,761
 390,942
 198,019
 163,630

 7,783,414

 876,563
 31,137,894

 \$ 32,014,457

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS December 31, 2019

	General	Debt Service	Nonmajor Capital Projects	Nonmajor METRO Projects
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,772,736	\$ 985,310	\$ 330,991	\$ 68,672
Cash with fiscal agent	1,005,648	267,770	-	-
Receivables, net	3,419,841	892,110	-	-
Due from other funds	447,972	-	-	-
Total Assets	\$ 12,646,197	\$ 2,145,190	\$ 330,991	\$ 68,672
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 486,663	\$ 1,500	\$ 285,999	\$ -
Customer deposits	155,485	-	-	-
Due to other funds	-	447,972	-	-
Unearned revenue - alarm fees	22,500	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	664,648	449,472	285,999	-
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>				
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	5,761,416	1,522,635	-	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	5,761,416	1,522,635	-	-
<u>Fund Balances</u>				
Restricted:				
Municipal court	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	173,083	-	-
Capital improvements	-	-	-	68,672
Unassigned:	6,220,133	-	44,992	-
Total Fund Balances	6,220,133	173,083	44,992	68,672
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 12,646,197	\$ 2,145,190	\$ 330,991	\$ 68,672

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Nonmajor Special Revenue	Total Governmental Funds
\$ 88,325	\$ 9,246,034
-	1,273,418
-	4,311,951
-	447,972
<u>\$ 88,325</u>	<u>\$ 15,279,375</u>

\$ -	\$ 774,162
-	155,485
-	447,972
-	22,500
<u>-</u>	<u>1,400,119</u>

-	7,284,051
<u>-</u>	<u>7,284,051</u>

88,325	88,325
-	173,083
-	68,672
-	6,265,125
<u>88,325</u>	<u>6,595,205</u>
<u>\$ 88,325</u>	<u>\$ 15,279,375</u>

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City of Piney Point Village, Texas
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
December 31, 2019

Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$	6,595,205
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Adjustments for the Statement of Net Position:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, not reported in the governmental funds.

Capital assets - non-depreciable		329,786
Capital assets - net depreciable		32,120,602

Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.

Property tax receivables		198,501
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Deferred outflows of resources, represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and is not recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then.

Deferred charge on refunding		7,798
Pension contributions		32,475
Pension difference in earnings		29,667
Pension difference in experience		(7,655)
OPEB contributions		141
OPEB difference in experience		110
OPEB change in assumptions		(431)

Some liabilities, including bonds payable and deferred charges, are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds.

Accrued interest		(76,264)
Compensated absences		(18,288)
Bond premium		(370,318)
Long-term debt		(6,760,000)
Net pension liability		(40,813)
OPEB liability		(26,059)

Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	<u>32,014,457</u>
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See Notes to Financial Statements.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	General	Debt Service	Nonmajor Capital Projects	Nonmajor METRO Projects
<u>Revenues</u>				
Property tax	\$ 5,329,446	\$ 1,465,591	\$ -	\$ -
Sales tax	228,761	-	-	-
Franchise and local taxes	469,084	-	-	-
License and permits	409,062	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	213,358	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	170,245	-	-	-
Investment income	183,638	14,193	177	-
Other revenue	163,630	-	-	-
Total Revenues	7,167,224	1,479,784	177	-
<u>Expenditures</u>				
Current:				
General government	1,284,907	-	-	-
Public safety	4,383,780	-	-	-
Municipal court	62,425	-	-	-
Public works	624,255	-	-	-
Capital outlay	522,868	-	75,259	-
Debt Service:				
Principal	-	1,285,000	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	-	223,200	-	-
Total Expenditures	6,878,235	1,508,200	75,259	-
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)				
Expenditures	288,989	(28,416)	(75,082)	-
<u>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</u>				
Transfers in	-	62,182	-	-
Transfers (out)	(62,182)	-	-	-
Settlement recoveries	-	-	120,074	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(62,182)	62,182	120,074	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	226,807	33,766	44,992	-
Beginning fund balances	5,993,326	139,317	-	68,672
Ending Fund Balances	\$ 6,220,133	\$ 173,083	\$ 44,992	\$ 68,672

See Notes to Financial Statements.

<u>Nonmajor Special Revenue</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
\$ -	\$ 6,795,037
-	228,761
-	469,084
-	409,062
-	213,358
14,190	184,435
11	198,019
-	163,630
<u>14,201</u>	<u>8,661,386</u>
-	1,284,907
-	4,383,780
31,058	93,483
-	624,255
-	598,127
-	1,285,000
-	223,200
<u>31,058</u>	<u>8,492,752</u>
(16,857)	168,634
-	62,182
-	(62,182)
-	120,074
<u>-</u>	<u>120,074</u>
(16,857)	288,708
105,182	6,306,497
<u>\$ 88,325</u>	<u>\$ 6,595,205</u>

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City of Piney Point Village, Texas
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	288,708
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Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.

Capital outlay		354,048
Asset disposal		(120,074)
Depreciation expense		(936,374)

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(71,117)
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Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

Compensated absences		2,682
Accrued interest		14,566

The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases, certificates of obligation) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when they are first issued; whereas, these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.

Amortization of deferred charges on refunding		(3,901)
Amortization of premium		67,187
Principal payments		1,285,000
Pension expense		(1,246)
OPEB expense		(2,916)

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	876,563
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See Notes to Financial Statements.

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City of Piney Point Village, Texas

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Description of Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external customers for support. Likewise, the *primary government* is reported separately from certain legally separate *component units* for which the primary government is financially accountable.

B. Reporting Entity

The City of Piney Point Village, Texas (the "City") was organized in 1954 to provide municipal services such as police; fire; code enforcement; public works; street repair and maintenance; and general administrative services.

The City is an independent political subdivision of the State of Texas governed by an elected five member council and a mayor and is considered a primary government. 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 City's financial reporting entity. No other entities have been included in the City's reporting entity. Additionally, as the City 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.

Considerations regarding the potential for inclusion of other entities, organizations or functions in the City's financial reporting entity are based on criteria prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles. These same criteria are evaluated in considering whether the City 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 City'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.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Joint Venture

Joint Ventures are legal entities or other organizations that result from a contractual arrangement that are owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control. The participants retain either an ongoing financial interest or an ongoing financial responsibility. The City's two joint ventures are described as follows:

Village Fire Department

Village Fire Department ("VFD") was created in 1978 as part of an agreement between multiple contracting cities joined into an interlocal cooperation agreement to establish a common municipal fire department, chartered as the Village Fire Department. The City has no significant influence over VFD's administration or operation.

Memorial Villages Police Department

The Memorial Villages Police Department ("MVPD") was created in 1977 as part of an agreement between multiple contracting cities joined into an interlocal cooperation agreement to furnish all police services and law enforcement activities to the participating cities. The City has no significant influence over MVPD's administration or operation.

C. Basis of Presentation Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments in lieu of taxes where the amounts are reasonably equivalent in value to the interfund services provided and other charges between various other functions of the City. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

The fund financial statements provide information about the government's funds. Separate statements for each fund category, governmental are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

The government reports the following governmental funds:

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those funds through which most governmental functions are typically financed.

General Fund

The general fund is used to account for all financial transactions not properly includable in other funds. The principal sources of revenues include local property taxes, sales and franchise taxes, licenses and permits, fines and forfeitures, and charges for services. Expenditures include general government, municipal court, public safety, public works, and code enforcement. The general service fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

Debt Service Fund

The debt service fund is used to account for the payment of interest and principal on all general obligation bonds and other long-term debt of governmental funds. The primary source of revenue for debt service is local property taxes. The debt service fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

Capital Projects Funds

The capital project funds are used to account for the expenditures of resources accumulated from general obligation bonds, tax notes, related interest earnings, and other sources for capital improvement projects.

The METRO project fund is used for the resources granted to the City from the Metropolitan Transit Authority (METRO). These funds are spent only on projects approved by METRO. If the funds are not spent, then they must be returned to METRO with accrued interest. The capital projects fund is a City fund reserved for the use of capital projects within the City. These projects are approved by City Council. The METRO project fund and the capital projects fund are considered major funds for reporting purposes.

Special Revenue Fund

The special revenue fund is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than expendable trusts and major capital projects) that are legally restricted, committed, or assigned for specified activities. The special revenue fund is a nonmajor fund for reporting purposes.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

During the course of operations the government has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due from/to other funds and advances to/from other funds. While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Balances between the funds included in governmental activities (i.e., the governmental and internal service funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the governmental activities column.

Further, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In fund financial statements these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities column.

D. 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.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Entitlements are recorded as revenues when all eligibility requirements are met, including any time requirements, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year end). Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year end). All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources and Net Position/Fund Balance

1. Deposits and Investments

The City'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. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary fund types consider temporary investments with maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Reporting for Certain Investments and External Investment Pools*, the City 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, such as TexPool, are reported using the pools' share price.

The City 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 City is authorized to invest in the following:

- Direct obligations of the U.S. Government
- Fully collateralized certificates of deposit and money market accounts
- Statewide investment pools

2. Fair Value Measurement

The City has applied Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application. GASB Statement No. 72 provides guidance for

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

determining a fair value measurement for reporting purposes and applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements.

3. Receivables and Interfund Transactions

Transactions between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the year are referred to as either "interfund receivables/payables" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds" in the fund financial statements. If the transactions are between the primary government and its component unit, these receivables and payables are classified as "due to/from component unit/primary government."

Advances between funds are offset by a fund balance reserve account in the applicable governmental fund to indicate they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

All trade receivables are shown net of any allowance for uncollectible amounts.

4. Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied by October 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1 for all real and business personal property in conformity with Subtitle E, Texas Property Tax Code. Taxes are due on receipt of the tax bill and are delinquent if not paid before February 1 of the year following the year in which imposed. Penalties are calculated after February 1 up to the date collected by the government at the rate of 6% for the first month and increased 1% per month up to a total of 12%. Interest is calculated after February 1 at the rate of 1% per month up to the date collected by the government. Under state law, property taxes levied on real property constitute a lien on the real property which cannot be forgiven without specific approval of the State Legislature. The lien expires at the end of twenty years. Taxes levied on personal property can be deemed uncollectible by the City.

5. Inventories and Prepaid Items

The costs of governmental fund type inventories are recorded as expenditures when the related liability is incurred (i.e., the purchase method). Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to the future accounting period (prepaid expenditures) are recognized as expenditures when utilized.

6. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items) are reported in the applicable governmental

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government, as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

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.

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

Asset Description	Estimated Useful Life
Furniture and equipment	5 to 10 years
Infrastructure	20 to 65 years

7. 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 charge on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A deferred charge 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 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 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.

8. Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted – net position and unrestricted – net position in the

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied.

It is the government's policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

9. Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

10. Fund Balance Policies

Fund balance of governmental funds is reported in various categories based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific purposes. The government itself can establish limitations on the use of resources through either a commitment (committed fund balance) or an assignment (assigned fund balance).

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. The governing council is the highest level of decision-making authority for the government that can, by adoption of an ordinance prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another ordinance) to remove or revise the limitation.

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The governing body (council) has by resolution authorized the finance director to assign fund balance. The council may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

11. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the Fiduciary Net Position of the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and additions to/deductions from TMRS's Fiduciary Net Position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TMRS. 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.

12. Other Postemployment Benefits ("OPEB")

The City has implemented GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. This statement applies to the individual employers (TMRS cities) in the TMRS Supplemental Death Benefits (SDB) plan, with retiree coverage. The TMRS SDBF covers both active and retiree benefits with no segregation of assets, and therefore doesn't meet the definition of a trust under GASB No. 75 (i.e., no assets are accumulated for OPEB) as such the SDBF is considered to be an unfunded OPEB plan. For purposes of reporting under GASB 75, the retiree portion of the SDBF is not considered a cost sharing plan and is instead considered a single employer, defined benefit OPEB plan. The death benefit for active employees provides a lump-sum payment approximately equal to the employee's annual salary, calculated based on the employee's actual earnings on which TMRS deposits are made, for the 12-month period preceding the month of death. The death benefit amount for retirees is \$7,500. GASB No. 75 requires the liability of employers and nonemployer contributing entities to employees for defined benefit OPEB (net OPEB liability) to be measured as the portion of the present value of projected benefit payments to be provided to current active and inactive employees that is attributed to those employees' past periods of service (total OPEB liability), less the amount of the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position.

13. Compensated Absences

It is the City's policy to permit regular full-time employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation up to a maximum of 20 days. Vacation amounts accumulated may be paid to employees upon termination of employment or at retirement. New employees are ineligible for vacation benefits during the first six months of employment and vacation amounts will not be paid upon separation during this period. The estimated amount of compensation for services provided that is expected to be liquidated with expendable, available financial resources is reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it when it becomes due. Amounts of vested or accumulated vacation leave that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable, available financial resources are maintained

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

separately and represent a reconciling item between the fund and government-wide presentations.

14. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method, if material. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

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

The property tax rate is allocated each year between the general and debt service funds. The full amount estimated to be required for debt service on general obligation debt is provided by the tax along with the interest earned in the debt service fund.

Assets acquired under the terms of capital leases are recorded as liabilities and capitalized in the government-wide financial statements at the present value of net minimum lease payments at inception of the lease. In the year of acquisition, capital lease transactions are recorded as other financing sources and as capital outlay expenditures in the general fund. Lease payments representing both principal and interest are recorded as expenditures in the general fund upon payment with an appropriate reduction of principal recorded in the government-wide financial statements.

15. 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.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

II. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The governmental fund balance sheet includes reconciliation between *fund balance-total governmental funds* and *net position-governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains that long-term liabilities, including bonds, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

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

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds and changes in net position of governmental states that, “the issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.”

III. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles except for the capital projects funds, which appropriated on a project-length basis.

The legal level of control as defined by the City Charter is the function level. No funds can be transferred or added to a budgeted item without Council approval. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year. No supplemental budget appropriations were made during the year. For the year ended December 31, 2019, expenditures exceeded appropriations at the legal level of control within the general fund for general government by \$2,756, municipal court by \$25,225, public works by \$161,255, and transfers out by \$62,182.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

IV. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

As of December 31, 2019, the primary government had the following investments:

Investment Type	Carrying Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
External investment pools	\$ 6,516,064	0.07
Total carrying value	<u>\$ 6,516,064</u>	
Portfolio weighted average maturity		0.07

Interest rate risk – In accordance with its investment policy, the City 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 City's investment policy limits investments to obligations of the United States, State of Texas, or their agencies and instrumentalities with an investment quality rating of not less than "A" or its equivalent, by a nationally recognized investment rating firm. Other obligations must be unconditionally guaranteed (either express or implied) by the full faith and credit of the United States Government or the issuing U.S. agency and investment pools with an investment quality not less than AAA or AAA-m, or equivalent, by at least one nationally recognized rating service.

Custodial credit risk – deposits: In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City'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 December 31, 2019, the bank balance exceeded the market values of pledged securities and FDIC coverage by \$764,979.

Custodial credit risk – investments: For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City'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 City's safekeeping account prior to the release of funds.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
For the Year Ended December 31, 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 the office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts for review.

TexPool operates in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. TexPool uses amortized cost rather than market value to report net position to compute share prices. Accordingly, the fair value of the position in TexPool is the same as the value of TexPool shares. There were no limitations or restrictions on withdrawals.

Texas CLASS

Texas CLASS (Texas Cooperative Liquid Assets Securities System Trust) was established in 1996, and was created as an investment pool for its Participants pursuant to Section 2256.016 of the Public Funds Investment Act, Texas Government Code. According to State Code, entities may pool any of their funds, or funds under their control, in order to preserve principal, to maintain the liquidity of the funds, and to maximize yield. The Texas CLASS Trust Agreement is an agreement of indefinite term regarding the investment, reinvestment and withdrawal of local government funds. The parties to the Trust Agreement are Texas local government entities that choose to participate in the Trust (the "Participants"), Public Trust Advisors LLC (PTA) as Program Administrator, and Wells Fargo Bank Texas, N.A. as Custodian. Texas CLASS invests only in securities allowed by the Texas Public Funds Investment Act. The pool is governed by a board of trustees, elected annually by its participants. Texas CLASS is rated 'AAAm' by Standard and Poor's Ratings Services. The City's fair value position is stated at the value of the position upon withdrawal. There were no limitations or restrictions on withdrawals.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

B. Receivables

The following comprise receivable balances of the primary government at year end:

	General	Debt Service	Total
Property taxes	\$ 3,368,825	\$ 892,110	\$ 4,260,935
Sales tax	21,374	-	21,374
Franchise & local taxes	26,828	-	26,828
Other	2,814	-	2,814
	<u>\$ 3,419,841</u>	<u>\$ 892,110</u>	<u>\$ 4,311,951</u>

C. Capital Assets

A summary of changes in governmental activities capital assets for the year end was as follows:

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases/ Reclassifications	Ending Balances
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Construction in progress	\$ 3,580,044	\$ 354,048	\$ (3,604,306)	\$ 329,786
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>3,580,044</u>	<u>354,048</u>	<u>(3,604,306)</u>	<u>329,786</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Infrastructure	35,804,595	-	3,484,232	39,288,827
Equipment	78,924	-	-	78,924
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>35,883,519</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,484,232</u>	<u>39,367,751</u>
Less accumulated depreciation				
Infrastructure	6,231,851	936,374	-	7,168,225
Equipment	78,924	-	-	78,924
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>6,310,775</u>	<u>936,374</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,247,149</u>
Net capital assets being depreciated	29,572,744	(936,374)	3,484,232	32,120,602
Total Capital Assets	<u>\$ 33,152,788</u>	<u>\$ (582,326)</u>	<u>\$ (120,074)</u>	<u>\$ 32,450,388</u>

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Public works	\$ 936,374
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense	<u>\$ 936,374</u>

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

D. Long-term Debt

The following is a summary of changes in the City's total governmental long-term liabilities for the year ended. In general, the City uses the debt service fund to liquidate governmental long-term liabilities.

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Amounts Due within One Year</u>
Governmental Activities:					
Bonds, notes and other payables:					
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 8,045,000	\$ -	\$ (1,285,000)	\$ 6,760,000	\$ 1,320,000
Premium	437,505	-	(67,187)	370,318	-
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 8,482,505</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (1,352,187)</u>	<u>\$ 7,130,318</u>	<u>\$ 1,320,000</u>
Long-term liabilities due in more than one year				<u>\$ 5,810,318</u>	

Long-term liabilities applicable to the City's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly, are not reported as fund liabilities in the governmental funds. Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather is recognized as an expenditure when due.

Long-term debt at year end was comprised of the following debt issues:

General Obligation Bonds:

\$5,450,000 General Obligation Refunding Bond, Series 2011, due in installments through 2021, interest at 2-3%	\$ 1,210,000
\$3,910,000 General Obligation Bond, Series 2015, due in installments through 2025, interest at 2-2.5%	2,440,000
\$3,735,000 General Obligation Bond, Series 2017, due in installments through 2027, interest 2-4%	3,110,000
Total General Obligation bonds	<u>\$ 6,760,000</u>
 Premiums	 \$ 370,318
Total Deferred Amounts	<u>\$ 370,318</u>
Total Debt	<u>\$ 7,130,318</u>

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

The annual requirements to amortize debt issues outstanding at year ending were as follows:

Year ending December 31,	General Obligation Bonds	
	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 1,320,000	\$ 179,375
2021	1,365,000	139,525
2022	765,000	107,950
2023	790,000	84,950
2024	820,000	61,050
2025	840,000	37,325
2026	425,000	19,425
2027	435,000	6,525
Total	\$ 6,760,000	\$ 636,125

General obligation bonds are direct obligations of the City for which its full faith and credit are pledged. Repayment of general obligation bonds are from taxes levied on all taxable property located within the City. The City is not obligated in any manner for special assessment debt.

E. Other Long-term Liabilities

The following summarizes the changes in the compensated absences balances of the primary government during the year. In general, the City uses the general fund to liquidate compensated absences.

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Amounts Due within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Compensated absences	\$ 20,970	\$ 18,276	\$ (20,958)	\$ 18,288	\$ 16,459
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 20,970	\$ 18,276	\$ (20,958)	\$ 18,288	\$ 16,459
Other long-term liabilities due in more than one year				\$ 1,829	

F. Deferred Charges on Refunding

Deferred charges resulting from the issuance of the series 2011 general obligation refunding bonds have been recorded as deferred outflows of resources and are being amortized to interest expense over the shorter of either the remaining term of the refunded debt or the refunding bonds. Current year balances for governmental activities totaled \$7,798. Current year amortization expense for governmental activities totaled \$3,901.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

G. Customer Deposits

The City had customer deposits of \$155,485 in the general fund as of yearend. The City requires a \$25,000 refundable gas meter deposit for all new home building permits. This amount will be refunded upon completion of the project and by meeting certain criteria set by the City.

H. Interfund Transactions

The composition of internal balances as of the year ended December 31, 2019 is as follows:

<u>Due to:</u>	<u>Due from:</u>	
	<u>Debt</u>	
	<u>Service</u>	<u>Total</u>
General Fund	\$ 447,972	\$ 447,972
Total	\$ 447,972	\$ 447,972

The composition of transfers for the year ended December 31, 2019 is as follows:

<u>Transfer in:</u>	<u>Transfer out:</u>	
	<u>General</u>	
		<u>Total</u>
Debt Service	\$ 62,182	\$ 62,182
Total	\$ 62,182	\$ 62,182

Transfers were used to reclassify capital assets and to transfer funds from the debt service fund to the general fund for property tax allocation.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

I. Fund Equity

The City records fund balance restrictions on the fund level to indicate that a portion of the fund balance is legally restricted for a specific future use or to indicate that a portion of the fund balance is not available for expenditures.

The following is a list of fund balances restricted/committed by the City:

	Restricted Fund Balance
Municipal court	* \$ 88,325
Debt service	173,083
Capital improvements	68,672
Total	\$ 330,080

*Restricted by enabling legislation.

J. Leases

The City's operating lease obligation is for the rental of office space to house City Hall. Basic rent shall be payable monthly in advance commencing on the commencement date of August 1, 2007 and continuing throughout the term and shall be accompanied by all applicable state and local sales or use taxes. The first monthly installment of basic rent shall be payable contemporaneously with the execution of the lease; thereafter, basic rent shall be payable on the first day of each month beginning on the first day of the second full calendar month of the term. The monthly basic rent for any partial month at the beginning of the term shall equal the product of 1/365 of the annual basic rent in effect during the partial month and the number of days in the partial month from and after the commencement date. The contract expired August 1, 2017. The contract has been renewed to November 30, 2024. The City paid \$115,253 in rental expense during the year. The City's lease obligations are as follows:

Period ending:	Operating Leases
December 31, 2020	\$ 117,759
December 31, 2021	120,264
December 31, 2022	122,769
December 31, 2023	125,275
December 31, 2024	117,132
Total Minimum Lease Payments	\$ 603,199

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, *Continued*
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

V. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets, errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the City participates along with over 2,800 other entities in the Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pools. The Pool purchases commercial insurance at group rates for participants in the Pool. The City has no additional risk or responsibility to the Pool outside of the payment of insurance premiums. The City has not significantly reduced insurance coverage or had settlements which exceeded coverage amounts for the past three 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 City 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. Arbitrage

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 instituted certain arbitrage consisting of complex regulations with respect to issuance of tax-exempt bonds after August 31, 1986. Arbitrage regulations deal with the investment of tax-exempt bond proceeds at an interest yield greater than the interest yield paid to bondholders. Generally, all interest paid to bondholders can be retroactively rendered taxable if applicable rebates are not reported and paid to the Internal Revenue Service at least every five years for applicable bond issues. Accordingly, there is the risk that if such calculations are not performed correctly, a substantial liability to the City could result. The City does anticipate that it will have an arbitrage liability and performs annual calculations to estimate this potential liability. The City will also engage an arbitrage consultant to perform the calculations in accordance with Internal Revenue Service's rules and regulations if indicated.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

D. Pension Plans

Texas Municipal Retirement System

1. Plan Description

The City of Piney Point Village, Texas participates as one of 887 plans in the nontraditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined benefit pension plan administered by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS). TMRS is an agency created by the State of Texas and administered in accordance with the TMRS Act, Subtitle G, Title 8, Texas Government Code (the TMRS Act) as an agent multiple-employer retirement system for municipal employees in the State of Texas. The TMRS Act places the general administration and management of the System with a six-member Board of Trustees. Although the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Board, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State of Texas. TMRS's defined benefit pension plan is a tax-qualified plan under Section 401 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code. TMRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that can be obtained at www.tmr.com.

All eligible employees of the city are required to participate in TMRS.

2. Benefits Provided

TMRS provides retirement, disability, and death benefits. Benefit provisions are adopted by the governing body of the city, within the options available in the state statutes governing TMRS.

At retirement, the benefit is calculated as if the sum of the employee's contributions, with interest, and the city-financed monetary credits with interest were used to purchase an annuity. Members may choose to receive their retirement benefit in one of seven payments options. Members may also choose to receive a portion of their benefit as a Partial Lump Sum Distribution in an amount equal to 12, 24, or 36 monthly payments, which cannot exceed 75% of the member's deposits and interest.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

The plan provisions are adopted by the governing body of the City, within the options available in the state statutes governing TMRS. Plan provisions for the City were as follows:

	<u>Plan Year 2018</u>	<u>Plan Year 2017</u>
Employee deposit rate	5%	5%
Matching ratio (city to employee)	2 to 1	2 to 1
Years required for vesting	5	5
Service retirement eligibility (expressed as age / years of service)	60/5, 0/25	60/5, 0/25
Updated service credit	0% Repeating Transfers	0% Repeating Transfers
Annuity increase (to retirees)	0% of CPI	0% of CPI

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	5
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	8
Active employees	<u>5</u>
Total	<u>18</u>

3. Contributions

The contribution rates for employees in TMRS are either 5%, 6%, or 7% of employee gross earnings, and the City matching percentages are either 100%, 150%, or 200%, both as adopted by the governing body of the City. Under the state law governing TMRS, the contribution rate for each city is determined annually by the actuary, using the Entry Age Normal (EAN) actuarial cost method. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the cost of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

Employees for the City of Piney Point Village, Texas were required to contribute 5% of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City of Piney Point Village, Texas was 7.14% in calendar year 2018. The City's contributions to TMRS for the year ended December 31, 2019, were \$32,778, and were equal to the required contributions.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

4. Net Pension Liability (Asset)

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

Actuarial assumptions

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

Inflation	2.5% per year
Overall payroll growth	3.0% per year
Investment Rate of Return	6.75% net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Salary increases were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members, retirees, and beneficiaries were based on the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment, with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103%. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements. For disabled annuitants, the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment are used with males rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% with a 3-year set-forward for both males and females. In addition, a 3% minimum mortality rate is applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements subject to the 3% floor.

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

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

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. In determining their best estimate of a recommended investment return assumption under the various alternative asset allocation portfolios, GRS focused on the area between (1) arithmetic mean (aggressive) without an adjustment for time (conservative) and (2) the geometric mean (conservative) with an adjustment for time (aggressive). The target allocation and best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class in fiscal year 2018 are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)</u>
Domestic Equity	17.5%	4.30%
International Equity	17.5%	6.10%
Core Fixed Income	10.0%	1.00%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.0%	3.39%
Real Return	10.0%	3.78%
Real Estate	10.0%	4.44%
Absolute Return	10.0%	3.56%
Private Equity	<u>5.0%</u>	7.75%
Total	100.0%	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the Total Pension Liability was 6.75%. 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.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the City's net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.75%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.75%) than the current rate:

<u>1% Decrease 5.75%</u>	<u>Current Single Rate Assumption 6.75%</u>	<u>1% Increase 7.75%</u>
\$ 119,640	\$ 40,813	\$ (25,196)

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Changes in the Net Pension (Asset) Liability

	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension (Asset) Liability (a) – (b)
Balance at 12/31/17	\$ 555,776	\$ 560,724	\$ (4,948)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	58,644	-	58,644
Interest	38,860	-	38,860
Difference between expected and actual experience	(6,997)	-	(6,997)
Changes of assumptions	-	-	-
Contributions – employer	-	36,410	(36,410)
Contributions – employee	-	25,497	(25,497)
Net investment income	-	(16,820)	16,820
Benefit payments, including refunds of emp. contributions	(18,787)	(18,787)	-
Administrative expense	-	(325)	325
Other changes	-	(16)	16
Net changes	71,720	25,959	45,761
Balance at 12/31/18	\$ 627,496	\$ 586,683	\$ 40,813

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in a separately-issued TMRS financial report. That report may be obtained on the internet at www.tmr.com.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

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

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the City recognized pension expense of \$33,724.

At December 31, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred (Inflows) of Resources
Difference between projected and actual earnings	\$ 29,667	\$ -
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	-	(7,655)
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	32,475	-
Total	\$ 62,142	\$ (7,655)

The City reported \$32,475 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 December 31, 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	\$ 4,396
2020	2,251
2021	4,430
2022	10,935
2023	-
Thereafter	-
Total	\$ 22,012

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

6. Other Postemployment Benefits

The City also participates in the cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit group-term life insurance plan operated by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) known as the Supplemental Death Benefits Fund (SDBF). The City elected, by ordinance, to provide group-term life insurance coverage to both current and retired employees. The City may terminate coverage under and discontinue participation in the SDBF by adopting an ordinance before November 1 of any year to be effective the following January 1.

The death benefit for active employees provides a lump-sum payment approximately equal to the employee's annual salary (calculated based on the employee's actual earnings, for the 12-month period preceding the month of death); retired employees are insured for \$7,500; this coverage is an "other postemployment benefit," or OPEB.

The City contributes to the SDBF at a contractually required rate as determined by an annual actuarial valuation. The rate is equal to the cost of providing one-year term life insurance. The funding policy for the SDBF program is to assure that adequate resources are available to meet all death benefit payments for the upcoming year; the intent is not to pre-fund retiree term life insurance during employees' entire careers.

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	4
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	1
Active employees	7
Total	12

The City's contributions to the TMRS SDBF for the years ended 2019, 2018, and 2017 were \$111, \$116, and \$121 respectively, which equaled the required contributions each year.

Plan/ Calendar Year	Annual Required Contribution (Rate)	Actual Contribution Made (Rate)	Percentage of ARC Contributed
2017	0.10%	0.10%	100.0%
2018	0.03%	0.03%	100.0%
2019	0.03%	0.03%	100.0%

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Total OPEB Liability

The City's Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions Liability (OPEB) was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the Total OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial assumptions:

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

Inflation	2.5% per year
Overall payroll growth	3.5% to 10.5%, including inflation per year
Discount rate	3.71%
Retirees' share of benefit-related costs	\$0
Administrative expenses	All administrative expenses are paid through the Pension Trust and accounted for under reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 68

Salary increases were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members, retirees, and beneficiaries were based on the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment, with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103%. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements. For disabled annuitants, the gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment are used with males rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% with a 3-year set-forward for both males and females. In addition, a 3% minimum mortality rate is applied to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements subject to the 3% floor.

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the Total OPEB Liability was 3.71%. The discount rate was based on the Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" rate as of December 31, 2018.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 3.71%, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (2.71%) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.71%) than the current rate:

1% Decrease 2.71%	Current Single Rate Assumption 3.71%	1% Increase 4.71%
\$ 31,139	\$ 26,059	\$ 22,064

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability:

	Total OPEB Liability
Balance at 12/31/17	\$ 24,942
Changes for the year:	
Service Cost	2,142
Interest	858
Change in benefit terms	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	147
Changes of assumptions	(1,877)
Benefit payments	(153)
Net changes	1,117
Balance at 12/31/18	\$ 26,059

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

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

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$3,057.

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

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred (Inflows) of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 110	\$ -
Change in assumption	-	(431)
Contributions subsequent to measurement date	141	-
Total	<u><u>\$ 251</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (431)</u></u>

The City reported \$141 as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date that will be recognized as a reduction of the OPEB liability for the year ending December 31, 2020.

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

Year ended December 31:	
2019	\$ 57
2020	48
2021	(426)
2022	-
2023	-
Thereafter	-
	<u><u>\$ (321)</u></u>

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

E. Related Organizations and Joint Ventures

The City has entered into an interlocal agreement with the cities of Hunters Creek Village, Hedwig Village, Hilshire Village, Bunker Hill Village, and Spring Valley Village to create the Village Fire Department (VFD). The agreement automatically renews for a period of five years unless terminated by at least one of the contracting cities. Under the terms of the agreement, the City is liable for 21 percent of VFD's budget. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the City paid \$2,037,264 to the VFD.

Consolidated financial information of the VFD extracted from the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, on which VFD's auditors expressed an unmodified opinion, are as follows:

	<u>Net Position</u>
Total assets	\$ 2,507,633
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,082,013
Total liabilities	589,289
Total Deferred inflows - pension	1,183,787
Total Net Position	<u><u>\$ 1,816,570</u></u>
	<u>Change in Net Position</u>
Total revenues	\$ 6,336,038
Total expenses	6,069,323
Change in Net Position	266,715
Beginning net position	1,549,855
Ending Net Position	<u><u>\$ 1,816,570</u></u>

City of Piney Point Village, Texas
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

The City has also entered into an interlocal agreement with the cities of Bunker Hill Village and Hunters Creek Village to create the Memorial Village Police Department (MVPD). Under the terms of the agreement, the City is liable for 33 1/3 percent of MVPD's budget. Separate financial statements may be obtained directly from MVPD. For the year ended December 31, 2019 the City paid \$1,683,221 to the MVPD.

Consolidated financial information of the MVPD extracted from the MVPD's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, on which the MVPD's auditors expressed an unmodified opinion, are as follows:

	Net Position
Total assets	\$ 1,698,363
Total deferred outflows of resources	808,250
Total liabilities	3,048,566
Total deferred inflows - pensions	316,105
Total Net Position	\$ (858,058)
	Change in Net Position
Total revenues	\$ 4,928,867
Total expenditures/expenses	5,352,792
Change in Net Position	(423,925)
Beginning net position	(434,133)
Ending Net Position	\$ (858,058)

F. Restatement

The City restated its beginning net position within governmental activities to properly reflect the impact of deferred inflows of franchise tax revenue. This adjustment was recorded at the government-wide level for governmental activities. The restatement of beginning net position is as follows:

	Governmental Activities
Prior year ending net position as reported	\$ 31,059,752
Correction of deferred franchise tax revenue	78,142
Restated beginning net position	\$ 31,137,894

G. Subsequent Events

There are no material subsequent events through May 11, 2020, the date the financial statements were issued.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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City of Piney Point Village, Texas
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
<u>Revenues</u>			
Property tax	\$ 5,035,455	\$ 5,329,446	\$ 293,991
Sales tax	200,000	228,761	28,761
Franchise and local taxes	398,000	469,084	71,084
License and permits	366,400	409,062	42,662
Intergovernmental	136,000	213,358	77,358
Fines and forfeitures	143,500	170,245	26,745
Investment income	150,000	183,638	33,638
Other revenue	132,500	163,630	31,130
Total Revenues	<u>6,561,855</u>	<u>7,167,224</u>	<u>605,369</u>
<u>Expenditures</u>			
Current:			
General government	1,282,151	1,284,907	(2,756) *
Public safety	4,443,885	4,383,780	60,105
Municipal court	37,200	62,425	(25,225) *
Public works	463,000	624,255	(161,255) *
Capital outlay	1,497,014	522,868	974,146
Total Expenditures	<u>7,723,250</u>	<u>6,878,235</u>	<u>845,015</u>
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(1,161,395)</u>	<u>288,989</u>	<u>1,450,384</u>
<u>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</u>			
Transfers (out)	-	(62,182)	(62,182) *
Total Other Financing (Uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>(62,182)</u>	<u>(62,182)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ (1,161,395)</u>	<u>226,807</u>	<u>\$ 1,388,202</u>
Beginning fund balance			
Ending Fund Balance		<u>5,993,326</u>	
		<u>\$ 6,220,133</u>	

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

1. Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

* Expenditures exceeded appropriations at legal level of control.

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET) AND RELATED RATIOS

Years Ended:

	12/31/2019	12/31/2018	12/31/2017	12/31/2016
Total pension liability				
Service cost	\$ 58,644	53,851	\$ 44,402	\$ 44,331
Interest	38,860	34,623	32,502	29,095
Differences between expected and actual experience	(6,997)	(8,987)	(21,689)	8,742
Changes of assumptions	-	-	-	13,192
Benefit payments, including refunds of participant contributions	(18,787)	(19,429)	(37,623)	(21,424)
Net change in total pension liability	71,720	60,058	17,592	73,936
Total pension liability - beginning	555,776	495,718	478,126	404,190
Total pension liability - ending (a)	627,496	555,776	495,718	478,126
Plan fiduciary net position				
Contributions - employer	\$ 36,410	36,304	\$ 25,738	\$ 24,090
Contributions - members	25,497	23,977	19,238	20,041
Net investment income	(16,820)	63,354	28,490	588
Benefit payments, including refunds of participant contributions	(18,787)	(19,429)	(37,623)	(21,424)
Administrative expenses	(325)	(328)	(322)	(358)
Other	(16)	(17)	(17)	(18)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	25,959	103,861	35,504	22,919
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	560,724	456,863	421,359	398,440
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 586,683	560,724	\$ 456,863	\$ 421,359
Fund's net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 40,813	(4,948)	\$ 38,855	\$ 56,767
 Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	 93.50%	100.89%	92.16%	88.13%
Covered payroll	\$ 509,946	479,531	\$ 384,769	\$ 400,824
Fund's net position as a percentage of covered payroll	8.00%	-1.03%	10.10%	14.16%

Notes to schedule:

1) 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.

12/31/2015 ¹

\$ 38,858
25,044

20,456

-

(37,007)

47,351

356,839

404,190

\$ 17,566
19,183
21,588

(37,007)

(225)

(19)

21,086

377,354

\$ 398,440

\$ 5,750

98.58%

\$ 383,660

1.50%

City of Piney Point Village, Texas

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN

Years Ended:

	12/31/2019	12/31/2018	12/31/2017	12/31/2016
Actuarially determined employer contributions	\$ 32,778	\$ 36,328	\$ 36,300	\$ 25,738
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	\$ 32,778	\$ 36,328	\$ 36,300	\$ 25,738
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Annual covered payroll	\$ 471,149	\$ 509,947	\$ 479,531	\$ 384,770
Employer contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	6.96%	7.12%	7.57%	6.69%

1) 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	25 years
Asset Valuation Method	10 Year smoothed market; 15% soft corridor
Inflation	2.5%
Salary Increases	3.50% to 10.50% including inflation
Investment Rate of Return	6.75%
Retirement Age	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the City's plan of benefits. Last updated for the 2015 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period 2010 - 2014

Mortality

RP2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment with male rates multiplied by 109% and female rates multiplied by 103% and projected on a fully generational basis with scale BB

Other Information:

Notes

There were no benefit changes during the year.

<u>12/31/2015</u> ¹	
\$	24,090
\$	24,090
\$	-
\$	400,823
	6.01%

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City of Piney Point Village, Texas
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN
PENSIONS (OPEB) LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM
SUPPLEMENTAL DEATH BENEFITS PLAN

Years Ended:

	<u>12/31/2018</u>	<u>12/31/2017</u>	¹
Total OPEB liability			
Service cost	\$ 2,142	\$ 1,774	
Interest	858	814	
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	
Differences between expected and actual experience	147	-	
Changes of assumptions	(1,877)	1,959	
Benefit payments, including refunds of participant contributions	(153)	(480)	
Net change in total OPEB liability	1,117	4,067	
Total OPEB liability - beginning	\$ 24,942	\$ 20,875	
Total OPEB liability - ending	<u>\$ 26,059</u>	<u>\$ 24,942</u>	²
Covered payroll	\$ 509,946	\$ 479,531	
City's total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	5.11%	5.20%	

Notes to schedule:

¹ 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.

² No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB statement No. 75 to pay related benefits.

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