ARMSTRONG COUNTY
APPRAISAL DISTRICT

Annual Financial Report

For Year Ended December 31, 2022

ARMSTRONG COUNTY APPRAISAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

ARMSTRONG COUNTY APPRAISAL DISTRICT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Rachel Myers
Tim Young
Lucas Minkley
Shenee Bichsel
Clint Cornell

CHIEF APPRAISER

Marissa Clement

GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES PARTICIPATING

Armstrong County
City of Claude
Claude Independent School District
High Plains Water District
Panhandle Groundwater District #3

PART II

FINANCIAL SECTION

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Board of Directors
Armstrong County Appraisal District
Claude, Texas

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the business-type activities of the Armstrong County Appraisal District (District), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the business-type activities of the Armstrong County Appraisal District as of December 31, 2022, and the changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the District, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the schedule of changes in net pension liability and related ratios – TCDRS and the schedule of employer contributions – TCDRS on pages 25 – 27 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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 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.

The Armstrong County Appraisal District has omitted the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented 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. The independent auditors' opinion is not affected by the omission of the MD&A.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's financial statements. The Schedule of Revenues and Expenses – Budget and Actual – Budget Basis – Proprietary Fund, the Schedule of Delinquent Taxes Receivable for Collection Entities, the Schedule of Current and Delinquent Taxes Receivable, and the Analysis of Collections and Disbursements of Tax Revenues are presented for the purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Schedule of Revenues and Expenses – Budget and Actual – Budget Basis – Proprietary Fund, the Schedule of Delinquent Taxes Receivable for Collection Entities, the Schedule of Current and Delinquent Taxes Receivable, and the Analysis of Collections and Disbursements of Tax Revenues is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Doshier, Pickens & Francis, L.L.C.

DOSHIER, PICKENS & FRANCIS, LLC
Amarillo, Texas
February 17, 2023

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ARMSTRONG COUNTY APPRAISAL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
DECEMBER 31, 2022

ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 129,462
Due from other funds	3,033
Prepaid expense	4,343
Total current assets	136,838
Noncurrent assets:	
Net pension asset	8,769
Capital assets:	
Leased assets	99,686
Less accumulated depreciation	(67,096)
Total noncurrent assets	41,359
Total assets	178,197
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension contributions	7,256
Pension actuarial losses	218
Pension assumption changes	1,303
Total deferred outflows of resources	8,777
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	7,948
Deferred revenue	70,167
Refund to taxing entities	7,906
Accrued vacation leave payable	8,296
Capital leases - current	11,967
Total current liabilities	106,284
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Capital leases	24,665
Total liabilities	130,949
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension actuarial gains	1,665
Pension excess earnings	3,176
Pension assumption changes	86
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,927
NET POSITION	
Unrestricted:	
Undesignated	1,098
Board designated	50,000
Total net position	$ 51,098

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY APPRAISAL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

OPERATING REVENUES:		
Tax appraisal and collection fees, net	$	264,824
Other income		385
Total operating revenues		265,209
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Salaries and employee benefits		114,581
Contracted and professional services		106,483
Office supplies and expenses		8,645
Travel and training		2,557
Administration		14,531
Depreciation		10,863
Total operating expenses		257,660
Operating income		7,549
NON-OPERATING REVENUES / (EXPENSES)		
Interest income		1,931
Interest expense		(861)
Total non-operating revenues / (expenses)		1,070
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		8,619
TOTAL NET POSITION - BEGINNING		47,389
PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT		(4,910)
TOTAL NET POSITION - BEGINNING, AS ADJUSTED		42,479
TOTAL NET POSITION - ENDING	$	51,098

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY APPRAISAL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash received from participating entities	$	238,644
Cash received from miscellaneous revenues		(762)
Cash payments for contracted staffing costs		(112,459)
Cash payments for supplies and services		(129,032)
Net cash used by operating activities		(3,609)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Principal paid on capital lease		(11,731)
Interest paid on capital lease		(861)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities		(12,592)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash received from interest earned		1,931
Net cash provided by investing activities		1,931
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(14,270)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		143,732
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	$	129,462
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Operating income	$	7,549
Adjustment to reconcile operating loss to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation		10,863
(Increase) decrease in operating assets:		
Due from other funds		(1,147)
Prepaid expenses		1,560
Net pension asset		(3,876)
Deferred outflows of resources - contributions		(1,718)
Deferred outflows of resources - economic/demographic losses		(211)
Deferred outflows of resources - deficient earnings		396
Deferred outflows of resources - assumption changes		186
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Accounts payable		1,624
Deferred revenues		1,964
Accrued vacation leave payable		4,321
Refund to taxing entities		(28,144)
Deferred inflows of resources - economic/demographic gains		(238)
Deferred inflows of resources - excess earnings		3,176
Deferred inflows of resources - assumption changes		86
Net cash provided by operating activities	$	(3,609)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY APPRAISAL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
COLLECTIONS FUND
DECEMBER 31, 2022

ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	111,836
Credit card payments in transit		299
Accounts receivable - filing fees		521
Total assets	$	112,656
LIABILITIES		
Due to taxing entities	$	108,977
Due to other funds		3,033
Tax escrow		646
Total liabilities	$	112,656

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Armstrong County Appraisal District (District) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (generally accepted accounting principles) (GAAP) for local governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The most significant accounting and reporting policies of the District are described in the following notes to the financial statements.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The District was formed by virtue of voter action in the State of Texas on a proposed constitutional amendment to create central appraisal districts in 1979, and the subsequent enabling legislation approved by the Texas Legislature. The local appraisal districts are governed by both state laws that dictate the duties and functions of such districts and a board of directors appointed by the various local taxing units. The purpose of establishing the appraisal district is to increase efficiency and accuracy by having only one office which utilizes modern methods of appraisal to establish uniform values within the appraisal district's boundaries. The District also collects and disburses taxes to various other governmental entities.

The accompanying basic financial statements present the government defined according to criteria in GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*. These financial statements do not include the operations of any other organization, because none of the criteria for inclusion as set forth in GASB Statement No. 14 have been met. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the District is financially accountable. The District has no component units.

B. Financial Statement Presentation, Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounts of the District are organized on the basis of funds, which consider a fund as a separate accounting entity. The operation of the fund is accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, net position, revenues, and expenses.

The District accounts for all operations in one proprietary fund.

The District also utilizes a fiduciary fund, the Collections Fund. The Collections Fund is custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and does not involve measurement of the results of operations. Since the resources in the Collections Fund cannot be used for District operations, they are not included in the District's proprietary fund financial statements.

The proprietary fund is 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 the related cash flows.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations.

The principal operating revenues of the District are charges to taxing entities for appraisal and collection fees. Operating expenses of the District include the cost of personnel, contract services, supplies and materials, other operating expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

Fiduciary fund level financial statements include fiduciary funds which are classified into custodial funds. The District has only one custodial fund which is used to account for assets held by the District as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments, and other funds. Custodial funds do not involve a formal trust agreement.

Continued

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – *Continuation*

C. Use of Restricted Assets

In circumstances when an expenditure is made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple net position classifications, net position is depleted in the order of restricted and then unrestricted funds.

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity

1. Deposits and Investments

The District's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and deposits within public fund investment pools, and purchases of certificates of deposits with original maturities of three months or less. Statutes authorize the District to keep funds in demand deposits, time deposits, or securities of the United States. The District's custodial banks are required to pledge for the purpose of securing District funds, securities of the following kind, in an amount equal to the amount of such District funds: bonds and notes of the United States, securities of indebtedness of the United States, bonds of the State of Texas, or of any county, city, or independent school district, and various other bonds as described in Texas Statutes.

The District is required by Government Code Chapter 2256, the Public Funds Investment Act ("Act"), to adopt, and publicize an investment policy. That policy must be written, primarily emphasize safety of principal and liquidity, address investment diversification, yield, and maturity and the quality and capability of investment management, and include a list of the types of authorized investments in which the investing entity's funds may be invested, and the maximum allowable stated maturity of any individual investment owned by the entity.

The Act requires an annual audit of investment policies. Audit procedures in this area conducted as a part of the audit of the basic financial statements disclosed that in the areas of investment practices, management reports and establish appropriate policies. The District adheres to the requirements of the Act. Additionally, investment practices of the District are in accordance with local policies.

2. Receivables and Payables

Payables consist of vendor obligations for goods and services as well as funds payable to others when the criteria for their release have been met.

3. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in the fund financial statements. The District uses the consumption method to record its prepaid items which requires reporting these items as assets and deferring the recognition of expenditures until the period in which prepaid items are used or consumed

4. Compensated Absences

A liability for unused vacation and sick time for all full-time employees is calculated and reported in the basic financial statements. For financial reporting, the following criteria must be met to be considered as compensated absences:

- leave or compensation is attributable to services already rendered
- leave or compensation is not contingent on a specific event (such as illness).

Continued

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – *Continuation*

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity – Continuation

4. Compensated Absences – Continuation

Per GASB Interpretation No. 6, liabilities for compensated absences are recognized in the fund statements to the extent the liabilities have matured (i.e. are due for payment). Compensated absences are accrued in the basic financial statements.

Regular full-time employees are entitled to vacation of up to 10 working days per year for up to 6 years of service, 15 working days for 7 – 14 years of service, 20 working days for 15 – 24 years of service, and 25 working days for 25 or more years of service. Vacation time earned, but not taken, is paid upon termination, but no more than 5 working days can be accumulated beyond one calendar year. Sick leave accrues at 10 working days per year, with a maximum accumulation of 90 days. 15 days of sick time earned, but not taken, is paid upon separation of employment is the employee is in “good standing.” Accrued vacation leave and sick time are accrued on the Statement of Net Position.

5. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow or resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The government has multiple items that qualify for reporting in this category. They are the contributions and other items related to the District’s pension plan reported in the statement of net position.

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 assets 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 multiple items that qualify for reporting in this category. They are the items related to the District’s pension plan reported in the statement of net position.

6. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension asset or liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the District’s Texas County and District Retirement System Plan and additions to/deductions from the Plan’s fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

7. Net Position

In the proprietary fund financial statements, equity is classified as net position and displayed in three categories.

Net investment in capital assets – This amount consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvements of those assets, and adding back unspent proceeds.

Restricted – This amount is restricted by external creditors, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments, enabling legislation, or constitutional provisions.

Continued

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – *Continuation*

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity – Continuation

7. Net Position – Continuation

Unrestricted – This amount includes all amounts that comprise net position that do not meet the definition of "net investment in capital assets" or "restricted."

8. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgetary Information

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

1. The proposed budget is prepared by the Board.
2. The Board provides for a public hearing on the District's budget.
3. Prior to January 1, the budget is legally adopted by decision of the Board.
4. No expenditure of the District may exceed the budget, unless the original budget is amended by decision of the Board.
5. The budget for the Proprietary Fund is adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) on the accrual basis of accounting.
6. All appropriations lapse at the end of the year and may be re-budgeted the next year.

NOTE 3 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Following is a reconciliation of the District's cash and deposits balances as of December 31, 2022:

Cash and deposit balances consist of:		
Cash on hand	$	100
Bank deposits		241,198
Total	$	241,298

Cash and deposit balances are reported in the basic financial statements as follows:		
Fund Statement of Net Position:		
Business-type activities:		
Unrestricted	$	129,462
Fiduciary Funds Statement of Net Position		111,836
Total	$	241,298

Custodial credit risk – deposits As of December 31, 2022, the carrying amount of the District's deposits with financial institutions was $241,198 and the bank balance was $262,105. The entire bank balance of $262,105 was insured through the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

Interest rate risk is the risk that adverse changes in interest rates will result in an adverse affect on the fair value of an investment. The District manages its exposure to interest rate risk by maintaining its cash in interest-bearing demand accounts.

Credit risk is the risk that an insurer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. State law and District policy limit investments in local government pools to those rated no lower than AAA or an equivalent rating by at least one nationally recognized rating service.

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single insurer. As of December 31, 2022 the District's carrying value of cash was deposited with the District's depository bank and was adequately secured as described above.

NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets are recorded at cost or, if donated, at fair market value at the date of receipt. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, depreciation policies were adopted to include useful lives and classifications by function.

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2022 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Leased assets	$ 99,686	$ -	$ -	$ 99,686
Total capital assets, being depreciated	99,686	-	-	99,686
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Leased assets	(56,233)	(10,863)	-	(67,096)
Total accumulated depreciation	(56,233)	(10,863)	-	(67,096)
Business-type activities capital assets, net	$ 43,453	$ (10,863)	$ -	$ 32,590

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2022 was charged to the functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Administrative	$ 10,863
Total Depreciation Expense	$ 10,863

NOTE 5 – RETIREMENT PLAN

Plan Description: Armstrong County Appraisal District provides retirement and death benefits for all of its employees, except temporary employees through a nontraditional defined benefit pension plan in the statewide Texas County and District Retirement System (TCDRS). The Board of Trustees of TCDRS is responsible for the administration of the statewide agent multiple-employer public employee retirement system consisting of several nontraditional defined benefit pension plans. TCDRS in the aggregate issues a comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) on a calendar year basis. The CAFR is available upon written request from the TCDRS Board of Trustees at P.O. Box 2034, Austin, Texas 78768-2034 and is available at www.tcdrs.org.

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

Continued

NOTE 5 – RETIREMENT PLAN – Continuation

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

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms: At December 31, 2021, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	0
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	2
Active employees	2

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

The District contributed using the actuarially determined rate of 6.48% with a supplemental rate of .62% for the months of the accounting year in 2021 and 8.65% for the months of the accounting year in 2022. The contribution rate payable by the employee members is 7.0% for fiscal year 2022 as adopted by the governing body of the District. The employee contribution rate and the employer contribution rate may be changed by the governing body of the District within the options available in the TCDRS Act.

Net Pension Liability: The County's net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability or asset, was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions: The total pension liability in the December 31, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement.

The demographic assumptions were developed from an actuarial experience investigation of TCDRS over the years 2017 – 2020. They were recommended by Milliman and adopted by the TCDRS Board of Trustees in December of 2021. All economic assumptions were recommended by Milliman and adopted by the TCDRS Board of Trustees in March of 2021. These assumptions, except where required to be different by GASB 68, are used to determine the total pensions liability as of December 31, 2021. The assumptions are reviewed annually for continued compliance with the relevant actuarial standards of practice.

Continued

NOTE 5 – RETIREMENT PLAN – Continuation

TCDRS system-wide economic assumptions:

Real rate of return	5.00%
Inflation	2.50%
Long-term investment return	7.50%

The assumed long-term investment return of 7.5% is net after investment and administrative expenses. It is assumed returns will equal the nominal annual rate of 7.5% for calculating the actuarial accrued liability and the normal cost contribution rate for the retirement plan of each participating employer.

The annual salary increase rates assumed for individual members vary by length of service and by entry-age group. The annual rates consist of a general wage inflation component of 3.00% (made up of 2.50% inflation and 0.5% productivity increase assumptions) and a merit, promotion and longevity component that on average approximates 1.7% per year for a career employee.

Employer-specific economic assumptions:

Growth in membership	0.00%
Payroll growth for funding calculations	0.00%

The payroll growth assumption is for the aggregate covered payroll of an employer.

The long-term expected rate of return on TCDRS assets is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns, and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. The capital market assumptions and information are provided by TCDRS' investment consultant, Cliffwater LLC. The numbers shown are based on January 2022 information for a 10-year time horizon.

Note that the valuation assumption for the long-term expected return is re-assessed in detail at a minimum of every four years, and is set based on a long-term time horizon. The TCDRS Board of Trustees adopted the current assumption at their March 2021 meeting. The assumption for the long-term expected return is reviewed annually for continued compliance with the relevant actuarial standards of practice. Milliman relies on the expertise of Cliffwater in this assessment.

Continued

NOTE 5 – RETIREMENT PLAN – Continuation

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

Asset Class	Benchmark	Target Allocation (1)	Geometric Real Rate of Return (Expected Minus Inflation) (2)
US Equities	Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index	11.50%	3.80%
Global Equities	MSCI World (net) Index	2.50%	4.10%
International Equities - Developed	MSCI World Ex USA (net) Index	5.00%	3.80%
International Equities - Emerging	MSCI Emerging Markets (net) Index	6.00%	4.30%
Investment-Grade Bonds	Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	3.00%	-0.85%
Strategic Credit	FTSE High-Yield Cash-Pay Capped Index	9.00%	1.77%
Direct Lending	S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index	16.00%	6.25%
Distressed Debt	Cambridge Associates Distressed Securities Index (3)	4.00%	4.50%
REIT Equities	67% FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs Index + 33% S&P Global REIT (net) Index	2.00%	3.10%
Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs)	Alerian MLP Index	2.00%	3.85%
Private Real Estate Partnerships	Cambridge Associates Real Estate Index (4)	6.00%	5.10%
Private Equity	Cambridge Associates Global Private Equity & Venture Capital Index (5)	25.00%	6.80%
Hedge Funds	Hedge Fund Research, Inc. (HFRI) Funds of Funds Composite Index	6.00%	1.55%
Cash Equivalents	90-Day U.S. Treasury	2.00%	-1.05%

(1) Target asset allocation adopted at the March 2022 TCDRS Board Meeting.
(2) Geometric real rates of return equal the expected return minus the assumed inflation rate of 2.6%, per Cliffwater's 2022 capital market assumptions.
(3) Includes vintage years 2005-present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.
(4) Includes vintage years 2007-present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.
(5) Includes vintage years 2006-present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.

Continued

NOTE 5 – RETIREMENT PLAN – Continuation

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.60%. The discount rate is the single rate of return that, when applied to all projected benefit payments results in an actuarial present value of projected benefit payments equal to the total of the following:

1. The actuarial present value of benefit payments projected to be made in future periods in which (a) the amount of the pension plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be greater than the benefit payments that are projected to be made in that period and (b) pension plan assets up to that point are expected to be invested using a strategy to achieve the long-term rate of return, calculated using the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments.

2. The actuarial present value of projected benefit payments not included in (1), calculated using the municipal bond rate.

Therefore, if plan investments in a given future year are greater than projected benefit payments in that year and are invested such that they are expected to earn the long-term rate of return, the discount rate applied to projected benefit payments in that year should be the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments. If future years exist where this is not the case, then an index rate reflecting the yield on a 20-year, tax-exempt municipal bond should be used to discount the projected benefit payments for those years.

The determination of a future date when plan investments are not sufficient to pay projected benefit payments is often referred to as a depletion date projection. A depletion date projection compares projections of the pension plan's fiduciary net position to projected benefit payments and aims to determine a future date, if one exists, when the fiduciary net position is projected to be less than projected benefit payments. If an evaluation of the sufficiency of the projected fiduciary net position compared to projected benefit payments can be made with sufficient reliability without performing a depletion date projection, alternatives methods to determine sufficiency may be applied.

In order to determine the discount rate to be used by the employer we have used an alternative method to determine the sufficiency of the fiduciary net position in all future years. Our alternative method reflects the funding requirements under the employer's funding policy and the legal requirements under the TCDRS Act.

1. TCDRS has a funding policy where the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) shall be amortized as a level percent of pay over 20-year closed layered periods.

2. Under the TCDRS Act, the employer is legally required to make the contribution specified in the funding policy.

3. The employer's assets are projected to exceed its accrued liabilities in 20 years or less. When this point is reached, the employer is still required to contribute at least the normal cost.

4. Any increased cost due to the adoption of a COLA is required to be funded over a period of 15 years, if applicable.

Based on the above, the projected fiduciary net position is determined to be sufficient compared to projected benefit payments. Based on the expected level of cash flows and investment returns to the system, the fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability is projected to increase from its current level in future years.

Since the projected fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay projected benefit payments in all future years, the discount rate for purposes of calculating the total pension liability and net pension liability of the employer is equal to the long-term assumed rate of return on investments. This long-term assumed rate of return should be net of investment expenses, but gross of administrative expenses for GASB 68 purposes. Therefore, we have used a discount rate of 7.60%. This rate reflects the long-term assumed rate of return on assets for funding purposes of 7.50%, net of all expenses, increased by 0.10% to be gross of administrative expenses.

Continued

NOTE 5 – RETIREMENT PLAN – Continuation

Changes in the Net Pension Liability / (Asset):

	Total Pension Liability (a)	Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability / (Asset) (a) - (b)
Balances as of December 31, 2020	$ 19,236	$ 24,129	$ (4,893)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	11,502	-	11,502
Interest on total pension liability (1)	2,336	-	2,336
Effect of plan changes (2)	-	-	-
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses	241	-	241
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	(98)	-	(98)
Refund of contributions	-	-	-
Benefit payments	-	-	-
Administrative expenses	-	(23)	23
Member contributions	-	5,460	(5,460)
Net investment income	-	6,564	(6,564)
Employer contributions	-	5,538	(5,538)
Other (3)	-	318	(318)
Balances as of December 31, 2021	$ 33,217	$ 41,986	$ (8,769)

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

Sensitivity of the net pension liability / (asset) to changes in the discount rate: The following presents the net pension liability of the District, calculated using the discount rate of 7.60%, as well as what the District's net pension liability / (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.60%) or 1 percentage point higher (8.60%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease 6.60%	Current Discount Rate 7.60%	1% Increase 8.60%
Total pension liability	$ 40,099	$ 33,217	$ 27,642
Fiduciary net position	41,986	41,986	41,986
Net pension liability / (asset)	$ (1,887)	$ (8,769)	$ (14,344)

Continued

NOTE 5 – RETIREMENT PLAN – Continuation

Pension plan fiduciary net position: Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued TCDRS financial report.

Pension Expense / (Income):

		January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021
Service cost	$	11,502
Interest on total pension liability (1)		2,336
Effect of plan changes		-
Administrative expenses		23
Member contributions		(5,460)
Expected investment return net of investment expenses		(2,255)
Recognition of deferred inflows/outflows of resources		
Recognition of economic/demographic gains or losses		(208)
Recognition of assumption changes or inputs		174
Recognition of investment gains or losses		(737)
Other (2)		(318)
Pension expense / (income)	$	5,057

(1) Reflects the change in the liability due to the time value of money. TCDRS does not charge fees or interest.
(2) Relates to allocation of system-wide items.

Deferred Inflows / Outflows of Resources: As of December 31, 2022, the deferred inflows and outflows of resources are as follows:

		Deferred Inflows of Resources		Deferred Outflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$	1,665	$	218
Changes of assumptions		86		1,303
Net difference between projected and actual earnings		3,176		-
Contributions made subsequent to measurement date		N/A		7,256

Continued

NOTE 5 – RETIREMENT PLAN – Continuation

Amounts currently reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, excluding contributions made subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended December 31:		
2022	$	(771)
2023		(772)
2024		(874)
2025		(895)
2026		(34)
Thereafter		(60)

NOTE 6 – DEFERRED REVENUE

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the District received $70,167 of assessments for the budgeted year ended December 31, 2023. The recognition of this revenue has been deferred until the year ending in 2023.

NOTE 7 – REFUND TO TAXING ENTITIES

The District is funded by the different entities within the District. The taxing entities are billed during the year based on the projected budget for the year. After the books of the District are audited, the taxing entities receive a refund of their allocation if the actual expenditures for the year are less than the projected budgeted expenditures; if their share for the year is more, the taxing unit will owe the District.

Refunds payable to the taxing units are as follows:

Taxing Unit		
Armstrong County	$	2,738
City of Claude		875
Claude Independent School District		4,238
High Plains Water District		1
Panhandle Groundwater District #3		54
	$	7,906

NOTE 8 – INTER-FUND RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE

Inter-fund balances at December 31, 2022, consisted of the following individual fund receivables and payables:

Fund	Inter-fund Receivable	Inter-fund Payable
Proprietary Fund	$ 3,033	$ -
Fiduciary Fund, Agency Fund	-	3,033
	$ 3,033	$ 3,033

NOTE 9 – DESIGNATED NET POSITION

A portion of the unrestricted net position amounts have been designated for a specific purpose by the District's Board of Directors. The designation is established by actions of the Board of Directors and can be increased, reduced or eliminated by similar actions. As of December 31, 2022, a designation of unrestricted net position, totaling $50,000, was made to create a reserve for any future capital asset purchases, repairs, or litigation.

NOTE 10 – CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

Appraisal Services:

In 2021, the District entered into a contract for the appraisal of real and business personal property as well as the reappraisal and upkeep on those properties. The contract is for three years, 2022 through 2024 with future minimum commitments under this contract of $45,600 per year.

In 2021, the District entered into a contract for the appraisal of industrial, utility and minerals including the personal properties related to the production and transmission of these minerals to market. The contract is for three years, 2022 through 2024 with future minimum commitments under this contract of $18,000 per year.

In 2021, the District entered into a contract with a consulting firm to provide electronic data processing services relating to the preparation and maintenance of tax appraisal, assessment and collection records. The contract is for two years, 2023 through 2024 with future minimum commitments under this contract of $17,971 for 2023 and $18,700 for 2024.

In 2021, the District entered into a contract with a consulting firm to provide the licensing of mapping software relating to the preparation of tax appraisal records. The contract is for two years, 2021 through 2023 with future minimum commitments under this contract of $6,967 per year.

Continued

NOTE 10 – CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS – Continuation

Collection Services:

Contracts have been entered into by the District and some of the taxing units within the District for the collection of 2022 tax roll and delinquent taxes prior to 2022. The collection is to be performed by the District at cost. Taxing units who have signed contracts are:

1. Armstrong County
2. City of Claude
3. Claude Independent School District
4. High Plains Water District
5. Panhandle Groundwater District #3

NOTE 11 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The District has entered into capital leases for equipment and its building. The building lease has maturity date of December 31, 2025 and an interest rate of 2.338%. The postage machine lease has a maturity date of December 5, 2025 and an interest rate .608%.

Changes in long-term obligations for the years ended December 31, 2022 are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Business-type activities:					
Capital leases	$ 48,363	$ -	$ (11,731)	$ 36,632	$ 11,967
Accrued vacation leave	3,975	10,268	(5,947)	8,296	8,296
	$ 52,338	$ 10,268	$ (17,678)	$ 44,928	$ 20,263

Debt service requirements at December 31, 2022, are as follows:

		Capital leases			
		Building		Postage Machine	
Fiscal Year	Total	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal
2023	$ 12,592	$ 622	$ 10,178	$ 3	$ 1,789
2024	12,592	382	10,418	2	1,790
2025	12,592	135	10,665	-	1,792
	$ 37,776	$ 1,139	$ 31,261	$ 5	$ 5,371

The District incurred interest expense of $861 during the year ended December 31, 2022.

NOTE 12 – PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

The prior period net assets were reduced due to the implementation of GASB Statement 87 – *Leases*. The statements requires the recording of long-term right to use assets, “leased equipment” and the corresponding long-term obligation of the leases on the Statement of Net Position.

Net book value of leased equipment at January 1, 2022	$	43,453
Carrying value of capital lease liability for leased equipment at January 1, 2022		(48,363)
Prior period adjustment - government-wide statement of activities	$	(4,910)

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

ARMSTRONG COUNTY APPRAISAL DISTRICT
TEXAS COUNTY AND DISTRICT RETIREMENT SYSTEM
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
Last 10 Years (will ultimately be displayed)

	Year Ended December 31			
	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total Pension Liability:				
Service cost	$ 11,502	$ 9,034	$ 8,497	$ N/A
Interest on total pension liability	2,336	1,476	688	N/A
Effect of plan changes	-	-	-	N/A
Effect of assumption changes or inputs	(98)	1,675	-	N/A
Effect of economic/demographic (gains) or losses	241	(2,141)	7	N/A
Benefit payments/refunds of contributions	-	-	-	N/A
Net change in total pension liability	13,981	10,044	9,192	N/A
Total pension liability, beginning	19,236	9,192	-	N/A
Total pension liability, ending (a)	$ 33,217	$ 19,236	$ 9,192	$ N/A
Fiduciary Net Position:				
Employer contributions	$ 5,538	$ 5,121	$ 7,375	$ N/A
Member contributions	5,460	5,049	4,611	N/A
Investment income net of investment expenses	6,564	1,299	(12)	N/A
Benefit payments/refunds of contributions	-	-	-	N/A
Administrative expenses	(23)	(18)	(9)	N/A
Other	318	302	411	N/A
Net change in fiduciary net position	17,857	11,753	12,376	N/A
Fiduciary net position, beginning	24,129	12,376	-	N/A
Fiduciary net position, ending (b)	$ 41,986	$ 24,129	$ 12,376	$ N/A
Net pension liability / (asset), ending = (a) - (b)	$ (8,769)	$ (4,893)	$ (3,184)	$ N/A
Fiduciary net position as a % of total pension liability	126.40%	125.44%	134.64%	N/A
Pensionable covered payroll	$ 78,000	$ 72,124	$ 65,868	$ N/A
Net pension liability as a % of covered payroll	-11.24%	-6.78%	-4.83%	N/A

ARMSTRONG COUNTY APPRAISAL DISTRICT
TEXAS COUNTY AND DISTRICT RETIREMENT SYSTEM
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS
Last 10 Years (will ultimately be displayed)

Year Ending December 31:	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Actual Employer Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Pensionable Covered Payroll	Actual Contribution as a % of Covered Payroll
2020	$ 4,796	$ 5,121	$ (325)	$ 72,124	7.1%
2021	5,054	5,538	(484)	78,000	7.1%
2022	7,256	7,256	-	83,884	8.7%

ARMSTRONG COUNTY APPRAISAL DISTRICT
TEXAS COUNTY AND DISTRICT RETIREMENT SYSTEM
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS
Last 10 Years (will ultimately be displayed)

Notes to Schedule:

Valuation Date	Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated each December 31, two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which the contributions are reported.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age (level percentage of pay)
Amortization Method	Level percentage of payroll, closed
Remaining Amortization Period	0.0 years (based on contribution rate calculated in 12/31/2021 valuation)
Asset Valuation Method	5-year smoothed market
Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	Varies by age and service. 4.7% average over career including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.50%, net of administrative and investment expenses, including inflation
Retirement age	Members who are eligible for service retirement are assumed to commence receiving benefit payments based on age. The average age at service retirement for recent retirees is 61.
Mortality	135% of the PUB-2010 General Retirees Table for males and 120% of the PUB-2010 General Retirees Table for females, both projected with 100% of the MP-2021 Ultimate scale after 2010.
Changes in Assumptions and Methods Reflected in the Schedule of Employer Contributions	2015: New inflation, mortality and other assumptions were reflected. 2017: New mortality assumptions were reflected. 2019: New inflation, mortality and other assumptions were reflected.
Changes in Plan Provisions Reflected in the Schedule of Employer Contributions	2015: No changes in plan provisions were reflected in the Schedule. 2016: No changes in plan provisions were reflected in the Schedule. 2017: No changes in plan provisions were reflected in the Schedule. 2018: No changes in plan provisions were reflected in the Schedule. 2019: No changes in plan provisions were reflected in the Schedule. 2020: No changes in plan provisions were reflected in the Schedule. 2021: No changes in plan provisions were reflected in the Schedule.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

ARMSTRONG COUNTY APPRAISAL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
PROPRIETARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	**Final**	**Actual**	**Variance with Final Budget**
Operating revenues:				
Tax appraisal and collection fees, net	$ 272,730	$ 272,730	$ 264,824	$ (7,906)
Other income	-	-	385	385
Total operating revenues	272,730	272,730	265,209	(7,521)
Operating expenses:				
Salaries and employee benefits	115,810	115,810	114,581	1,229
Contracted and professional services	117,670	116,761	106,483	10,278
Office supplies and expenses	7,450	8,877	8,645	232
Travel and training	3,000	3,000	2,557	443
Administration	28,800	28,282	14,531	13,751
Depreciation	-	-	10,863	(10,863)
Total operating expenditures	272,730	272,730	257,660	15,070
Net Operating Revenues Over (Under) Expenses	-	-	7,549	7,549
Other Revenues / (Expenses):				
Interest income	-	-	1,931	1,931
Interest expense	-	-	(861)	(861)
Total other revenues / (expenses)	-	-	1,070	1,070
Change in Net Position	$ -	$ -	$ 8,619	$ 8,619

ARMSTRONG COUNTY APPRAISAL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DELINQUENT TAXES RECEIVABLE FOR COLLECTION ENTITIES
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Tax Roll Year	Armstrong County	City of Claude	Claude Independent School District	High Plains Water District	Panhandle Groundwater District #3	Total
2012 and Prior	$ 5,871	$ 2,989	$ 13,182	$ 9	$ 100	$ 22,151
2013	2,549	1,667	5,678	10	33	9,937
2014	2,687	1,992	6,010	10	37	10,736
2015	2,116	1,929	4,437	1	30	8,513
2016	2,393	705	4,707	2	35	7,842
2017	1,639	224	6,086	11	8	7,968
2018	1,474	350	2,043	9	7	3,883
2019	256,559	22	496,320	15	4,633	757,549
2020	9,549	340	16,066	79	24	26,058
2021	12,638	2,172	19,840	69	82	34,801
Totals	$ 297,475	$ 12,390	$ 574,369	$ 215	$ 4,989	$ 889,438

ARMSTRONG COUNTY APPRAISAL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF CURRENT AND DELINQUENT TAXES RECEIVABLE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Armstrong County	City of Claude	Claude Independent School District	High Plains Water District	Panhandle Groundwater District #3	Total
2022 Tax Roll						
Current levy	$ 1,464,056	$ 532,694	$ 2,215,047	$ 363	$ 25,998	$ 4,238,158
Less: Tax Roll Receipts	(1,254,255)	(435,549)	(1,912,493)	(238)	(22,743)	(3,625,278)
Plus (Less): Supplements (Adjustments)	7,266	(45)	10,026	63	(6)	17,304
Total Net 2022 Tax Roll Receivable	217,067	97,100	312,580	188	3,249	630,184
2021 Tax Roll						
Beginning balance	238,774	81,358	346,961	167	3,821	671,081
Less: Tax Roll Receipts	(233,037)	(79,186)	(338,592)	(158)	(3,738)	(654,711)
Plus (Less): Supplements (Adjustments)	6,901	-	11,471	60	(1)	18,431
Total Net 2021 Tax Roll Receivable	12,638	2,172	19,840	69	82	34,801
2020 and Prior Tax Rolls						
Beginning balance	292,078	19,985	570,431	128	5,102	887,724
Less: Tax Roll Receipts	(9,312)	(5,953)	(14,603)	(30)	(113)	(30,011)
Plus (Less): Supplements (Adjustments)	2,071	(3,814)	(1,299)	48	(81)	(3,075)
Total Net 2020 & Prior Tax Roll Receivable	284,837	10,218	554,529	146	4,908	854,638
Total Net Tax Roll Receivable	$ 514,542	$ 109,490	$ 886,949	$ 403	$ 8,239	$ 1,519,623

ARMSTRONG COUNTY APPRAISAL DISTRICT
ANALYSIS OF COLLECTIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF TAX REVENUES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Armstrong County	City of Claude	Claude Independent School District	High Plains Water District	Panhandle Groundwater District #3	Total
2022 Tax Roll Collections						
Tax Roll Receipts	$ 1,254,255	$ 435,549	$ 1,912,493	$ 238	$ 22,743	$ 3,625,278
Plus: Penalty and Interest	15	-	27	-	-	42
Less: Discounts	(34,798)	-	-	(5)	(637)	(35,440)
Total Net 2022 Tax Roll Collections	1,219,472	435,549	1,912,520	233	22,106	3,589,880
2021 Tax Roll Collections						
Tax Roll Receipts	233,037	79,186	338,592	158	3,738	654,711
Plus: Personal Rendition Penalties	10	-	-	-	-	10
Plus: Penalty and Interest	6,627	3,837	9,682	8	99	20,253
Less: Discounts	(178)	-	-	-	(3)	(181)
Total Net 2021 Tax Roll Collections	239,496	83,023	348,274	166	3,834	674,793
2020 and Prior Tax Roll Collections						
Tax Roll Receipts	9,312	5,953	14,603	30	113	30,011
Plus: Penalty and Interest	3,901	2,094	6,411	17	42	12,465
Total Net 2020 & Prior Tax Roll Collections	13,213	8,047	21,014	47	155	42,476
Total Net Collections	$ 1,472,181	$ 526,619	$ 2,281,808	$ 446	$ 26,095	$ 4,307,149
Total Disbursements	$ 1,472,181	$ 526,619	$ 2,281,808	$ 446	$ 26,095	$ 4,307,149