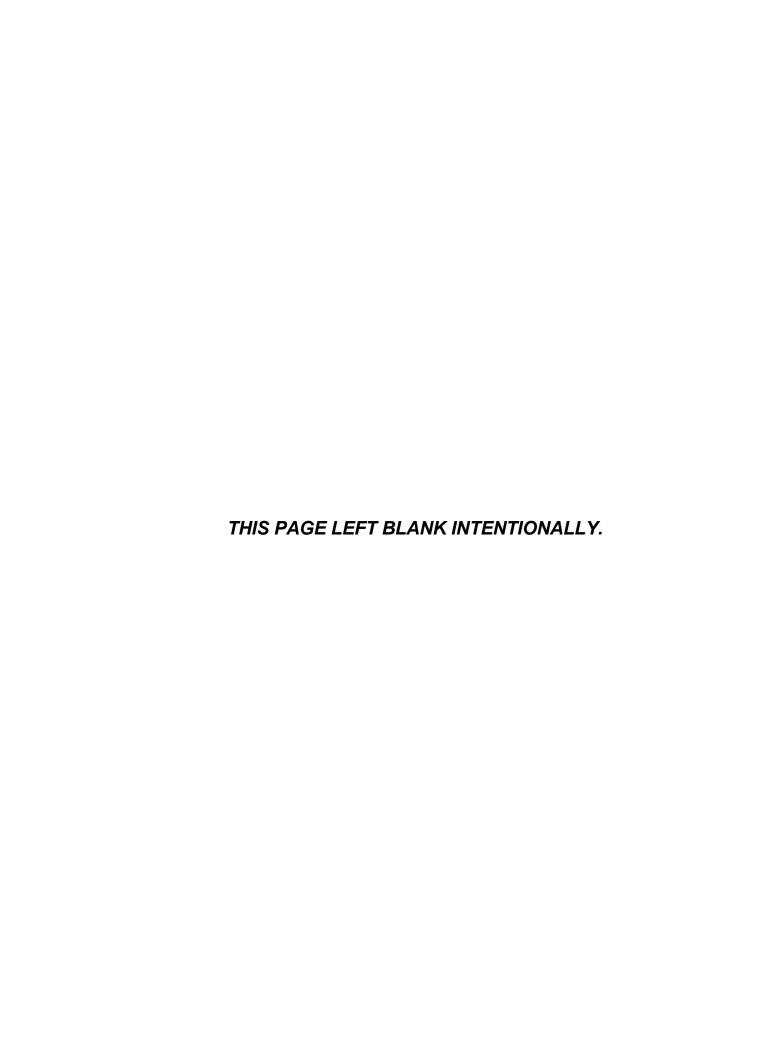
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020



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Annual Financial Report For The Year Ended September 30, 2020

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors
Brazoria County Toll Road Authority
Brazoria County, Texas

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Brazoria County Toll Road Authority (the "Authority"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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



To the Board of Directors
Brazoria County Toll Road Authority
Brazoria County, Texas

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the Authority, as of September 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 11 through 14 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

To the Board of Directors
Brazoria County Toll Road Authority
Brazoria County, Texas

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 23, 2021, on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

KM&L, LLC

Lake Jackson, Texas March 23, 2021



Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended September 30, 2020

As management of the Brazoria County Toll Road Authority (the "Authority"), we offer readers of the Authority's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Authority for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Authority exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$26,041,634 (net position). Of this amount, \$629,574 represents a deficit unrestricted net position.
- The Authority's total net position increased by \$4,364,333.

Enterprise Fund Financial Statements

The Authority is a local government corporation and a component unit of Brazoria County (the "County"). It is a single-purpose government with one business-type activity. Because the Authority is a single-purpose government, this report only includes the required Management Discussion and Analysis, the Enterprise Fund financial statements and the notes to the financial statements. The Enterprise Fund financial statements consist of the Statement of Net Position, Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and the Statement of Cash Flows.

The enterprise fund financial statements, which can be found on pages 15 through 17 of this report, are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Authority's finances, in a manner similar to private-sector businesses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the enterprise fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 19 through 27 of this report.

Financial Analysis

Net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Authority, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$ 26,041,634 as of September 30, 2020.

The portion of the Authority's net position of \$19,760,132 reflects its investments in capital assets (e.g., land and construction in progress), less any debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Authority uses capital assets to provide service to citizens and consequently these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Authority'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 capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. Net investment in capital assets increased by \$10,492,584 due to the ongoing construction of the toll road project in the current fiscal year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended September 30, 2020

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF NET POSITION September 30, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019
ASSETS Current and other assets Capital assets	\$ 27,253,297 <u>121,424,608</u>	\$ 44,436,048 98,624,429
Total assets	148,677,905	143,060,477
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred outflows of resources		
Total deferred outflows of resources		0-
LIABILITIES Current and other liabilities Long-term liabilities	32,245,729 90,390,542	32,038,634 89,344,542
Total liabilities	122,636,271	121,383,176
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred inflows of resources		
Total deferred inflows of resources		
NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted	19,760,132 6,911,076 (<u>629,574</u>)	9,267,548 12,844,302 (434,549)
Total net position	\$ <u>26,041,634</u>	\$ <u>21,677,301</u>

As of September 30, 2020, the Authority had restricted net position of \$ 6,911,076, which represents funds held by a trustee for debt service payments and funds restricted to capital projects. The remaining balance is a deficit unrestricted net position of \$ 629,574.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION September 30, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019
Operating Revenues: Miscellaneous revenue	\$ <u>162,177</u> \$	S
Total operating income	162,177	-0-
Operating Expenses: Services and fees	<u> 195,339</u>	371,828
Total operating expenses	<u>195,339</u>	371,828
Operating loss	(33,162)	(371,828) (continued)

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended September 30, 2020

	2020	2019
Non-operating Revenues (Expenses): Investment income Interest and fiscal charges Debt issuance costs	\$ 352,027 \$ (3,029,252) ((497,761)	
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	<u>(3,174,986)</u> (1,229,583)
Loss before capital grants and contributions	(3,208,148) (1,601,411)
Capital grants and contributions	7,572,481	6,383,529
Change in net position	4,364,333	4,782,118
Net position - beginning	21,677,301	16,895,183
Net position - ending	\$ <u>26,041,634</u> \$	<u>21,677,301</u>

At the end of the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, the Authority reported a net position of \$26,041,634.

The Authority has not completed any components of the Brazoria County Expressway as of September 30, 2020, therefore, there were no operating toll revenues recognized. Net position increased by \$4,364,333. The key elements to the increase in net position were due to the following:

- Investment income of \$ 352,027.
- Capital contributions of \$ 7,572,481 due to federal participation in the construction project.
- Interest and fiscal charges of \$ 3,029,252 and debt issuance costs of \$ 497,761.

Capital Assets - As of September 30, 2020, the Authority had \$ 121,424,608 invested in toll road land and construction in progress, reflected in the following schedule:

CAPITAL ASSETS

	2020		2019
Land Construction in progress	\$ 88,425 _121,336,183	•	88,425 98,536,004
Total	\$ <u>121,424,608</u>	\$_	98,624,429

Additions to toll road construction in progress were in conjunction with the beginning of construction on the Brazoria County Expressway. Additional information on the Authority's capital assets can be found in Note 3 on page 25.

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended September 30, 2020

Long-Term Debt - As of September 30, 2020, the Authority had total bonds outstanding of \$81,512,961.

LONG-TERM DEBT

	_	2020	_	2019
Revenue bonds Premium on bonds	\$	81,512,961 8,877,581		85,359,030 3,985,512
Total	\$_	90,390,542	\$_	89,344,542

Brazoria County, Texas and the Authority received ratings of Aa1 and AA+ from Moody's and Fitch, respectively. Additional information on the Authority's long-term debt can be found in Note 4 on page 25 through 27.

Economic Factors

The County continues to enjoy growth during these current economic times. The population of the County is estimated at 381,580 in 2020 and is expected to grow to 425,148 by 2025.

The number of households has increased to 131,852 in 2020 and is expected to grow to 147,683 by 2025. Estimated Average (Mean) Household Income for 2020 is \$ 107,749 and is expected to grow to \$ 123,253 by 2025. Income per capita is currently at \$ 37,564 and is expected to grow to \$ 43,112.

Mobility improvements remain a priority of the Authority as the County continues to grow and develop. The current SH 288 toll project will enhance and compliment the County's road system.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Authority's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Office of the Brazoria County Auditor, 111 E. Locust, Room 303, Angleton, TX 77515, or call (979) 864-1275.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

September 30, 2020

Assets:		
Cash and temporary investments	\$	26,187,509
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):		4 0 40 400
Due from other government Accounts		1,049,482
Accounts Accrued interest		9,825 12
Prepaid expense		6,469
Capital Assets:		•
Land		88,425
Construction in progress		121,336,183
Total assets		148,677,905
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Deferred outflows or resources		
Total deferred outflows of resources		-0-
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable		6,347,608
Accrued interest payable		232,229
Due to primary government		25,628,069
Unearned revenue Noncurrent Liabilities:		37,823
Due within one year		400,513
Due in more than one year		89,990,029
Total liabilities		_
l oldi liabililles		122,636,271
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Deferred inflows of resources		
Total deferred inflows of resources		-0-
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets		19,760,132
Restricted:		
Capital projects		6,671,942
Debt service Unrestricted	1	239,134 629,574)
Onestricted	<u>(</u>	023,374)
Total net position	\$ <u></u>	26,041,634

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

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGE IN NET POSITION

For the year ended September 30, 2020

Operating Revenues:	
Miscellaneous	\$ <u>162,177</u>
Total operating revenues	162,177
Operating Expenses: Services and fees	195,339
Total operating expenses	195,339
Operating loss	(33,162)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses): Investment income Interest and fiscal charges Debt issuance costs	352,027 (3,029,252) (497,761)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	(3,174,986)
Net loss before capital grants and contributions	(3,208,148)
Capital grants and contributions	7,572,481
Change in net position	4,364,333
Net position - beginning	21,677,301
Net position - ending	\$ <u>26,041,634</u>

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended September 30, 2020

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Receipts from miscellaneous items Payment of toll operation expenses	\$ 150,000 <u>868,055</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>1,018,055</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Interest earned on investments	<u>352,141</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	352,141
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES Purchase of capital assets Loans from primary government Interest and fiscal charges	(15,737,655) 1,533,436 (2,422,622)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(16,626,841)
Net decrease in cash and temporary investments	(15,256,645)
Cash and temporary investments - beginning	41,444,154
Cash and temporary investments - ending	\$ <u>26,187,509</u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH USED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES Operating Activities: Operating loss Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	\$ (33,162)
(Increase) Decrease In: Prepaid expense Accounts payable Unearned revenue	5,000 1,058,394 (<u>12,177</u>)
Net cash provided for operating activities	\$ <u>1,018,055</u>
NONCASH CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES Bond accretion Debt issuance costs Bond premium amortization Capital grants and contributions	\$(868,931) (497,761) 330,517 7,572,481
	\$ <u>6,536,306</u>

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

Notes to the Financial Statements Year Ended September 30, 2020

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Notes to the Financial Statements Year Ended September 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity

The Brazoria County Toll Road Authority (the "Authority") was created by order of Brazoria County, Texas on December 16, 2003, to aid, assist and act on behalf of Brazoria County, Texas in the development of transportation projects within the County, including the Brazoria County Expressway, which subsequently may be extended and pooled with other projects as part of the Brazoria County Toll Road System. The Authority is a local government corporation established under Chapter 284 and 431 of the Texas Transportation Code.

Based on criteria prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles, the Authority is considered a discretely presented component unit of Brazoria County, Texas (the "County"). The primary criteria for inclusion of the Authority in the County's financial reporting entity is that of financial accountability. The Commissioners Court, the elected governing body of the County, appoints the Authority's governing body. The County has financial accountability because it appoints a voting majority of the Board and the County can impose its will on the Authority. As such, the County is financially accountable for the Authority and the Authority is considered a discretely presented component unit of the County.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The accompanying basic financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. With this measurement focus, all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operations of these activities are included in the statement of net position.

Grants are considered earned to the extent of the expenditures are made under the provisions of the grant. Accordingly, when such funds are received, they are recorded as unearned revenues until the related and authorized expenditures have been made. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the grantor have been met.

Cash and Investments

Cash and temporary investments include amounts in demand deposits and short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the Authority. For purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and temporary investments are considered cash equivalents. In accordance with GASB Statement 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools", investments are stated at fair value.

Receivables

Receivables are reported at their gross value and, where appropriate, are reduced by the estimated portion that is expected to be uncollectible.

Notes to the Financial Statements Year Ended September 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land and construction in progress are used in the Authority's operations. All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated assets are valued at their acquisition value on the date donated. Repairs and maintenance are recorded as expenses. Renewals and betterments are capitalized.

Assets capitalized have an original cost of \$ 5,000 or more and over two years of useful life. Depreciation has been calculated on each class of depreciable property using the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives are as follows:

Infrastructure 20-50 Years

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

Guidance for deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources is provided by GASB No. 63, "Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position". Concepts Statement No. 4, Elements of Financial Statements, introduced and defined those elements as a consumption of net position by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period, and an acquisition of net position by the government that is applicable to a future period, respectively. Previous financial reporting standards do not include guidance for reporting those financial statement elements, which are distinct from assets and liabilities. Further, GASB No. 65, "Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities", had an objective to either (a) properly classify certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources or (b) recognize certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities as outflows of resources (expenses) or inflows of resources (revenues).

Long-Term Debt

Long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as expenses at the time of the transaction.

Estimates

The preparation of the 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 disclosures 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 amounts could differ from those estimates.

Notes to the Financial Statements Year Ended September 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balances of any borrowing spent for the acquisition, construction or improvements of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on the use either through enabling legislation adopted by the Authority or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. As of September 30, 2020, the Authority reported \$6,671,942 of net position restricted to capital projects and \$239,134 of net position restricted to debt service.

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The Authority classifies deposits and investments for financial statement purposes as cash and temporary investments, and investments based upon both liquidity (demand deposits) and maturity date (deposits and investments) of the asset at the date of purchase. For this purpose, a temporary investment is one that when purchased had a maturity date of three months or less. See Note 1 for additional Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 31 disclosures. Cash and temporary investments as reported on the financial statements at September 30, 2020 are as follows:

		Total
Cash and Temporary Investments:		
Financial Institution Deposits:		
Demand deposits	\$	6,878,400
Local Government Investment Pools:		
Texpool		2,371,340
Texas CLASS		16,698,635
U.S. Bank Government Obligation Fund	_	239,134
Cash and temporary investments total	\$_	26,187,509

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a financial institution failure, the Authority's deposits may not be returned to them. The Authority requires that all deposits with financial institutions be collateralized in an amount equal to 100 percent of uninsured balances.

At year-end, the carrying amount, of the Authority's deposits, were \$ 6,878,400, while the financial institution balances totaled \$ 6,877,598. Of the financial institution balances, \$ 250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance coverage, and \$ 6,627,598 was covered by collateral held by the Authority's agent in the Authority's name.

Notes to the Financial Statements Year Ended September 30, 2020

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - Continued

Investments

Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code (the Public Funds Investment Act) authorizes the Authority to invest its funds under written investment policy (the "investment policy") that primarily emphasizes safety of principal and liquidity, addresses investment diversification, yield, and maturity and addresses the quality and capability of investment personnel. This investment policy defines what constitutes the legal list of investments allowed under the policies, which excludes certain instruments allowed under chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code.

The Authority's deposits and investments are invested pursuant to the investment policy, which is approved by the Board of Directors. The investment policy includes lists of authorized investment instruments and allowable stated maturity of individual investments. In addition it includes an "Investment Strategy Statement" that specifically addresses each investment option and describes the priorities of suitability of investment type, preservation and safety of principal, liquidity, marketability, diversification and yield. Additionally, the soundness of financial institutions (including broker/dealers) in which the Authority will deposit funds is addressed. The Authority's investment policy and types of investments are governed by the Public Funds Investment Act (PFIA). The Authority's management believes it complied with the requirements of the PFIA and the Authority's investment policy.

The Authority's Investment Officer submits an investment report each quarter to the Board of Directors. The report details the investment positions of the Authority and the compliance of the investment portfolio's as they relate to both the adopted investment strategy statements and Texas State law.

The Authority is authorized to invest in the following investment instruments provided that they meet the guidelines of the investment policy:

- 1. Obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities;
- 2. Direct obligations of the State of Texas or its agencies and instrumentalities:
- 3. No-load money market mutual funds: regulated by SEC, with a dollar-weighted average stated maturity of 90 days or less, includes in its investment objectives the maintenance of a stable \$ 1.00 net asset value per each share, and limited in quantity to the requirements, set forth in Chapter 2256, Government Code Section 2256.014;
- 4. Other obligations, the principal and interest of which are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by, or backed by the full faith and credit of, the State of Texas or the United States or their respective agencies and instrumentalities;
- 5. Obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than A or its equivalent;
- 6. Certificates of deposit if issued by a state or national bank domiciled in the State of Texas and is: guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or its successor, secured in any manner and amount provided by law for deposits of the Authority:

Notes to the Financial Statements Year Ended September 30, 2020

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - Continued

- 7. Fully collateralized repurchase agreements, if it: has a defined termination date, is secured by obligations described by Section 2256.009(a)(1) of the Public Funds Investment Act, requires the securities being purchased by the Authority to be pledged to the Authority, held in the Authority's name, and deposited at the time the investment is made with the Authority or with a third party selected and approved by the Authority, is placed through a primary government securities dealer, approved by the Authority, or a financial institution doing business in the State of Texas;
- 8. Commercial paper is an authorized investment, if the commercial paper: has a stated maturity of 270 days or fewer from the date of its issuance, and is rated not less than A-1 or P-1 or an equivalent rating by at least two nationally recognized credit agencies or one nationally recognized credit rating agency and is fully secured by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a bank organized and existing under the laws of the United States or any state;
- 9. Eligible investment pools if the Board of Directors, by resolution, authorizes investment in the particular pool. An investment pool shall invest funds it receives from entities in authorized investments permitted by the Public Funds Investment Act. The Authority by contract may delegate to an investment pool the authority to hold legal title as custodian of investments purchased with its local funds.

The Authority participates in three Local Government Investment Pools (LGIPs): Texpool, Texas Class and U.S. Bank Government Obligation Fund. The State Comptroller oversees Texpool with Federated Securities Corporation managing the daily operations of the pool under a contract with the State Comptroller. Advisory boards consisting of participants or their designees, maintains oversight responsibility for Texas Class. The U.S. Bank Government Obligation Fund is managed by U.S. Bancorp Asset Management, Inc. for the daily operations. These external investment pools are not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Authority's fair value of its position in these pools are not same as the value of the pool shares. These funds seek to maintain a constant net asset value of \$ 1.00, although this cannot be fully guaranteed.

The Authority invests in Texpool, Texas Class and U.S. Bank Government Obligation Fund to provide its liquidity needs. Texpool, Texas Class and U.S. Bank Government Obligation Fund are local government investment pools that were established in conformity with the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code and the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Code. Texpool and Texas Class are 2(a)7 like funds, meaning that they are structured similar to a money market mutual fund. Such funds allow shareholders the ability to deposit or withdraw funds on a daily basis. Interest rates are also adjusted on a daily basis. Such funds seek to maintain a constant net asset value of \$1.00, although this cannot be fully guaranteed. Texpool, Texas Class and U.S. Bank Government Obligation Fund are rated AAA and must maintain a dollar weighted average maturity not to exceed 60 days, which is the limit.

At September 30, 2020 Texpool, Texas Class and U.S. Bank Government Obligation Fund had a weighted average maturity of 38 days, 56 days and 44 days, respectively. Although Texpool, Texas Class and U.S. Bank Government Obligation Fund portfolios had a weighted average maturity of 38 days, 56 days and 44 days, respectively, the Authority considers holdings in these funds to have a one day weighted average maturity. This is due to the fact that the share position can usually be redeemed each day at the discretion of the shareholder, unless there has been a significant change in value.

Notes to the Financial Statements Year Ended September 30, 2020

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - Continued

As of September 30, 2020, the County had the following investments:

	Interest			Weighted Avg.
Investment Type	Rate		<u>Fair Value</u>	Maturity (Days)
Local Government Investment Pools:				
Texpool	Varies	\$	2,371,340	38
Texas Class	Varies		16,698,635	56
U.S. Bank Government Obligation Fund	Varies	_	239,134	44
		\$_	19,309,109	54

Credit Risk - As of September 30, 2020, the LGIPs (which represent approximately 100.00% of the investment portfolio) are rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's or AAA by Finch.

Interest rate Risk - As a means of minimizing risk of loss due to interest rate fluctuations, the Investment Policy requires that investment maturities will not exceed the lesser of a dollar weighted average maturity of 365 days or the anticipated cash flow requirements of the funds. Quality short-to-medium term securities should be purchased, which complement each other in a structured manner that minimizes risk and meets the County's cash flow requirements.

Fair Value Measures

Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application establishes a framework for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under GASB Statement No. 72 are described below:

- Level 1 Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the Plan has the ability to access.
- Level 2 Inputs to the valuation methodology include:
 - Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
 - Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets;
 - Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability;
 - Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

Notes to the Financial Statements Year Ended September 30, 2020

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - Continued

The asset's or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The Authority had no investments that were required to be measured at fair value as of September 30, 2020.

NOTE 3 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended September 30, 2020, is as follows:

	Balance	A .1 .1:4:	D - 4:	Balance
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:	10-01-19	Additions	Retirements	09-30-20
Land	\$ 88,425	•	\$	\$ 88,425
Construction in progress	98,536,004	22,800,179		<u>121,336,183</u>
Total capital assets not being depreciated	98,624,429	22,800,179		121,424,608
Total capital assets	\$ <u>98,624,429</u>	\$ <u>22,800,179</u>	\$	\$ <u>121,424,608</u>

Additions to toll road construction in progress were a result of construction activities on the Brazoria County Expressway.

The contract commitments as of September 30, 2020 are as follows:

	Projects <u>Authorized</u>	Expended to Date	Commitment
Brazoria County Expressway	\$ 132,036,032	\$ 112,244,133	\$ 19,791,899

NOTE 4 - LONG-TERM DEBT

The Authority issued limited contract tax and subordinate lien revenue bonds, which were issued in part as current interest bonds and in part as convertible capital appreciation bonds. The convertible capital appreciation bonds have a conversion date of March 1, 2025, where they will convert to current interest bonds. The Authority also issued limited contract tax and subordinate lien revenue bond anticipation notes. These subordinate lien revenue bonds and notes are paid through the Authority's Debt Service Fund from toll fees collected by the Authority.

Notes to the Financial Statements Year Ended September 30, 2020

NOTE 4 - LONG-TERM DEBT - Continued

The following is a summary of the outstanding subordinate lien revenues bonds as of September 30, 2020:

		Series Dates			•	
_	Interest Rate %	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	Callable		itstanding 09-30-20
Revenue Bonds:			-			
Limited Contract Tax Subordinate	4.000 -					
Lien 2017A Current Interest Bonds	5.000	2017	2049	2027	\$	34,150,000
Limited Contract Tax Subordinate						
Lien 2017A Capital Appreciation Bonds	4.000	2017	2045	2030		22,377,961
Limited Contract Tay Subardinate						
Limited Contract Tax Subordinate Lien 2020 Refunding Bonds	5.000	2020	2049	2027		24,985,000
Lich 2020 Retainding bonds	3.000	2020	2040	2021		27,300,000
Total Revenue Bonds					\$	81,512,961

Revenue bond transactions for the year ended September 30, 2020 were as follows:

Bonds outstanding, October 1, 2019	\$	85,359,030
Accretion		868,931
Issued		24,985,000
Refunded	<u>(</u>	(29,700,000)

Bonds outstanding, September 30, 2020

\$<u>81,512,961</u>

On January 30, 2020, the Authority sold \$ 24,985,000 of Limited Contract Tax and Subordinate Lien Toll Road Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2020. The net proceeds of \$ 29,915,325 were placed in escrow for the defeasement of \$ 29,700,000 in the Limited Contract Tax and Subordinate Lien Toll Road Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes, Series 2017B. These refunding bonds (Series 2020) were issued to provide for long-term financing of the costs of the Brazoria County Expressway by refunding the Limited Contract Tax and Subordinate Lien Toll Road Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes, Series 2017B and to pay for the costs of issuance associated with the Series 2020 bonds. This refunding issue defeased all of the outstanding bond anticipation notes from the original issue of 2017. All future debt service payments on the original bonds were provided for by placing the proceeds of the refunding bonds in an irrevocable trust. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the Authority's basic financial statements. This is a conversion of old debt to new debt, therefore, there are no differences between cash flow required to service the old debt to service the new debt and there is no economic gain for the refunding of the old bonds to the new bonds.

On June 1, 2017, the Authority sold \$ 53,838,313 of Limited Contract Tax and Subordinate Lien Toll Road Revenue Bonds, Series 2017A. These bonds were issued to finance the cost of the Brazoria County Expressway and to pay for the costs of the issuance associated with the bonds.

Notes to the Financial Statements Year Ended September 30, 2020

NOTE 4 - LONG-TERM DEBT - Continued

The following is a summary of revenue bond requirements by year as of September 30, 2020:

September 30,	Prir	ncipal	Interest	Total <u>Requirement</u>	
2021	\$	\$	2,786,750	\$ 2,786,750	
2022			2,786,750	2,786,750	
2023			2,786,750	2,786,750	
2024			2,786,750	2,786,750	
2025			3,320,750	3,320,750	
2026-2030	7,	,950,000	18,548,500	26,498,500	
2031-2035	13,	,880,000	15,619,500	29,499,500	
2036-2040	18,	,460,000	11,825,975	30,285,975	
2041-2045	23,	130,000	7,367,500	30,497,500	
2046-2049		,415,000	1,975,000	24,390,000	
	\$ <u>85</u> ,	<u>,835,000</u> \$	69,804,225	\$ <u>155,639,225</u>	

The difference between bonds payable and the future principal payments is due to \$4,322,039 of accretion, which will occur in future years prior to payment.

A summary of the long-term liability transactions of the Authority for the year ended September 30, 2020 is as follows:

	Balance 10-01-19	Additions	Retirements	Balance 09-30-20	Due Within One Year
Revenue bonds Premium on bonds	\$ 85,359,030 3,985,512		\$ 29,700,000 330,517	\$ 81,512,961 <u>8,877,581</u>	\$ <u>400,513</u>
Total governmental activities	\$ <u>89,344,542</u>	\$ <u>31,076,517</u>	\$ <u>30,030,517</u>	\$ <u>90,390,542</u>	\$ <u>400,513</u>

NOTE 5 - CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

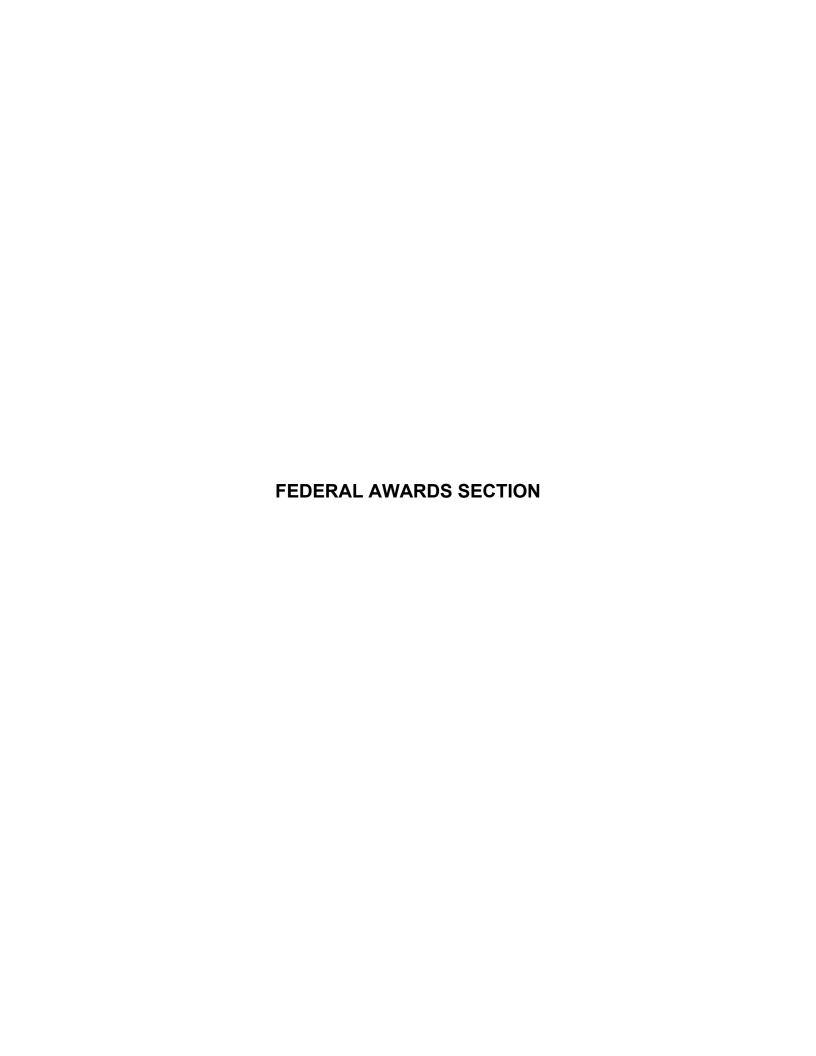
The Authority is contingently liable with respect to lawsuits and other claims in the ordinary course of its operations. The settlement of such contingencies under the budgetary process would not materially affect the financial position of the Authority as of September 30, 2020.

NOTE 6 - EVALUATION OF SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Authority has evaluated subsequent events through March 23, 2021, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued.

As of November 16, 2020, the Brazoria County Expressway opened for use to the general public. From November 16, 2020 to November 29, 2020, the Brazoria County Expressway was free to travel. Tolling began on November 30, 2020. The total cost per traveler in tolls to use the Brazoria County Expressway will be \$ 1.80.









Independent Auditor's Report

On Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

The Board of Directors
Brazoria County Toll Road Authority
Brazoria County, Texas

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Brazoria County Toll Road Authority (the "Authority"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 23, 2021.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Authority's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements, on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.



The Board of Directors
Brazoria County Toll Road Authority
Brazoria County, Texas

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Authority's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

KM&L, LLC

Lake Jackson, Texas March 23, 2021



Independent Auditor's Report

On Compliance for each Major Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

The Board of Directors
Brazoria County Toll Road Authority
Brazoria County, Texas

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Brazoria County Toll Road Authority's (the "Authority") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Authority's major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2020. The Authority's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the Authority's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Authority's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Authority's compliance.



The Board of Directors
Brazoria County Toll Road Authority
Brazoria County, Texas

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Authority complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2020.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of the Authority is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the Authority's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

KM&L, LLC

Lake Jackson, Texas March 23, 2021

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

- I. Summary of auditor's results:
 - 1. Type of auditor's report issued on the financial statements: Unmodified.
 - 2. No internal control findings, that were required to be reported in this schedule, was disclosed in the audit of the financial statements.
 - 3. Noncompliance, which is material to the financial statements: None.
 - 4. No internal control findings, that were required to be reported in this schedule, were disclosed in the audit of the major programs.
 - 5. Type of auditor's report on compliance for major programs: Unmodified.
 - 6. Did the audit disclose findings which are required to be reported in accordance with Uniform Guidance 2 CFR 200.516(a): No
 - 7. Major Programs Include:
 - 20.205 Highway Planning and Construction Program
 - 8. Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs: Federal \$ 750,000
 - 9. Low Risk Auditee: Yes
- II. Findings related to the financial statements

None.

III. Findings and questioned costs related to the federal awards.

None.



In accordance with Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations §200.511, the auditee is responsible for follow-up and corrective action on all audit findings. As part of this responsibility, the auditee must prepare a summary schedule of prior audit findings. This summary schedule of prior audit findings must report the status of the following:

- All audit findings included in the prior audit's schedule of findings and questioned costs
- All audit findings reported in the prior audit's summary schedule of prior audit findings except audit findings listed as corrected.

The schedule of status of prior audit findings is as follows:

None.



In accordance with Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations §200.511, the auditee must prepare, in a document separate from the auditor's findings described in §200.516 Audit findings, a corrective action plan must be presented to address each finding included in the current year auditor's reports. The corrective action plan is as follows:

None.

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Grantor/ Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	A Program		Expenditures Indirect Costs or Award Amount	
U.S. Department of Transportation: Passed Through Texas Department of Transportation: Highway Planning and Construction Program Highway Planning and Construction Program	20.205 20.205	CSJ 0598-02-117 CSJ 0598-02-122	\$	5,139,066 2,433,415	
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			\$	7,572,481	
TOTAL FEDERAL ASSISTANCE			\$	7,572,481	
TOTAL MAJOR PROGRAMS			\$	7,572,481	
TYPE A PROGRAM			\$	750,000	

NOTES ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR FEDERAL AWARDS Year Ended September 30, 2020

- 1. The Authority uses a proprietary fund to account for activities similar to those found in the private business enterprises, where the intent of the governing body is that costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing services be financed primarily through user charges, or where periodic determination of net income is appropriate. Federal financial assistance for the benefiting enterprise operations generally is accounted for in the Enterprise Fund. Generally, unused balances are returned to the grantor at the close of specified project periods.
- 2. The Proprietary Fund Types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and deferred outflows of resources, and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. Net total position is segregated into net investment in capital assets and restricted components for proprietary funds. Proprietary fund type operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in net total position. Federal grant funds were accounted for in the Enterprise Fund.

The accrual basis of accounting is used for the proprietary fund types. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred.

Federal grant funds are considered to be earned to the extent of expenditures/expenses made under the provisions of the grant, and, accordingly, when such funds are received, they are recorded as unearned revenues until earned.

- 3. The period of availability for federal and state grant funds for the purpose of liquidation of outstanding obligations made on or before the ending date of the federal and state project period extended 30 days beyond the federal project period ending date, in accordance with provisions in Section H, Period of Availability of Federal Funds, Part 3, OMB Compliance Supplement.
- 4. The Authority has elected to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate.

