WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

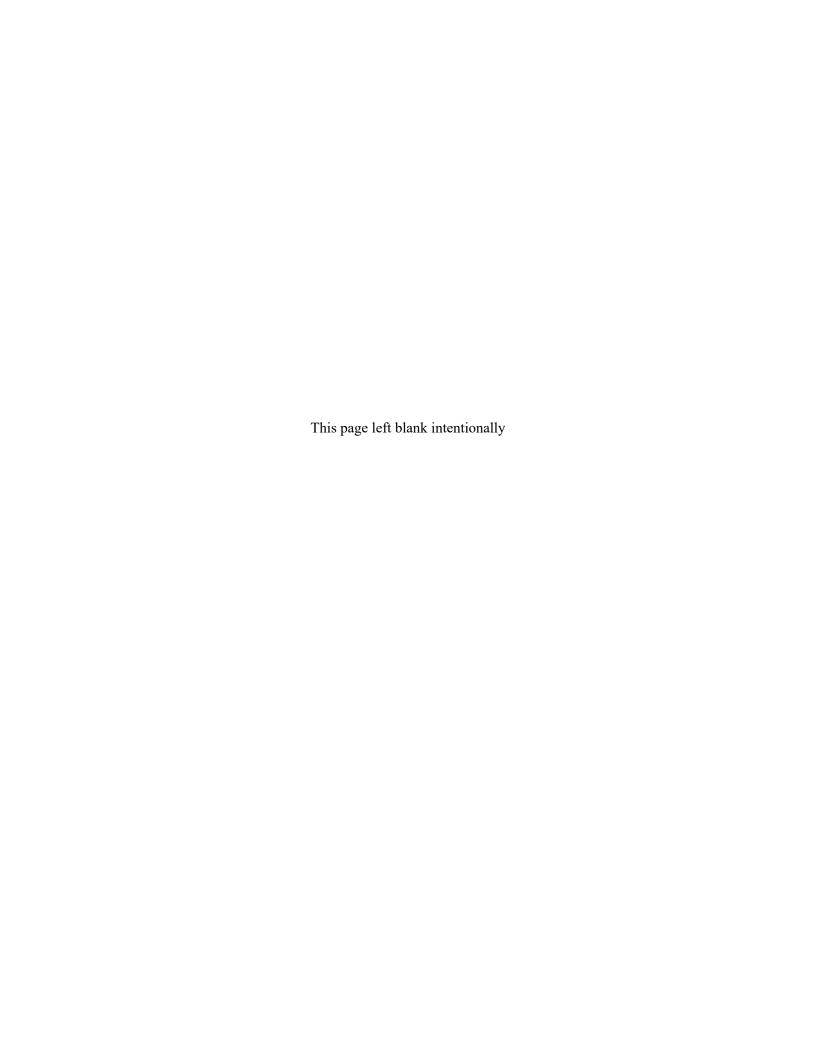
PART I – INTRODUCTORY SECTION	Pag
LIST OF PRINCIPAL COUNTY OFFICIALS	iii
PART II – FINANCIAL SECTION	
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	1
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Government-wide Financial Statements	
Statement of Net Position	4
Statement of Activities	5
Fund Financial Statements	
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	6
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position	7
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	8
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	9
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position – Agency Funds	10
Notes to Basic Financial Statements	11

WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – General Fund	31
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – Road and Bridge Fund	33
Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios	34
Schedule of Employer Contributions	35
OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
Combining Balance Sheet – Non-major Governmental Funds	36
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Non-major Governmental Funds	38
Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position – Agency Funds	40
PART III – COMPLIANCE	
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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	41



PART I INTRODUCTORY SECTION

WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS

PRINCIPAL COUNTY OFFICIALS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Jerry Dan Hefley County Judge Steve Walker Commissioner, Precinct #1 Robert Hink Commissioner, Precinct #2 **David Simpson** Commissioner, Precinct #3 John Walker Commissioner, Precinct #4 Judge, 31st Judicial District Steven Emmert Franklin McDonough District Attorney Sherri Jones District Clerk Leslie Standerfer County Attorney County Clerk Margaret Dorman Cindy Brown County Tax Assessor/Collector Renee Warren **County Treasurer** Wes Crites County Sheriff Mark Brown Justice of the Peace, Precinct #1 Justice of the Peace, Precinct #2 Rick Walden Mack Marshall Constable, Precinct #1 Kenneth Martindale Constable, Precinct #2

County Auditor

Nichole Mock, CPA

PART II FINANCIAL SECTION

To The Honorable County Judge and Commissioners Comprising the Commissioners' Court of Wheeler County, Texas

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Wheeler County, Texas as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County'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.

Auditors' 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.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Wheeler County, Texas as of September 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position 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 budgetary comparison information, schedule of changes in net pension liability and related ratios, and the schedule of employer contributions on pages 31-35 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.

The County 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 to supplement the basic financial statements. The MD&A, 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. The independent auditors' opinion is not affected by the omission of the MD&A.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Wheeler County's basic financial statements. The combining nonmajor fund financial statements listed under other supplementary information in the accompanying table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining nonmajor and agency fund financial statements listed under other supplementary information in the accompanying table of contents are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate 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 information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

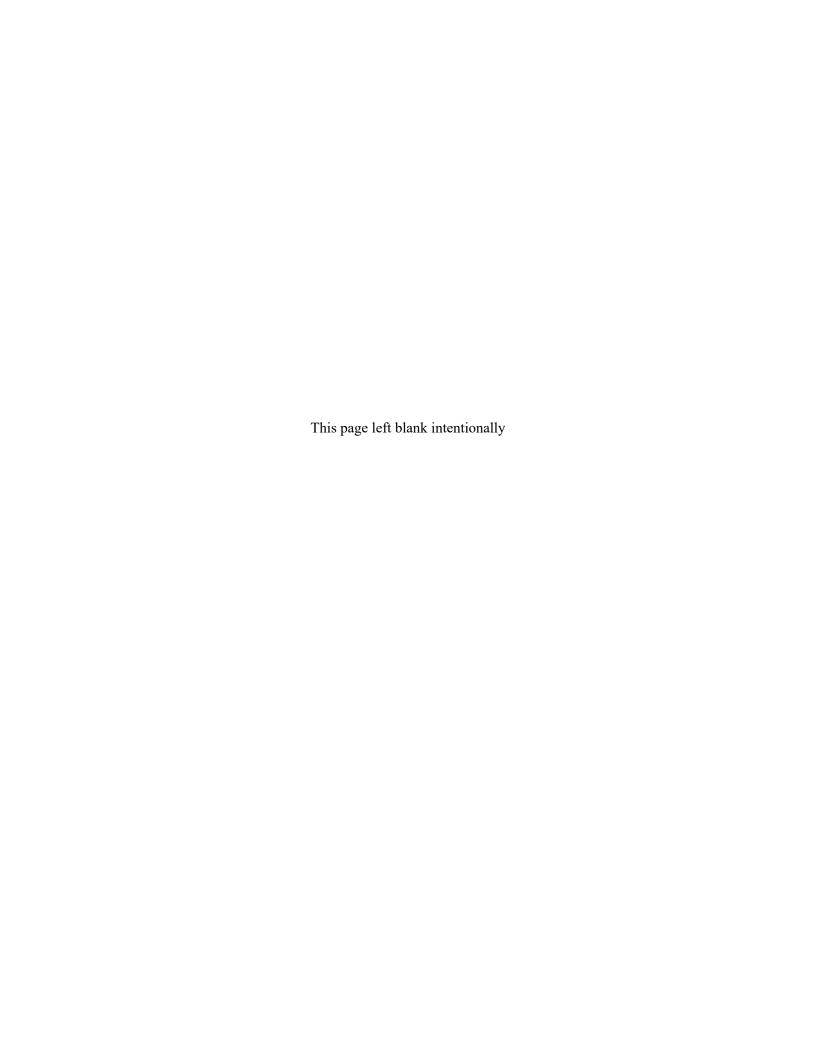
Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

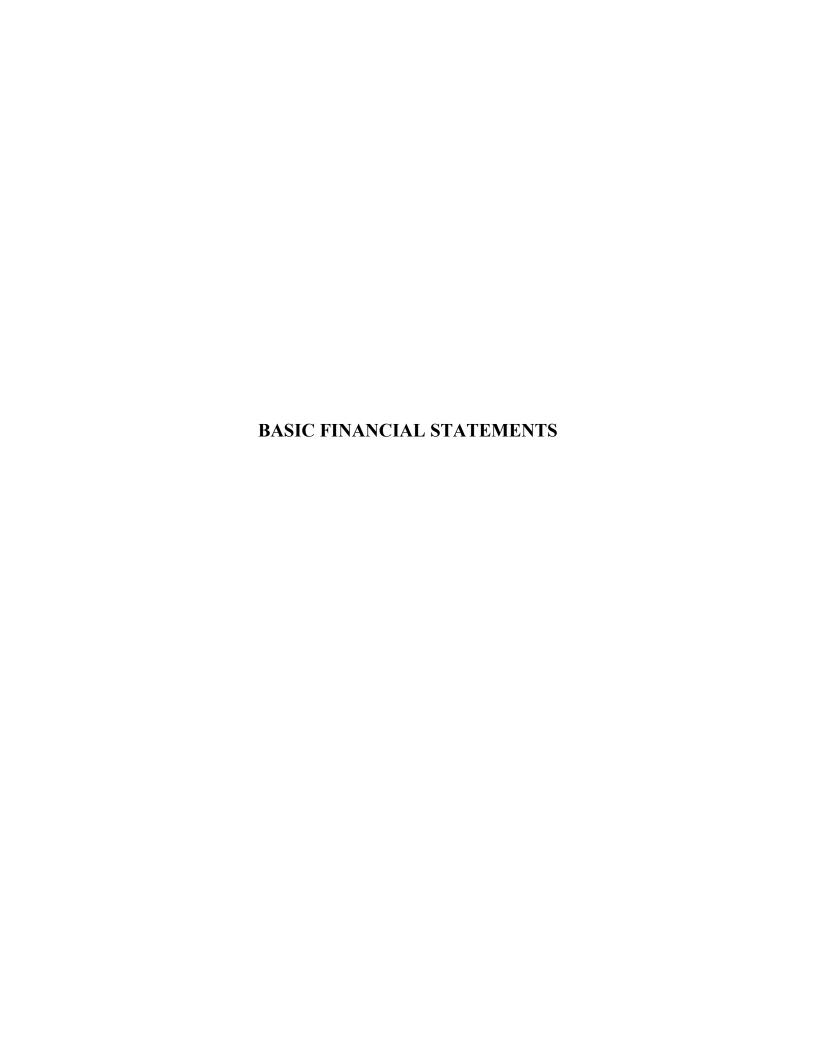
In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 5, 2021, on our consideration of Wheeler County, Texas's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements 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 Wheeler County, Texas'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 Wheeler County, Texas's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

DOSHIER, PICKENS & FRANCIS, L.L.C.

DOSHIER, PICKENS & FRANCIS, LLC

May 5, 2021





WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS STATEMENT OF NET POSITION SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,149,199
Investments	6,165,557
Accounts receivable, net	191,279
Delinquent taxes receivable, net	348,941
Inventories	28,245
Prepaid expenses	119,813
Net pension asset	354,690
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	11,445,179
Total assets	28,802,903
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension contributions	274,174
Pension economic/demographic losses	106,736
Pension assumption changes	27,038
Total deferred outflows of resources	407,948
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	294,825
Due to other governmental entities	32,953
Deferred revenues	60,037
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year	12,600
Due in more than one year	113,126
Total liabilities	513,541
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension economic/demographic gains	110,151
Pension excess earnings	324,537
Total deferred inflows of resources	434,688
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	11,445,179
Restricted:	
By enabling legislation	859,384
Unrestricted	15,958,059
Total net position	\$ 28,262,622

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

WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

			Program Revenue Operating Capital Charges for Cronts and Cronts and							et (Expense) Levenue and Changes in Let Position Primary Covernment
Functions/Programs		Expenses		harges for Services	O .		Grants and Contributions		Governmental Activities	
Primary government Governmental Activities:										
Administrative	\$	2,738,033	\$	146,609	\$	44,176	\$	-	\$	(2,547,248)
Judicial		650,042		380,780		48,214		-		(221,048)
Public facilities		307,942		-		-		-		(307,942)
Public safety		2,464,429		27,930		14,438		-		(2,422,061)
Road and bridge		3,358,908		351,009		76,221		-		(2,931,678)
Public services		275,262		45,790						(229,472)
Total	\$	9,794,616	\$	952,118	\$	183,049	\$			(8,659,449)
		eneral revenu Taxes:	ies:							
		Property tax	es							6,213,880
		Property tax	es, lev	vied for road	and br	idge				2,221,913
		Mixed bever	rage ta	axes						4,025
		Interest earnin	gs							231,042
		Miscellaneous								452,158
		Gain on sale o	f capi	tal assets						57,387
	Total general revenues								9,180,405	
	Change in net position									520,956
Net position - beginning									27,741,666	
	-	Net position -	endin	g					\$	28,262,622

WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	G	eneral Fund	Road	d and Bridge Fund		on-Major vernmental	Total Governmental Funds		
ASSETS									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	9,265,035	\$	21,769	\$	862,395	\$	10,149,199	
Investments		6,165,557		-		-		6,165,557	
Accounts receivable, net		191,279		-		-		191,279	
Delinquent taxes receivable, net		257,021		91,920		-		348,941	
Inventories		-		28,245		-		28,245	
Prepaid items		77,851		41,962		-		119,813	
Total assets	\$	15,956,743	\$	183,896	\$	862,395	\$	17,003,034	
LIABILITIES									
Accounts payable	\$	224,791	\$	67,023	\$	3,011	\$	294,825	
Due to other governmental entities	*	32,953	,	-	•	-	•	32,953	
Deferred revenue		60,037						60,037	
Total liabilities		317,781		67,023		3,011		387,815	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES									
Unavailable revenue - property taxes		241,976		86,576		-		328,552	
Unavailable revenue - other receivables		111,546						111,546	
Total deferred inflows of resources		353,522		86,576				440,098	
FUND BALANCES									
Non-spendable:									
Inventories		-		28,245		-		28,245	
Prepaid items		77,851		41,962		-		119,813	
Restricted:						0.50.004		0.50.204	
By enabling legislation		-		-		859,384		859,384	
Committed:		1,798,366						1,798,366	
Special projects Unassigned (deficit)		13,409,223		(39,910)		-		13,369,313	
Onassigned (deficit)		13,403,443	-	(33,310)				13,307,313	
Total fund balances		15,285,440		30,297		859,384		16,175,121	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of									
resources and fund balances	\$	15,956,743	\$	183,896	\$	862,395	\$	17,003,034	

WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Total fund balance, governmental funds	\$ 16,175,121
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in this fund financial statement, but are reported in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position.	11,445,179
governmental activities of the statement of feet ostaton.	11,113,177
Certain accounts receivable are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are shown as unavailable revenues in the fund financial statements	440,098
The net pension asset is not a current financial resource and therefore, is not reported in the fund financial statement, but is reported in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position.	354,690
Pension contributions paid after the measurement date, December 31, 2019, and before September 30, 2020 are expensed in the governmental funds and shown as deferred outflows of resources in the government-wide financial statements.	274,174
Pension losses, deficient earnings, and assumption changes are shown as deferred outflows	
of resources in the government-wide financial statements.	
Pension economic/demographic losses	106,736
Pension assumption changes	27,038
Pension gains and excess earnings are shown as deferred inflows of resources in the government-wide financial statements.	
Pension economic/demographic gains	(110,151)
Pension excess earnings	(324,537)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:	
Compensated absences	(125,726)
Net Position of Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position	\$ 28,262,622

WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	General Fund		Road and Bridge Fund		Non-Major Governmental		Total Governmental Funds	
REVENUES								
Property taxes	\$	6,027,152	\$	2,155,019	\$	-	\$	8,182,171
Mixed beverage taxes		4,025		-		-		4,025
Licenses and fees		333,509		351,009		51,052		735,570
Fines and forfeitures		197,902		-		-		197,902
Intergovernmental		92,390		76,221		14,438		183,049
Interest earnings		229,475		-		1,567		231,042
Miscellaneous		304,035		30,486		117,637		452,158
Total revenues		7,188,488		2,612,735		184,694		9,985,917
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
Administrative		2,573,916		-		1,362		2,575,278
Judicial		633,326		-		20,543		653,869
Public facilities		289,328		-		-		289,328
Public safety		2,093,964		-		14,346		2,108,310
Road and bridge		-		2,542,461		-		2,542,461
Public services		220,400		-		321		220,721
Capital outlay		109,389		522,384				631,773
Total expenditures		5,920,323		3,064,845		36,572		9,021,740
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER								
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES		1,268,165		(452,110)		148,122		964,177
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Proceeds from sale of assets		17,000		42,000		-		59,000
Transfers in		-		54,354		-		54,354
Transfers out		(54,354)						(54,354)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(37,354)		96,354				59,000
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		1,230,811		(355,756)		148,122		1,023,177
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING		14,054,629		386,053		711,262		15,151,944
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$	15,285,440	\$	30,297	\$	859,384	\$	16,175,121

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

WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

et change in fund balances - total governmental funds:	\$	1,023,1
Governmental funds report outlays for capital assets as expenditures because such outlay		
use current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities reports only portion of the outlay as expense. The outlay is allocated over the assets' estimated useful		
lives as depreciation expense for the period.	uı	
This is the amount by which capital outlays, \$631,773, was exceeded by depreciation	n,	
\$1,426,237, in the current period.		(794,4
In the Statement of Activities, only the gain or loss on the disposition of capital assets	is	
reported. However, in the governmental funds, only proceeds from a sale are reported	d.	
Thus, the change in net position differed from the change in fund balance by the net boo	k	
value of all capital assets disposed of.		(1,6
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources and	re	
fully deferred in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance	s.	
This amount represents the change in unavailable revenues.		272,2
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current	nt	
financial resources and these are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:		
Compensated absences, net change		(19,9
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Pension contributions, net change		(1
Pension economic/demographic losses		(35,
Pension deficient earnings		(730,8
Pension assumption changes		(13,
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Pension economic/demographic gains		55,8
Pension excess earnings		(324,5
Net pension asset, net change		354,6
Net pension liability, net change		735,6
ge in net position of governmental activities	\$	520,9

WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION AGENCY FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable	\$ 651,769 7,047
Total assets	\$ 658,816
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	\$ 39,580
Due to other governments	218,031
Deposits	 401,205
Total liabilities	\$ 658,816

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of Wheeler County, Texas (County) 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 County are described in the following notes to the financial statements.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The County, incorporated in 1876, is a public corporation and political subdivision of the State of Texas. The County is governed by the Commissioners' Court, composed of four County Commissioners and the County Judge, all of whom are elected officials.

The County provides a variety of services to advance the welfare, morale, comfort, safety and convenience of the County and its citizens.

The definition of the reporting entity is based primarily on the notion of financial accountability. The elected officials governing the County are accountable to their constituents for their public policy decisions, regardless of whether those decisions are carried out directly through the operations of the County or by their appointees through the operations of a separate entity. Therefore, the County is not only financially accountable for the organizations that make up its legal entity, but also financially accountable for legally separate organizations if its officials appoint a voting majority of an organization's governing body and either, it is able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on the County.

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

Government-Wide Statements

Government-wide financial statements consist of the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. These statements report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenue, are reported separately from *business-like activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the *primary government* is reported separately from certain legally separate *component units* for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Under this measurement focus, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of the timing of cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Fines and forfeitures are recognized when they have been assessed and adjudicated and earned. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

B. <u>Financial Statement Presentation</u>, <u>Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting</u> – Continuation

Government-Wide Statements – Continuation

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of the County's programs are offset by those programs' revenue. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Certain indirect costs have been included as part of the program expenses reported for the various functional activities. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by the program and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational and/or capital requirements of a particular program. Taxes and other items not included among program revenue are reported instead as *general revenues*. In miscellaneous general revenues are non-program specific contributions including capital assets contributions.

Fiduciary funds are excluded in the government-wide presentation of the financial statements.

Fund-Level Statements

All governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they become both measurable and available). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. The County considers property taxes and other revenues as available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. Grant and entitlement revenues are also susceptible to accrual. These funds are accounted for on a spending "financial flow" measurement focus. This means that only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets. Their reported fund balance (net current assets) is considered a measure of "available spendable resources." Governmental fund operating statements present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Accordingly, they are said to present a summary of sources and uses of "available spendable resources" during a period.

Any proprietary funds, including internal service funds, and fiduciary funds, including agency funds, are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses when they are incurred. Claims incurred but not reported are included in payables and expenses. These funds are accounted for using an economic resources measurement focus.

The accounts of the County are organized and operated on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based on the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u> – The *General Fund* is the general operating fund of the County. The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Major revenue sources include property taxes, charges for services, intergovernmental revenues and investment of idle funds. Primary expenditures are for administrative, judicial, public facilities, public safety, public services, and capital acquisition.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

B. <u>Financial Statement Presentation</u>, <u>Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting</u> – Continuation

Fund-Level Statements – Continuation

<u>Road and Bridge Fund</u> – The *Road and Bridge Fund* is a special revenue fund used to account for the revenues derived from property taxes and license fees levied for purposes of road and bridge expenditures.

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types:

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> – The *Special Revenue Funds* account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than fiduciary funds) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

<u>Agency Funds</u> are used to account for assets held by the County as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments and other funds. Agency funds do not involve a formal trust agreement. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations.

C. <u>Use of Estimates</u>

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.

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity

1. Deposits and Investments

The County's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, deposits within public fund investment pools and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Statutes authorize the County to keep funds in demand deposits, time deposits, or securities of the United States. The County's custodial banks are required to pledge for the purpose of securing County funds, securities of the following kind, in an amount equal to the amount of such County 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 County 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 area of investment practices, management has reported and established appropriate policies. The County adheres to the requirements of the Act. Additionally, investment practices of the County are in accordance with local policies.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity – Continuation

2. Receivables and Payables

Activities between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of inter-fund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the noncurrent portion of inter-fund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds."

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

Amounts due from other governments include amounts due from grantors for approved grants for specific programs and reimbursements for services performed by the County. Program grants are recorded as receivables revenues at the time all eligibility requirements established by the provider have been met.

Accounts receivable consist of reimbursements for services performed are recorded as receivables and revenues when they are earned in the government-wide statements. Included are fines and costs assessed by court action and billable services for certain contracts. Revenues received in advance of the costs being incurred are recorded as unavailable revenues in the fund statements. Receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$2,278,252.

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. Property Tax Calendar and Revenues

Property taxes are based on taxable value at January 1 and become due October 1 and past due after January 31 of the following year unless the half payment option is elected in which one-half the tax is due November 30, and the balance the following June 30. Tax collections after February 1 are treated as late payments and are subject to penalty and interest. Uncollected taxes from the current tax roll become delinquent on July 1 and are subject to additional penalties and interest. Accordingly, receivables and revenues for property taxes are reflected on the government-wide statement based on the full accrual method of accounting. Property tax receivables for prior years' levies are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$718,308.

4. Restricted Assets/Funds

The following accounts reflect restricted status by third-party or statutory obligations for specific purposes:

• Other Non-Major Governmental fund balances (amounts restricted for other specific purposes such as management and preservation of public records, personnel and security for the courthouse, technology requirements for the justice court, enhancement of the county attorney's operations with fees from processing dishonored and forged checks, fund correctional officer salaries for the purpose of incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens, defraying the costs of collecting the vehicle inventory tax within the County, maintenance of the commissary in the Sheriff's Department, enhancement of law enforcement operations with seized funds, and administration of pre-trial diversion programs. All restrictions are enacted according to Texas statutes.)

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

D. <u>Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity</u> – Continuation

5. Inventories and Prepaid Items

All inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. Inventories in the governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than purchased. At September 30, 2020, inventories consisted of fuel in the road and bridge department.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. The County 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. In the fund financial statements, they are offset by a designation of non-spendable fund balance which indicates they do not represent "available spendable resources".

6. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include buildings and improvements, infrastructure, and machinery and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. The County has opted to retroactively report infrastructure assets. According to the County's capitalization policy, capital assets are defined as individual assets (or systems of assets) having a cost of \$5,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

When capital assets are purchased, they are capitalized and depreciated in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are recorded as expenditures of the current period in the governmental fund financial statements.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated lives:

Buildings and improvements 30 - 50 years
Infrastructure 50 years
Machinery and equipment 5 - 10 years

7. Compensated Absences

A liability for unused vacation and comp time for all full-time employees is calculated and reported in the government-wide 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).

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 government-wide statements.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity – Continuation

7. Compensated Absences – Continuation

Regular full-time employees are entitled to vacation of up to three weeks per year as earned. Vacation time earned, but not taken, is paid upon termination, but cannot be accumulated beyond one calendar year. Compensation time is accrued at one and one-half the employee's regular rate for each hour worked over forty hours in a work week. After it is accrued, it is treated like vacation time earned and is paid upon termination. Sick leave accrues at 8 hours per month with a maximum limit of 480 hours; however, unused sick leave is not paid upon termination. Accrued vacation leave and comp time are accrued in the government-wide financial statements.

8. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position.

In the fund financial statements, the face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources when the debt is issued and as an expenditure when the debt is paid.

9. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow 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 County's pension plan reported in the government-wide 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 position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The government has multiple items that qualify for reporting in this category. One item, *unavailable revenue*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from two sources: property taxes and fines and fees. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The other items are related to the County's pension plan reported in the government-wide statement of net position.

10. 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 County'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.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity – Continuation

11. Fund Balances

As prescribed by GASB Statement No. 54, governmental funds report fund balance in classifications based primarily on the extent to which the County is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the funds can be spent. Fund balance for governmental funds can consist of the following:

<u>Non-spendable Fund Balance</u> – includes amounts that are (a) not in spendable forms, or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash, for example: inventories, prepaid amounts, and long-term notes receivable.

<u>Restricted Fund Balance</u> – includes amounts that are restricted for specific purposes stipulated by external resource providers, constitutionally or through enabling legislation. Restrictions may effectively be changed or lifted only with the consent of the resource providers.

<u>Committed Fund Balance</u> – includes amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the County's highest level of decision-making authority, the Commissioners' Court. Commitments may be changed or lifted only by the County taking the same formal action that imposed the constraint originally (for example: resolution or ordinance).

Assigned Fund Balance – includes amounts intended to be used by the County for specific purposes that are neither restricted nor committed. Intent is expressed by (a) Commissioners' Court or (b) a body (budget, finance committee, or County Official) to which the assigned amounts are to be used for specific purposes. Assigned amounts also include all residual amounts in governmental funds (except negative amounts) that are not classified as non-spendable, restricted or committed.

<u>Unassigned Fund Balance</u> – this classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund.

12. Net Position

In the government-wide financial statements, equity is classified as net position and displayed in three categories.

<u>Net Investment in Capital Assets</u> – 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.

<u>Restricted Net Position</u> – This amount is restricted by external creditors, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments, enabling legislation, or constitutional provisions.

<u>Unrestricted Net Position</u> – This amount includes all net position amounts that do not meet the definition of "net investment in capital assets" or "restricted net position."

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity – Continuation

13. Fund Balance Policies

When the County incurs an expenditure for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the County considers restricted funds to have been spent first, then unrestricted funds. When expenditures are incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the County considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds.

Committed fund balance amounts may be used for other purposes with appropriate action by the Commissioners' Court to either modify or rescind a fund balance commitment. Commitments are typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget.

The County's highest level of decision-making authority is the Commissioners' Court. The Court has not yet delegated the authority to assign fund balance amounts to a specific individual nor does it have a policy to authorize the assignment of fund balances outside the Court.

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Information

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

- 1. Prior to September 1, the proposed budget is submitted to the Commissioners' Court.
- 2. The Commissioners' Court provides for a public hearing on the County budget subsequent to August 15, and prior to the levy of taxes by the Commissioners' Court.
- 3. Prior to October 1, the budget is legally adopted by order of the Commissioners' Court for the General Fund and the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund.
- 4. The budget is prepared by fund and department with the legal level of control at the department level. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed account or object class budgets within the departments. Emergency expenditures to meet unusual and unforeseen conditions which could not, by reasonable diligent thought and attention, have been included in the original budget, whereby total expenditures of a department have been increased must be authorized by the Court as emergency amendments to the original budget. Management may not amend the budget at any level without approval of the Commissioners' Court. The Court has the authority to make such changes in the budget, in its judgment of facts, the law warrant, and the interest of the taxpayers demand, provided the amounts budgeted for the current expenditures from the various funds for the County do not exceed appropriations, including fund balances from the prior fiscal periods. Amounts shown in the financial statements represent the original budget amounts and all supplemental appropriations. Supplemental appropriations to the original adopted budget are in the Final Budget Amounts column of the Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the General Fund and the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund.
- 5. Budgets for the General Fund and the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP on the modified accrual basis of accounting on an annual basis.

Continued

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY – Continuation

A. <u>Budgetary Information</u> – Continuation

- 6. Formal budgetary integration on an annual basis is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund.
- 7. All appropriations, except those in grant funds, lapse at the end of the County's fiscal year and may be re-budgeted the next year.

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Following is a reconciliation of the County's cash and deposit balances as of September 30, 2020:

Cash and deposit balances consist of:				
Bank deposits			\$	2,085,351
Temporary investments - TexPool				2,234,831
Temporary investments - TexSTAR				1,060,369
Temporary investments - Texas CLASS				4,255,446
Temporary investments - Texas LOGIC				1,164,971
Total			\$	10,800,968
Cash and deposit balances are reported in the basic financial statements as	s follow	s:		
Government-wide Statement of Net Position:			Φ.	10 140 100
Unrestricted			\$	10,149,199
Fiduciary Funds Statement of Net Position				651,769
Total			\$	10,800,968
As of September 30, 2020, the County had the following investments:				
Investment Type	F	air Value	-	ghted Average aturity (Days)
Governmental activities				
Certificate of deposit (interest rate .36%)	\$	6,165,557		
Total fair value	\$	6,165,557		
Portfolio weighted average maturity				365

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS – Continuation

Custodial credit risk – deposits. As of September 30, 2020, the carrying amount of the County's deposits with financial institutions was \$8,250,908 and the bank's balance was \$8,220,122. Of the bank balance, \$1,256,297 was insured through the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the remaining \$6,963,825 was collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution's agent in the County's name.

As of September 30, 2020, the County had \$2,234,831, \$1,060,369, \$4,255,446, and \$1,164,971 invested with the Texas Treasury Safekeeping Trust Company (TexPool), TexSTAR, the Texas Cooperative Liquid Assets Securities System (Texas CLASS), and Texas LOGIC, respectively. The Inter-local Cooperation Act, chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code, provide for the creation of public funds investment pools, such as TexPool, and the others, through which political subdivisions and other entities may invest public funds.

The State Comptroller of Public Accounts exercises oversight responsibility over TexPool. Oversight includes the ability to significantly influence operations, designation of management and accountability for fiscal matters. Additionally the State Comptroller has established an advisory board composed of both participants of in TexPool and other persons who do not have a business relationship with TexPool. The advisory board members review the investment policy and management fee structure.

TexSTAR is a local government investment pool created under the Interlocal Cooperation Act specifically tailored to meet Texas state and local government objectives of preservation of principal, daily liquidity, and competitive yield. The pool is governed by a board of directors comprised of government entity officials in partnership with financial services leaders.

Texas CLASS is a local government pool emphasizing safety, liquidity, convenience, and competitive yields. Since 1966, Texas CLASS has provided Texas public entities a safe and competitive investment alternative. The pool is governed by a board of trustees, elected annually by its participants.

All investment pools use amortized cost to value portfolio assets and follows the criteria for GASB Statement No. 79 for use of amortized cost. TexPool, TexSTAR, Texas CLASS, and Texas LOGIC do not place any limitations or restrictions such as notice periods or maximum transaction amounts, on withdrawals. Each pool has a credit rating of AAAm from Standard & Poor's Financial Services. Local government investment pools in this rating category meet the highest standards for credit quality, conservative investment policies, and safety of principal. TexPool, TexSTAR, Texas CLASS, and Texas Logic each invest in a quality portfolio of debt securities investments that are legally permissible for local governments in the state.

Interest rate risk is the risk that adverse changes in interest rates will result in an adverse effect on the fair value of an investment. The County manages its exposure to interest rate risk by maintaining its cash in interest-bearing demand accounts, or in certificates of deposit with weighted average maturities of one year or less.

Credit risk is the risk that an insurer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. State law and County 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 September 30, 2020, 51.37% of the County's carrying value of cash was invested in pooled investment accounts. All other cash was deposited with the County'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 classification by function. As stated earlier, the County has opted to report its infrastructure retroactively.

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2020 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance		Increases		Increases		Increases		Increases		Increases Decrease		Decreases	Transfers/ Reclassifications			Ending Balance
Governmental activities:																	
Capital asset, not being depreciated:																	
Land	\$ 106,010	\$	24,946	\$	-	\$	2,250	\$	133,206								
Construction in process	2,250				-		(2,250)										
Total capital assets, not being																	
depreciated	108,260		24,946	_	-			_	133,206								
Capital asset, being depreciated																	
Buildings and improvements	13,714,669		8,500		(4,382)		-		13,718,787								
Infrastructure	4,182,391		-		-		-		4,182,391								
Machinery and equipment	14,387,352	- —	598,327		(313,194)				14,672,485								
Total capital assets, being																	
depreciated	32,284,412	_	606,827		(317,576)			_	32,573,663								
Less accumulated depreciation for:																	
Buildings and improvements	(4,654,071)		(426,092)		4,382		-		(5,075,781)								
Infrastructure	(3,825,569)		(23,611)		-		_		(3,849,180)								
Machinery and equipment	(11,671,776)	_	(976,534)		311,581				(12,336,729)								
Total accumulated depreciation	(20,151,416)	_	(1,426,237)		315,963				(21,261,690)								
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	12,918,781		(819,410)		(1,613)				11,311,973								
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 13,027,041	\$	(794,464)	\$	(1,613)	\$	-	\$	11,445,179								

Depreciation expense for the year ended September 30, 2020 was charged to the functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities	
Administrative	\$ 166,204
Public facilities	19,292
Public safety	372,529
Road and bridge	814,289
Public services	53,923
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 1,426,237

NOTE 5 – PROPERTY TAX

The State of Texas Constitutional tax rate limit for both operations and debt service is \$.80 on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The tax rate on the 2019 tax roll was \$.35884 per \$100, which means that the County has a tax margin of \$.44116 per \$100 and could raise up to \$8,134,052 additional revenue from the 2019 assessed valuation of \$1,843,787,205 before the limit is reached.

The State of Texas Constitutional tax rate limit for the maintenance of farm-to-market roads is \$.30 on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The tax rate on the 2019 tax roll was \$.06454 per \$100, which means that the County has a tax margin of \$.23546 per \$100 and could raise up to \$4,341,381 additional revenue from the 2019 assessed valuation of \$1,843,787,205 before the limit is reached.

The State of Texas Constitutional tax rate limit for lateral roads is \$.15 on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The tax rate on the 2019 tax roll was \$.0639 per \$100, which means that the County has a tax margin of \$.0861 per \$100 and could raise up to \$1,584,419 additional revenue from the 2019 assessed valuation of \$1,840,208,295 before the limit is reached.

Real and personal property values are assessed for the period January 1 to December 31, as of January 1 at which date property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property. Taxes are levied by October 1 of the current year and are collected from October 1 to June 30 of the following year. Payments received after February 1 are considered late and are subject to penalty and interest. Taxes become delinquent on July 1 of the following year.

NOTE 6 – RETIREMENT PLAN

Plan Description: Wheeler County 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 County (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 all of their personal contributions in a lump sum are not entitled to any amounts contributed by the County. The County has enacted a policy to allow partial lump sum distributions with no penalty.

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 County 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.

NOTE 6 – RETIREMENT PLAN – Continuation

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms: At September 30, 2020, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	44
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	63
Active employees	86

Contributions: The County 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 County based on the covered payroll of employee members. Under the TCDRS Act, the contribution rate of the County is actuarially determined annually.

The County contributed using the actuarially determined rate of 8.64% with a supplemental rate of .36% for the months of the accounting year in 2019 and 8.06% with a supplemental rate of .94% for the months of the accounting year in 2020. The contribution rate payable by the employee members is 7.0% for fiscal year 2020 as adopted by the governing body of the County. The employee contribution rate and the employer contribution rate may be changed by the governing body of the County within the options available in the TCDRS Act.

Net Pension Liability: The County's net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2019, 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, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

All actuarial assumptions that determined the total pension liability as of December 31, 2019 were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2013 – December 31, 2016, except where required to be different by GASB 68.

In the 2017 actuarial valuation, assumed life expectancies were adjusted as a result of adopting a new projection scale, 130% of the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table for males and 110% of the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table for females, both projected with 110% of the MP-2014 Ultimate scale after 2014.

NOTE 6 – RETIREMENT PLAN – Continuation

TCDRS system-wide economic assumptions:

Real rate of return	5.25%
Inflation	2.75%
Long-term investment return	8.00%

The assumed long-term investment return of 8% is net after investment and administrative expenses. It is assumed returns will equal the nominal annual rate of 8% 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 3.25% (made up of 2.75% inflation and 0.5% productivity increase assumptions) and a merit, promotion and longevity component that on average approximates 1.6% per year for a career employee.

Employer-specific economic assumptions:

Growth in membership	0.00%
Payroll growth for funding calculations	2.25%

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 shown below are provided by TCDRS' investment consultant, Cliffwater LLC. The numbers shown are based on April 2020 information for a 10-year time horizon.

Note that the valuation assumption for long-term expected return is re-assessed at a minimum of every four years, and is set based on a long-term horizon; the most recent analysis was performed in 2017.

NOTE 6 – 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	14.50%	5.20%
Private Equity	Cambridge Associates Global Private		
	Equity & Venture Capital Index (3)	20.00%	8.20%
Global Equities	MSCI World (net) Index	2.50%	5.50%
International Equities - Developed	MSCI World Ex USA (net) Index	7.00%	5.20%
International Equities - Emerging	MSCI Emerging Markets (net) Index	7.00%	5.70%
Investment-Grade Bonds	Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate		
	Bond Index	3.00%	-0.20%
Strategic Credit	FTSE High-Yield Cash-Pay Capped		
	Index	12.00%	3.14%
Direct Lending	S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index	11.00%	7.16%
Distressed Debt	Cambridge Associates Distressed		
	Securities Index (4)	4.00%	6.90%
REIT Equities	67% FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs		
	Index + 33% S&P Global REIT (net)		
	Index	3.00%	4.50%
Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs)	Alerian MLP Index	2.00%	8.40%
Private Real Estate Partnerships	Cambridge Associates Real Estate		
	Index (5)	6.00%	5.50%
Hedge Funds	Hedge Fund Research, Inc. (HFRI)		
	Funds of Funds Composite Index	8.00%	2.30%

⁽¹⁾ Target asset allocation adopted at the June 2020 TCDRS Board Meeting.

⁽²⁾ Geometric real rates of return equal the expected return minus the assumed inflation rate of 1.80%, per Cliffwater's 2020 capital market assumptions.

⁽³⁾ Includes vintage years 2006-present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes vintage years 2005-present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes vintage years 2007-present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.

NOTE 6 – RETIREMENT PLAN – Continuation

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 8.10%. 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 8.10%, net of all expenses, increased by 0.10% to be gross of administrative expenses.

Continued

NOTE 6 – RETIREMENT PLAN – Continuation

Changes in the Net Pension Liability / (Asset):

	 Liability Net Position Liability /		Net Position		Net Pension bility / (Asset) (a) - (b)
Balances as of December 31, 2018	\$ 12,341,964	\$	11,606,315	\$	735,649
Changes for the year:					
Service cost	409,543		-		409,543
Interest on total pension liability (1)	1,007,479		-		1,007,479
Effect of plan changes (2)	-			-	
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses	(33,004)	,004) -			(33,004)
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	-		-		-
Refund of contributions	(32,017)		(32,017)		-
Benefit payments	(607,428)		(607,428)		-
Administrative expenses	_		(10,243)		10,243
Member contributions	-		231,331		(231,331)
Net investment income	-		1,906,050		(1,906,050)
Employer contributions	-		347,424		(347,424)
Other (3)	 		(205)		205
Balances as of December 31, 2019	\$ 13,086,537	\$	13,441,227	\$	(354,690)

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

	1%CurrentDecreaseDiscount Rate7.10%8.10%		1% Increase 9.10%		
Total pension liability	\$	14,693,987	\$ 13,086,537	\$	11,726,463
Fiduciary net position		13,441,227	 13,441,227		13,441,227
Net pension liability / (asset)	\$	1,252,760	\$ (354,690)	\$	(1,714,764)

Continued

NOTE 6 – 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, 2019 to December 31, 2019		
Service cost	\$	409,543	
Interest on total pension liability (1)		1,007,479	
Effect of plan changes		-	
Administrative expenses		10,243	
Member contributions		(231,331)	
Expected investment return net of investment expenses		(937,287)	
Recognition of deferred inflows/outflows of resources			
Recognition of economic/demographic gains or losses		(53,272)	
Recognition of assumption changes or inputs		13,520	
Recognition of investment gains or losses		86,599	
Other (2)		205	
Pension expense / (income)	\$	305,699	

- (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 September 30, 2020, the deferred inflows and outflows of resources are as follows:

	Deferred Inflows of Resources		Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience Changes of assumptions	\$	110,151	\$	106,736 27,038
Net difference between projected and actual earnings		324,537		-
Contributions made subsequent to measurement date		N/A		274,174

WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

NOTE 6 – 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:	
2020	\$ (80,407)
2021	(94,289)
2022	67,533
2023	(193,751)
2024	-
Thereafter	_

NOTE 7 – CONCENTRATION OF TAXPAYERS

As of September 30, 2020, the following taxpayers accounted for a significant portion of the County's total tax levy.

				Percent of			
Taxpayer	Industry	Ta	ax Amount	Total Levy			
Taxpayer A	Oil & Gas	\$	874,436	9.73	%		
Taxpayer B	Oil & Gas		722,085	8.03			

NOTE 9 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

	eginning Balance	A	Additions	R	eductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year	
Governmental activities: Compensated absences	\$ 105,774	\$	137,910	\$	(117,958)	\$ 125,726	\$	12,600
Governmental activity long-term liabilities	\$ 105,774	\$	137,910	\$	(117,958)	\$ 125,726	\$	12,600

NOTE 10 – PROBATION DEPARTMENTS

Community Supervision and Corrections (Adult Probation)

The 31st District CSCD is a joint venture between Wheeler, Roberts, Hemphill and Lipscomb Counties. The County's local funding to this department for the year ended September 30, 2020 was \$4,640. There is not an issued audit opinion on the restitution, probation fees, or any county funding.

WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

NOTE 11 – LEASES

Operating Leases:

The County has entered into agreements to lease various pieces of office equipment. Total lease expense for 2020 was \$47,208. Commitments under these agreements provide for minimum future payments as of September 30, 2020, as follows:

For Year Ended:	
2021	\$ 32,827
2022	27,321
2023	6,971
2024	1,660
2025	 -
Total future lease payments	\$ 68,779

NOTE 12 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The County's major areas of risk management are: public officials', law enforcement, and automobile liability, general comprehensive liability and property damage, workers' compensation, and employee health insurance. The County has obtained insurance with an insurance company and a public entity risk pool in which all risk is transferred to those entities for all the above areas. The County pays a deductible per incident except on the employee health insurance in which the deductible is the responsibility of the employee. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year and settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage for the current year or the previous three years.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS GENERAL FUND

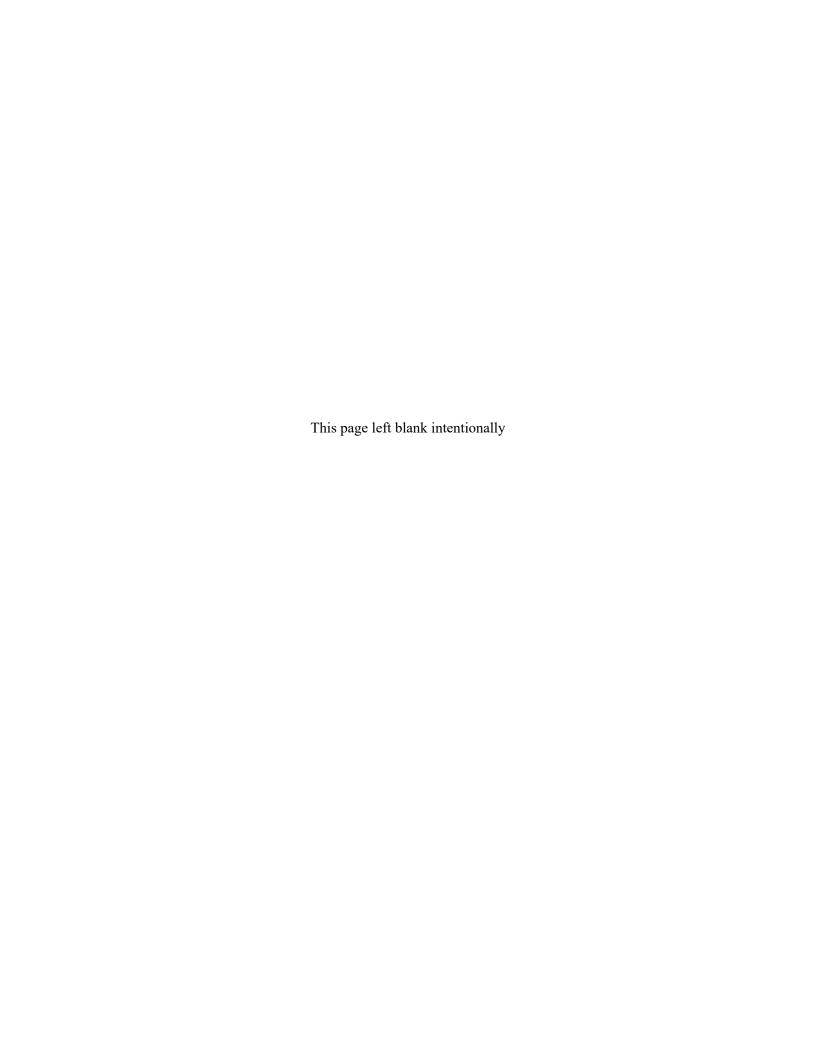
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

REVENUES Property taxes Mixed beverage taxes Licenses and fees Fines and forfeitures	\$ 6,575,000 5,000 262,175 298,000 113,354 207,000 29,000	Final \$ 6,575,000	\$ 6,027,152 4,025 333,509 197,902 92,390 229,475	\$ (547,848) (975) 66,534 (100,098) (44,100)
Property taxes Mixed beverage taxes Licenses and fees Fines and forfeitures	5,000 262,175 298,000 113,354 207,000 29,000	5,000 266,975 298,000 136,490 207,000	4,025 333,509 197,902 92,390 229,475	(975) 66,534 (100,098)
Mixed beverage taxes Licenses and fees Fines and forfeitures	5,000 262,175 298,000 113,354 207,000 29,000	5,000 266,975 298,000 136,490 207,000	4,025 333,509 197,902 92,390 229,475	(975) 66,534 (100,098)
Licenses and fees Fines and forfeitures	262,175 298,000 113,354 207,000 29,000	266,975 298,000 136,490 207,000	333,509 197,902 92,390 229,475	66,534 (100,098)
Fines and forfeitures	298,000 113,354 207,000 29,000	298,000 136,490 207,000	197,902 92,390 229,475	(100,098)
	113,354 207,000 29,000	136,490 207,000	92,390 229,475	
	207,000 29,000	207,000	229,475	(44 100)
Intergovernmental	29,000			(11,100)
Investment earnings		29,000	204.025	22,475
Miscellaneous	7 489 529		304,035	275,035
Total revenues	7,407,527	7,517,465	7,188,488	(328,977)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Administrative				
County Judge	238,066	238,066	192,035	46,031
County Auditor	135,151	135,151	119,097	16,054
County Clerk	604,989	604,989	352,508	252,481
District Clerk	199,952	199,952	173,112	26,840
County Treasurer	179,799	179,799	156,906	22,893
County Tax Assessor/Collector	328,806	338,806	309,219	29,587
Non-departmental	1,847,000	1,833,639	1,271,039	562,600
Total administrative	3,533,763	3,530,402	2,573,916	956,486
Judicial				
31st District Court	169,960	169,960	80,209	89,751
Justice of the Peace, #1	175,281	175,281	145,770	29,511
Justice of the Peace, #2	242,817	242,817	213,213	29,604
County Attorney	199,750	204,417	194,134	10,283
Total judicial	787,808	792,475	633,326	159,149
Public facilities				
Building maintenance	1,035,656	1,021,156	289,328	731,828
Total public facilities	1,035,656	1,021,156	289,328	731,828
Public safety				
Sheriff's department	958,302	956,717	806,937	149,780
Jail	1,244,709	1,265,594	1,223,919	41,675
Safety control	22,584	22,773	22,605	168
Constable, #1	21,569	21,569	16,160	5,409
Constable, #2	38,497	38,308	24,343	13,965
Total public safety	2,285,661	2,304,961	2,093,964	210,997 Continued

WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

		Budgeted	Amo	unts		Actual	Variance With		
Continuation		Original		Final		Amounts	F	inal Budget	
EXPENDITURES									
Current:									
Public service	Φ.	60.160	Φ.	60.160	Φ.	65.015	Ф	1.045	
Emergency management	\$	69,162	\$	69,162	\$	67,317	\$	1,845	
Veteran's service		12,775		12,775		635		12,140	
Extension office		189,271		189,271		152,448		36,823	
Total public service		271,208		271,208		220,400		50,808	
Capital outlay		166,000		207,946		109,389		98,557	
Total expenditures		8,080,096		8,128,148		5,920,323		2,207,825	
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		(590,567)		(610,683)		1,268,165		1,878,848	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES / (USES))								
Proceeds from sale of assets		-		-		17,000		17,000	
Transfers out		(500,000)		(500,000)		(54,354)		445,646	
Total other financing									
sources / (uses)		(500,000)		(500,000)		(37,354)		462,646	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		(1,090,567)		(1,110,683)		1,230,811		2,341,494	
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING		14,054,629		14,054,629		14,054,629			
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$	12,964,062	\$	12,943,946	\$	15,285,440	\$	2,341,494	



WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	Budgeted	l Amounts	Actual	Variance With		
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget		
REVENUES						
Property and other taxes	\$ 2,185,000	\$ 2,185,000	\$ 2,155,019	\$ (29,981)		
Licenses and fees	300,000	300,000	351,009	51,009		
Intergovernmental	20,000	20,000	76,221	56,221		
Miscellaneous	5,000	5,000	30,486	25,486		
Total revenues	2,510,000	2,510,000	2,612,735	102,735		
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Road and bridge						
Precinct 1	783,569	834,359	754,232	80,127		
Precinct 2	799,548	780,451	582,612	197,839		
Precinct 3	717,780	720,314	598,434	121,880		
Precinct 4	764,615	712,162	607,183	104,979		
Total road and bridge	3,065,512	3,047,286	2,542,461	504,825		
Capital outlay	772,000	785,885	522,384	263,501		
Total expenditures	3,837,512	3,833,171	3,064,845	768,326		
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER						
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(1,327,512)	(1,323,171)	(452,110)	871,061		
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES						
Proceeds from sale of assets	42,000	42,000	42,000	=		
Transfers in	500,000	500,000	54,354	(445,646)		
Total other financing sources	542,000	542,000	96,354	(445,646)		
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(785,512)	(781,171)	(355,756)	425,415		
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	386,053	386,053	386,053	<u> </u>		
FUND BALANCE - ENDING (DEFICIT)	\$ (399,459)	\$ (395,118)	\$ 30,297	\$ 425,415		

WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS 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,									
		2019		2018		2017		2016		
Total Pension Liability:										
Service cost	\$	409,543	\$	377,711	\$	403,864	\$	418,417		
Interest on total pension liability		1,007,479		921,652		867,255		798,764		
Effect of plan changes		-		75,957		-		-		
Effect of assumption changes or inputs		-		-		67,598		-		
Effect of economic/demographic										
(gains) or losses		(33,004)		177,894		(213,492)		(151,610)		
Benefit payments/refunds of contributions		(639,445)	_	(415,823)	_	(438,726)		(399,516)		
Net change in total pension liability		744,573		1,137,391		686,499		666,055		
Total pension liability, beginning		12,341,964		11,204,573		10,518,074		9,852,019		
Total pension liability, ending (a)	\$	13,086,537	\$	12,341,964	\$	11,204,573	\$	10,518,074		
Fiduciary Net Position:										
Employer contributions	\$	347,424	\$	322,416	\$	256,084	\$	327,312		
Member contributions		231,331		211,879		199,176		208,288		
Investment income net of investment										
expenses		1,906,050		(216,818)		1,490,546		699,914		
Benefit payments/refunds of contributions		(639,445)		(415,823)		(438,726)		(399,516)		
Administrative expenses		(10,243)		(9,322)		(7,787)		(7,630)		
Other		(205)		4,706		148		(104,186)		
Net change in fiduciary net position		1,834,912		(102,962)		1,499,441		724,182		
Fiduciary net position, beginning		11,606,315		11,709,277		10,209,836		9,485,654		
Fiduciary net position, ending (b)	\$	13,441,227	\$	11,606,315	\$	11,709,277	\$	10,209,836		
Net pension liability / (asset),										
ending = $(a) - (b)$	\$	(354,690)	\$	735,649	\$	(504,704)	\$	308,238		
Fiduciary net position as a % of		100 510/		04.040/		104 500/		07.070		
total pension liability	Φ	102.71%	Φ	94.04%	Φ	104.50%	ø	97.07%		
Pensionable covered payroll Net pension liability as a % of	\$	3,304,734	\$	3,026,843	\$	2,845,378	\$	2,975,546		
covered payroll		-10.73%		24.30%		-17.74%		10.36%		
1 2										

Year Ended December 31,

					Y ear Ende	a Decen					2010		
	2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010		
\$	382,205	\$	333,091	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$	N/A		
	757,530		685,973		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		
	(43,806)		-		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		
	106,083		-		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		
	(278,996)		194,552		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		
	(402,766)		(367,534)		N/A		N/A	_	N/A		N/A		
	520,250		846,082		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		
	9,331,769		8,485,687		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		
\$	9,852,019	\$	9,331,769	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$	N/A		
\$	326,490	\$	308,565	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$	N/A		
Ψ	207,766	Ψ	196,360	Ψ	N/A	Ψ	N/A	Ψ	N/A	Ψ	N/A		
	(50.042)		502 (02		21/4		21/4		27/4		21/4		
	(50,043)		593,603		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		
	(402,766)		(367,534)		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		
	(6,815)		(6,996)		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		
	(40,600)		16,657		N/A	_	N/A		N/A		N/A		
	34,032		740,655		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		
	9,451,622		8,710,967		N/A		N/A		N/A	_	N/A		
\$	9,485,654	\$	9,451,622	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$	N/A		
\$	366,365	\$	(119,853)	\$	N/A	_ \$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$	N/A		
	96.28%		101.28%		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		
\$	2,969,038	\$	2,805,140	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$	N/A		
	12.34%		-4.27%		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		

WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS TEXAS COUNTY AND DISTRICT RETIREMENT SYSTEM

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Last 10 Fiscal Years (will ultimately be displayed)

	A	ctuarially		Actual	Contribution		F	Pensionable	Actual Contribu	ution
Year Ending	D	etermined	E	Employer	D	Deficiency		Covered	as a % of Cove	ered
September 30:	Co	ntribution	Co	ntribution	((Excess)		Payroll (1)	Payroll	
2015	\$	281,624	\$	324,466	\$	(42,842)	\$	2,949,682	11.0%	
2016		267,795		326,695		(58,900)		2,969,940	11.0%	
2017		248,160		273,551		(25,391)		2,874,438	9.5%	ı
2018		253,318		314,691		(61,373)		2,941,006	10.7%	
2019		269,989		346,300		(76,311)		3,292,222	10.5%	ı
2020		294,745		347,242		(52,497)		3,304,353	10.5%	1

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							
Amortization Method	Level percentage of payroll, closed							
Remaining Amortization Period	2.2 years (based on contribution rate calculated in 12/31/2019 valuation)							
Asset Valuation Method	5-year smoothed market							
Inflation	2.75%							
Salary increases	Varies by age and service. 4.9% average over career including inflation							
Investment rate of return	8.00%, 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	130% of the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table for males and 110% of the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table for females, both projected with 110% of the MP-2014 Ultimate scale after 2014.							
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.							
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: New Annuity Purchase Rates were reflected for benefits earned after 2017. 2018: No changes in plan provisions were reflected in the Schedule. 							

2019: No changes in plan provisions were reflected in the Schedule.



NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

The Special Revenue Funds account for the proceeds of specific sources that are legally restricted or committed by the County to expenditures for specified purposes.

District Clerk Records Management – The District Clerk Records Management Fund accounts for revenue from fees collected by the District Clerk on court cases. The fees are dedicated by law to be used for specific records management projects of the office.

County Clerk Records Management – The County Clerk Records Management Fund accounts for revenue from fees collected by the County Clerk on court cases. The fees are dedicated by law to be used for specific records management projects of the office.

Courthouse Security – The Courthouse Security Fund accounts for statutory filing fees collected by the District and County Clerks which are dedicated by law to maintain the security of the courthouse.

Justice Court Technology – The Justice Court Technology Fund accounts for money charged to a defendant convicted of a misdemeanor in a justice court. It is designated for the purpose of financing the purchase of technological enhancements for a justice court.

Hot Check – The Hot Check Fund accounts for funds received from hot check fees collected by the County Attorney to statutorily supplement the cost of the County Attorney's office.

SCAAP Grant – The SCAAP Grant Fund accounts for state grant funds awarded to Wheeler County. The funds are to be used to pay for correctional officer salary costs for incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens.

County/District Clerk Technology – The County/District Clerk Technology Fund accounts for fees paid by defendants in county and district courts. It is designated by law for the purpose of financing the purchase of technological enhancements for the use in the offices.

VIT Interest – The VIT Interest Fund accounts for any interest earnings generated from the vehicle inventory tax, which the tax collector shall retain to defray the cost of collecting this tax.

Sheriff Commissary – The Sheriff Commissary Fund accounts for inmate purchases of food, toiletry items or other supplies. Revenue generated from this fund may be used to purchase items for the benefit of the inmate population.

Sheriff Asset Forfeiture – The Sheriff Asset Forfeiture Fund accounts for the assets and proceeds from the disposition of assets used in the commission of criminal activity and subsequently seized by the office of the County Sheriff. The funds are dedicated by law to be used solely for law enforcement purposes.

Pre-Trial Diversionary – The Pre-Trial Diversionary Fund accounts for fines received from certain first time criminal offenders who qualify to enter the program in order to keep their first arrest off of their record.

County/District Clerk Preservation – The County/District Clerk Preservation Fund accounts for revenue from fees collected by the County and District Clerks on court cases. The fees are dedicated by law to be used for specific records preservation projects of the offices.

County Wide Records Management – The County Wide Records Management Fund accounts for statutory fees collected by the District and County Clerks on court cases. The fees are dedicated by law to be used for specific records management projects of the offices.

JP Security – The JP Security Fund accounts for statutory filing fees collected by the District and County Clerks which are dedicated by law to maintain the security of the justice court.

JP Truancy – The JP Truancy Fund accounts for statutory filing fees collected by the District and County Clerks which are dedicated by law to maintain the position of a juvenile case manager.

Specialty Court Fees – The Specialty Court Fees Fund accounts for statutory filing fees collected by the District and County Clerks which are dedicated by law to maintain a specialty court program.

WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	R	rict Clerk lecords nagement	1	unty Clerk Records magement	Courthouse Security		
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	22,751	\$	115,158	\$	107,464	
Total assets	\$	22,751	\$	115,158	\$	107,464	
LIABILITIES Accounts payable	\$	_	\$	106	\$	1,188	
recounts payable	Ψ		Ψ	100	Ψ	1,100	
Total liabilities				106		1,188	
FUND BALANCES Restricted:							
By enabling legislation		22,751		115,052		106,276	
Total fund balances		22,751		115,052		106,276	
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	22,751	\$	115,158	\$	107,464	

Justice Court Technology		Но	ot Check	SCA	AAP Grant		nty/District Clerk chnology	VIT	Interest	Sheriff Commissary		
\$	77,036	\$	3,149	\$	\$ 19,765		19,645	\$ 305		\$	16,683	
\$	77,036	\$	3,149	\$	\$ 19,765		19,645	19,645 \$		\$	16,683	
\$		\$	_	\$		\$		\$		\$		
	-				-							
	77,036		3,149		19,765		19,645		305		16,683	
	77,036		3,149		19,765		19,645		305		16,683	
\$	77,036	\$	3,149	\$	19,765	\$	19,645	\$	305	\$	16,683	

Continued

WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Continuation

	Sheriff Asset Forfeiture			re-Trial Diversion	County/District Clerk Preservation		
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	180,442	\$	193,352	\$	7,260	
Total assets	\$	180,442	\$	193,352	\$	7,260	
LIABILITIES Accounts payable	\$	_	\$	1,717	\$	_	
Total liabilities				1,717			
FUND BALANCES Restricted:							
By enabling legislation		180,442		191,635		7,260	
Total fund balances		180,442		191,635		7,260	
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	180,442	\$	193,352	\$	7,260	

County Wide Records Management		JP	Security	Truancy Fund	_	alty Court Fees	Total Non- Major Governmental Funds		
\$	42,822	\$	54,472	\$ \$ 1,985		106	\$	862,395	
\$	42,822	\$	54,472	\$ 1,985	\$	106	\$	862,395	
\$		\$		\$ -	\$		\$	3,011	
				-		-		3,011	
	42,822		54,472	 1,985		106		859,384	
	42,822		54,472	1,985		106		859,384	
\$	42,822	\$	54,472	\$ 1,985	\$	106	\$	862,395	

WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	Dist R Mar	I	inty Clerk Records magement	Courthouse Security		
REVENUES						
Licenses and fees	\$	1,020	\$	12,972	\$	5,536
Intergovernmental		-		-		-
Interest		-		-		-
Miscellaneous						
Total revenues		1,020		12,972		5,536
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Administrative		-		1,362		-
Judicial		-		-		10,599
Public safety		-		-		_
Public services						
Total expenditures				1,362		10,599
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER						
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES		1,020		11,610		(5,063)
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING		21,731		103,442		111,339
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$	22,751	\$	115,052	\$	106,276

Justice Court Technology		Hot	Check	SCAAP Grant		nty/District Clerk chnology	VIT	Interest	Sheriff Commissary		
\$	3,505	\$	535	\$ -		\$ 1,222	\$	-	\$	-	
	-		-		14,438	-		-		-	
	-		-		-	-		40		64	
				-		 				5,827	
	3,505		535		14,438	1,222		40		5,891	
	-		-		-	-		-		-	
	9,944		-		-	-		-		-	
	-		-		5,327	-		-		2,034	
			-			-		-		-	
	9,944				5,327	 				2,034	
	(6,439)		535		9,111	1,222		40		3,857	
	83,475		2,614		10,654	 18,423		265		12,826	
\$	77,036	\$	3,149	\$	19,765	\$ 19,645	\$	305	\$	16,683	

Continued

WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Continuation

	Sheriff Asset Forfeiture			re-Trial Diversion	County/District Clerk Preservation		
REVENUES							
Licenses and fees	\$	-	\$	22,390	\$	1,099	
Intergovernmental		-		-		-	
Interest		641		822		-	
Miscellaneous		111,810					
Total revenues		112,451		23,212		1,099	
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
Administrative		-		-		-	
Judicial		-		-		-	
Public safety		6,985		-		-	
Public services				321			
Total expenditures		6,985		321		_	
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		105,466		22,891		1,099	
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING		74,976		168,744		6,161	
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$	180,442	\$	191,635	\$	7,260	

County Wide Records Management		JP Security		Fruancy Fund	_	lty Court Fees	Total Non- Major Governmental Funds		
\$	204	\$	478	\$ 1,985	\$	106	\$	51,052	
	-		-	-		-		14,438	
	-		-	-		-		1,567	
				 				117,637	
	204		478	 1,985		106		184,694	
	-		-	-		-		1,362	
	-		-	-		-		20,543	
	-		-	-		-		14,346	
						<u>-</u>		321	
								36,572	
	204		478	1,985		106		148,122	
	42,618		53,994					711,262	
\$	42,822	\$	54,472	\$ 1,985	\$	106	\$	859,384	

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

AGENCY FUNDS

The Agency Funds account for assets received in the capacity of trustee or agent for the County, other governmental entity or individual.

County Attorney – The County Attorney Fund accounts for the partial payments of restitution and fees associated with the collection of hot checks within the County limits.

County Clerk – The County Clerk's Fund accounts for registry funds held by the County Clerk.

District Clerk – The District Clerk's Fund accounts for registry funds held by the District Clerk.

Sheriff – The Sheriff's Fund accounts for monies received for cash bonds as well as inmate trust monies being held for the benefit of the inmates.

Tax Assessor Collector – The Tax Assessor Collector's Fund accounts for money collected by the Tax Assessor Collector and remitted to various taxing jurisdictions.

WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION AGENCY FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	County Attorney		County Clerk		District Clerk		Sheriff		Tax Assessor Collector		Total
ASSETS								1			
Cash	\$	21	\$ 53,670	\$	318,768	\$	29,540	\$	249,770	\$	651,769
Accounts receivable		200							6,847		7,047
Total assets	\$	221	\$ 53,670	\$	318,768	\$	29,540	\$	256,617	\$	658,816
LIABILITIES											
Accounts payable	\$	221	\$ -	\$	-	\$	390	\$	38,969	\$	39,580
Due to other governments		-	-		-		383		217,648		218,031
Deposits			 53,670		318,768		28,767				401,205
Total liabilities	\$	221	\$ 53,670	\$	318,768	\$	29,540	\$	256,617	\$	658,816



PART III COMPLIANCE



To The Honorable County Judge and Commissioners Comprising the Commissioners' Court of Wheeler County, Texas

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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

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 governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Wheeler County, Texas, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Wheeler County, Texas's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 5, 2021.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Wheeler County, Texas's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the 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 Wheeler County, Texas's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Wheeler County, Texas'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.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Wheeler County, Texas'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 determination of financial statement amounts. 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*.

Wheeler County, Texas Page 2

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.

DOSHIER, PICKENS & FRANCIS, LLC

DOSHIER, PICKENS & FRANCIS, L.L.C.

May 5, 2021