

**WOOD COUNTY, TEXAS**

**ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

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**WOOD COUNTY, TEXAS**

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**WOOD COUNTY, TEXAS**

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# **FINANCIAL SECTION**

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable County Judge  
and Commissioners' Court  
Wood County

### 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 Wood County, Texas, (the "County"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2018, 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.

#### OFFICE LOCATIONS

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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 the County, as of September 30, 2018, 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.

### ***Change in Accounting Principle***

As discussed in the notes to the financial statements, in fiscal year 2018 the County adopted new accounting guidance, Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

### ***Other Matters***

#### ***Required Supplementary Information***

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

### ***Other Information***

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The combining fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.



The combining fund financial statements 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 combining fund financial statements are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the 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 June 28, 2019, on our consideration of the County'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 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 County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

*Pattillo, Brown & Hill, L.L.P.*

Waco, Texas  
June 28, 2019

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**MANAGEMENT'S  
DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

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## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of Wood County, Texas (the "County"), we offer readers of the County's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the County for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the accompanying basic financial statements.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets of the County exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$32,249,423.
- Of this amount, \$20,289,201 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the County's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$26,192,062. Of this amount, \$15,330,924 is available for spending at the County's discretion (unassigned fund balance).
- At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$15,330,924 or 101% of total General Fund annual expenditures.

### OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the County's basic financial statements. The County's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

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

The statement of net position presents information on all of the County's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the County is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the County's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in these statements for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave). Both the statement of net position and the statement of activities are prepared utilizing the full accrual basis of accounting.

**Fund financial statements.** A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The County, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the County can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

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

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

The County maintains 24 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund and Road and Bridge Fund, which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other 22 governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The County adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund and Road and Bridge Fund, as well as many other funds. Budgetary comparison schedules have been provided for the General Fund and the Road and Bridge Fund to demonstrate compliance with the budget.

**Agency funds.** Agency funds are used to report resources held by the County in a purely custodial capacity. Agency funds typically involve only the receipt, temporary investment, and remittance of fiduciary resources to individuals, private organizations, or other governments. Since the agency funds are fiduciary funds, these funds are not reported in the government-wide financial statements.

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

**Other information.** The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds are presented immediately following the required supplementary information.

## GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Current assets	\$ 29,539,353	\$ 29,307,728
Capital assets	<u>6,987,536</u>	<u>6,815,494</u>
Total assets	<u>36,526,889</u>	<u>36,123,222</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>1,397,662</u>	<u>2,949,814</u>
Current liabilities	1,170,195	1,472,246
Noncurrent liabilities	<u>3,625,532</u>	<u>4,118,953</u>
Total liabilities	<u>4,795,727</u>	<u>5,591,199</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>879,401</u>	<u>545,991</u>
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	6,987,536	6,815,494
Restricted	4,972,686	5,639,547
Unrestricted	<u>20,289,201</u>	<u>20,480,805</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 32,249,423</u>	<u>\$ 32,935,846</u>

Net position serves as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the County, assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by \$32,249,423 as of September 30, 2018, a decrease of \$686,423 as compared to the previous fiscal year. Unrestricted net position makes up 63% of the County's net position for the current fiscal year, which may be used to meet the County's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. Net investment in capital assets (e.g. land, construction in progress, infrastructure, buildings and improvements, and equipment less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding) was \$6,987,536 or 22% of total net position. The County uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Restricted net position was \$4,972,686 or 15% of total net position.

## ANALYSIS OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES

	2018	2017
Revenues:		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 3,549,141	\$ 3,573,136
Operating grants and contributions	76,833	348,597
General revenues:		
Taxes	18,135,849	17,675,295
Investment earnings	632,802	341,028
Miscellaneous	36,312	53,343
Gain on sale of capital assets	198,798	105,778
Total revenues	22,629,735	22,097,177
 Expenses:		
General government	5,536,072	4,915,795
Community services	1,098,430	763,523
Judicial	2,889,047	2,612,571
Public safety	6,624,984	6,717,883
Public transportation	6,227,364	5,337,691
Total expenses	22,375,897	20,347,463
 Change in net position	253,838	1,749,714
 Net position, beginning	32,935,846	31,186,132
 Prior period adjustment	( 940,261)	-
 Net position, ending	\$ 32,249,423	\$ 32,935,846

Revenues increased from the prior year by \$532,558 (2%). Major changes during the fiscal year include the following:

- An increase in taxes of \$460,554. This increase is primarily the result of an increase in property valuations in addition to an increase in the property tax rate.
- An increase in investment income of \$291,774. This increase was mostly caused by rising interest rates and additional funds held in investments.
- A decrease in operating grants and contributions of \$271,764. This decrease can be attributed to fewer state and federal grants received by the County.



Expenses reflect an increase of \$2,028,434 (10%) from the prior year. The most significant changes from the previous year were the following:

- An increase of \$889,673 in public transportation. This increase is primarily the result of additional funds for road materials in order to increase the number of roads repaired.
- An increase in general government of \$620,277. This increase is due to an increase in group insurance costs as well as a records preservation project.

## **FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY'S FUNDS**

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

At the end of the current fiscal year, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$26,192,062. \$15,330,924 of this amount constitutes unassigned fund balance. \$188,072 is classified as nonspendable for the payment of prepaid items. \$4,685,282 is restricted by legislation or external entities. \$929,630 has been committed by the Commissioners Court, \$1,191,790 is assigned for the payment of future health claims and \$3,866,364 is assigned for a budgetary deficit in the subsequent year's budget.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the County. At the end of the current fiscal year, 75% of the General Fund fund balance (\$15,330,924) was unassigned. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare unassigned General Fund fund balance and total General Fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 101% of total General Fund expenditures.

The General Fund fund balance increased by \$1,075,409 (6%) during the current fiscal year.

The Road and Bridge Fund had an ending fund balance of \$2,817,368, a decrease of 22% from the prior year.

## **BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS**

### **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

Actual revenues for the year were \$16,140,345, which is \$447,516 above the budgeted amount of \$15,692,829. The actual expenditures for the year were \$15,143,893, which is \$1,306,743 lower than the budgeted amount of \$16,450,636. Including other financing sources and uses, the net effect of over-realization of revenue and under-utilization of appropriations resulted in a positive variance of \$1,754,291.

## CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

**Capital assets.** The investment in capital assets for the County as of September 30, 2018, amounted to \$6,987,536 (net of accumulated depreciation).

### CAPITAL ASSETS

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Land	\$ 2,281,769	\$ 2,281,769
Infrastructure	122,154	60,554
Buildings and improvements	9,346,823	9,337,157
Equipment	12,304,205	11,260,843
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>( 17,067,415)</u>	<u>( 16,124,829)</u>
Total capital assets	<u>\$ 6,987,536</u>	<u>\$ 6,815,494</u>

Major capital asset additions during the current fiscal year included the following:

- Caterpillar Motorgrader
- Asphalt Zipper
- Asphalt Paver

Additional information on capital assets can be found in Note III – B of this report.

### OUTSTANDING LONG-TERM LIABILITIES AT YEAR-END

The County's long-term liabilities consisted solely of compensated absences, pension and other post-employment obligations. The County has no bonds or notes payable.

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Net OPEB obligation	\$ 2,204,481	\$ 1,194,749
Compensated absences	538,483	504,453
Net pension liability	<u>882,568</u>	<u>2,419,751</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,625,532</u>	<u>\$ 4,118,953</u>

Additional information on long-term debt can be found in Note III – C of this report.

## **ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES**

The County's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when the County prepared and approved the 2019 budget, tax rates and fees. The resulting budget reflected these considerations. For this budget year, road and bridge maintenance, county facilities, and capital asset needs were major concerns. The growth in population continues throughout the County which stimulates local business, tourism and development activities but also increases the services to be provided by the County.

In preparation of the fiscal year 2019 budget, the County decreased the ad valorem tax rate to \$0.5799 per \$100, from the fiscal year 2018 tax rate of \$0.5899 per \$100. The overall property valuation (excluding tax cap properties) increased to \$2,405,036,419, reflecting an increase of \$110,477,409 or 4.81% from the prior year. The increase was primarily due to a general increase in market values as well as new property added. Fiscal year 2019 budgeted expenditures increased \$1,354,159 or 5.81%, of which \$2,581,563 or 10.47% are one-time capital and road and bridge expenditures, over fiscal year 2018 budgeted expenditures.

Commissioners court elected to utilize a portion of the County's fund balance to fund fiscal year 2019 budgeted expenditures in order to address departmental needs. The 2019 budget included the addition of two positions and new vehicles in the Sheriff's department, a new county annex building, and the capital and road maintenance needs the Road & Bridge precincts.

## **REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the County's finances for all those with an interest. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the County Auditor, Wood County, P.O. Box 389, Quitman, Texas 75783.

**BASIC  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**WOOD COUNTY, TEXAS**  
**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

	Governmental Activities
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Current assets:	
Cash and investments	\$ 26,719,909
Taxes receivable	1,449,339
Accounts receivable	1,136,938
Due from other governments	45,095
Prepaid items	<u>188,072</u>
Total current assets	<u>29,539,353</u>
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital assets:	
Land	2,281,769
Infrastructure	122,154
Buildings and improvements	9,346,823
Equipment	12,304,205
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>( 17,067,415)</u>
Total capital assets	<u>6,987,536</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>6,987,536</u>
Total assets	<u>36,526,889</u>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>	
Deferred outflows related to pensions	<u>1,397,662</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>1,397,662</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	628,596
Accrued liabilities	383,105
Health claims payable	134,990
Due to other governments	12,853
Due to unclaimed property owners	<u>10,651</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>1,170,195</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year	
Compensated absences	107,697
Due in more than one year	
Compensated absences	430,786
Net pension liability	882,568
Total OPEB liability - retiree health plan	<u>2,204,481</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>3,625,532</u>
Total liabilities	<u>4,795,727</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>	
Deferred inflows related to pensions	<u>879,401</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>879,401</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>	
Net investment in capital assets	6,987,536
Restricted	4,972,686
Unrestricted	<u>20,289,201</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 32,249,423</u>

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

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**WOOD COUNTY, TEXAS**  
**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 5,536,072	\$ 1,854,039	\$ 20,985	\$( 3,661,048)
Community services	1,098,430	105,486	-	( 992,944)
Judicial	2,889,047	560,177	31,936	( 2,296,934)
Public safety	6,624,984	96,935	-	( 6,528,049)
Public transportation	<u>6,227,364</u>	<u>932,504</u>	<u>23,912</u>	<u>( 5,270,948)</u>
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 22,375,897</u>	<u>\$ 3,549,141</u>	<u>\$ 76,833</u>	<u>( 18,749,923)</u>
General revenues:				
				18,135,849
				632,802
				36,312
				198,798
				<u>19,003,761</u>
				253,838
				<u>32,935,846</u>
				( 940,261)
				<u>31,995,585</u>
				<u>\$ 32,249,423</u>

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



**WOOD COUNTY, TEXAS**  
**BALANCE SHEET**  
**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

	General	Road and Bridge	Other Governmental Funds	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and investments	\$ 20,873,796	\$ 3,001,028	\$ 2,845,085	\$ 26,719,909
Taxes receivable	1,162,584	271,525	15,230	1,449,339
Accounts receivable	1,136,938	-	-	1,136,938
Due from other governments	45,095	-	-	45,095
Prepaid items	170,672	16,975	425	188,072
Total assets	<u>\$ 23,389,085</u>	<u>\$ 3,289,528</u>	<u>\$ 2,860,740</u>	<u>\$ 29,539,353</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 380,644	\$ 217,386	\$ 30,566	\$ 628,596
Accrued liabilities	383,105	-	-	383,105
Health claims payable	134,990	-	-	134,990
Due to other governments	12,853	-	-	12,853
Due to unclaimed property owners	10,651	-	-	10,651
Total liabilities	<u>922,243</u>	<u>217,386</u>	<u>30,566</u>	<u>1,170,195</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Unavailable revenue: property taxes	786,212	254,774	15,230	1,056,216
Unavailable revenue: court fines	1,120,880	-	-	1,120,880
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>1,907,092</u>	<u>254,774</u>	<u>15,230</u>	<u>2,177,096</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>				
Nonspendable:				
Prepaid items	170,672	16,975	425	188,072
Restricted:				
Public transportation	-	2,800,393	-	2,800,393
Debt service	-	-	61,939	61,939
Public safety	-	-	5,741	5,741
Judicial	-	-	169,220	169,220
Records preservation	-	-	1,310,776	1,310,776
Technology improvements	-	-	183,285	183,285
Economic development	-	-	153,928	153,928
Committed:				
Property acquisitions	-	-	841,677	841,677
Improvements	-	-	87,953	87,953
Assigned:				
Health claims	1,191,790	-	-	1,191,790
Budgetary deficit in the subsequent year's budget	3,866,364	-	-	3,866,364
Unassigned	15,330,924	-	-	15,330,924
Total fund balances	<u>20,559,750</u>	<u>2,817,368</u>	<u>2,814,944</u>	<u>26,192,062</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 23,389,085</u>	<u>\$ 3,289,528</u>	<u>\$ 2,860,740</u>	<u>\$ 29,539,353</u>

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

## WOOD COUNTY, TEXAS

### RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

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

Total fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 26,192,062
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	6,987,536
A portion of property taxes and court fines receivable are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as deferred inflows in the funds.	2,177,096
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	
Long-term liabilities:	
Compensated absences	( 538,483)
Net OPEB obligation	( 2,204,481)
Net pension liability	( 882,568)
Included in the items related to long-term liabilities is the recognition of a deferred outflow of resources and a deferred inflow of resources related to the TCDRS net pension liability.	
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Pension related deferred outflows of resources	1,397,662
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Pension related deferred inflows of resources	( 879,401)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ <u>32,249,423</u>

## WOOD COUNTY, TEXAS

### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

#### GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

	General	Road and Bridge	Other Governmental Funds	Total
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Taxes	\$ 13,630,097	\$ 4,299,998	\$ 121,848	\$ 18,051,943
Charges for services	1,348,695	565,645	341,410	2,255,750
Intergovernmental	476,127	-	20,733	496,860
Fines and forfeitures	-	414,533	1,939	416,472
Investment income	577,729	-	56,308	634,037
Motor vehicle registration	-	360,000	-	360,000
Other	107,697	23,912	360	131,969
Total revenues	<u>16,140,345</u>	<u>5,664,088</u>	<u>542,598</u>	<u>22,347,031</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current:				
General government	4,891,261	-	374,836	5,266,097
Public safety	6,492,378	-	27,708	6,520,086
Public transportation	-	5,431,953	-	5,431,953
Judicial	2,786,114	-	26,052	2,812,166
Community services	602,368	-	-	602,368
Capital outlay	371,772	1,342,004	-	1,713,776
Total expenditures	<u>15,143,893</u>	<u>6,773,957</u>	<u>428,596</u>	<u>22,346,446</u>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>996,452</u>	<u>( 1,109,869)</u>	<u>114,002</u>	<u>585</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES</b>				
Sale of capital assets	78,957	333,582	-	412,539
Total other financing sources	<u>78,957</u>	<u>333,582</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>412,539</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</b>	1,075,409	( 776,287)	114,002	413,124
<b>FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING</b>	<u>19,484,341</u>	<u>3,593,655</u>	<u>2,700,942</u>	<u>25,778,938</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 20,559,750</u>	<u>\$ 2,817,368</u>	<u>\$ 2,814,944</u>	<u>\$ 26,192,062</u>

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

## WOOD 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, 2018

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	413,124
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount of capital outlay reported in the current period.		1,785,111
Depreciation on capital assets is reported in the statement of activities but does not require the use of current financial resources. Therefore, depreciation is not reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds.	(	1,432,428)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales and trade-ins) decreased net position.	(	180,641)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		120,552
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Compensated absences liability	(	34,030)
Net OPEB obligation	(	69,471)
Net pension liability	(	<u>348,379</u> )
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	<u>253,838</u>

**WOOD COUNTY, TEXAS**  
**STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**  
**AGENCY FUNDS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

**ASSETS**

Cash and investments	\$ 2,826,655
Due from state	<u>9,274</u>
 Total assets	 <u><u>\$ 2,835,929</u></u>

**LIABILITIES**

Due to other governments	\$ 1,501,270
Due to beneficiaries	<u>1,334,659</u>
 Total liabilities	 <u><u>\$ 2,835,929</u></u>

# WOOD COUNTY, TEXAS

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

### I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting and reporting policies of the County reflected in the accompanying financial statements conform to the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to state and local governments. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for local governments are those promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards. The most significant accounting and reporting policies of Wood County, Texas (“the County”) are described in the following notes to the financial statements.

#### A. Reporting Entity

A financial reporting entity consists of the primary government and its component units. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the County are financially accountable, or the relationship to the County is such that an exclusion would cause the County’s financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

Depending upon the significance of the County's financial and operational relationships with various separate entities, the organizations are classified as blended or discretely presented component units, related organizations, joint ventures, or jointly governed organizations, and the financial disclosure is treated accordingly.

The County was incorporated under the provisions of the State of Texas in 1850. The County operates under a commission form of government under the laws and statutes of the constitution of the State of Texas. The County provides various services to advance the welfare, health, morals, comfort, safety, and convenience of the County and its inhabitants.

#### B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the County. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities are normally supported by taxes, fines and fees, grants and other intergovernmental revenues.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenue. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenue includes 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenue are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. The County considers some governmental funds major and reports their financial condition and results of operations in a separate column. The combined amounts for nonmajor governmental funds are reflected in a single column in the fund balance sheet and statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. Detailed statements for nonmajor funds are presented within combining fund statements.

**C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation**

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the County considers revenue to be available if collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, grants, fines and investment income associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenue of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the County.

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the County are financed. The acquisition, use, and balances of the County's expendable financial resources and the related liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of changes in financial position, rather than upon net income determination.

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

The ***General Fund*** is the County's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the County, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The ***Road and Bridge Fund*** is a Special Revenue Fund used to account for revenue derived from ad valorem taxes, vehicle registration fees and rebates from the State of Texas. Expenditures are for maintenance and construction of County roads and bridges.

Additionally, the County reports the following fund type:

*Agency Funds* are used to account for assets held by the County in an agency capacity for individuals, private organizations and other governments.

**D. Budgetary Information**

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all governmental funds. The appropriated budget is prepared by function. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the function level.

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

1. Cash and Investments

The County pools cash resources of some funds and invests these funds jointly. Each fund owns a pro rata share of the cash and investments. The County is entitled to invest in obligations of the United States, the State of Texas, and certificates of deposit of state or national banks or savings and loan associations within the State.

Investment earnings are allocated to the respective funds based on an average daily balance.

Investments for the County are reported at fair value, except for the position in investment pools. The County's investment in pools are reported at the net asset value per share (which approximates fair value) even though it is calculated using the amortized cost method.

2. Receivables and Payables

Activity 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 interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the noncurrent portion of interfund loans).

Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are considered nonspendable in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. Trade accounts receivable in excess of 60 days comprise the trade accounts receivable allowance for uncollectibles.

Ad valorem property taxes attach as enforceable liens as of January 1. Taxes are levied prior to September 30, payable on October 1, and are delinquent on February 1. The majority of the County's property tax collections occur during December and early January each year.



3. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g. roads, bridges, sidewalks and similar items), are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. The County defines capital assets as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition cost, which is the price that would be paid to acquire an asset with equivalent service potential at the acquisition date.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Infrastructure	10 - 50
Buildings and improvements	15 - 40
Vehicles	3 - 10
Machinery and equipment	3 - 7

4. Federal and State Grants

Revenue from federal and state grants is recognized on the basis of actual expenditures incurred, limited to the amount of the total grant award.

5. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences are absences for which employees will be paid, such as vacation, compensatory time or overtime leave. A liability for compensated absences that are attributable to services already rendered and that are not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the County and its employees are accrued at year-end in the government-wide financial statements as the employees have earned the rights to these benefits. Compensated absences that relate to future services or that are contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the County and its employees are accounted for in the period in which such services are rendered or such events take place.

6. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

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

#### 7. Pensions

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

#### 8. Fund Balance Classification

The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on classifications that comprise a hierarchy that is based primarily on the extent to which the County is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the respective governmental funds can be spent. The classifications used in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

- **Nonspendable:** This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Nonspendable items are not expected to be converted to cash or are not expected to be converted to cash within the next year.
- **Restricted:** This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- **Committed:** This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Commissioners Court. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Commissioners Court removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.
- **Assigned:** This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the County's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the Commissioners Court.

- Unassigned: This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund. The unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of assigned fund balance amounts.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the County considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is 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.

#### 9. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets 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. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislations adopted by the County or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

#### 10. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position and/or balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The County has only the following items that qualify for reporting in this category:

- Differences between expected and actual experience - This difference is deferred and amortized over a five year period.
- Changes in actuarial assumptions – This difference is recognized over the average remaining service life for all active, inactive, and retired members.
- Pension contributions after the measurement date – These contributions are deferred and recognized in the following fiscal year.

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 County has the following items that qualify for reporting in this category:

- Unavailable revenue – The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from two sources: property taxes and court fines. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

- Differences between expected and actual experience - This difference is deferred and amortized over a five year period.
- Difference in projected and actual earnings on pension assets – This difference is deferred and amortized over a five year period.

#### 11. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates.

## II. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

### A. Deposits and Investments

The County categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, provides a framework for measuring fair value that establishes a three-level fair value hierarchy that describes the inputs that are used to measure assets and liabilities.

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that a government can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs—other than quoted prices included within Level 1—that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs. If a price for an identical asset or liability is not observable, a government should measure fair value using another valuation technique that maximizes the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs. If the fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using inputs from more than one level of the fair value hierarchy, the measurement is considered to be based on the lowest priority level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

As of September 30, 2018, the County had the following cash and investments in its governmental funds:

	<u>9/30/2018</u>	<u>Percent of Total Portfolio</u>	<u>Weighted Average Maturity (Days)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents:			
Demand deposits	\$ 13,773,801	52%	
Certificates of deposit	12,394,450	46%	
Investments measured at net asset value per share:			
Investment pools:			
TexPool	<u>551,658</u>	2%	28
Total cash and investments	<u>\$ 26,719,909</u>		

The Public Funds Investment Act (Government Code Chapter 2256) contains specific provisions in the areas of investment practices, management reports and establishment of appropriate policies. Among other things, it requires the County to adopt, implement, and publicize an investment policy. That policy must address the following areas: (1) safety of principal and liquidity, (2) portfolio diversification, (3) allowable investments, (4) acceptable risk levels, (5) yield, (6) maximum allowable stated maturity of portfolio investments, (7) maximum average dollar-weighted maturity allowed based on the stated maturity date for the portfolio, (8) investment staff quality and capabilities, (9) bid solicitation preferences for certificates of deposit, (10) investment strategy, (11) appointment, role, and training of the County investment officer, and (12) standard of care.

Statutes authorize the County to invest in (1) obligations of the U. S. Treasury, certain U. S. agencies, the State of Texas, and certain municipal securities; (2) certificates of deposit and share certificates, (3) certain securities lending programs, (4) repurchase agreements, (5) bankers' acceptances, (6) mutual funds, (7) investment pools, (8) guaranteed investment contracts, (9) common trust funds, and (10) commercial paper as allowed by the State. Local policy narrows the statewide authorization into County allowed investments. The Act also requires the County to have independent auditors perform test procedures related to investment practices as provided by the Act. The County is in substantial compliance with the requirements of the Act and with local policies.

The County's investment pool, TexPool, a Stable NAV Government Investment Pool, is managed conservatively to provide a safe, efficient, and liquid investment alternative to Texas governments. The pool seeks to maintain a \$1.00 value per share as required by the Texas Public Funds Investment Act. However, the \$1.00 price is not guaranteed or insured by the State of Texas. TexPool investments consist exclusively of U. S. Government securities, repurchase agreements collateralized by U. S. Government securities, Securities Lending, and AAA-rated no-load money market mutual funds all investments subject to TexPool's Guidelines on portfolio composition, concentration limits and rating requirements. TexPool is rated AAAM by Standard & Poor's, the highest rating a local government investment pool can achieve. The weighted average maturities of the pool cannot exceed 60 days, with the maximum maturity of any investment limited to 13 months. Interest is accrued daily and paid monthly. TexPool is governed by the Texas Public Funds Investment Act, and is in full compliance with the Act and the weighted average life limited to 120 day. All gains or losses from the sale of securities are distributed among TexPool participants, and will be amortized over the remaining term to maturity of the liquidate securities.

The certificates of deposit were invested as County authorized investments issued by an institution with its main office or a branch in this state and are guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or its successor; secured by obligations as allowed by law; or secured in any other manner and amount provided by law for deposits of the County.

In fiscal year 2013, Commissioners Court approved updates to the investment policy to provide for CD investments to include CDARS (The Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service) deposits whereby the depository institution arranges for the deposit of funds in certificates of deposit in one or more federally insured depository institution, wherever located, for the County's account rather than having the majority of CD investments secured by collateral provided by the local institution.

***Interest Rate Risk.*** In accordance with its investment policy, the County manages its exposure to declines in fair market values by limiting the average dollar weighted maturity of its portfolios to a maximum of two years. This term is subject to changes based on the annual review of the investment policy or other Commissioners Court action.

***Custodial Credit Risk.*** In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the County's deposits may not be returned to it. State statutes require that all deposits in financial institutions be fully collateralized by U. S. Government obligations, direct obligations of Texas, counties, municipalities, independent school districts or other instrumentalities allowed under LGC 116.054 but not listed here that have a fair value of not less than the principal amount of deposits. As of September 30, 2018, the County's deposit balance was entirely collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution or covered by FDIC insurance.

***Credit Risk.*** It is the County's policy and strategy to emphasize safety of principal and liquidity over yield by proper diversification, proper monitoring, and clear transparency. The County's policy has limited authorized investments to not all that are authorized by the statutes.

## B. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity of the County for the year ended September 30, 2018, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<b>Governmental activities:</b>				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,281,769	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,281,769
Total assets not being depreciated	<u>2,281,769</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,281,769</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Infrastructure	60,554	61,600	-	122,154
Buildings and improvements	9,337,157	9,666	-	9,346,823
Equipment	<u>11,260,843</u>	<u>1,713,845</u>	<u>670,483</u>	<u>12,304,205</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>20,658,554</u>	<u>1,785,111</u>	<u>670,483</u>	<u>21,773,182</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Infrastructure	23,344	4,073	-	27,417
Buildings and improvements	7,905,014	262,635	-	8,167,649
Equipment	<u>8,196,471</u>	<u>1,165,720</u>	<u>489,842</u>	<u>8,872,349</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>16,124,829</u>	<u>1,432,428</u>	<u>489,842</u>	<u>17,067,415</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>4,533,725</u>	<u>352,683</u>	<u>180,641</u>	<u>4,705,767</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 6,815,494</u>	<u>\$ 352,683</u>	<u>\$ 180,641</u>	<u>\$ 6,987,536</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the County as follows:

Governmental activities:		
General government		\$ 140,182
Judicial		9,287
Community services		13,744
Public safety		490,889
Public transportation		<u>778,326</u>
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities		<u>\$ 1,432,428</u>

## C. Long-term Liabilities

The following is a summary of the long-term liability activity of the County for the year ended September 30, 2018:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
<b>Government activities</b>					
Compensated absences	\$ 504,453	\$ 345,358	\$ 311,328	\$ 538,483	\$ 107,697
Governmental activities long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 504,453</u>	<u>\$ 345,358</u>	<u>\$ 311,328</u>	<u>\$ 538,483</u>	<u>\$ 107,697</u>

### III. OTHER INFORMATION

#### A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

**Plan Description.** The County participates in 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 nontraditional defined benefit pension plans. TCDRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that can be obtained at [www.tcdrs.org](http://www.tcdrs.org).

All full and part-time non-temporary employees participate in the plan, regardless of the number of hours they work in a year. Employees in a temporary position are not eligible for membership.

**Benefits Provided.** TCDRS provides retirement, disability and death benefits for all eligible employees. Benefit terms are established by the TCDRS Act. The benefit terms may be amended as of January 1, each year, but must remain in conformity with the Act.

Members can retire at age 60 and above with 8 or more years of service, with 20 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 eight years of service, but must leave their accumulated contributions in the plan to receive any employer-financed benefit. Members who withdraw their personal contributions in a lump sum are not entitled to any amounts contributed by their employer.

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

#### *Employees covered by benefit terms*

At the December 31, 2017, valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	152
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	110
Active employees	<u>215</u>
	<u>477</u>



**Contributions.** The contribution rates for employees in TCDRS are either 4%, 5%, 6%, or 7% of employee gross earnings, as adopted by the employer’s governing body. Participating employers are required to contribute at actuarially determined rates to ensure adequate funding for each employer’s plan. Under the state law governing TCDRS, the contribution rate for each entity is determined annually by the actuary and approved by the TCDRS Board of Trustees. The replacement life entry age actuarial cost method is used in determining the contribution rate. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to fund benefits in an orderly manner for each participant over his or her career so that sufficient funds are accumulated by the time benefit payments begin, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

Employees for the County were required to contribute 7% of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the County were 13% in both calendar years 2017 and 2018. The County’s contributions to TCDRS for the year ended September 30, 2018, were \$1,221,123, and were greater than the required contributions.

**Net Pension Liability.** The County’s Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2017, and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

***Actuarial Assumptions***

The Total Pension Liability in the December 31, 2017, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.75% per year
Overall payroll growth	3.25% per year
Investment Rate of Return	8.0%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Mortality rates for active members, retirees, and beneficiaries were based on the following:

Depositing members	90% of the RP-2014 Active Employee Mortality Table for males and 90% of the RP-2014 Active Employee Mortality Table for females, projected with 110% of the MP-2014 Ultimate scale after 2014.
Service retirees, beneficiaries and non-depositing members	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.
Disabled retirees	130% of the RP-2014 Disabled Annuitant Mortality Table for males and 115% of the RP-2014 Disabled Annuitant Mortality Table for females, both projected with 110% of the MP-2014 Ultimate scale after 2014.

Updated mortality assumptions were adopted in the actuarial valuation of December 31, 2017. All other actuarial assumptions that determined the total pension liability as of December 31, 2017, were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2013, through December 31, 2016.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 8.0%. The pension plan's policy in regard to the allocation of invested assets is established and may be amended by the TCDRS Board of Trustees.

The long-term expected rate of return on TCDRS is determined by adding inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. The capital market assumptions and information below are based on January 2018 information for a 10-year time horizon. The valuation assumption for long-term expected return is re-assessed at a minimum of every four years and is set based on a 30-year time horizon; the most recent analysis was performed in 2017. The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Benchmark	Target Allocation <sup>(1)</sup>	Geometric Real Rate of Return (Expected minus Inflation) <sup>(2)</sup>
US Equities	Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index	11.50%	4.55%
Private Equity	Cambridge Associates Global Private Equity & Venture Capital Index <sup>(3)</sup>	16.00%	7.55%
Global Equities	MSCI World (net) Index	1.50%	4.85%
International Equities - Developed	MSCI World Ex USA (net)	11.00%	4.55%
International Equities - Emerging	MSCI EM Standard (net) Index	8.00%	5.55%
Investment-Grade Bonds	Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	3.00%	0.75%
Strategic Credit	FTSE High-Yield Cash-Pay Capped Index	8.00%	4.12%
Direct Lending	S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index	10.00%	8.06%
Distressed Debt	Cambridge Associates Distressed Securities Index <sup>(4)</sup>	2.00%	6.30%
REIT Equities	67% FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs Index + 33% FRSE EPRA/NAREIT Global Real Estate Index	2.00%	4.05%
Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs)	Alerian MLP Index	3.00%	6.00%
Private Real Estate Partnerships	Cambridge Associates Real Estate Index <sup>(5)</sup>	6.00%	6.25%
Hedge Funds	Hedge Fund Research, Inc. (HFRI) Fund of Funds Composite Index	18.00%	4.10%

<sup>(1)</sup> Target asset allocation adopted at the April 2018 TCDRS Board meeting.

<sup>(2)</sup> Geometric real rates of return in addition to assumed inflation of 1.95% per Cliffwater's 2018 capital market assumptions.

<sup>(3)</sup> Includes vintage years 2006-present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.

<sup>(4)</sup> Includes vintage years 2005-present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.

<sup>(5)</sup> Includes vintage years 2007-present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.

### ***Discount Rate***

The discount rate used to measure the Total Pension Liability was 8.1%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee and employer contributions will be made at the rates specified in statute. Based on that assumption, the pension plan's Fiduciary Net Position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all period of projected benefit payments to determine the Total Pension Liability.

### *Changes in the Net Pension Liability*

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability
	(a)	(b)	(a) - (b)
Balance at 12/31/2016	\$ 36,535,628	\$ 34,115,877	\$ 2,419,751
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	1,137,270	-	1,137,270
Interest on total pension liability <sup>(1)</sup>	2,960,274	-	2,960,274
Effect of plan changes <sup>(2)</sup>	651,687	-	651,687
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses	248,953	-	248,953
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	291,039	-	291,039
Refund of contributions	( 213,797)	( 213,797)	-
Benefit payments	( 2,083,541)	( 2,083,541)	-
Administrative expenses	-	( 25,700)	25,700
Member contributions	-	589,675	( 589,675)
Net investment income	-	4,973,092	( 4,973,092)
Employer contributions	-	1,295,111	( 1,295,111)
Other <sup>(3)</sup>	-	( 5,772)	5,772
Balance at 12/31/2017	<u>\$ 39,527,513</u>	<u>\$ 38,644,945</u>	<u>\$ 882,568</u>

<sup>(1)</sup> Reflects the change in the liability due to the time value of money. TCDRS does not charge fees or interest.

<sup>(2)</sup> Reflects plan changes adopted effective in 2018.

<sup>(3)</sup> Relates to allocation of system-wide items.

### *Sensitivity Analysis*

The following presents the net pension liability of the County, calculated using the discount rate of 8.1%, as well as what the County's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (7.1%) or 1-percentage-higher (9.1%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
	7.1%	8.1%	9.1%
Total pension liability	\$ 44,425,493	\$ 39,527,513	\$ 35,385,290
Fiduciary net position	<u>38,644,945</u>	<u>38,644,945</u>	<u>38,644,945</u>
Net pension liability/(asset)	<u>\$ 5,780,548</u>	<u>\$ 882,568</u>	<u>\$ ( 3,259,655)</u>

### *Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position*

Detailed information about the pension plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in a separately-issued TCDRS financial report. The report may be obtained on the Internet at [www.tcdrs.org](http://www.tcdrs.org).

**Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions**

For the year ended September 30, 2018, the County recognized pension expense of 1,669,501. At year-end, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 199,162	\$ 373,691
Changes in actuarial assumptions	387,438	-
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	-	505,710
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>811,062</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,397,662</u>	<u>\$ 879,401</u>

\$811,062 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ending September 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended September 30	
2019	\$ 224,227
2020	158,644
2021	( 338,203)
2022	( 337,469)

**B. Employee Health Protection Plan**

The County adopted a self-funded Health Protection Plan effective October 1, 1988. The purpose of the plan is to pay medical claims of County employees and their covered dependents. The plan is funded through contributions by the County for employee coverage and through payroll deductions for dependent coverage.

The County does not financially provide for any post-employment medical benefits and life insurance except to those eligible retirees and their dependents for the remaining life of retiree with medical (limited) and limited life insurance and those mandated by the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA). These exceptions are funded at the retiree and/or dependent's expense that have elected the coverage under the Act with no direct costs of the premium to be incurred by the County.

The County enters into a contract with a reinsurance company to provide stop-loss coverage where the County's liability under the plan is limited to a projected cost factor determined annually by the company. The stop-loss attachment point is based on a specified monthly amount per covered employee or dependent.

Claims in excess of the specific stop-loss amount of \$85,000 per covered person and the annual aggregate claim liability of \$2,289,750 are fully insured. The plan paid net claims of approximately \$2,714,423 during the plan year ended September 30, 2018. Total estimated unpaid claims for charges incurred prior to fiscal year-end were \$134,990. The plan is administered by Health First, Third Party Administrators, Tyler, Texas.

Premiums are paid into the General Fund by all other funds and are available to pay claims, claim reserves, and administrative costs of the program. These interfund premiums are used to reduce the amount of claims expenditures reported in the General Fund.

Liabilities of the fund are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNRs). The result of the process to estimate the claims liability is not an exact amount as it depends on many complex factors, such as inflation, changes in legal doctrines, and damage awards. Accordingly, claims are reevaluated periodically to consider the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends (including frequency and amount of pay-outs), and other economic and social factors. The estimate of the claims liability also includes amounts for incremental claim adjustment expenses related to specific claims and other claim adjustment expenses regardless of whether allocated to specific claims. Estimated recoveries, for example from salvage or subrogation, are another component of the claims liability estimate. Changes in the balances of claims liabilities during the past three years are as follows:

	Year Ended 09/30/18	Year Ended 09/30/17	Year Ended 09/30/16
Unpaid claims, beginning of fiscal year	\$ 368,000	\$ 408,220	\$ 295,456
Incurred claims (including IBNRs)	2,481,413	1,769,932	1,909,191
Claim payments	( 2,714,423)	( 1,810,152)	( 1,796,427)
Unpaid claims, end of fiscal year	<u>\$ 134,990</u>	<u>\$ 368,000</u>	<u>\$ 408,220</u>

### **Dental Policy**

Effective October 1, 2009, the County began offering dental coverage for employees and their covered dependents. The plan paid claims of approximately \$137,817 for the plan year ended September 30, 2018.

### **C. Postemployment Benefits Other than Pension Benefits (OPEB)**

Health insurance, dental, and life insurance benefits provided under the County's benefits plan, are provided to eligible retirees or former employees who are fully vested, have completed at least 8 full years of employment with the County and are leaving all funds on deposit with the TCDRS with the intention of retiring at a later date in accordance with the policies and procedures approved by Commissioners' Court.

The cost of the elected benefits is paid by the retirees or eligible former employees in accordance with the premiums annually set by Commissioners' Court. Listed below are the current monthly premiums for retirees or eligible former employees:

<u>Health Insurance</u>	
Retiree/fully vested former employee	\$ 380
Retiree/fully vested former employee and spouse (coupled with retiree/fully vested former employee)	750
Retiree/fully vested former employee and children	700
Retiree/fully vested former employee and family	845
Medicare retiree	250
Medicare spouse (coupled with retiree)	560
<u>Dental</u>	
Retiree/fully vested former employee	32
Retiree/fully vested former employee and spouse (coupled with retiree/fully vested former employee)	48
Retiree/fully vested former employee and children	49
Retiree/fully vested former employee and family	58
<u>Life</u>	
Retiree/fully vested former employee (depending on coverage)	\$1 - \$10
<u>Vision</u>	
Retiree/fully vested former employee	5.50
Retiree/fully vested former employee and spouse (coupled with retiree/fully vested former employee)	10.70
Retiree/fully vested former employee and children	11.20
Retiree/fully vested former employee and family	17.30

The retiree's or eligible former employee's dependent coverage is an option only as long as the retiree or eligible former employee maintains personal coverage. Dependent coverage will cease when the retiree's or eligible former employee's coverage ceases. After the initial election, which is limited to coverage in effect on the last day of employment, no additional elections may be made.

The number of employees currently covered by the benefit terms is as follows:

	<u>Employee Only</u>	<u>Employee &amp; Dependent</u>
Active	121	69
Retired	21	8
Total	<u>142</u>	<u>77</u>

The total premiums collected by the County for the retirees and/or eligible former employees were \$278,363.

*Actuarial Methods and Assumptions*

Significant methods and assumptions were as follows:

Actuarial Valuation Date	September 30, 2018
Measurement Date	September 30, 2018
Actuarial Method	Individual Entry Age Normal Cost Method - Level Percentage of Projected Salary
Discount Rate	4.06% (1.06% real rate of return plus 3.0% inflation)
Salary Scale	3.05%
Mortality	RPH-2014 Total Table with Projection MP-2018
Health care cost trend rates	Level 5.0%
Turnover	Rates varying based on gender, age and select and ultimate at 15 years. Rates based on TCDRS actuarial assumptions from the 2017 retirement plan valuation report.
Retirees Contributions	100% of the premium for medical coverage. The current monthly contribution for the ETMC network individual coverage prior to age 65 is \$380 (\$750 for retiree and spouse). The age 65 and older monthly contribution is \$250 (\$560 for retiree and spouse). The Trinity MF network has a higher contribution rate.
Data Assumptions - Coverage	100% of all retirees whos currentlty have healthcare coverage will continue with the same coverage. 40% of all activies who currently have healthcare coverage will continue with coverage upon retirement including 20% of those with family coverage will continue with spouse coverage and the remainder individual coverage.

*Changes in the Total OPEB Liability*

The County’s total OPEB liability of \$2,204,481 was measured as of September 30, 2018 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of September 30, 2018.

	<u>Total OPEB Liability</u>
Balance at 10/1/2017	\$ 2,135,010
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	98,896
Interest on the total OPEB liability	88,307
Benefit payments	<u>( 117,732)</u>
Net changes	<u>69,471</u>
Balance at 9/30/2018	<u>\$ 2,204,481</u>

*Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis*

The following schedule shows the impact of the total OPEB liability if the discount rate used was 1% less than and 1% greater than the discount rate that was used (4.06%) in measuring the total OPEB liability.

	<u>1% Decrease in</u> <u>Discount Rate (5.06%)</u>	<u>Discount Rate (4.06%)</u>	<u>1% Increase in</u> <u>Discount Rate (3.06%)</u>
County's total OPEB liability	\$ 1,916,672	\$ 2,204,481	\$ 2,568,736

*Healthcare Cost Trend Rate Sensitivity Analysis*

The following schedule shows the impact of the total OPEB liability if the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate used was 1% less than and 1% greater than what was used in measuring the total OPEB liability.

	<u>1% Decrease (4%)</u>	<u>Current Healthcare Cost</u> <u>Trend Rate Assumption (5%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (6%)</u>
County's total OPEB liability	\$ 1,887,012	\$ 2,204,481	\$ 2,615,329

*OPEB Expense*

For the year ended September 30, 2018, the County recognized OPEB expense of \$187,203.

**D. Risk Management**

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The County provides for the management of these risks through a combination of self-insurance and traditional insurance.

**E. Commitments and Contingencies**

The County is periodically the defendant in lawsuits arising in the normal course of operations. In the opinion of management, the outcome of these lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect on the accompanying financial statements, and accordingly, no provision for losses has been recorded.

The County participates in various state and federal grant programs, which are governed by various rules and regulations of the grantor agencies. Costs charged to the respective grant programs are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor agencies; therefore, to the extent that the County has not complied with the rules and regulations governing the grants, refunds of any money received may be required and the collectability of any related receivable at September 30, 2018, may be impaired. In the opinion of the County, there are no significant contingent liabilities relating to compliance with the rules and regulations governing the respective grants; therefore, no provision has been recorded in the accompanying financial statements for such contingencies.



**F. Tax Abatements**

The County entered into an agreement with a developer in January 2011, under Tax Code 312. Commitments by the developer include construction improvements. The current year reduction of tax revenue under this agreement was \$146,106.

**REQUIRED  
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

## WOOD COUNTY, TEXAS

### SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

#### GENERAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Taxes	\$ 13,583,270	\$ 13,583,270	\$ 13,630,097	\$ 46,827
Charges for services	1,282,500	1,292,340	1,348,695	56,355
Intergovernmental	409,130	466,376	476,127	9,751
Investment income	267,700	267,700	577,729	310,029
Other	79,100	83,143	107,697	24,554
Total revenues	15,621,700	15,692,829	16,140,345	447,516
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current:				
General government	4,764,032	4,882,661	4,891,261	( 8,600)
Public safety	6,894,611	6,941,366	6,492,378	448,988
Judicial	2,666,715	2,839,284	2,786,114	53,170
Community services	1,107,938	897,822	602,368	295,454
Capital outlay	850,000	889,503	371,772	517,731
Total expenditures	16,283,296	16,450,636	15,143,893	1,306,743
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>				
	( 661,596)	( 757,807)	996,452	1,754,259
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES</b>				
Sale of capital assets	-	78,925	78,957	32
Total other financing sources	-	78,925	78,957	32
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE</b>				
	\$( 661,596)	\$( 678,882)	\$ 1,075,409	\$ 1,754,291
<b>FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING</b>			19,484,341	
<b>FUND BALANCE, ENDING</b>			\$ 20,559,750	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

## WOOD COUNTY, TEXAS

### SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

#### ROAD AND BRIDGE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Taxes	\$ 4,259,051	\$ 4,259,051	\$ 4,299,998	\$ 40,947
Charges for services	511,000	534,437	565,645	31,208
Fines and forfeitures	434,000	434,000	414,533	( 19,467)
Motor vehicle registration	360,000	360,000	360,000	-
Other	-	23,912	23,912	-
Total revenues	5,564,051	5,611,400	5,664,088	52,688
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current:				
Public transportation	5,884,573	6,243,047	5,431,953	811,094
Capital outlay	1,133,700	1,896,040	1,342,004	554,036
Total expenditures	7,018,273	8,139,087	6,773,957	1,365,130
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>				
	( 1,454,222)	( 2,527,687)	( 1,109,869)	1,417,818
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES</b>				
Sale of capital assets	-	333,582	333,582	-
Total other financing sources	-	333,582	333,582	-
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE</b>	\$( 1,454,222)	\$( 2,194,105)	( 776,287)	\$ 1,417,818
<b>FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING</b>			3,593,655	
<b>FUND BALANCE, ENDING</b>			\$ 2,817,368	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

# WOOD COUNTY, TEXAS

## NOTES TO BUDGETARY SCHEDULES

SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

### **Budgetary Information**

The County uses the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial schedules:

Prior to September 1, the Commissioners Court proposes an operating budget for the fiscal year commencing on October 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them for the upcoming year. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comment.

Prior to adoption of the budget, the Commissioners' Court receives a certified tax roll from the Chief Appraiser and the Tax Assessor/Collector prepares the calculation of the effective tax rate. The County Auditor prepares a schedule of estimated unencumbered fund balances. This information is used to determine the ad valorem tax rate which will produce the major portion of the revenue available for the budget year.

### **Encumbrance Accounting**

The County does not use a formal encumbrance accounting system. At year-end, the Commissioners Court may take action to commit a portion of the fund balances for capital outlays and other specific expenditures that had been planned during the budget year, but were not completed at year-end. In addition, the County has a specific capital outlay carryover policy for the Road and Bridge Funds which allows budgeted but unspent funds for machines and equipment at year-end to be carried over to the following budget year.

### **Budgetary Basis**

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

## WOOD COUNTY, TEXAS

### SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

<b>Plan Year Ended December 31</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>Total Pension Liability</b>				
Service Cost	\$ 1,074,024	\$ 1,091,078	\$ 1,213,200	\$ 1,137,270
Interest total pension liability	2,516,316	2,663,459	2,781,400	2,960,274
Effect of plan changes	-	( 223,831)	-	651,687
Effect of assumption changes or inputs	-	386,517	-	291,039
Effect of economic/demographic (gains) or losses	( 76,235)	( 563,579)	( 221,687)	248,953
Benefit payments/refunds of contributions	( 1,740,042)	( 1,833,065)	( 1,924,080)	( 2,297,338)
Net change in total pension liability	1,774,063	1,520,579	1,848,833	2,991,885
Total pension liability - beginning	<u>31,392,153</u>	<u>33,166,216</u>	<u>34,686,795</u>	<u>36,535,628</u>
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u>\$ 33,166,216</u>	<u>\$ 34,686,795</u>	<u>\$ 36,535,628</u>	<u>\$ 39,527,513</u>
<b>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</b>				
Employer contributions	\$ 1,126,360	\$ 1,095,693	\$ 1,056,438	\$ 1,295,111
Member contributions	547,817	589,990	568,852	589,675
Investment income net of investment expenses	2,066,392	( 32,988)	2,366,000	4,973,092
Benefit payments refunds of contributions	( 1,740,042)	( 1,833,065)	( 1,924,080)	( 2,297,339)
Administrative expenses	( 24,057)	( 23,122)	( 25,766)	( 25,700)
Other	<u>35,630</u>	<u>8,489</u>	<u>27,195</u>	<u>( 5,771)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	2,012,100	( 195,003)	2,068,639	4,529,068
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>30,230,141</u>	<u>32,242,241</u>	<u>32,047,238</u>	<u>34,115,877</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>32,242,241</u>	<u>32,047,238</u>	<u>34,115,877</u>	<u>38,644,945</u>
Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 923,975</u>	<u>\$ 2,639,557</u>	<u>\$ 2,419,751</u>	<u>\$ 882,568</u>
Fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	97%	93%	93%	98%
Pensionable covered payroll	\$ 7,825,953	\$ 8,428,427	\$ 8,126,464	\$ 8,423,934
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	12%	31%	30%	10%

Note: Information prior to 2014 is not available.

# WOOD COUNTY, TEXAS

## SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

<u>Fiscal Year Ended September 30</u>	<u>Actuarially Determined Contribution</u>	<u>Actual Employer Contribution</u>	<u>Contribution Deficiency (Excess)</u>	<u>Pensionable Covered Payroll (1)</u>	<u>Actual Contribution as a % of Covered Payroll</u>
2014	\$ 1,011,227	\$ 1,120,227	\$( 109,000)	\$ 7,608,237	15%
2015	1,050,128	1,050,128	-	8,077,908	13%
2016	1,049,737	1,049,737	-	8,074,900	13%
2017	1,087,312	1,087,312	-	8,363,939	13%
2018	1,121,123	1,221,123	( 100,000)	8,623,999	14%

(1) Payroll is calculated based on contributions as reported to TCDRS.

(2) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

# WOOD COUNTY, TEXAS

## NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

<b>Valuation Timing</b>	Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of December 31, two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which the contributions are reported.
<b>Actuarial Cost Method</b>	Entry age
<b>Amortization Method</b>	Level percentage of payroll, closed
<b>Remaining Amortization Period</b>	6.8 years (based on contribution rate calculated in 12/31/2017 valuation)
<b>Asset Valuation Method</b>	5-year smoothed market
<b>Inflation</b>	2.75%
<b>Salary Increases</b>	Varies by age and service. 4.9% average over career including inflation.
<b>Investment Rate of Return</b>	8.0%, net of investment expenses, including inflation.
<b>Retirement Age</b>	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.
<b>Mortality</b>	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.
<b>Changes in Assumptions and Methods Reflected in the Schedule</b>	2017: New mortality assumptions were reflected.



**WOOD COUNTY, TEXAS**

**SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY  
AND RELATED RATIOS**

**RETIREE HEALTH CARE BENEFIT PLAN**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

<b>Measurement Date September 30,</b>	<b><u>2018</u></b>
<b>Total OPEB liability</b>	
Service Cost	\$ 98,896
Interest on the total OPEB liability	88,307
Benefit payments	<u>( 117,732)</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability	<u>69,471</u>
Total OPEB liability - beginning	<u>2,135,010</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending	<u>\$ 2,204,481</u>
<b>Covered-employee payroll</b>	<b>\$ 7,920,728</b>
<b>Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll</b>	<b>27.83%</b>

**Notes to Schedule:**

- No assets are accumulated in a trust for the retiree health care plan to pay related benefits that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*.
- This schedule is required to have 10 years of information, but the information prior to 2018 is not available.

# **COMBINING STATEMENTS**

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### **NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specified revenue sources or to finance specified activities as required by law or administrative regulation.

The Debt Service Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources and payment of general obligation bond principal and interest from governmental resources.

**WOOD COUNTY, TEXAS**  
**COMBINING BALANCE SHEET**  
**NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

**SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

	Special Revenue				
	County Clerk Records Management and Preservation	County Clerk Records Archive	General Records Management and Preservation	Courthouse Security	Right of Way
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash and investments	\$ 671,559	\$ 521,113	\$ 27,469	\$ 60,724	\$ 841,677
Taxes receivable	-	-	-	-	7,013
Prepaid items	<u>16</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 671,575</u>	<u>\$ 521,113</u>	<u>\$ 27,480</u>	<u>\$ 60,724</u>	<u>\$ 848,690</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Accounts payable	<u>\$ 7,762</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total liabilities	<u>7,762</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>					
Unavailable revenue: property taxes	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,013</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,013</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>					
Nonspendable:					
Prepaid items	16	-	11	-	-
Restricted:					
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial	-	-	-	-	-
Record preservation	663,797	521,113	25,469	-	-
Technology improvements	-	-	-	60,724	-
Economic development	-	-	-	-	-
Committed:					
Property acquisitions	-	-	-	-	841,677
Improvements	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total fund balances	<u>663,813</u>	<u>521,113</u>	<u>25,480</u>	<u>60,724</u>	<u>841,677</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 671,575</u>	<u>\$ 521,113</u>	<u>\$ 27,480</u>	<u>\$ 60,724</u>	<u>\$ 848,690</u>

Special Revenue

Law Library	Sheriff Forfeiture	Hotel/ Motel Tax	Tobacco Settlement	Crime Victim Service	Justice Court Technology	District Clerk Records Management	Criminal District Attorney Special	JP Building Security
\$ 41,228	\$ 3,430	\$ 174,153	\$ 87,953	\$ 5,043	\$ 73,313	\$ 22,773	\$ 19,900	\$ 28,658
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	390	-	-	-	8	-	-
<u>\$ 41,228</u>	<u>\$ 3,430</u>	<u>\$ 174,543</u>	<u>\$ 87,953</u>	<u>\$ 5,043</u>	<u>\$ 73,313</u>	<u>\$ 22,781</u>	<u>\$ 19,900</u>	<u>\$ 28,658</u>
<u>\$ 560</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 20,225</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 19</u>
560	-	20,225	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	390	-	-	-	8	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	3,430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40,668	-	-	-	5,043	-	-	19,900	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	22,773	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	73,313	-	-	28,639
-	-	153,928	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	87,953	-	-	-	-	-
<u>40,668</u>	<u>3,430</u>	<u>154,318</u>	<u>87,953</u>	<u>5,043</u>	<u>73,313</u>	<u>22,781</u>	<u>19,900</u>	<u>28,639</u>
<u>\$ 41,228</u>	<u>\$ 3,430</u>	<u>\$ 174,543</u>	<u>\$ 87,953</u>	<u>\$ 5,043</u>	<u>\$ 73,313</u>	<u>\$ 22,781</u>	<u>\$ 19,900</u>	<u>\$ 28,658</u>

**WOOD COUNTY, TEXAS**  
**COMBINING BALANCE SHEET**  
**NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

**SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

	Special Revenue				
	Elections Special	Guardianship	County Clerk Technology	District Clerk Technology	District Clerk Records Archive
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash and investments	\$ 52,415	\$ 51,194	\$ 6,504	\$ 14,105	\$ 47,277
Taxes receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Prepaid items	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	<u>\$ 52,415</u>	<u>\$ 51,194</u>	<u>\$ 6,504</u>	<u>\$ 14,105</u>	<u>\$ 47,277</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>					
Unavailable revenue: property taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>					
Nonspendable:					
Prepaid items	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted:					
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial	52,415	51,194	-	-	-
Record preservation	-	-	-	-	47,277
Technology improvements	-	-	6,504	14,105	-
Economic development	-	-	-	-	-
Committed:					
Property acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-
Improvements	-	-	-	-	-
Total fund balances	<u>52,415</u>	<u>51,194</u>	<u>6,504</u>	<u>14,105</u>	<u>47,277</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 52,415</u>	<u>\$ 51,194</u>	<u>\$ 6,504</u>	<u>\$ 14,105</u>	<u>\$ 47,277</u>

Special Revenue			Debt Service	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
District Clerk Records Preservation	Constable Forfeiture	Total Special Revenue	Interest and Sinking	
\$ 30,347	\$ 2,311	\$ 2,783,146	\$ 61,939	\$ 2,845,085
-	-	7,013	8,217	15,230
-	-	425	-	425
<u>\$ 30,347</u>	<u>\$ 2,311</u>	<u>\$ 2,790,584</u>	<u>\$ 70,156</u>	<u>\$ 2,860,740</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,566	\$ -	\$ 30,566
-	-	30,566	-	30,566
-	-	7,013	8,217	15,230
-	-	7,013	8,217	15,230
-	-	425	-	425
-	-	-	61,939	61,939
-	2,311	5,741	-	5,741
-	-	169,220	-	169,220
30,347	-	1,310,776	-	1,310,776
-	-	183,285	-	183,285
-	-	153,928	-	153,928
-	-	841,677	-	841,677
-	-	87,953	-	87,953
<u>30,347</u>	<u>2,311</u>	<u>2,753,005</u>	<u>61,939</u>	<u>2,814,944</u>
<u>\$ 30,347</u>	<u>\$ 2,311</u>	<u>\$ 2,790,584</u>	<u>\$ 70,156</u>	<u>\$ 2,860,740</u>



**WOOD COUNTY, TEXAS**

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES  
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**

**NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

	Special Revenue				
	County Clerk Records Management and Preservation	County Clerk Records Archive	General Records Management and Preservation	Courthouse Security	Right of Way
<b>REVENUES</b>					
Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 673
Charges for services	124,180	120,280	15,044	26,089	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Investment income	13,209	12,598	505	1,207	17,349
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	<u>137,389</u>	<u>132,878</u>	<u>15,549</u>	<u>27,296</u>	<u>18,022</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>					
Current:					
General government	58,176	197,938	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	659	22,672	-
Judicial	-	-	9,092	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>58,176</u>	<u>197,938</u>	<u>9,751</u>	<u>22,672</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	79,213	( 65,060)	5,798	4,624	18,022
<b>FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING</b>	<u>584,600</u>	<u>586,173</u>	<u>19,682</u>	<u>56,100</u>	<u>823,655</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 663,813</u>	<u>\$ 521,113</u>	<u>\$ 25,480</u>	<u>\$ 60,724</u>	<u>\$ 841,677</u>

Special Revenue

Law Library	Sheriff Forfeiture	Hotel/ Motel Tax	Tobacco Settlement	Crime Victim Service	Justice Court Technology	District Clerk Records Management	Criminal District Attorney Special	JP Building Security
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 119,824	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
16,520	-	-	-	-	10,799	3,614	4,991	2,675
-	-	-	9,627	-	-	-	-	-
-	581	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
706	-	2,996	-	101	1,445	479	191	587
-	-	-	-	360	-	-	-	-
<u>17,226</u>	<u>581</u>	<u>122,820</u>	<u>9,627</u>	<u>461</u>	<u>12,244</u>	<u>4,093</u>	<u>5,182</u>	<u>3,262</u>
-	-	110,141	-	-	-	8,581	-	-
-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,618
4,399	-	-	-	-	5,614	-	6,947	-
<u>4,399</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>110,141</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,614</u>	<u>8,581</u>	<u>6,947</u>	<u>1,618</u>
12,827	( 919)	12,679	9,627	461	6,630	( 4,488)	( 1,765)	1,644
<u>27,841</u>	<u>4,349</u>	<u>141,639</u>	<u>78,326</u>	<u>4,582</u>	<u>66,683</u>	<u>27,269</u>	<u>21,665</u>	<u>26,995</u>
<u>\$ 40,668</u>	<u>\$ 3,430</u>	<u>\$ 154,318</u>	<u>\$ 87,953</u>	<u>\$ 5,043</u>	<u>\$ 73,313</u>	<u>\$ 22,781</u>	<u>\$ 19,900</u>	<u>\$ 28,639</u>

**WOOD COUNTY, TEXAS**

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES  
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**

**NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

	Special Revenue				
	Elections Special	Guardianship	County Clerk Technology	District Clerk Technology	District Clerk Records Archive
<b>REVENUES</b>					
Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Charges for services	-	4,520	1,192	3,233	6,366
Intergovernmental	11,106	-	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Investment income	969	1,004	122	253	902
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	12,075	5,524	1,314	3,486	7,268
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>					
Current:					
General government	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	12,075	5,524	1,314	3,486	7,268
<b>FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING</b>	40,340	45,670	5,190	10,619	40,009
<b>FUND BALANCES, ENDING</b>	\$ 52,415	\$ 51,194	\$ 6,504	\$ 14,105	\$ 47,277

Special Revenue			Debt Service	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
District Clerk Records Preservation	Constable Forfeiture	Total Special Revenue	Interest and Sinking	
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 120,497	\$ 1,351	\$ 121,848
1,907	-	341,410	-	341,410
-	-	20,733	-	20,733
-	1,358	1,939	-	1,939
603	45	55,271	1,037	56,308
-	-	360	-	360
<u>2,510</u>	<u>1,403</u>	<u>540,210</u>	<u>2,388</u>	<u>542,598</u>
-	-	374,836	-	374,836
-	1,259	27,708	-	27,708
-	-	26,052	-	26,052
<u>-</u>	<u>1,259</u>	<u>428,596</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>428,596</u>
2,510	144	111,614	2,388	114,002
<u>27,837</u>	<u>2,167</u>	<u>2,641,391</u>	<u>59,551</u>	<u>2,700,942</u>
<u>\$ 30,347</u>	<u>\$ 2,311</u>	<u>\$ 2,753,005</u>	<u>\$ 61,939</u>	<u>\$ 2,814,944</u>

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# **AGENCY FUNDS**

**WOOD COUNTY, TEXAS**

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES  
AGENCY FUNDS**

**SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

		<u>Wood County Historical Commission</u>	<u>County Clerk</u>	<u>District Clerk</u>	<u>Justices of the Peace</u>	<u>Criminal District Attorney</u>	<u>Tax Collector</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>							
Cash and investments	\$	50,960	\$ 182,984	\$ 808,122	\$ 198	\$ 36,420	\$ 649,372
Due from state		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total assets	\$	<u>50,960</u>	<u>182,984</u>	<u>808,122</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>36,420</u>	<u>649,372</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>							
Due to other governments	\$	50,960	-	36,506	198	-	429,810
Due to beneficiaries		<u>-</u>	<u>182,984</u>	<u>771,616</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36,420</u>	<u>219,562</u>
Total liabilities	\$	<u>50,960</u>	<u>182,984</u>	<u>808,122</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>36,420</u>	<u>649,372</u>

<u>Sheriff</u>	<u>Child Welfare Board</u>	<u>Wood County CSCD</u>	<u>Wood County Juvenile Probation</u>	<u>Upper Sabine Valley Solid Waste Management District</u>	<u>County Treasurer Special</u>	<u>Totals</u>
\$ 126,901	4,037	\$ 413,477	\$ -	\$ 485,395	68,789	\$ 2,826,655
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,274</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,274</u>
<u>\$ 126,901</u>	<u>\$ 4,037</u>	<u>\$ 413,477</u>	<u>\$ 9,274</u>	<u>\$ 485,395</u>	<u>\$ 68,789</u>	<u>\$ 2,835,929</u>
\$ 2,824	\$ 4,037	\$ 413,477	\$ 9,274	\$ 485,395	\$ 68,789	\$ 1,501,270
<u>124,077</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,334,659</u>
<u>\$ 126,901</u>	<u>\$ 4,037</u>	<u>\$ 413,477</u>	<u>\$ 9,274</u>	<u>\$ 485,395</u>	<u>\$ 68,789</u>	<u>\$ 2,835,929</u>



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**INTERNAL CONTROL AND  
COMPLIANCE REPORT**

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**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**

To the Honorable County Judge  
and Commissioners Court  
Wood County, Texas

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Wood County, Texas (the "County"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 28, 2019.

**Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the County'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 the County's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the County'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 the County'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*.

### **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 County's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Pattillo, Brown & Hill, L.L.P.

Waco, Texas  
June 28, 2019