ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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PATTILLO, BROWN & HILL, L.L.P. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable County Judge and Members of the Commissioners' Court Canton, Texas

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Van Zandt County, Texas, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Van Zandt County, Texas' basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Van Zandt County, Texas, as of September 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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 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 Van Zandt County, Texas' basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards as required by the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance) are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 26, 2018 on our consideration of Van Zandt County, Texas' 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 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 Van Zandt County, Texas' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

Our discussion and analysis of Van Zandt County's financial performance provides an overview of the County's financial activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017. Please read it in conjunction with the County's financial statements, which being on page 10.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the County exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$10,842,479 (*net position*). Of this amount, \$1,541,391 (*unrestricted net position*) may be used to meet the County's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The County's total net position decreased by \$416,425, due primarily to the \$1,244,892 decrease in total revenues. The majority of this decrease was due to a reduction in FEMA projects.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$3,358,412, a decrease of \$724,377 in comparison with the prior year. The County had no fund balance available for spending at the County's discretion as unassigned fund balance is (\$141,619).
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund totaled \$375,966.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The discussion and analysis are intended to service as 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 themselves.

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, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources, with the difference between the four reported as *net position*. Over time, increases and 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 government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net positions 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 this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the County that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the County include general government, judicial, health and welfare, public safety, highways and bridges, sanitation, conservation and culture and recreation. The County had no business-type activities.

Fund financial statements. A *fund* is a group 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 focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

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

The County maintained 41 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, the Road and Bridge Funds precincts #1-4, Debt Service, and Van Tornado Assistance, all 7 of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other 34 governmental funds are combined in a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in the report.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the County's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is necessary to acquire a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents required supplementary information concerning Van Zandt County, Texas' progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits to its employees. It also includes budgetary information for the General Fund and Road and Bridge Funds.

The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds are presented immediately following the required supplementary information on pensions and budgetary comparisons.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net position of the County's governmental activities decreased from \$11,258,904 to \$10,842,479. Unrestricted net position – the part of net position that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislations, or other legal requirements – was \$1,541,391 as of September 30, 2017.

The net position of the County decreased by \$416,425 in fiscal year 2017, as opposed to an increase of \$2,054,969 in fiscal year 2016. Total assets decreased \$1,353,320 when compared to fiscal year 2016. There were a few factors that caused this decrease in net position. The first was an increase in property tax revenues predominately coming from increases in the assessed values throughout the County and the creation of a special road tax for Precincts 1-4. The increase in revenues were offset by an increase in expenses predominately in the highways and bridges function.

TABLE 1 VAN ZANDT COUNTY, TEXAS NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities						
		2017		2016			
Current and other assets	\$	7,742,355	\$	8,823,588			
Capital assets		10,333,385		10,605,472			
Total assets		18,075,740		19,429,060			
Deferred outflows of resources		1,926,964		2,367,844			
Current liabilities		3,112,368		3,260,741			
Non current liabilities		5,884,001		7,169,194			
Total liabilities		8,996,369		10,429,935			
Deferred inflows		163,856		108,065			
Net position							
Net invested in capital assets		4,913,211		4,176,090			
Restricted		4,387,877		5,572,026			
Unrestricted		1,541,391		1,510,788			
Total net position	\$	10,842,479	\$	11,258,904			

TABLE 2 VAN ZANDT COUNTY, TEXAS CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities					
		2017	2016			
Revenues:						
Charges for services	\$	4,312,515	\$	4,107,218		
Operating grants and contributions		1,310,337		5,020,259		
Capital grants and contributions		-		2,700		
General revenue:						
Property taxes		14,055,922		11,511,328		
Miscellaneous		418,594		770,811		
Gain on sale of assets		-		67,330		
Insurance recoveries		110,849		-		
Interest income		54,847		28,310		
Total revenues		20,263,064		21,507,956		
Expenses:						
General government		3,664,342		3,807,093		
Judicial		2,702,820		2,462,358		
Public safety		5,895,377		5,580,568		
Health and welfare		204,297		85,300		
Highways and bridges		7,738,581		7,028,324		
Culture and recreation		124,947		119,083		
Conservation		85,725		86,613		
Sanitation		78,029		60,835		
Interest on long-term debt		185,372		222,813		
Total expenses		20,679,489		19,452,987		
Change in net position	(416,425)		2,054,969		
Net position beginning of year		11,258,904		9,203,936		
Net position end of year	\$	10,842,479	\$	11,258,905		

THE COUNTY'S FUNDS

As the County completed the year, its governmental funds (as presented in the balance sheet on pages 12 -13) reported a combined fund balance of \$3,358,412 which represents a \$724,377 decrease from the previous year.

Over the course of the year, the Commissioners' Court amended the County's budget several times. These amendments fall into two categories. The first category includes amendments and supplemental appropriations that were approved shortly after the beginning of the year and reflect the actual beginning balances (versus the amounts that were estimated in September of 2016.) Also, the second category was the Commissioners' Court approving several changes in appropriations to prevent budget overruns.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

	 Governmental Activities							
	 2017	2016						
Land	\$ 514,749	\$	514,749					
Buildings and improvements	2,834,919		3,106,451					
Machinery and equipment	1,725,837		1,311,144					
Infrastructure	 5,257,880		5,673,128					
Total	\$ 10,333,385	\$	10,605,472					

At the end of 2017, the County had approximately \$10,333,385 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in a broad range of capital assets, including buildings and equipment, transportation equipment, and administrative and maintenance buildings and equipment.

Major additions to capital assets for the fiscal year were as follows:

- 4 Chevrolet Tahoes and 1 Ford Explorer for \$150,000
- 2 Wheel Loaders for \$218,176

<u>Debt</u>

	Governmental Activities						
		2017		2016			
Certificates of obligation	\$	4,994,000	\$	5,969,000			
Notes payable		426,174		460,382			
Net pension obligation (asset)		1,417,406		1,518,452			
Compensated absences		469,263		476,887			
Total	\$	7,306,843	\$	8,424,721			

At year-end, the County had \$426,174 in notes payable for various County equipment and vehicles. The County issued \$142,640 in new debt and paid \$1,138,471 in principal payments for the year. The County also had \$4,994,000 of Certificates of Obligation outstanding at year-end. The County paid in principal payments of \$975,000 on these obligations in fiscal year 2017.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The County's General Fund balance of \$381,911 reported on pages 12 and 13 differs from the General Fund's budgetary fund balance of (\$333,493). The primary reason for the difference was the County staying under budgeted expenditures by \$607,943. The County also collected \$242,318 more in revenues than were budgeted for FY 2017.

The County budget is prepared in accordance with financial policies approved by the Commissioners' Court, and in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The budget is prepared by the Budget Officer and approved by the Commissioners' Court. The approved budget is used as a management control device during the year, and appropriations are set at the expenditure line item level. Budgetary transfers between departments must be approved by the Commissioners' Court.

As confirmed by recent U.S. Census figures, Van Zandt has experienced a population growth of 4.8% since 2010.

Accordingly, the requirements for services to citizens, in addition to ongoing unfunded mandates from the state and federal governments, have increased substantially while revenue options available to County government continue to be severely limited. Even state-authorized increases to fees such as court costs are usually tied to dedicated funds to be turned over to the state with any local retainage dedicated and not available to the County for General Fund expenses.

The County continues to experience an increase in expenses for federal mandates related to elections; and increased expenses for state mandates relating to the reporting of case management. The increasing cost of materials and fuel continue to erode the purchase power of Road and Bridge precincts and law enforcement.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The County's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2018 budget and tax rates. The officials will take additional steps of reductions and increasing revenues as much as possible, although the County also expects expenditures grow, but at a smaller pace than the increase in revenue.

For fiscal year 2018 the County has total resources of \$23,578,365. Included in this number is a carryover of \$2,250,703 from the previous years fund balance. The property tax rate is \$.615847 and includes a \$.10 special road tax. The fiscal year 2018 budget will raise additional property taxes of \$337,334.

CONTACTING THE COUNTY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the County's finances and to show the County's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the County Auditor's office, at 121 East Dallas, Room 102, Canton, Texas 75103.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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VAN ZANDT COUNTY, TEXAS STATEMENT OF NET POSITION FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities			
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,296,525			
Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts)	3,439,885			
Prepaids and other assets	5,945			
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):				
Land	514,749			
Buildings	2,834,919			
Machinery and equipment	1,725,837			
Infrastructure	5,257,880			
Total Capital Assets	10,333,385			
Total Assets	18,075,740			
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred charge on pension	1,926,964			
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,926,964			
LIABILITIES	1 154 700			
Accounts payable Accrued liabilities	1,154,799			
Accrued interest payable	304,314 66,658			
Due to other governments	163,755			
Long-term debt:	103,735			
Due within one year	1,422,842			
Due in more than one year	5,884,001			
Total Liabilities	8,996,369			
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred charge on pension	163,856			
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	163,856			
	105,850			
NET POSITION	4.012.011			
Net investment in capital assets	4,913,211			
Restricted for:	1 211 559			
Road and bridge Court technology and security	1,311,558 51,105			
Records management	729,876			
Judicial	63,919			
Public safety	199,941			
Law library	50,405			
Conservation	17,475			
Economic Development	237,174			
Historical commission	9,245			
Disaster relief	841,038			
Capital projects	172			
Debt service	875,969			
Unrestricted	1,541,391			
Total Net Position	\$ 10,842,479			

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STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

							F	et (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	
				Program	1 Rev	venues	Primary		
						Operating		Government	
				Charges for		Grants and	G	overnmental	
Functions/Programs		Expenses		Services		Contributions		Activities	
Primary Government:									
Governmental activities:									
General government	\$	3,664,342	\$	936,826	\$	168,613	\$(2,558,903)	
Judicial		2,702,820		1,924,899		164,767	(613,154)	
Public safety		5,895,377		236,816		69,499	(5,589,062)	
Health and welfare		204,297		-		68,245	(136,052)	
Highways and bridges		7,738,581		1,040,588		839,213	(5,858,780)	
Cultural and recreation		124,947		8,347		-	(116,600)	
Conservation		85,725		-		-	(85,725)	
Sanitation		78,029		165,039		-		87,010	
Interest on long-term debt		185,372	_	-	_	-	(185,372)	
Total primary government	\$	20,679,489	\$	4,312,515	\$	1,310,337	(15,056,637)	
		eral revenues:							
		operty taxes						14,055,922	
		vestment earning	-					54,847	
	In	surance recoveri	es					110,849	
	O	ther						418,594	
		Total general rev	venue	S				14,640,212	
	Cha	nge in net positio	on				(416,425)	
	Net	position - begini	ning o	of year				11,258,904	
	Net	position - end of	year				\$	10,842,479	

VAN ZANDT COUNTY, TEXAS BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

		General	. <u></u>	Road and Bridge Precinct #1		Road and Bridge Precinct #2	Road and Bridge Precinct #3
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables (net of allowance of uncollectibles) :	\$	663,368	\$	366,079	\$	611,178	\$ 421,299
Accounts		1,612,993		8,658		11,044	9,340
Property Taxes		511,171		43,571		57,531	49,476
Due from other governments		32,779		-		-	-
Prepaid and other assets		5,945		-		-	-
Due from other funds		321,117	_	-		-	
Total assets	_	3,147,373	_	418,308	_	679,753	480,115
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable		564,547		97,059		48,424	120,240
Accrued Liabilities		230,894		10,937		13,849	14,177
Due to other governments		163,755		-		-	-
Due to other funds		3,887	_	-		-	
Total liabilities	_	963,083	_	107,996		62,273	134,417
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Unavailable revenue - fines		1,359,652		-		-	-
Unavailable revenue - grants		1,753		-		-	-
Unavailable revenue - property taxes		440,974	_	38,057		42,281	42,092
Total deferred inflows of resources		1,802,379	_	38,057	_	42,281	42,092
FUND BALANCES							
Nonspendable:							
Prepaid expenditures		5,945		-		-	-
Restricted for:				252.255		575 100	
Road and bridge		-		272,255		575,199	303,606
Court technology and security		-		-		-	-
Records management Judicial		-		-		-	-
Public safety		-		_		_	-
Debt service		-		-		-	-
Law library		-		-		-	-
Conservation		-		-		-	-
Economic development		-		-		-	-
Capital projects		-		-		-	-
Historical commission		-		-		-	-
Disaster relief		-		-		-	-
Unassigned		375,966	_	-	_	-	
Total fund balances		381,911	_	272,255		575,199	303,606
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of							
resources, and fund balances	\$	3,147,373	\$_	418,308	\$	679,753	\$ 480,115

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

	Road and Bridge Precinct #4		Van Tornado Assistance	Debt Service Fund		(Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
\$	-	\$	-	\$	868,235	\$	1,366,366	\$	4,296,525
	5,491 42,899		-		3,680 66,825		102,109		1,753,315 771,473
	-		579,788		-		302,530		915,097
	-		-		-		-		5,945
_	-	_		_	3,887	_	-		325,004
_	48,390	_	579,788		942,627	_	1,771,005		8,067,359
	242,930		-		-		81,599		1,154,799
	13,501		-		-		20,956		304,314
	-		-		-		-		163,755
_	3,319	_	43,988	_	-	_	273,810		325,004
_	259,750	_	43,988	_	-	_	376,365		1,947,872
	-		-		-		-		1,359,652
	-		452,098		-		286,931		740,782
_	38,068	_	-	_	59,169	_	-		660,641
_	38,068	_	452,098		59,169	_	286,931		2,761,075
	-		-		-		-		5,945
	-		-		-		-		1,151,060
	-		-		-		51,105		51,105
	-		-		-		729,876		729,876
	-		-		-		63,919		63,919
	-		-		- 883,458		199,941		199,941 883,458
	-		-		- 005,450		- 50,405		50,405
	-		-		-		17,475		17,475
	-		-		-		237,174		237,174
	-		-		-		172		172
	-		-		-		9,245		9,245
	-		83,702		-		16,554		100,256
(249,428)	_	-	_	-	(268,157)	(141,619)
(249,428)	_	83,702		883,458	_	1,107,709		3,358,412
\$_	48,390	\$	579,788	\$	942,627	\$	1,771,005	\$	8,067,359

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RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (EXHIBIT 1)

FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position (Exhibit 1) are different because:

Total fund balances governmental funds (Exhibit 3)	\$	3,358,412
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources there, are not reported in the governmental funds balance sheet.		10,333,385
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the governmental funds balance sheet.		2,761,075
Interest payable on long-term debt does not require current financial resources. Therefore interest payable is not reported as a lability in the governmental funds balance sheet.	(66,658)
Deferred outflows represent the consumption of net position that are applicable to a future reported period.		1,926,964
Deferred inflows is an acquisition of net assets that is applicable to a future reporting period.	(163,856)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds balance sheet.	(7,306,843)
Net position of governmental activities	\$	10,842,479

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

		General		Road and Bridge Precinct #1		Road and Bridge Precinct #2		Road and Bridge recinct #3
REVENUES								
Property taxes	\$	8,599,588	\$	574,707	\$	696,018	\$	584,609
Property taxes - special road tax		-		391,789		600,672		607,412
Permits, licenses and fees		2,371,565		248,202		296,679		255,562
Investment earnings		21,820		3,917		9,192		4,583
Intergovernmental revenues		336,403		82,151		98,961		83,566
Other revenues and fees		154,527		-		-		4,434
Total revenues		11,483,903		1,300,766		1,701,522		1,540,166
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
General government		2,927,078		-		-		-
Judicial		2,523,221		-		-		-
Public safety		4,774,226		-		-		-
Health and welfare		202,570		-		-		-
Conservation		78,396		-		-		-
Highways and bridges		39,956		1,165,968		3,061,114		1,382,145
Cultural and recreation		120,440		-		-		-
Sanitation		76,782		-		-		-
Capital outlay		291,631		126,950		121,088		84,400
Debt service:								
Principal retirement		128,287		37,211		18,710		-
Interest and fiscal charges		9,369	_	149		1,570		-
Total expenditures		11,171,956	_	1,330,278	_	3,202,482		1,466,545
Excess (deficiency) of revenues								
over (under) expenditures		311,947	(29,512)	(1,500,960)		73,621
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Capital lease proceeds		150,000		-		-		-
Insurance recoveries		110,849		35,125		-		-
Sale of assets		10,564		-		-		-
Transfers in		50,648		93,927		514,547		40,190
Transfers (out)	(193,544)	(140,352)	(23,932)	(12,662)
Total other financing sources (uses)		128,517	(11,300)		490,615		27,528
Net change in fund balances		440,464	(40,812)	(1,010,345)		101,149
Fund balances, Beginning	(58,553)		313,067		1,585,544		202,457
Fund balances, Ending	\$	381,911	\$	272,255	\$	575,199	\$	303,606

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

	Road and Bridge Precinct #4	Van Tornado Assistance	Debt Service Fund	Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
\$	563,119 394,379 243,424 3,359 90,494	\$	\$ 945,964 - - 5,737 -	\$ - 938,484 6,239 745,311 2,302	 \$ 11,964,005 1,994,252 4,353,916 54,847 1,636,657 161,263 		
-	1,294,775	199,771	951,701	1,692,336	20,164,940		
	- - - 1,594,388 - - - 172,387 -		- - - - - - - 975,000 182,663	333,450 108,646 656,639 - 6,000 - - - - - - - -	3,260,528 2,631,867 5,430,865 202,570 84,396 7,243,571 120,440 76,782 796,456 1,159,208 193,751		
_	1,766,775		1,157,663	1,104,735	21,200,434		
<u>(</u>	472,000)	199,771	(205,962)	587,601	(1,035,494)		
(- - 183,068 105,107)	- - - 177,969 (286,426)		- 4,579 - 246,980 (545,306)	150,000 150,553 10,564 1,307,329 (1,307,329)		
<u>(</u>	77,961	<u>(108,457)</u>		<u>(293,747</u>)	311,117		
(394,039)	91,314	(205,962)	293,854	(724,377)		
_	144,611	(7,612)) 1,089,420	813,855	4,082,789		
\$ <u>(</u>	249,428)	\$ 83,702	\$ 883,458	\$ 1,107,709	\$3,358,412		

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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, 2017

Amounts report for governmental activities in the statement of activities (Exhibit 2) are different because:

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$(724,377)
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 by which depreciation in the current period exceeded capital outlay for County owned assets.		
Expenditures for capital assets Less: current year depreciation	(801,956 1,060,597)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, trade-ins, and donations) is to increase net position.	(13,446)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds.		
Property taxes Court fines Grant revenue	(97,665 101,614 248,826)
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 Net pension liability	(7,624 395,625)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued; whereas the amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		
Repayment of long-term liabilities Issuance of long-term debt	(1,159,208 150,000)
Interest expense reported in the statement of activities does not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, is not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	_	8,379
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ <u>(</u>	416,425)

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS

FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$4,196,450
Total assets	4,196,450
LIABILITIES	
Due to other agencies and individuals	4,196,450
Total liabilities	\$4,196,450

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. <u>Reporting Entity</u>

Van Zandt County (the County) is a public corporation and political subdivision of the state of Texas. The Commissioners' Court, which is made up of four commissioners and County Judge, is the general governing body of the County in accordance with Article 5, Paragraph 18 of the Texas Constitution. The County provides the following services as authorized by the statues of the State of Texas: general government (e.g., tax collection), judicial (courts, juries, district attorney, etc.) public safety (sheriff, constables, jails and community supervision, etc.), health and welfare (assistance to indigents, veteran services, etc.), highways and bridges, cultural and recreation, conservation, and sanitation.

The accounting and reporting policies of the County relating to the fund included in the accompanying basic financial statements conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) applicable to state and local governments. Generally accepted accounting principles for local governments include those principles prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants in the publication entitled *State and Local Governments – Audit and Accounting Guide* and by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (when applicable). The more significant accounting policies of the County are described below.

The basic financial statements are prepared in conformity with GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments*, which requires the government-wide financial statements to be prepared using the accrual basis of accounting and the economic resources measurement focus. The County's statement of net position includes both noncurrent assets and noncurrent liabilities of the County. In addition, the government-wide statement of activities reflects depreciation expenses on the County's capital assets, including infrastructure.

For financial reporting purposes, based on standards established by GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, and GASB Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units*, this financial statement presents the County (the primary government) and its component units. Component units generally are legally separate entities for which a primary government is financially accountable. Financial accountability ordinarily involves meeting both of the following criteria; the primary government appoints the voting majority of its board and the primary government is able to impose its will upon the potential component unit, or there is a possibility that the potential component unit may provide specific financial benefits or impose specific financial burdens on the primary government. Under these standards, the County has no component units which are required to be reported, discretely or blended, in combination with the primary government.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The **government-wide financial statements** include the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. Government-wide statements report, except for County fiduciary activity, information on all of the activities of the County. The effect of interfund transfers has been removed from the government-wide statements, but continues to be reflected on the fund statements. Governmental activities are supported mainly by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and charges for services.

B. 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. Under this measurement focus, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Fines and forfeitures are recognized when they have been assessed and adjudicated and earned. Grants are recognized as revenue when all applicable eligibility requires imposed by the provider are met.

The Statement of Activities reflects the degree to which the direct expenses of the County's programs are offset by those programs' revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program or function. Program revenues for governmental activities include those generated from general government, judicial, public safety, highways and bridges, cultural and recreation, and sanitation. Taxes and other items not properly included in program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Separate fund financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. The General Fund, the Road and Bridge Funds, Van Tornado Assistance Fund and the Debt Service Fund are classified as major governmental funds. Each major fund is reported in separate columns in the fund financial statements. Non-major funds include Special Revenue and Capital Projects. The combined amounts for these 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 all non-major funds are presented within Combining Schedules.

Fund-Level Financial Statements

Fund level financial statements are reported using current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis, revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. The County considers revenues as available if they are collected within 60 days after the fiscal year ends. Expenditure generally are recorded when a fund liability is incurred; however, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when a payment is due.

Property tax revenues, the County's primary revenue source, is susceptible to accrual and is considered available to the extent of delinquent taxes collected within 60 days after the end of the fiscal period. Grant and entitlement revenues are also subject to accrual. Encumbrances are used during the year and any liquidated items expire at year end.

Governmental funds are accounted for using the current financial resources measurement focus. This means that only current assets, current liabilities, and current deferred outflows/inflows of resources are generally included on their balance sheet. Their reported fund balance (net current assets and current deferred outflows of resources) is considered a measure of "available spending resources." Governmental fund operating statements present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets and current deferred outflows of resources. Accordingly, they are said to present a summary of sources and uses of "available spendable resources" during a period.

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

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds, although the latter are excluded from the government-wide statements.

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

- The **General Fund** is the general operating fund of the County and is always classified as a major fund. The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Major revenue sources include property taxes, permits, licenses and fees, intergovernmental revenues and investment earnings. Primary expenditures are for general government, judicial, public safety, health and welfare, conservation, highways and bridges, cultural and recreation and sanitation.
- The **Road and Bridge Special Revenue Funds** account for the activities associated with the building, maintaining, or improving roads, highways, and bridges within the County, including maintenance of road and bridge facilities. Major revenue sources include property taxes and charges for services.
- The Van Tornado Assistance Fund accounts for the activities associated with disaster recovery related to tornado damage. Major revenue sources include intergovernmental revenue.
- The **Debt Service Fund** is used to account for the payment of the County's debt. Major revenue sources are from property taxes.

Additionally, the County reports the following fund type:

• The **Agency Funds** are used to account for assets that the County holds on behalf of others as their agent.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Amounts reported as program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenue. Likewise, general revenue includes all taxes.

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

1. Deposits and Investments

The County's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and Texas Local Government Investment Pool, and MBIA Municipal Investors.

Investments for the County are reported at fair value. The State Treasurer's Investment Pool and MBIA Municipal Investors operate in accordance with appropriate state laws and regulations. The reported value of the pool is the same as the fair value of the pool shares.

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). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds."

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

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectables. Trade amounts receivable in excess of 180 days comprise the trade accounts receivable allowance for uncollectables. The property tax receivable allowance is equal to 22 percent of outstanding property taxes as of September 30, 2017.

Property taxes are levied on October 1 and attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Statements are mailed on October 1, or as soon thereafter as possible, and are due upon receipt. All unpaid taxes become delinquent if not paid before February 1 of the following year.

3. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. The fund financial statements are offset by a reservation of fund balance which indicates they do not represent "available spendable resources." Prepaids are accounted for using this consumption method. Under the consumption method, prepaids are recorded as expenditures when they are used.

4. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads and bridges) are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets such as equipment are defined as assets with a cost of \$5,000 or more and estimated useful lives in excess of one year. Capital assets are recorded at historical costs if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value, which is the price that would be paid to acquire an assets with equivalent service potential at the acquisition date.

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

Assets	Years		
Buildings	20-50		
Improvements	5-50		
Machinery and equipment	5-20		

5. Compensated Absences

The County allows full time regular employees to accumulate unused vacation time, based on years of service, to a maximum of 20 days and unused sick time to a maximum of 60 days. Employees may also accumulate compensatory time up to a maximum of 30 days (60 days for law enforcement officers). Upon termination, vacation leave and compensatory time computed under these provisions will be paid to the employees if two weeks' written notice is given. Accumulated sick leave is not paid upon termination, but will be paid only upon illness while in the employment of the County. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements.

The regular workweek is based on 40 hours actually worked. Overtime, unless required to be paid by Federal statutes, is accumulated as compensatory (comp) time and earned at time and half for non-exempt employees and at straight time for exempt employees. Comp time is accumulated and either taken off or paid at the employee's current rate of pay on termination, resignation, retirement or death.

6. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities under governmental activities in the statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method which approximates the effective interest method. 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. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The County did not have any items that qualified for reporting in this category other than the items related to the changes in net pension liability which are discussed below.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section of deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to the future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The County has three types of items, which arise only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting this category. Accordingly, the items unavailable revenue is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes, grants and fines. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount becomes available.

The County also has deferred outflows related to the recording changes in its net pension liability. Certain changes in the net pension liability are recognized as pension expense over time instead of all beginning recognized in the year of occurrence. Experience gains or losses result from periodic studies by the County's actuary which adjust the net pension liability for actual experience for certain trend information that was previously assumed, for example the assumed dates of retirement of plan members. These experience gains or losses are recorded as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources and are amortized into pension expense over the expected remaining service lives of plan members. Changes in actuarial assumptions which adjust the net pension liability are also recorded as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources and are amortized into pension expense over the expected remaining service lives of plan members. The difference between projected investment return on pension investments and actual return on those contributions made by the County to the pension plan before year end but subsequent to the measurement date of the County's net pension liability are reported as deferred outflows of resources.

8. 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.

9. 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 TCDRS's Fiduciary Net Position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TCDRS. 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.

10. Net Position Flow Assumptions

Sometimes the County will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted – net position and unrestricted – net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the County's policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

11. Fund Balance Flow Assumption

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

12. 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 spend 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 board resolution of the Commissioners' Court, the County's highest level of decision making authority. 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 specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent is determined by the Commissioners' Court or County Auditor.
- 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 bother 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.

13. Equity Classification

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 are 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.

II. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. <u>Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and</u> <u>the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position</u>

The governmental fund balance sheet includes reconciliations between fund balance – total governmental funds and net position – governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains the "Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds." The detail of the \$2,761,075 difference is as follows:

\$	660,641
	740,782
	1,359,652
¢	2,761,075
	\$\$

Another element of that reconciliation explains that "long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds balance sheet." The detail of this (\$7,306,843) difference is as follows:

Certificates of obligation payable	\$(4,994,000)
Notes payable obligations	(426,174)
Compensated absences	(469,263)
Net pension obligation	(1,417,406)
Net adjustment to reduce fund balance - total		
governmental funds to arrive at net position		
governmental activities	\$ <u>(</u>	7,306,843)

Another element of that reconciliation states that "capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds balance sheet." The detail of this \$ 10,333,385 difference is as follows:

Beginning balance of capital assets, net of depreciation	\$	10,605,472
Capital asset additions, net of retirements		788,510
Depreciation of capital assets, current year	(1,060,597)
	\$	10,333,385

III. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Expenditures Over Appropriations

Contracts (\$47,225); Veterans (\$130); Public Buildings (\$5,767); Adult District Court (\$335); Support (\$267); Interest (\$637). These overages were funded with existing fund balance.

B. Deficit Fund Balance

Road and Bridge Precinct #4, Bulletproof Vest Grant, County Road Fund, Homeland Security, VOICES Grant, Juvenile Probation, and ETCOG Residential Grant funds have a deficit fund balance of (\$249,428), (\$5,430), (\$434), (\$303), (\$9,385), (\$250,115), (\$1,677), respectively. The County plans to cover these deficits with either transfers ore greater revenues than expenditures.

IV. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

Deposits and Investments

Cash and investments as of September 30, 2017 consist of and are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of net position:	
Primary government	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,296,525
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,296,525
Cash on hand	\$ 4,703
Checking and savings account	196,382
External investment pools	 4,095,440
	\$ 4,296,525

All deposits are held in the County's main depository or subdepository bank except funds held in trust by the Justice of the Peace offices number 1 and 4, and Auto Registration, which are not under a subdepository contract.

Investment Type]	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)
TexPool	\$	3,343,375	34
MBIA Class		752,065	53
Total fair value	\$	4,095,440	

As of September 30, 2017, the County had the following cash equivalents:

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) expected rates of return, (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, and (9) bid solicitation preferences for certificates of deposit. Statutes authorize the County to invest in (1) obligations of the U.S. Treasury, certain U.S. agencies, and the State of Texas; (2) certificates of deposits, (3) certain municipal securities, (4) money market savings accounts, (5) repurchase agreements, (6) bankers acceptances, (7) Mutual Funds, (8) investment pools, (9) guaranteed investment contracts, and (10) common trust 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.

TexPool and Texas Class have a redemption notice period of one day and may redeem daily. The investment pool's authority may only impose restrictions on redemptions in the event of a general suspension of trading on major securities markets, general banking moratorium or national state of emergency that affects the pool's liquidity.

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 portfolio to a maximum of 365 days.

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, those of its agencies and instrumentalities, or direct obligations of Texas or its agencies instrumentalities that have a fair value of not less than the principal amount of deposits. As of September 30, 2017, the carrying value of the County's deposit balance was fully collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution in the County's name of by FDIC insurance.

Credit Risk. It is the County's policy, as defined in the Texas Public Funds Investment Act, to limit its investments to investment types with an investment quality rating not less than A or its equivalent by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

The State Comptroller of Public Accounts exercised oversight responsibility over TexPool. Oversight includes the ability to significantly influence operations, designation of management and accountability for fiscal matters. Additionally, the State Comptroller has established an advisory board composed of both participants in TexPool and other persons who do not have a business relationship with TexPool. The Advisory Board members review the investment policy and management fee structure. Finally, TexPool is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. As a requirement to maintain the rating weekly portfolio, information must be submitted to Standard & Poor's, as well as the Office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts for review.

The County also invests in Municipal Investors Service Corporation (MBIA), Texas Class. MBIA Texas Class is organized in conformity with the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code. These two Acts provide for the creation of public funds investment pools and authorize eligible governmental entities to invest their public funds and funds under their control through the investment pools. MBIA is currently rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's and has an investment objective of achieving and maintaining a stable net asset value of \$1.00 per share.

Receivables

Receivables as of year-end for the government's individual major funds and nonmajor funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectable accounts, are as follows:

		General	-	Road & Bridge		Debt Service	N	lonmajor Funds		Total
Receivables:										
Taxes	\$	655,003	\$	246,114	\$	85,628	\$	-	\$	986,745
Accounts		13,849,858		34,533	_	3,680		102,109	_	13,990,180
Gross receivables		14,504,861		280,647	_	89,308		102,109	_	14,976,925
Less: allowance for										
uncollectibles	(12,380,697)	(52,637)	(18,803)		-	(12,452,137)
Net total receivables	\$	2,124,164	\$	228,010	\$	70,505	\$	102,109	\$	2,524,788

Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2017, was as follows:

		Beginning Balance		Increases		Decreases		Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:								
Capital assets, not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	514,749	\$	-	\$	-	\$	514,749
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	_	514,749						514,749
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Buildings and improvements		7,788,798		-		-		7,788,798
M achinery and equipment		8,315,318		801,956	(115,384)		9,001,890
Infrastructure		8,311,778		-		-		8,311,778
Total capital assets being depreciated	_	24,415,894	_	801,956	(115,384)		25,102,466
Less accumulated depreciation:								
Buildings and improvements	(4,682,347)	(271,532)		-	(4,953,879)
M achinery and equipment	(7,004,174)	(373,817)		101,938	(7,276,053)
Infrastructure	(2,638,650)	(415,248)		-	(3,053,898)
Total accumulated depreciation	(14,325,171)	(1,060,597)		101,938	(15,283,830)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		10,090,723	(258,641)	(13,446)		9,818,636
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	10,605,472	\$ <u>(</u>	258,641)	\$ <u>(</u>	13,446)	\$	10,333,385

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

Governmental activities:	
General government	\$ 343,542
Public safety	286,795
Highways and bridges	 430,260
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 1,060,597

Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers

The composition of interfund balances of as September 30, 2017, is as follows:

Due to/from other funds:

Receiv	vable Fund Payable Fund				und		Amount	t		
General Fund			R	oad & Brid	ge Pre	ecinct #4	\$		3,319	9
General Fund			V	an Tornad	o Assi	istance		4	13,988	8
General Fund			Ν	lonmajor Fi	unds			27	73,810	C
Debt Service			C	eneral Fun	d				3,88	7
							\$	32	25,004	4
				Trans	sfer In					
			Roa	d & Bridge	Var	n Tornado	N	onmajor		
		eneral		1-4	As	ssistance	Governmental		Total	
Transfer out:										
General	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	193,544	\$	193,544
Road & Bridge 1-4		50,648				177,969		53,436		282,053
Van Tornado Assistance		-		286,426		-		-		286,426
Nonmajor governmental		-		545,306		-		-		545,306
Total transfers	\$	50,648	\$	831,732	\$	177,969	\$	246,980	\$	1,307,329

Long-Term Liabilities

The County has issued certificates of obligation in prior years for the construction and purchase of capital assets. The proceeds were used to construct a jail, improve county infrastructure and purchasing buildings for county use. The County has also entered into financing contracts or notes with Government Capital Finance Corporation for the purchase of capital assets such as computer systems, road and bridge equipment, and law enforcement vehicles. Outstanding certificates of obligation and notes as of September 30, 2017 are comprised of the following issues:

		Original				
Certificates of Obligation:		Issue	Maturity	Interest		Current
Name		Amount	Date	Rate		Balance
Series 2004 Combination Tax and Revenue						
Certificates of Obligation	\$	1,500,000	2/15/2019	4.65%	\$	270,000
Series 2008 Certificates of Obligation		6,375,000	4/30/2023	3.39%		2,935,000
Series 2010 Certificates of Obligation		4,099,000	12/15/2020	3.02%		1,789,000
					\$	4,994,000
Notes Payable:		Original				
		Issue	Maturity	Interest		Current
Name	_	Amount	Date	Rate		Balance
Governmental Capital Corporation - Contract #6464		125,000	4/15/2018	3.20%	\$	26,134
Governmental Capital Corporation - Contract #6722		73,924	8/1/2018	4.31%		19,308
Governmental Capital Corporation - Contract #6795		125,000	8/1/2018	4.31%		32,874
Governmental Capital Corporation - Contract #6851		150,000	12/5/2019	3.20%		92,429
Governmental Capital Corporation - Contract #6235		149,105	12/5/2019	3.20%		105,429
Governmental Capital Corporation - Contract #7555		150,000	12/30/2020	3.22%	_	150,000
					\$	426,174

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended September 30, 2017, was as follows:

	 Beginning Balance	 Additions	-	Reductions	 Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities						
Certificates of obligation	\$ 5,969,000	\$ -	\$	975,000	\$ 4,994,000	\$ 1,147,000
Notes/Leases	460,382	150,000		184,208	426,174	181,989
Net Pension Liability	1,518,452	462,081		563,127	1,417,406	-
Compensated absences	476,887	479,375		486,999	469,263	93,853
Total governmental activity Long-term liabilities	\$ 8,424,721	\$ 1,091,456	\$	2,209,334	\$ 7,306,843	\$ 1,422,842

For the governmental activities, compensated absences are generally liquidated by the General Fund and Road & Bridge funds.

Debt Service Requirements

Year Ending				Total
September 30,	 Principal	 Interest	Re	quirements
2018	\$ 1,007,000	\$ 156,610	\$	1,163,610
2019	1,045,000	121,985		1,166,985
2020	934,000	89,467		1,023,467
2021	963,000	59,273		1,022,273
2022	515,000	35,426		550,426
2023	 530,000	 17,967		547,967
Total	\$ 4,994,000	\$ 480,728	\$	5,474,728

Debt service requirements for certificates of obligation are as follows:

Debt Service requirements for notes are as follows:

Year Ending September 30,	Principal	Interest	Rec	Total quirements
2018	\$ 180,981	\$ 41,405	\$	222,386
2019	105,129	5,774		110,903
2020	70,023	3,521		73,544
2021	 70,041	 1,271		71,312
Total	\$ 426,174	\$ 51,971	\$	478,145

V. 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's risk management program encompasses various means of protecting the County against loss by obtaining property, casualty, liability and other coverage through participation in the Texas Association of Counties – County Government Risk Management Pool, a public entity risk pool. The County pays an annual premium for its coverage. As claims are filed, the County pays the applicable deductible amount and the risk pool pays the additional amounts over the deductible, up to the applicable limit of liability. As of September 30, 2017, the County had not liability for unpaid claims or adjustments under policies carried with the risk pool. During the year ended September 30, 2017, there was no reduction in insurance coverage from the prior year. There were no settlements in the prior three fiscal years, which exceeded insurance coverage carried by the County.

As of October 1, 2004, employees of the County were covered by a health insurance plan. All premiums were paid to a licensed insurer. The plan was authorized by Article 3.51-2, Texas Insurance Code and was documented by contractual agreement.

VI. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, many constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the government expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

There are currently claims and lawsuits pending against the County. It is the opinion of the County Attorney and County Staff that there is no pending litigation against the County that, if decided against the County, would have material adverse effect upon the operations of the County.

VII. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Plan Description

Van Zandt 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.

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 survivor 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 ages 60 and above with eight 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 contribution 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. By law, employee accounts earn 7% interest. 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.

<u>Plan Membership</u>

At the December 31, 2016 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	136
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	281
Active employees	230
	647

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 participate 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 7.94% and 7.43% in calendar years 2016 and 2017, respectively. The County's contributions to TCDRS for the year ended September 30, 2017, were \$545,832 and were equal to the required contributions.

Net Pension Liability of the County

The County's Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2016, 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, 2016 actuarial evaluation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	3.0% per year
Overall payroll growth	3.5% per year
Investment rate of return	8.0%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) for the County are considered to be substantively automatic. Therefore, an annual 100% CPI cost-of-living adjustment is included in the actuarial valuation. Each year, the County may elect an ad-hoc COLA for retirees.

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

Depositing members	The RP-2000 Active Employee Mortality Table for males with a two-year set-forward and the RP-2000 Active Employee Mortality Table for females with a four-year setback, both projected to 2014 with scale AA and then projected with 110% of the MP-2014 Ultimate scale after that.
Service retirees, beneficiaries and non-depositing members	The RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected to 2014 with scale AA and then projected with 110% of the MP-2014 Ultimate scale after that, with a one-year set-forward for males and no age adjustment for females.
Disabled retirees	RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table projected to 2014 with scale AA and then projected with 110% of the MP-2014 Ultimate scale after that, with no age adjustment for males and a two-year set-forward for females.

The actuarial assumptions that determined the total pension liability as of December 31, 2016, were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2012, except for mortality assumptions. Mortality assumptions were updated for the 2015 valuation to reflect projected improvements.

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 longterm real returns, and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. The capital market assumptions and information below are based on January 2017 information for a 7 to 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 2013. The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates return for each major assets class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Benchmark	Target Allocation ⁽¹⁾	Geometric Real Rate of Return (Expected minus Inflation) ⁽²⁾
US Equities	Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index	13.50%	4.70%
Private Equity	Cambridge Associates Global Private Equity & Venture Capital Index ⁽³⁾	16.00%	7.70%
Global Equities	MSCI World (net) Index	1.50%	5.00%
International Equities - Developed	MSCI World Ex USA (net)	10.00%	4.70%
International Equities - Emerging Markets	MSCI EM Standard (net) Index	7.00%	5.70%
Investment-Grade Bonds	Bloomberg Barclays Capital Aggregate Bond Index	3.00%	0.60%
High-Yield Bonds	Citigroup High-Yield Cash-Pay Capped Index	3.00%	3.70%
Opportunistic Credit	Citigroup High-Yield Cash-Pay Capped Index	2.00%	3.83%
Direct Lending	S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index	10.00%	8.15%
Distressed Debt	Cambridge Associates Distressed Securities Indxex (4)	3.00%	6.70%
REIT Equities	67% FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs Index + 33% FRSE EPRA/NAREIT Global Real Estate Index	2.00%	3.85%
Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs)	Alerian MLP Index	3.00%	5.60%
Private Real Estate Partnerships	Cambridge Associates Real Estate Index ⁽⁵⁾	6.00%	7.20%
Hedge Funds	Hedge Fund Research, Inc. (HFRI) Fund of Funds Composite Index	20.00%	3.85%

⁽¹⁾ Target asset allocation adopted at the April 2017 TCDRS Board meeting.

⁽²⁾ Geometric real rates of return in addition to assumed inflation of 2.0% per Cliffwater's 2017 capital market assumptions.

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

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

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

Discount Rate

The discount rates used to measure the Total Pension Liability was 8.1%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that the employee and employer contributions will be made at the rates specified in the 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 and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the Total Pension Liability.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability

			Increa	ase (Decrease)		
	То	otal Pension Liability (a)		n Fiduciary et Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)	
Balance at 12/31/2015	\$	25,476,701	\$	23,958,249	\$	1,518,452
Changes for the year:						
Service cost		981,737		-		981,737
Interest on total pension liability ⁽¹⁾		2,044,552		-		2,044,552
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses	(177,662)		-	(177,662)
Refund of contributions	(222,790)	(222,790)		-
Benefit payments	(1,238,934)	(1,238,934)		-
Administrative expenses		-	(19,257)		19,257
Member contributions		-		497,579	(497,579)
Net investment income		-		1,772,702	(1,772,702)
Employer contributions		-		564,398	(564,398)
Other ⁽²⁾		-		134,251	(134,251)
Balance at 12/31/2016	\$	26,863,604	\$	25,446,198	\$	1,417,406

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

⁽²⁾ Relates to allocation of system-wide items.

The required schedule of changes in the County's net pension liability and related ratios immediately following the notes to the financial statements presents multiyear trend information about whether the value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the total pension liability.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following presents the net pension liability of the County, calculated using the discount rate of 8.10%, as well as what the Van Zandt County net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (7.10%) or 1 percentage point higher (9.10%) than the current rate.

	1	% Decrease 7.1%	Di	Current iscount Rate 8.1%	1% Increase 9.1%		
Total pension liability Fiduciary net position	\$	30,063,659 25,446,198	\$	26,863,604 25,446,198	\$	24,193,775 25,446,198	
Net pension liability/(asset)	\$	4,617,461	\$	1,417,406	\$(<u>1,252,423</u>)	

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in a separatelyissued TCDRS financial report. The report may be obtained on the Internet at www.tcdrs.org

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

For the year ended September 30, 2017, the County recognized pension expense of \$942,728. At September 30, 2017, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

]	Deferred Inflows Resources	Deferred Outflows Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$	163,856	\$ -
Changes in actuarial assumptions		-	89,035
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings		-	1,443,746
Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date			 394,183
Total	\$	163,856	\$ 1,926,964

Country contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$394,183 are reported as deferred outflows of resources and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending September 30, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended September 30,	
2018	\$ 475,558
2019	431,939
2020	430,106
2021	31,322

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE COUNTY'S NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

Plan Year Ended December 31	2014	2015	2016	
Total Pension Liability				
Service cost Interest on total pension liability Effect of plan changes Effect of assumption changes or inputs Effect of economic/demographic (gains) or losses Benefit payments/refunds of contributions	\$ 782,515 1,820,701 - (51,704) (1,220,569)	$\begin{array}{cccc} \$ & 796,066 \\ & 1,932,289 \\ (& 98,883) \\ & 267,104 \\ (& 136,245) \\ \underline{(& 1,307,127)} \end{array}$	\$ 981,737 2,044,552 - (177,662) (1,461,724)	
Net change in total pension liability	1,330,943	1,453,204	1,386,903	
Total pension liability, beginning	22,692,554	24,023,497	25,476,701	
Total pension liability, ending (a)	\$ 24,023,497	\$ 25,476,701	\$ 26,863,604	
Fiduciary Net Position				
Employer contributions Member contributions Investment income net of investment expenses Benefit payments/refunds of contributions Administrative expenses Other	\$ 552,153 453,117 1,557,818 (1,220,569) (18,133) (1,752)	\$ 580,642 498,099 (24,407) (1,307,127) (17,320) 13,222	\$ 564,398 497,579 1,772,702 (1,461,724) (19,257) 134,251	
Net change in fiduciary net position	1,322,634	(256,891)	1,487,949	
Fiduciary net position, beginning	22,892,506	24,215,140	23,958,249	
Fiduciary net position, ending (b)	\$ 24,215,140	\$ 23,958,249	\$ 25,446,198	
Net pension liability/(asset), ending = (a)-(b)	\$ <u>(191,643)</u>	\$1,518,452	\$1,417,406	
Fiduciary net position as a % of total pension liability	100.80%	94.04%	94.72%	
Pensionable covered payroll	\$ 6,473,107	\$ 7,115,698	\$ 7,108,278	
Net pension liability as a % of covered payroll	-2.96%	21.34%	19.94%	

Notes to the Schedule:

This schedule will present 10 years of information once it is accumulated.

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VAN ZANDT COUNTY, TEXAS REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	D	ctuarially etermined ontribution	Actual Employer ontribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	F	Pensionable Covered Payroll	Actual Contribution as a % of Covered Payroll		
2014	\$	552,153	\$ 552,153	\$ -	\$	6,473,107	8.5%		
2015		559,065	559,065	-		6,781,850	8.2%		
2016		563,702	563,705	-		7,032,802	8.0%		
2017		545,832	545,832	-		7,215,223	7.6%		

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Valuation Timing Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of December 31, two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported. **Actuarial Cost Method** Entry Age Normal **Amortization Method** Level percentage of payroll, closed **Remaining Amortization Period** 12.7 years (based on contribution rate calculated in 12/31/2016 valuation) **Asset Valuation Method** 5-year smoothed market 3.0% Inflation Varies by age and service. 4.9% average over career including inflation. **Salary Increases Investment Rate of Return** 8.00%, net of investment expenses, including inflation **Retirement Age** Members who are eligible for service retirement are assumed to commence receiving benefit payments based on age. The average age at service retirement for recent retirees is 61. Mortality In the 2015 actuarial valuation, assumed life expectancies were adjusted as a result of adopting a new projection scale (110% of the MP-2014 Ultimate Scale) for 2014 and later. Previously Scale AA had been used. The base table is the RP-2000 table projected with Scale AA to 2014. **Changes in Plan Provisions** 2015: No changes in plan provisions 2016: No plan changes

Note: This schedule is required to have 10 years of information, but the information prior to 2014 is not available.

VAN ZANDT COUNTY, TEXAS REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION GENERAL FUND DETAILED SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL

FUR		Budget Budget Original Final		Budget	Actual		Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES							·	
Property Taxes:								
Taxes - current	\$	8,335,553	\$	8,335,553	\$	8,206,055	\$(129,498)
Taxes - delinquent		190,000		190,000		237,994		47,994
Penalty and collection fees		140,000		140,000		155,539		15,539
Total Property Taxes	_	8,665,553		8,665,553		8,599,588	(65,965)
Fees of Office:								
County judge		10,000		10,000		3,368	(6,632)
County sheriff		58,000		58,000		80,298		22,298
County clerk fees		330,000		330,000		367,465		37,465
County library fees		9,000		9,000		8,347	(653)
Tyler eagle internet		15,000		15,000		25,382		10,382
Tax assessor-collector		410,000		410,000		507,043		97,043
Child safety-tax office		80,000		80,000		78,301	(1,699)
District attorney		27,000		27,000		8,348	(18,652)
District clerk		123,000		123,000		131,067	(8,067
Justice of the peace		139,975		139,975		120,150	(19,825)
Constable		21,500		21,500		22,272	(772
Probation		100		100		22,272	(77)
County Court at law		163,000		163,000		226,341	(63,341
Jury fees		13,600		13,600		22,748		9,148
District court		185,000		185,000		200,778		15,778
Justice court		310,000		310,000		326,127		16,127
							(
Legal fees/reimbursements Citizens collection station		156,000		156,000		134,146	(21,854)
		62,000		62,000		58,219	(3,781)
Inmate telephone revenue		50,000		50,000		51,142		1,142
Total fees		2,163,175		2,163,175		2,371,565		208,390
Intergovernmental Revenues:								
Intergovernmental revenues		336,403		336,403		336,403		-
Total Intergovernmental Revenues		336,403		336,403		336,403		-
Investment Earnings:								
Depository interest	_	10,000		10,000		21,820		11,820
Total Investment Earnings		10,000		10,000		21,820		11,820
Other Revenues and Fees:								
Rentals		7,200		7,200		14,577		7,377
Lease-adult probation		2,000		2,000		-	(2,000)
Tax sale excess proceeds		-		-		1,645		1,645
Other revenues		51,200		51,754		137,010		85,256
Open records request		5,000		5,000		1,295	(3,705)
Grant proceeds		500		500		-	Ì	500)
Total Other Revenues and Fees		65,900		66,454		154,527	<u>.</u>	88,073
Total Revenues	\$	11,241,031	\$	11,241,585	\$	11,483,903	\$	242,318
i otar ite venues	Ψ	11,271,031	Ψ	11,271,303	Ψ	11,703,703	Ψ	272,310

VAN ZANDT COUNTY, TEXAS **REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION GENERAL FUND** DETAILED SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE **BUDGET AND ACTUAL**

Variance With Final Budget Budget Budget Positive Original Final Actual (Negative) **EXPENDITURES** General Government: County judge \$ 146,373 146,372 \$ 145,473 \$ 899 \$ 282 Commissioners' court 350 350 68 Human Resources 48,391 43,970 4,421 County clerk 302.819 311,104 302,500 8,604 Elections 87,767 79,482 73,585 5,897 Non-department 406,425 361,161 324,516 36,645 Contracts 623,153 623,353 670,578 47,225) (Veterans 8,190 8,279 8,409 (130) Collection department 51,008 51,008 47,444 3,564 County auditor 236,630 236,630 233,964 2,666 County treasurer 142,976 105,234 104,842 392 Tax collector 305,568 6,854 307,825 300,971 Data processing 466,642 464,142 454,594 9,548 Public buildings 210,397 210,397 216,164 5,767) Total General Government 2,988,298 2,953,728 2,927,078 26,650 Judicial System: County court 13,071 11,539 9,210 2,329 Juvenile county court 7,700 9,143 8,589 554 District courts 462,844 506,921 501,364 5,557 Adult district court 322,000 480,994 481,329 (335) County court at law 369,288 372,288 358,779 13,509 District clerk 239,857 239,857 231,284 8,573 Justices of the peace 15,028 412,643 412,643 397,615 District attorney 568,385 568,939 535,051 33,888 Total Judicial System 2,395,788 2,602,324 2,523,221 79,103 Public Safety: Constables 233,187 230,687 222,921 7,766 Adult probation 1,600 1,600 1,600 Sheriff's department 2,364,937 2,439,509 2,413,921 25,588 Jail 2,217,887 2,210,637 2,100,157 110,480 Department of public safety 38,206 38,206 37,227 979 **Total Public Safety** 4,855,817 4,920,639 4,774,226 146,413 Conservation: Extension service 85,947 85,947 78,396 7,551

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

Total Conservation 85,947 85,947 78,396 \$

7,551

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION GENERAL FUND DETAILED SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL

EXPENDITURES (Cont'd)		Budget Original	 Budget Final	Actual			Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Culture and Recreation:									
County free library	\$	109,606	\$ 109,606	\$	102,091	\$	7,515		
Office	. <u> </u>	18,553	 18,965		18,349		616		
Total Culture and Recreation	_	128,159	 128,571		120,440		8,131		
Highways and Bridges:									
Support	—	39,689	 39,689		39,956	(267)		
Total Highways and Bridges	_	39,689	 39,689		39,956	(267)		
Sanitation:									
Collection	—	59,240	 77,529		76,782		747		
Total Sanitation	_	59,240	 77,529		76,782		747		
Indigent Health Fund:									
Indigent health		40,886	40,886		40,579		307		
Office		176,465	 176,465		161,991	<u> </u>	14,474		
Total Indigent Health	_	217,351	 217,351		202,570		14,781		
Capital Outlay:									
Data processing		27,203	74,500		27,203		47,297		
Public buildings		5,000	2,500		-		2,500		
Jail		8,000	134,862		118,958		15,904		
Sheriff department	—	150,000	 160,750		145,470		15,280		
Total Capital Outlay	\$	190,203	\$ 372,612	\$	291,631	\$	80,981		

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL

EXPENDITURES (Cont'd)	Budget Original			Budget Final		Actual	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Debt Service:									
Principal	\$	130,007	\$	130,459	\$	128,287	\$	2,172	
Interest		8,732		8,732		9,369	(637)	
Total Debt Service		138,739		139,191		137,656		1,535	
Total Expenditures		11,099,231		11,537,581		11,171,956		365,625	
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures		141,800	(295,996)		311,947		607,943	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)									
Capital lease proceeds		150,000		150,000		150,000		-	
Insurance proceeds		5,000		5,000		110,849		105,849	
Sale of capital assets		-		10,564		10,564		-	
Transfers in		252,000		262,648		50,648	(212,000)	
Transfers out	(407,156)	(407,156)	(193,544)		213,612	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(156)		21,056		128,517		107,461	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		141,644	(274,940)		440,464		715,404	
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING	(58,553)	(58,553)	(58,553)		-	
FUND BALANCE, ENDING	\$	83,091	\$ <u>(</u>	333,493)	\$	381,911	\$	715,404	

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND - ROAD AND BRIDGE - PRECINCT 1 SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL

FOR THE I		Budget Budget Original Final			,	Actual	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
REVENUES									
Tax Revenue									
Taxes - current	\$	559,551	\$	559,551	\$	550,799	\$(8,752)	
Taxes - delinquent		11,000		11,000		13,467		2,467	
Penalty/interest		8,000		8,000		10,441		2,441	
Taxes - special road tax		380,315		380,315		387,658 4,131		7,343 4,131	
Penalty/interest - special road tax									
Total Tax Revenue		958,866		958,866		966,496		7,630	
Intergovernmental Revenues:						02 151		90 151	
Intergovernmental revenues				-		82,151		82,151	
Total Intergovernmental Revenues		-		-		82,151		82,151	
Permits, Licenses and Fees:		252 462		050 460		240.202	,	5.0(1)	
Other Fees		253,463		253,463		248,202	(5,261)	
Total Permits, Licenses and Fees Investment Earnings:	_	253,463		253,463		248,202	(5,261)	
Depository interest		-		-		3,917		3,917	
Total Investment Earnings		-		-		3,917		3,917	
Total Revenues		1,212,329		1,212,329		1,300,766		88,437	
EXPENDITURES		, ,		, ,		, ,			
Current:									
Highways and bridges	_	1,171,923		1,248,150		1,165,968		82,182	
Total Highways and Bridges		1,171,923		1,248,150		1,165,968		82,182	
Capital Outlay:									
Equipment	_	15,000		128,900		126,950		1,950	
Total Capital Outlay		15,000		128,900		126,950		1,950	
Debt Service:									
Principal payments		37,360		37,360		37,211		149	
Interest and fiscal charges	_	-		-		149	(149)	
Total Debt Service		37,360		37,360		37,360		-	
Total Expenditures		1,224,283		1,414,410		1,330,278		84,132	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(11,954)	(202,081)	(29,512)		172,569	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)									
Insurance proceeds		-		-		35,125	(35,125)	
Transfers in		-		1,288,438		93,927		1,194,511	
Transfers out	(10,000)	(140,352)	(140,352)		-	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(10,000)		1,148,086	(11,300)		1,159,386	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(21,954)		946,005	(40,812)	(986,817)	
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING		313,067		313,067		313,067		-	
FUND BALANCE, ENDING	\$	291,113	\$	1,259,072	\$	272,255	\$ <u>(</u>	986,817)	

VAN ZANDT COUNTY, TEXAS REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND - ROAD AND BRIDGE- PRECINCT 2 SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL

FOR THE T		Budget Original		Budget Final		Actual	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES								
Tax Revenue: Taxes - current	¢	(74.047	¢	(74.047	\$	((2 50)	¢7	10 5 4 1)
Taxes - current Taxes - delinquent	\$	674,047 13,000	\$	674,047 13,000	Э	663,506 19,934	\$(10,541) 6,934
Penalty/interest		10,000		10,000		12,578		2,578
Taxes - special road tax		581,693		581,693		594,354		12,661
Penalty/interest - special road tax		_		-		6,318		6,318
Total Tax Revenue		1,278,740		1,278,740		1,296,690		17,950
Intergovernmental Revenues:								
Intergovernmental revenues	_	-	_	-		98,961		98,961
Total Intergovernmental Revenues		-		-		98,961	_	98,961
Permits, Licenses and Fees:								
Other fees		301,333		301,333		296,679	(4,654)
Total Permits, Licenses and Fees		301,333		301,333		296,679	(4,654)
Investment Earnings:								
Depository interest	_	-	_	-		9,192		9,192
Total Investment Earnings		-	_	-		9,192		9,192
Total Revenues		1,580,073		1,580,073		1,701,522		121,449
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
Highways and bridges		2,251,037	_	3,294,517		3,061,114		233,403
Total Highways and Bridges	_	2,251,037	_	3,294,517		3,061,114		233,403
Capital Outlay:								
Capital outlay		-	_	199,600		121,088		78,512
Total Capital Outlays		-	_	199,600		121,088		78,512
Debt Service:								
Principal payments		18,640		18,710		18,710		-
Interest and fiscal charges	_	1,640	-	1,570		1,570		-
Total Debt Service		20,280		20,280		20,280		-
Total Expenditures		2,271,317	_	3,514,397		3,202,482		311,915
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(691,244)	(1,934,324)	(1,500,960)		433,364
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							,	
Transfers in	(1,262,649	1	611,264	1	514,547	(96,717)
Transfers out	<u>(</u>	10,000)	(12,662)	(23,932)	<u>(</u>	11,270)
Total Other Financing Source (Uses)		1,252,649	<u> </u>	598,602		490,615	(107,987)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		561,405	(1,335,722)	(1,010,345)		325,377
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING		1,585,544		1,585,544		1,585,544		-
FUND BALANCE, ENDING	\$	2,146,949	\$	249,822	\$	575,199	\$	325,377

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND - ROAD AND BRIDGE - PRECINCT 3 SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL

		Budget Original		Budget Final		Actual	Fi	riance With nal Budget Positive Negative)
REVENUES								
Tax Revenue:								
Taxes - current	\$	569,190	\$	569,190	\$	560,289	\$(8,901)
Taxes - delinquent		11,000		11,000		13,699		2,699
Penalty/interest		8,000		8,000		10,621		2,621
Taxes - special road tax		589,624		589,624		601,008		11,384
Penalty/interest - special road tax	_	-		-		6,404		6,404
Total Tax Revenue	_	1,177,814		1,177,814		1,192,021		14,207
Intergovernmental Revenues:								
Intergovernmental revenues	_	-		-		83,566		83,566
Total Intergovernmental Revenues		-		-		83,566		83,566
Permits, Licenses and Fees:								
Other fees	_	251,126		251,126		255,562		4,436
Total Permits, Licenses and Fees	_	251,126		251,126	_	255,562		4,436
Investment Earning:								
Depository interest	_	-		-		4,583		4,583
Total Investment Earning		-		-		4,583		4,583
Other Revenue:								
Donations		-		-		500		500
Other misc. revenue		-		-		3,934		3,934
Total Other Revenue		-		-	_	4,434		4,434
Total Revenues		1,428,940		1,428,940		1,540,166		27,660
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
Highways and bridges		1,475,281		1,512,181		1,382,145		130,036
Total Highways and Bridges	_	1,475,281		1,512,181		1,382,145		130,036
Capital Outlay:								
Equipment	_	-		97,410	_	84,400		13,010
Total Capital Outlay	_	-		97,410		84,400		13,010
Total Expenditures		1,475,281		1,609,591		1,466,545		143,046
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(46,341)	(180,651)		73,621		254,272
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			-	_				
Transfers in		-		-		40,190		40,190
Transfers out	(10,000)	(12,662)	<u>(</u>	12,662)		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(10,000)	(12,662)	_	27,528		40,190
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(56,341)	(193,313)		101,149		294,462
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING	```	202,457	``	202,457		202,457		-
FUND BALANCE, ENDING	\$	146,116	\$	9,144	\$	303,606	\$	294,462

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND - ROAD AND BRIDGE - PRECINCT 4 SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL

		Budget Original		Budget Final		Actual	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
REVENUES									
Tax Revenue:									
Taxes - current	\$	548,266	\$	548,266	\$	539,693	\$(8,573)	
Taxes - delinquent		11,000		11,000		13,195		2,195	
Penalty/interest Taxes - special road tax		7,500		7,500		10,231 390,221		2,731 7,391	
Penalty/interest - special road tax		382,830		382,830		4,158		4,158	
Total Tax Revenue		949,596		949,596	<u> </u>	957,498		7,902	
		949,390		949,590		937,498		7,902	
Intergovernmental Revenues: Intergovernmental revenues		-		-		90,494		90,494	
Total Intergovernmental Revenues		-		-		90,494		90,494	
Permits, Licenses and Fees:									
Other fees		246,687		246,687		243,424	(3,263)	
Total Permits, Licenses and Fees		246,687		246,687		243,424	(3,263)	
Investment Earning:									
Depository interest		-		-		3,359		3,359	
Total Investment Earning		-		-		3,359		3,359	
Total Revenues		1,196,283		1,196,283		1,294,775		98,492	
EXPENDITURES									
Current:		1 2 41 00 4		1 500 550		1 504 200	,		
Highways and bridges		1,241,084		1,528,753		1,594,388	(65,635)	
Total Highway and Bridges		1,241,084		1,528,753		1,594,388	(65,635)	
Capital Outlay:									
Equipment		-		173,388		172,387		1,001	
Total Capital Outlay		-		173,388		172,387		1,001	
Total Expenditures		1,241,084		1,702,141		1,766,775	(64,634)	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(44,801)	(505,858)	(472,000)		33,858	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)									
Transfers in	,	-	,	183,069	,	183,068	(1)	
Transfers out	(10,000)	(12,662)	(105,107)	(92,445)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(10,000)		170,407		77,961	(92,446)	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(54,801)	(335,451)	(394,039)	(58,588)	
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING		144,611		144,611		144,611		-	
FUND BALANCE, ENDING	\$	89,810	\$ <u>(</u>	190,840)	\$ <u>(</u>	249,428)	\$ <u>(</u>	58,588)	

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

Budgetary Information

The Commissioners' Court adopted an "appropriated budget" for the General Fund and Road and Bridge Precincts #1 - 4, which is included in the Special Revenue Funds. The County is required to present the adopted and final amended budgeted revenue and expenditures for each of these funds. The County compares the final amended budget to actual revenue and expenditures. The Van Tornado Assistance Fund is considered a major fund. This fund did not have a legally adopted budget.

The following procedures are followed in establishing the budget:

- 1. Prior to September 1, the County prepares a budget for the next succeeding fiscal year beginning October 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. The budget is prepared on the GAAP basis of accounting.
- 2. Public meetings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.
- 3. The budget is then legally enacted through adoption by the Commissioners' Court. Once a budget is approved, it can only be amended at the function and fund level by approval of a majority of the members of the Court. Amendments are presented to the Court at its regular meetings. Each amendment must have Court approval. As required by law, such amendments made before the fact, are reflected in the official minutes of the Court, and are not made after fiscal year-end. Because the County has a policy of careful budgetary control, several amendments were necessary during the year. However, none of these were significant.
- 4. Each budget is controlled at the revenue and expenditure function/object level. Budgeted amounts are as amended by the Court. All budget appropriations lapse at year-end.
- 5. Encumbrances for goods or purchased services are documented by purchase orders or contracts. Under Texas law, appropriations lapse at September 30, and encumbrances outstanding at that time are to be either canceled or appropriately provided for in the subsequent year's budget. The County had no outstanding end-of-year encumbrances.

COMBINING STATEMENTS

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

		Law Library	M	Records Ianagement		Building Security	District Attorney Check Collection
ASSETS							
Cash and investments	\$	49,463	\$	726,989	\$	4,248	\$ 17,572
Receivables (net of allowance of uncollectibles)							
Accounts		3,150		13,384		2,222	12
Due from other Governments	_	-			_		 -
Total Assets	_	52,613		740,373	_	6,470	 17,584
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES							
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable		2,615		9,826		760	61
Accrued liabilities		-		671		1,705	177
Due to other funds	_	-			_		 -
Total Liabilities		2,615		10,497	_	2,465	 238
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Unavailable revenue - grants	_	-		-	_	-	 -
Total deferred inflows of resources	_	-	_	-	-	-	
Fund Balances:							
Restricted:							
Court technology and security		-		-		4,005	-
Records management		-		729,876		-	-
Judicial		-		-		-	17,346
Public safety		-		-		-	-
Law library		49,998		-		-	-
Conservation		-		-		-	-
Economic development		-		-		-	-
Capital projects		-		-		-	-
Historical commission		-		-		-	-
Disaster relief		-		-		-	-
Unassigned	_				-		
Total Fund Balances		49,998		729,876	_	4,005	 17,346
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	52,613	\$	740,373	\$_	6,470	\$ 17,584

A	District Attorney plemental]	LEOSE		Bullet Proof Vest LEOSE Grant			Lonestar Library Grant		Justice Court cchnology	Cha	apter 19
\$	13,190	\$	18,075	\$	-	\$ 407	\$	36,763	\$	16		
	-		-		-	 -	. <u> </u>	706		-		
	13,190		18,075			 407		37,469		16		
	317		-		-	-		-		-		
	1,019		-		5,430	 -		-		-		
	1,336				5,430	 		-				
						 		-				
	-		-			 _		-				
	-		-		-	-		37,469		-		
	- 11,854 -		- 18,075		-	-				-		
	-		-		-	407		-		-		
	-		-		-	-		-		-		
	-		-		-	-		-		-		
	-		-	(5,430)	 -		-		16		
	11,854		18,075	(5,430)	 407		37,469		16		
\$	13,190	\$	18,075	\$		\$ 407	\$	37,469	\$	16		

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

		tice Court Building Security		inty Road Funds	F	Asset	Abatement Officer		
ASSETS									
Cash and investments	\$	9,522	\$	-	\$	86,309	\$	89,271	
Receivables (net of allowance of uncollectibles)						1.50		1 < 2 7 2	
Accounts		175		-		150		16,352	
Due from other Governments		-		-		-		-	
Total Assets		9,697				86,459		105,623	
LIABILITIES AND									
FUND BALANCES									
Liabilities:									
Accounts payable		67		-		2,523		2,593	
Accrued liabilities		-		-		1,895		3,408	
Due to other funds				434		-		-	
Total Liabilities		67		434		4,418		6,001	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES									
Unavailable revenue - grants		-		-		-		-	
Total deferred inflows of resources	_	-		-	_	-		-	
Fund Balances:									
Restricted:									
Court technology and security		9,630		-		-		_	
Records management		-		-		-		-	
Judicial		-		-		-		_	
Public safety		-		-		82,041		99,622	
Law library		-		-				_	
Conservation		-		-		_		_	
Economic development		-		-		-		-	
Capital projects		-		-		-		_	
Historical commission		-		-		-		-	
Disaster relief		-		-		_		_	
Unassigned		-	(434)		-		-	
Total Fund Balances		9,630	(434)		82,041		99,622	
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	9,697	\$	_	\$	86,459	\$	105,623	
Homeland Security		VOICES Grant			Solid Waste Grant	 Historical Commission	Capital Projects Roads Precinct #1		
----------------------	----------	-----------------	------------	----	----------------------	------------------------------	--	-----	--
\$	-	\$	-	\$	203	\$ 9,245	\$	172	
	-		-		-	-		-	
	-			_	-	 			
				_	203	 9,245		172	
	-		440		-	-		-	
	- 303		- 9,774		-	-		-	
	303		10,214	_	-	 			
	-				-	 -		-	
	-		-		-	-		-	
	-		-		-	-		-	
	-		-		203	-		-	
	-		-		-	-		-	
	-		-		-	-		-	
	-		-		-	-		-	
	-		-		-	- 0.245		172	
	-		-		-	9,245		-	
(303)	(10,214)	_		 			
(303)	(10,214)		203	 9,245		172	
\$	-	\$		\$	203	\$ 9,245	\$ <u></u>	172	

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

	F	Capital Projects Roads Precinct #4		plemental ardianship		County Child Abuse	ppellate Justice
ASSETS							
Cash and investments	\$	-	\$	26,995	\$	5,567	\$ 1,155
Receivables (net of allowance of uncollectibles)							
Accounts		-		420		114	450
Due from other Governments	_	-	-	-			 _
Total Assets	_		-	27,415	_	5,681	 1,605
LIABILITIES AND							
FUND BALANCES							
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable		-		-		-	-
Accrued liabilities		-		-		-	-
Due to other funds	_	-	-	-	_	-	 -
Total Liabilities	_		_	-	_	-	 -
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Unavailable revenue - grants		-		-		-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	_	-		-		-	-
Fund Balances: Restricted:							
Court technology and security		-		-		-	-
Records management		-		-		-	-
Judicial		-		27,415		5,681	1,605
Public safety		-		-		-	-
Law library		-		-		-	-
Conservation		-		-		-	-
Economic development		-		-		-	-
Capital projects		-		-		-	-
Historical commission		-		-		-	-
Disaster relief		-		-		-	-
Unassigned	_	-	-	-		-	 -
Total Fund Balances	_		-	27,415	_	5,681	 1,605
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$_		\$	27,415	\$_	5,681	\$ 1,605

Technology Resources	esources Probation			Soil Conservation District		ETCOG Residential Grant	Little Hope Water Supply Grant		
\$ 1	\$	-	\$	17,475	\$	-	\$	-	
-		64,974		-		-		-	
		1,765	-	-				-	
1		66,739	-	17,475				-	
-		61,289		-		-		-	
-		9,537 246,028	_	-		- 1,677		-	
		316,854	_			1,677		-	
			-			-		-	
			-			-		-	
1		-		-		-		-	
-		-		-		-		-	
-		-		-		-		-	
-		-		17,475		-		-	
-		-		-		-		-	
-		-		-		-		-	
	(250,115)	-	-	(1,677)		-	
1	(250,115)	_	17,475	(1,677)		-	
<u> </u>	\$	66,739	\$	17,475	\$	_	\$	_	

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

	Golden Water Supply Grant	C	Victim oordinator Grant	E	oital Credit conomic velopment	FEMA Dec 2015 Storm	
ASSETS							
Cash and investments	\$ -	\$	-	\$	237,174	\$	471
Receivables (net of allowance of uncollectibles)							
Accounts	-		-		-		-
Due from other Governments			13,834		-		
Total Assets			13,834		237,174		471
LIABILITIES AND							
FUND BALANCES							
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	-		1,108		-		-
Accrued liabilities	-		2,544		-		-
Due to other funds	-		10,164		-		-
Total Liabilities			13,816				
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Unavailable revenue - grants	-		-		-		-
Total deferred inflows of resources	-		-		-		-
Fund Balances: Restricted:							
Court technology and security	-		-		-		-
Records management	-		-		-		-
Judicial	-		18		-		-
Public safety	-		-		-		-
Law library	-		-		-		-
Conservation	-		-		-		-
Economic development	-		-		237,174		-
Capital projects	-		-		-		-
Historical commission	-		-		-		-
Disaster relief	-		-		-		471
Unassigned			-		-		-
Total Fund Balances			18		237,174		471
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ <u> </u>	\$	13,834	\$	237,174	\$	471

A	FEMA April 2016 Storm	(Contribution Relief Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmenta Funds				
\$	-	\$	16,083	\$	1,366,366			
	-		-		102,109			
	286,931		-		302,530			
	286,931		16,083		1,771,005			
	-		-		81,599			
	-		-		20,956			
					273,810			
	-				376,365			
	286,931				286,931			
	286,931	_			286,931			
	-		-		51,105			
	-		-		729,876			
	-		-		63,919 199,941			
	-		-		50,405			
	-		-		17,475			
	-		-		237,174			
	-		-		172			
	-		-		9,245			
	-		16,083		16,554			
				(268,157)			
	-		16,083		1,107,709			
\$	286,931	\$	16,083	\$	1,771,005			

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

		Law Library	N	Records Ianagement		Building Security		District Attorney Check Collection
REVENUES	¢	21 570	¢	266761	¢	07 200	¢	0.774
Permits, licenses and fees	\$	31,570	\$	266,761	\$	27,382	\$	2,776
Intergovernmental Investment earnings		- 318		3,570		-		- 71
-		518				-		/1
Other		-		-		-		-
Total Revenues		31,888		270,331		27,382		2,847
EXPENDITURES								
Current:				100 1 7 1		70 00 (4.055
General government		-		109,154		52,204		4,875
Judicial		35,547		22,766		-		-
Public safety Conservation		-		-		-		-
Conservation								
Total Expenditures		35,547		131,920		52,204		4,875
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OVER REVENUE	ES							
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(3,659)		138,411	(24,822)	(2,028)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Insurance recoveries		-		-		-		-
Transfers in		-		-		24,351		-
Transfers out								
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)						24,351		-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(3,659)		138,411	(471)	(2,028)
FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING		53,657		591,465		4,476		19,374
FUND BALANCES, ENDING	\$	49,998	\$	729,876	\$	4,005	\$	17,346

District Attorney Supplemental		LEOSE		Bullet Proof Vest Grant	Lonestar Library Grant		T	Justice Court echnology	Chapter 19		
\$	30,000 32	\$	- 6,848 -	\$	- - -	\$	- - -	\$	11,726	\$	1,343
-	30,032	_	6,848						11,867		1,343
_	22,511		4,920		- - - -		- - - -		- - - -		- - - -
-	22,511		4,920								
	7,521		1,928		-		-		11,867		1,343
_	- - -		- -		- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -
_											
	7,521		1,928		-		-		11,867		1,343
_	4,333		16,147	(5,430)		407		25,602	(1,327)
\$_	11,854	\$	18,075	\$ <u>(</u>	5,430)	\$	407	\$	37,469	\$	16

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

	J	ustice Court Building Security		County Road Funds		Asset Forfeiture		Abatement Officer
REVENUES		<u> </u>						
Permits, licenses and fees	\$	2,832	\$	-	\$	27,313	\$	169,945
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		22,801
Investment earnings		-		-		634		-
Other		-		-		-		-
	_		_		_		_	
Total Revenues	_	2,832		-	_	27,947		192,746
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
General government		1,485		-		47,971		-
Judicial		-		-		-		-
Public safety		-		-		26,354		146,891
Conservation	_	-		-		-	_	-
Total Expenditures	_	1,485				74,325		146,891
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OVER REVENUE	S							
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		1,347		-	(46,378)		45,855
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Insurance recoveries		-		-		4,579		-
Transfers in		-		-		-		-
Transfers out	_	-	(5,489)		-	_	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	_	-	(5,489)	_	4,579	_	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		1,347	(5,489)	(41,799)		45,855
FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING	_	8,283	_	5,055	_	123,840	_	53,767
FUND BALANCES, ENDING	\$_	9,630	\$ <u>(</u>	434)	\$	82,041	\$	99,622

	Homeland Security		VOICES Grant		Solid Waste Grant	Historical Commission			Capital Projects Roads Precinct #1
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
	-		38,483		-		-		-
	-		-		-		- 1,615	_	-
			38,483				1,615	-	
	-		- 45,954		-		1,497		-
	-		45,954		-		-		-
	-		-				-	_	
			45,954				1,497	-	
	-	(7,471)		-		118		-
	_		_		-		_		_
	-		-		-		-		-
	-		-		-		-	_	
	-				-		-	_	
	-	(7,471)		-		118		-
(303)	(2,743)		203		9,127	_	172
\$ <u>(</u>	303)	\$ <u>(</u>	10,214)	\$	203	\$	9,245	\$	172

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

	Proj	Capital ects Roads ecinct #4	Supplemental Guardianship		County Child Abuse		Appellate Justice	
REVENUES								
Permits, licenses and fees	\$	-	\$	4,580	\$	1,359	\$	4,495
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-
Investment earnings		-		78		-		-
Other		-		-		-	_	-
Total Revenues				4,658		1,359	_	4,495
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
General government		-		1,725		-		-
Judicial		-		-		-		4,379
Public safety		-		-		-		-
Conservation		-				-	_	
Total Expenditures				1,725				4,379
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OVER REVENUE OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	S	-		2,933		1,359		116
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Insurance recoveries		-		-		_		-
Transfers in		53,436		-		-		-
Transfers out		-		-		-	_	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		53,436		-	_		_	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		53,436		2,933		1,359		116
FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING	(53,436)		24,482		4,322		1,489
FUND BALANCES, ENDING	\$	-	\$	27,415	\$	5,681	\$	1,605

	Technology Resources	Juvenile Probation		Co	Soil onservation District	ETCOG Residential Grant		Little Hope Water Supply Grant
\$	- - -	\$	337,938 21,618	\$	- 126	\$	- 4,450 -	\$ 26,850
-			687		-			
-			360,243		126		4,450	 26,850
	-		-		-		4,365	26,850
-	-		478,474		- 6,000		-	 -
-			478,474		6,000		4,365	 26,850
	-	(118,231)	(5,874)		85	-
-	- - -		155,000		3,000		- - -	 - -
_	<u> </u>		155,000		3,000			
	-		36,769	(2,874)		85	-
_	1	(286,884)		20,349	(1,762)	
\$_	1	\$ <u>(</u>	250,115)	\$	17,475	\$ <u>(</u>	1,677)	\$

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

		Golden Vater Supply Grant		Victim Coordinator Grant		pital Credit Economic velopment		FEMA Dec 2015 Storm
REVENUES								
Permits, licenses and fees	\$	-	\$	-	\$	49,807	\$	-
Intergovernmental		-		53,101		-		67,556
Investment earnings		-		-		1,269		-
Other		-				-		-
Total Revenues		-		53,101		51,076		67,556
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
General government		1,362		59,451		-		-
Judicial		-		-		-		-
Public safety		-		-		-		-
Conservation		-						-
Total Expenditures		1,362		59,451				
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OVER REVENUE	S							
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(1,362)	(6,350)		51,076		67,556
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Insurance recoveries		-		-		-		-
Transfers in		-		11,193		-		-
Transfers out							(67,556)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		_		11,193			(67,556)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(1,362)		4,843		51,076		-
FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING		1,362	(4,825)		186,098		471
FUND BALANCES, ENDING	\$	-	\$	18	\$	237,174	\$	471

FEMA April 2016 Storm		Contribution Relief Fund		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
\$ -	\$	_	\$	938,484
472,261	Ψ	_	Ψ	745,311
-		-		6,239
_		_		2,302
				2,302
472,261				1,692,336
-		-		333,450
-		-		108,646
-		-		656,639
		-		6,000
<u> </u>				1,104,735
472,261		-		587,601
-		-		4,579
-		-		246,980
(472,261)		-	(545,306)
(472,261)		-	(293,747)
-		-		293,854
		16,083		813,855
\$	\$	16,083	\$	1,107,709

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OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION DEBT SERVICE FUND DETAILED SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL

	Budget Origina		Budget Final	Actual	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUES					
Tax Revenue:					
Taxes - current	\$ 775,		775,651	\$ 897,514	\$ 121,863
Taxes - delinquent	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	000	25,000	28,340	3,340
Penalty/interest	10,	500	10,500	20,110	9,610
Total Tax Revenue	811,	151	811,151	945,964	134,813
Investment Earning:					
Depository interest	3,	500	3,500	5,737	2,237
Total Investment Earnings	3,	500	3,500	5,737	2,237
Total Revenues	814,	651	814,651	951,701	137,050
EXPENDITURES Debt Service:					
Principal payments	975,	000	975,000	975,000	-
Interest and fiscal charges	182,		182,363	182,363	-
Debt service fees		300	300	300	
Total Debt Service	1,157,	651	1,157,663	1,157,663	
Total Expenditures	1,157,	651	1,157,663	1,157,663	
Net change in fund balance	(343,	000) (343,012)	(205,962)	137,050
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING	1,089,	420	1,089,420	1,089,420	
FUND BALANCE, ENDING	\$ <u>746</u> ,	420 \$	746,408	\$ <u>883,458</u>	\$137,050

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET ALL AGENCY FUNDS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

		District Clerk		County Clerk	Sheriff	District Attorney
ASSETS Cash and Cash equivalents	\$	1,747,958	\$	633,921	\$ 69,678	\$ 150,008
Total Assets		1,747,958	_	633,921	 69,678	 150,008
LIABILITIES Due to other agencies and individuals	_	1,747,958		633,921	 69,678	 150,008
Total Liabilities	\$	1,747,958	\$	633,921	\$ 69,678	\$ 150,008

 CSCD	uvenile robation	 x Assessor/ Collector	ustice of he Peace	C	onstable	 Total Agency Funds
\$ 893,856	\$ 67,985	\$ 593,977	\$ 35,328	\$	3,739	\$ 4,196,450
 893,856	 67,985	 593,977	 35,328		3,739	 4,196,450
 893,856	 67,985	 593,977	 35,328		3,739	 4,196,450
\$ 893,856	\$ 67,985	\$ 593,977	\$ 35,328	\$	3,739	\$ 4,196,450

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SINGLE AUDIT AND COMPLIANCE

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PATTILLO, BROWN & HILL, L.L.P. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

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 Members of the Commissioners' Court Canton, 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 Van Zandt County, Texas, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Van Zandt County, Texas' basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 26, 2018.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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TEMPLE, TX 254.791.3460

ALBUQUERQUE, NM 505.266.5904



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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 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 or deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs to be material weaknesses: 2017-001, 2017-002 and 2017-003.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Van Zandt County, Texas' 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*.

Van Zandt County, Texas' Response to Findings

Van Zandt County, Texas' response to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. Van Zandt County, Texas' response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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 County's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Waco, Texas June 26, 2018



PATTILLO, BROWN & HILL, L.L.P. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNIFORM GUIDANCE

To the Honorable County Judge and Members of the Commissioners Court Canton, Texas

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Van Zandt County, Texas' compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Van Zandt County, Texas' major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2017. Van Zandt County, Texas' major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of Van Zandt County, Texas' compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Van Zandt County, Texas complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2017.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that were identified. The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

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

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SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

Federal Grant/Pass Through Grantor/ Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Grantor's Number	Total Federal Expenditures	Passed Through to Subrecipients
U.S. Department of Agriculture				
Passed through the Texas Department of Agriculture:				
National School Lunch Program	10.555	N/A	\$ 21,618	\$
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			21,618	
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development				
Passed through Texas Department of Agriculture:				
Community Development Block Grant	14.228	713026	26,850	-
Community Development Block Grant	14.228	7216097	345,172	
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			372,022	
U.S. Department of Justice				
Passed through Office of the Governor:				
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	2830702	53,101	-
Edward Byrne Memorial				
Justice Assistance Grant	16.738	3069901	69,000	
Total U.S. Department of Justice			122,101	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services				
Passed Through Texas Department of Family and Protective Services:				
Foster Care Title IV- E	93.658	23939566	4,773	-
Foster Care Title IV- E	93.658	23939570	10,608	
Total passed through Texas Department of Family				
and Protective Services			15,381	
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			15,381	
U.S. Department of Homeland Security				
Passed through Texas Department of Public Safety				
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance	97.036	PA-06-TX-4223	71,950	-
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance	97.036	PA-06-TX-4255	67,556	-
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance	97.036	PA-06-TX-4269	759,193	
Total passed through Texas Department of Public Safety			898,699	
Passed through Office of the Governor:				
Homeland Security Grant - Interoperable Comm LETPA	97.067	2959201	22,801	
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			921,500	
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$1,452,622	\$

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

1. GENERAL

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards presents the activity of all applicable federal award programs of Van Zandt County, Texas. The County's reporting entity is defined in Note 1 of the financial statements. Federal awards received directly from federal agencies, as well as awards passed through other government agencies, are included on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

2. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented using the modified accrual basis of accounting. The modified accrual basis of accounting is described in Note 1 of the financial statements. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Therefore, some of the amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the financial statements.

3. INDIRECT COSTS

The County has elected not to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed in the uniform Guidance.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements: Type of auditors' report issued	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting: Material weakness(es) identified?	2017-001, 2017-002, 2017-003
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	None reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No
Federal Awards:	
Internal control over major programs: Material weakness(es) identified?	None
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	None reported
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major federal programs	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a) of Uniform Guidance.	None
Identification of major programs:	
CFDA Number(s) #97.036	Name of Federal Program or Cluster: Disaster Grants - Public Assistance
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B federal programs	\$750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee for federal single audit?	No

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Which Are Required to be Reported in Accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards:

Finding 2017-001 – Segregation of Duties – JP #3

<u>Criteria:</u>	In a limited size office, complete segregation of duties is difficult to achieve. Processes can be put in place that when followed in a prescribed order, help to mitigate fraud risk.
<u>Condition:</u>	With regards to disbursements, the Clerk prepares the checks and presents them to the elected official for review and signature. The elected official then returns the checks to the clerk for the second signature and the clerk mails the check. The clerk is also responsible for preparing the bank reconciliation. As a result, fraud risk is increased as the person preparing the checks should not distribute the checks and reconcile the bank statement. Checks could potentially be altered and concealed since the person preparing the checks and distributing them also reconciles the bank statements. This is caused by lack of supervisory controls.
<u>Cause:</u>	The JP #3 office has not set up procedures for the month end closing process that have proper segregation of duties.
Effect:	Increased risk of fraud or error.
<u>Recommendation:</u>	The clerk should sign checks first and then give them to the elected official for review and signature. The elected official should then seal the checks in envelopes and distribute. The signed checks should not be returned to the clerk who prepared them. The elected official should also receive the unopened bank statement and review the transactions for appropriateness. The elected official should then either prepare the reconciliation or have the clerk prepare the reconciliation and then review it.
<u>Responsible Official's</u> <u>Response:</u>	The JP#3 office has set up procedures for month end closing. The clerk prepares the checks first and then they are forwarded to the elected official for review and signature. The elected official signs the check and then seals the envelope and distributes. The elected official opens the bank statements and reviews. The statement is handed to the clerk who prepares the reconciliation and upon completion the elected official reviews the reconciliation.

Finding 2017-002 – Segregation of Duties – Sheriff's Office

<u>**Criteria:**</u> Incompatible duties should be segregated in order to mitigate fraud risk.

- **Condition:** Improper segregation of duties was noted as the same employee is responsible for preparing and mailing cash disbursements and reconciling the bank statements. This employee also has access to blank check stock and is an authorized signer on the bank accounts.
- Cause:The Sheriff's office has not set up procedures for the month end closing
process that have proper segregation of duties.
- **Effect:** Increased risk of fraud or error.

Recommendation: To improve controls, the employee who prepares the checks and has custody of the blank check stock should not have signature authority. Also, another employee should be responsible for reviewing signed checks along with their supporting documentation and should distribute them. Unopened bank statements should be received by the elected official for opening and review of the activity for appropriateness. The statement can then be forwarded to the employee responsible for preparing the bank reconciliation. Once complete, the bank reconciliations should be reviewed and approved by the elected official and County Auditor's office.

Responsible Official's Response:

The Sheriff's office has set up procedures for month end closing. The administrative assistant for the jail retrieves all funds from a locked drop box and prepares the deposit on a daily basis. The administrative assistant for the Sheriff's office is responsible for reconciling all bank statements and preparing the necessary checks. The Sheriff receives the unopened bank statement and reviews the transactions before it is reconciled by the Sheriff's administrative assistant. Once the checks have been prepared, the Sheriff's administrative assistant gives them to the authorized signors with an addressed envelope to be sealed and mailed by the signor. The check is not returned to the administrative assistant. Neither assistant is an authorized signor on the checking account. A copy of the reconciled statement is forwarded to the County Auditor each month.

Finding 2017-003 – Purchase Order System and Budget Compliance

<u>Criteria:</u> The purpose of the purchase order system is to give the County means for overseeing the warrant process to ensure that the expenditures of any department do not exceed the budget appropriation for the department, which is outlined in Texas Local Government Code Section 111.092.

<u>Condition:</u> Expenditures exceeded appropriations in some County departments. Purchase orders were approved for which no budget appropriation was available and no amendment was obtained.

<u>Cause:</u>	The County does not have a procedure in place to decline payment for expenditures that would exceed the current budgeted amount.
Effect:	The County has not adhered to their written budget policies.
<u>Recommendation:</u> Responsible Official's	All departments should obtain purchase orders when required by policy. Purchase orders should not be issued and approved unless an unexpected balance remains in the line item to which the department is requesting the purchase be charged. Budget amendments, including line item transfers, should be prepared and approved by Commissioners' Court prior to the purchase order being approved. All County departments should evaluate each potential purchase carefully to ensure its absolute necessity for the operations of the County and forego unnecessary spending of taxpayer money in order to reduce expenditures and improve County's finances.
Response:	County Auditor's Office agrees with recommendation.



VAN ZANDT COUNTY

County Auditor

Assistant Auditor I Kenny Edwards Rhonda Hoffman Sandy Hill 121 E Dallas Rm. 102 | Canton, TX 75103 (903)567-2171 | (903)567-4700 fax

Assistant Auditor II Michelle Kenny Alisia Harrelson

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Which Are Required to be Reported in Accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards:

Finding 2016-001 – Pooled Cash (FinClear) Account – Unauthorized Borrowing of Funds

<u>Criteria:</u>	Pooling of cash may promote unauthorized borrowing of cash between funds. If a fund uses more of the pooled cash than it is entitled to use, then the fund has borrowed from one of the other funds.
<u>Condition and Context:</u>	The County had several funds with deficit balances in the fund's pooled cash (FinClear) account, including the General Fund. As a result, cash in funds with restrictive purposes, such as the Special Revenue funds of the County, were "borrowed" to cover the deficit cash balances in other funds.
<u>Cause:</u>	Lack of monitoring and review of pooled cash balances to prevent unauthorized borrowings.
Recommendation:	The cash balances of funds intended for specific purposes should be maintained in separate accounts to prevent unauthorized borrowings. Alternatively, a procedure for review of the pooled cash balances could be implemented to identify issues timely, so transfers of cash from TexPool or other sources can be initiated to cover deficits.

Responsible Official's

<u>Response:</u>	Unauthorized borrowing of funds from cash in funds with restrictive purposes remains a problem for Van Zandt County Government as adequate revenue for the County's General Fund has not and is not currently being provided to cover General Fund expenditures. The practice of not providing revenue to cover the expenditures of the General Fund Operations of the County is poor fiscal management and creates financial reporting issues for Van Zandt County Government. In addition, the general Fund does not have a Cash Reserve Fund available to draw upon to cover cash shortages. Van Zandt County's Auditors Officer is in agreement that separate checking accounts will need to be maintained for Special Revenue Funds to prevent unauthorized borrowing
Current Status:	We consider this matter resolved.

Finding 2016-002 – Accounting Payable Processing

<u>Criteria:</u> Due care and diligence should be exercised by County personnel responsible for accounts payable processing to ensure bills are entered into the system with minimal error and no duplications. A vendor verification process should be in place to ensure new vendors are valid. Incompatible duties should be separated to mitigate risk.

<u>Condition and Context:</u> During work performed, eight instances of duplicate checks being mailed were noted, with seven of those checks being returned by vendor for voiding. Numerous other instances were noted where duplicate checks were prepared, but were identified and voided prior to be mailed to vendors. Upon review of the County's general ledger, numerous instances of duplicate entries and subsequent correction or void checks were noted. The County has no vendor verification process in place to ensure vendors are valid. Vendor checks are prepared by the Treasurer's Office, sent to the County Auditor's Office for signature and then returned to the County Treasurer for distribution.

Cause:Inadequate controls over the processing of accounts payable as well as lack
of due care and diligence when entering bills to be paid.

Effect: The duplicate payment of invoices results in a reduction of County's cash that should not occur, especially during times when cash flow is tight. Duplicate entries and their subsequent correction results in the audit trail being difficult to follow with regards to the County's books as there are many unnecessary debts and credits that appear in the expenditure accounts. Duplicate entries should be a very seldom occurrence. With no vendor verification process, there is a potential for payments to be made to fictitious vendors. Since the County Treasurer's office prepares vendor checks, signed checks could be altered prior to distribution.

<u>Recommendation:</u>	The County should revisit the procedures performed by the Treasurer's Office for accounts payable processing to determine what controls and processes need to be implemented or added to keep errors at a minimum. If improvements does not occur, the County should consider moving the accounts payable processing to the County Auditor's Office, with the Treasurer's Office being responsible only for the printing of the checks. The County should develop and implement a vendor verification process to mitigate risk of fictitious vendors. The procedure should be performed by the County Auditor's Office, since the County Treasurer's Office is responsible for setting up vendors in the system. Signed vendor checks should be distributed by personnel other than County Treasurer's Office personnel.
<u>Responsible Official's</u> <u>Response:</u>	The County Treasurer and County Auditor Offices have agreed that when a W-9 for a new vendor is received; the vendor information will be given to the Auditor's Office to make a telephone call to verify the Vendor does exist. After the verification the Treasurer's Office will be notified to set up the new vendor. Also, the Auditor's Office will begin stuffing and mailing the accounts payable checks after the Treasurer and the Auditor signs the check.
Current Status:	We consider this matter resolved.

Finding 2016-003 – Segregation of Duties – JP #3

<u>Criteria:</u> In a limited size office, complete segregation of duties is difficult to achieve. Processes can be put in place that when followed in a prescribed order, help to mitigate fraud risk.

Condition and Context: With regards to disbursements, the Clerk prepares the checks and presents them to the elected official for review and signature. The elected official then returns the checks to the clerk for the second signature and the clerk mails the check. The clerk is also responsible for preparing the bank reconciliation. As a result, fraud risk is increased as the person preparing the checks should not distribute the checks and reconcile the bank statement. Checks could potentially be altered and concealed since the person preparing the checks and distributing them also reconciles the bank statements.

Cause:	Lack of supervisory controls.
Effect:	Increased fraud risk.

<u>Recommendation:</u>	The clerk should sign checks first and then give to the elected official for review and signature. The elected official should then seal the checks in envelopes and distribute. The signed checks should not be returned to the clerk who prepared them. The elected official should also receive the unopened bank statement and review the transactions for appropriateness. The elected official should then either prepare the reconciliation or have the clerk prepare the reconciliation and then review it.	
<u>Responsible Official's</u> <u>Response:</u>	Agree with recommendation outlined above by Audit Firm.	
Current Status:	See current year finding 2017-001.	
Finding 2016-004 – Segregation of Duties – Sheriff's Office		
<u>Criteria:</u>	Incompatible duties should be segregated in order to mitigate fraud risk.	
Condition and Context:	Improper segregation of duties was noted as the same employee is responsible for preparing and mailing cash disbursements and reconciling the bank statements. This employee also has access to blank check stock and is an authorized signer on the bank accounts.	
<u>Cause:</u>	Improper segregation of duties.	
Effect:	Increased fraud risk.	
<u>Recommendation:</u>	To improve controls, the employee who prepares the checks and has custody of the blank check stock should not have signature authority. Also, another employee should be responsible for reviewing signed checks along with their supporting documentation and should distribute them. Unopened bank statements should be received by the elected official for opening and review of the activity for appropriateness. The statement can then be forwarded to the employee responsible for preparing the bank reconciliation. Once complete, the bank reconciliations should be reviewed and approved by the elected official.	
<u>Responsible Official's</u> <u>Response:</u>	Agree with Independent Auditor's recommendation. County Auditor will work with Sheriff's Department to implement appropriate procedure.	
Current Status:	See current year finding 2017-002.	

Finding 2016-005 – Purchase Order System and Budget Compliance

<u>Criteria:</u>	The purpose of the purchase order system is to give the County means for overseeing the warrant process to ensure that the expenditures of any department do not exceed the budget appropriation for the department, which is outlined in Texas Local Government Code Section 111.092.	
Condition and Context:	Expenditures exceeded appropriations in several County departments.	
<u>Cause:</u>	Purchase orders were approved for which no budget appropriation was available and no amendment was obtained. Also, could be caused by departments not obtaining purchase order as required.	
<u>Effect:</u>	Noncompliance with Texas Local Government Code with regards to budget.	
<u>Recommendation:</u>	All departments should obtain purchase orders when required by policy. Purchase orders should not be issued and approved unless an unexpected balance remains in the line item to which the department is requesting the purchase be charged. Budget amendments, including line item transfers, should be prepared and approved by Commissioners' Court prior to the purchase order being approved. All County departments should evaluate each potential purchase carefully to ensure its absolute necessity for the operations of the County and forego unnecessary spending of taxpayer money in order to reduce expenditures and improve County's finances.	
<u>Responsible Official's</u> <u>Response:</u>	County Auditor's Office agrees with recommendation.	
Current Status:	See current year finding 2017-003.	
Finding 2016-006 – Procurement Procedures over Capital Assets		
<u>Criteria:</u>	There are several laws and procedures that govern purchases at the County. Capital assets that exceed a purchase price of \$50,000 are required to go out for bids under the Texas Local Government Code. The County also requires a purchase order for items that cost more than \$100.	
Condition and Context:	The County purchased a motor grader that cost greater than \$50,000, but did not document that they went out for bids. The County also purchased a Chevy Tahoe for \$15,500 and no purchase order was completed.	

<u>Cause:</u>	The purchase of the Tahoe was completed without a purchase order. This was a purchase out of a commissary account and the department that purchased the vehicle did not feel that a purchase order was required due to the purchase coming from restricted funds. The Commissioners' Court did approve the purchase of the motor grader in court but did not get any bids on that purchase.
Effect:	The County was not in compliance with Texas procurement laws or the County purchasing policy for these two purchases.
<u>Recommendation:</u>	The County should follow the purchasing policy that they have approved. This policy requires a purchase order for all items as a method showing proper approval for purchases. The County should also seek a reverse auction or request bids by informing potential vendors of specifications for used equipment when looking to purchase used equipment. With the purchasing function being under the County Auditor's office, a representative from that office should attend annual purchasing/procurement training annually. Purchasing laws and regulations change a lot and these trainings are a good way to stay informed of changes to these laws. In conjunction with the annual training, the County should also update their purchasing policy on an annual basis as well.
<u>Responsible Official's</u> <u>Response:</u>	The County Auditor's office agrees with the recommendation.
Current Status:	We consider this matter resolved.
<u>Findings and Questioned</u> <u>Costs for Federal Awards</u> Finding 2016-007	
Federal Grantor:	Department of Homeland Security
Program:	Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (PA-06-TX-4223, PA-06-TX-4255
Compliance Requiremen	t: Procurement
<u>Criteria:</u>	Per 2 CFR 200.213, recipients of federal awards are prohibited from contracting with or making sub-awards to parties that are suspended, debarred or otherwise excluded from or ineligible for participation in federal or state assistance programs or activities.

<u>Condition:</u>	We identified instances in which no documentation could be provided by the County for the verification of vendor suspension or debarment status. The condition exists because of a lack of procurement procedures regarding suspended and debarred vendors or sub- awardees.
<u>Cause:</u>	The County did not have a policy to check the debarred vendor list each time a new vendor was added.
<u>Effect:</u>	The County could inadvertently make a sub-award to or contract with a suspended, debarred or otherwise excluded party. These costs could be subject to disallowance by a federal granting agency. In our testing, however, we did not note a situation where the County made a sub- award or contracted with suspended, debarred or otherwise excluded parties.
<u>Recommendation:</u>	We recommend the County implement a policy to verify that each entity it contracts with or makes sub-awards to is not suspended or debarred or otherwise excluded. This verification may be accomplished by checking the System for Award Management (www.sam.gov) maintained by the General Services Administration (GSA), collecting a certification from the entity, or adding a clause or condition to the covered transaction with that entity. Additionally, management or representatives of management should periodically conduct independent reviews of procurements and contracting activities to determine whether policies and procedures are being followed as intended.
<u>Responsible Official's</u> <u>Response:</u>	Before contracting or making any sub-awards in relation to federal funding, Van Zandt County will verify the suspension, debarment or exclusion status of any vendors to avoid awarding contracts to those not eligible for participation in federal or state assistance program activities. Van Zandt County will use <u>www.sam.gov</u> to accomplish this.
Current Status:	We consider this matter resolved.

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