



Financial Statements
September 30, 2024

Dawson County, Texas

Independent Auditor's Report	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	4
Government Wide Financial Statements	
Statement of Net Position (Exhibit A-1)	14
Statement of Activities (Exhibit A-2)	15
Government Fund Financial Statements	
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds (Exhibit A-3)	16
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position (Exhibit A-4)	17
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds (Exhibit A-5)	18
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities (Exhibit A-6)	19
Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements	
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position – Fiduciary Funds (Exhibit A-7)	20
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Fund Net Position – Fiduciary Funds (Exhibit A-8)	21
Notes to Financial Statements	22
Required Supplementary Information	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund (Exhibit B-1)	53
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Precinct Fund (Exhibit B-2)	54
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – District Court Fund (Exhibit B-3)	55
Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios – Texas County and District Retirement System (Exhibit B-4)	56
Schedule of Employer Contributions – Texas County and District Retirement System (Exhibit B-5)	57
Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios (Exhibit B-6)	58
Information about Infrastructure Assets Reported Using the Modified Approach (Exhibit B-7)	59
Notes to Required Supplementary Information	61
Supplementary Information	
Combining Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds (Exhibit C-1)	65
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds (Exhibit C-2)	70
Compliance Section	
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	75
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for the Major State Program; Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Texas Grant Management Standards	77
Schedule of Expenditures of State Awards	80
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs	81



Independent Auditor's Report

The Honorable Judge and Members of the Commissioners Court
Dawson County, Texas
Lamesa, Texas

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Dawson County, Texas ("the County") as of and for the year ended September 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Dawson County, Texas, as of September 30, 2024, 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.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Dawson County, Texas, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the County's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and the budgetary comparison information together with the schedule of changes in net pension liability and related ratios, the schedule of employer contributions, the schedule of changes in total OPEB liability and related ratios, and the information about infrastructure assets reported using the modified approach on pages 4-13 and 53-64 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements.

Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The combining nonmajor fund financial statements and schedule of expenditures of state awards, as required by Texas Grant Management Standards are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In our opinion, the combining nonmajor fund financial statements and schedule of expenditures of state 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 20, 2025 on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

The image shows a handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Eide Bailly LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Abilene, Texas
June 20, 2025

This section of Dawson County's annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the County's financial performance during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024. Please read it in conjunction with the County's financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Dawson County's total combined net position was \$21.6 million at September 30, 2024. This represents an increase of \$2,706,211 from September 30, 2023. Of this amount, \$9.2 million (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the County's ongoing obligations.
- During the year, the County's expenses were \$2,706,211 less than the \$16.6 million generated in taxes and other revenues for governmental activities.
- The General Fund reported a fund balance this year of \$8.5 million; \$8.3 million is available for spending at the government's discretion.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the County's financial statements. The County's basic financial statements consist of 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 Statements

The government-wide statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of Dawson County's finances, using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The Statement of Net Position (Page 14) presents information on all of Dawson County's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether Dawson County's financial position is improving or deteriorating when examined in conjunction with nonfinancial factors. The Statement of Activities (Page 15) presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Net position – the difference between the County's assets and liabilities – is one way to measure the County's financial health or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the County's net position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the County, one needs to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as changes in the County's tax base.

The government-wide financial statements are designed to distinguish functions of Dawson County that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities). Governmental activities include general government, judicial, elections, financial administration, tax administration, facilities management, law enforcement, fire protection, corrections, road and bridge, sanitation, public transportation, health care, human services, parks and recreation, museums, county extension services, and libraries. These activities are financed primarily by property taxes and grants. The County does not have any business-type activities.

Fund Financial Statements

The Fund Financial Statements provide more detailed information about Dawson County's most significant funds – not the County as a whole. Funds are groupings of related accounts that the County uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes. Dawson County, like other state and local governments, uses funds to show compliance with finance-related legal requirements as well as to control and manage money for other particular purposes.

The County has three types of funds:

- **Governmental funds**—Most of the County's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on short-term inflows and outflows of available resources and the balances of these resources that are available at the end of the year. 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. These reconciliations can be found on Pages 17 and 19 of the basic financial statements section.

The County maintains fifty-nine individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund statements for the general fund, precinct fund, and district court fund, all of which are considered to be major funds. Individual fund data for each of the non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The County adopts an annual appropriated budget for its funds. Budgetary comparison schedules have been provided in the Required Supplementary section to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

- **Fiduciary funds** – The County is the trustee, or fiduciary, for certain funds. The County is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. All of the County's fiduciary activities are reported in the separate Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Fund Net Position. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the County cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE

Dawson County's combined net position was approximately \$21.6 million at September 30, 2024. The portion of the County's net position that reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery, equipment), less accumulated depreciation and any related outstanding debt is 33%. An additional portion of the County's net position (24%) represents resources that are subject to restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position may be used to meet the County's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

	Governmental Activities	
	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Current and Other Assets	\$ 15,279,947	\$ 12,884,953
Capital Assets	7,613,488	7,081,323
Total assets	22,893,435	19,966,276
Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,003,354	1,111,495
Current Liabilities	1,416,699	1,039,027
Long Term Liabilities	702,606	753,072
Total liabilities	2,119,305	1,792,099
Deferred Inflows of Resources	185,536	399,935
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	7,170,481	6,522,755
Restricted	5,262,555	5,253,346
Unrestricted	9,158,912	7,109,636
Total net position	\$ 21,591,948	\$ 18,885,737

Changes in Net Position

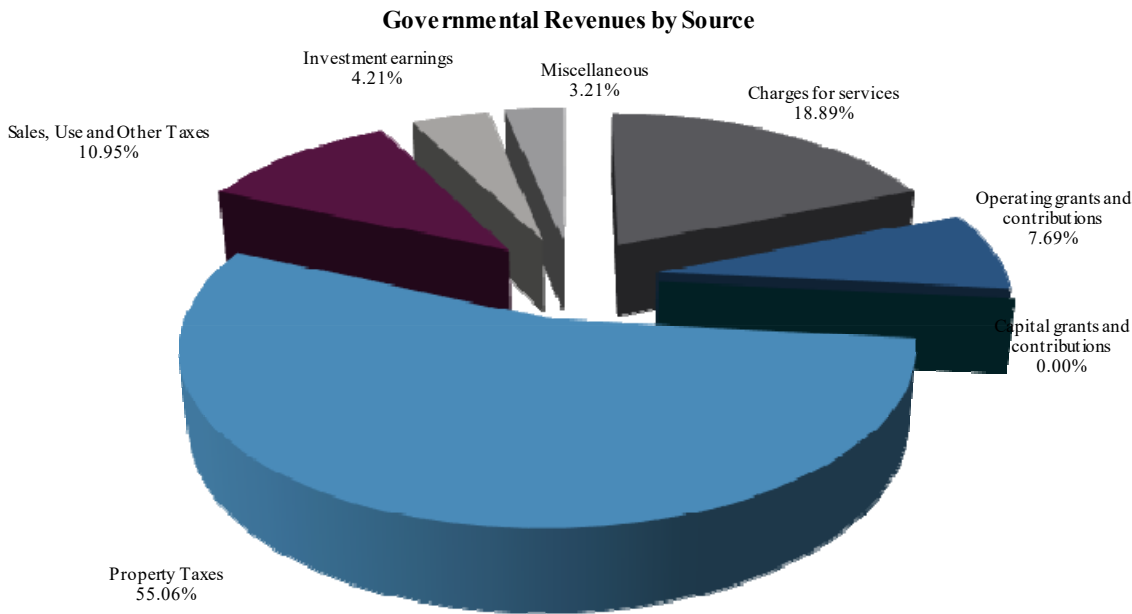
Dawson County's net position increased by \$2,706,211 during the current fiscal year.

	Governmental Activities	
	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Revenues		
Program revenues		
Charges for services	\$ 3,129,641	\$ 2,645,815
Operating grants and contributions	1,273,152	785,724
Capital grants and contributions	-	761,627
General revenues		
Property taxes	9,120,572	8,097,627
Sales and use and other taxes	1,813,802	1,688,110
Investment earnings	696,978	578,825
Miscellaneous revenue	531,657	164,619
Total revenues	<u>16,565,802</u>	<u>14,722,347</u>
Expenses		
General government	2,395,069	1,749,442
Judicial	3,160,825	2,650,175
Elections	174,639	123,179
Financial Administration	370,543	391,489
Tax Administration	482,026	391,548
Facilities Management	-	1,688
Law Enforcement	1,372,462	1,366,750
Fire protection	216,451	207,408
Corrections	1,844,064	2,022,909
Road and bridge	2,762,626	2,318,843
Sanitation	10,000	86,216
Public transportation	-	90,158
Health care	69,837	69,689
Human services	382,287	321,419
Parks and recreation	52,438	64,431
Museums	1,000	1,000
County extension service	171,359	186,186
Libraries	380,631	372,473
Interest on long-term debt	13,334	20,824
Total expenses	<u>13,859,591</u>	<u>12,435,827</u>
Change in Net Position	2,706,211	2,286,520
Beginning Net Position as restated	18,885,737	16,599,217
Ending Net Position	<u>\$ 21,591,948</u>	<u>\$ 18,885,737</u>

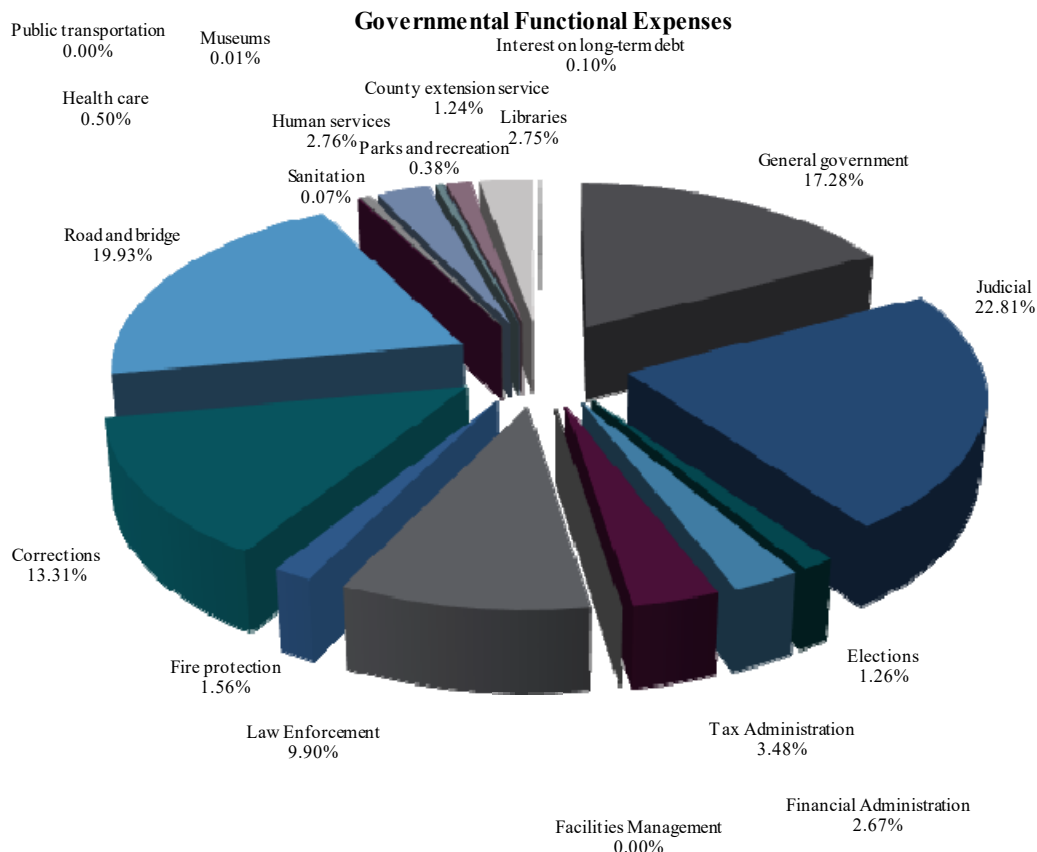
Governmental Activities

Total revenues for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024 were \$16.6 million. Approximately 66% of the County's revenue comes from taxes, with approximately 55% from property taxes alone. Property tax revenue as a percentage of total revenue increased by 0.1% compared to the prior year due to an increase in assessed property values.

Expenditures increased by \$1.4 million from the prior year, primarily due to the increases in judicial, road and bridge, and general government costs.



The total cost for all programs and services totaled \$13.9 million for the year ended September 30, 2024. Of this amount, the largest operating services areas were judicial which totaled \$3.2 million or 23% of total expenses for the year, and road and bridge which totaled \$2.8 million, or 20% of total expenses for the year. In the prior year, these two operating areas comprised 39.9% of total expenses. Costs related to general government (17%) and corrections (16%) continued to absorb a significant percentage of the County's total expenses for the current year.



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY'S FUNDS

As of the end of the fiscal year, Dawson County's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$11.6 million, an increase of \$1,162,711 or 11% in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 72% of this total amount (\$8.3 million) is unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is restricted or assigned, to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been restricted or assigned to: 1) special purposes by virtue of special revenue funds (\$3.1 million).

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the County. At the end of the fiscal year, the total fund balance was \$8.5 million. Approximately \$8.3 million is unassigned. As a measure of the fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 85% of total General Fund expenditures. Dawson County's General Fund balance increased by \$1,487,746 during the current fiscal year.

The Precinct Fund had a fund balance of \$705,493 at the end of the year, which is a decrease of \$372,400 in fund balance from prior year fund balance of \$1,077,893.

The District Court Fund had a fund balance of \$414,352 at the end of the year, which is an increase of \$95,458 in fund balance from prior year fund balance of \$318,894.

Fund Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year, the County's General Fund budget was revised. Actual expenditures were \$817,882 below final budgeted amounts. Positive variances from budgeted expenditures resulted from decreases in judicial, law enforcement, and corrections expenditures. Resources available were \$1,681,794 greater than the final budgeted amount. The revenue increases were primarily due to increased sales tax, fines and fees, and investment revenues.

Over the course of the year, the County's Precinct Fund budget was revised. Actual expenditures were \$470,731 over final budgeted amounts. Negative variances from budgeted expenditures resulted from higher than expected road and bridge and capital outlay expenditures. Resources available were \$102,925 more than the final budgeted amount. The revenue increases were primarily due to higher property tax revenues.

Over the course of the year, the County's District Court Fund budget was not revised. Actual expenditures were \$100,604 under final budgeted amounts. Resources available were \$310,277 less than final budgeted amount.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

As of September 30, 2024, the County had invested \$7.6 million in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings, bridges and equipment. This amount represents a net increase (including additions, retirements and adjustments) of \$532,165, or 7.5% from last year.

Major events affecting capital assets during the year were:

- Various equipment and vehicle acquisitions.

More detailed information about the County's capital assets can be found in Note 5 of this report.

	Governmental Activities		Percent Change
	2024	2023	
Land	\$ 159,176	\$ 159,176	0.00%
Construction in progress	46,080	-	N/A
Buildings and improvements	7,559,934	7,261,934	4.10%
Furniture and fixtures	109,157	109,157	0.00%
Machinery and equipment	6,656,991	6,178,142	7.75%
Transportation equipment	2,761,531	2,491,835	10.82%
Total	17,292,869	16,200,244	6.74%
Total accumulated depreciation	(9,679,381)	(9,118,921)	6.15%
Net Capital Assets	\$ 7,613,488	\$ 7,081,323	7.52%

Long-Term Debt

At the end of the year, the County had \$577,185 of long-term obligations.

	Governmental Activities		Percent Change
	2024	2023	
Finance purchases payable	\$ 443,007	\$ 558,568	-21%
Compensated absences	134,178	114,053	18%
Total	\$ 577,185	\$ 672,621	-14%

During the year, Dawson County's long-term obligations decreased by \$95,436.

The State limits the amount of general obligation debt that a County can issue to 25% of its total assessed valuation. The current debt limitation is \$268 million, which is significantly higher than the County's outstanding general obligation debt.

More detailed information about the County's long-term liabilities can be found in Note 7 of this report.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

Dawson County's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2025 budget and tax rates. Some key items that should be noted are as follows:

- Mineral net taxable assessed values used for the 2025 budget preparation increased by \$19,408,094 or 1.84% from 2024. The Commissioners Court chose to fully fund the budget above the No-New-Revenue (effective) Tax Rate. The net result was that the combined adopted tax rate was set at \$0.866040 cents per \$100 of valuation, decreased from the prior year tax rate of \$0.873810.
- The Commissioners Court gave a 5% raise to elected officials and employees. The budget will allow for approximately the same number of employees with 10 of those positions being funded with grant funding. The Commissioners Court funded all employee health benefits at the same levels as the previous year. The Commissioners Court made various changes to the Dawson County Personnel Policy Manual so that policies and procedures in the manual coincide with payroll budgets and benefits.
- The oil industry in the Dawson County area was impacted by the pandemic and the unpredictability in the oil prices. There is the potential for a continued weakness in mineral valuations in this County as world production is driving the cost of oil. There was hope that production would begin on a large-scale basis this next year but that is no longer the case. It is still difficult to accurately predict long-term economic numbers or population numbers for Dawson County based upon worldwide pricing and other economic considerations that drive the price of oil. Possibilities that will help strengthen and expand existing businesses and industries remain a focal point for economic development, along with seeking and pursuing opportunities not directly linked to oil, wind, and agriculture to help create stability and diversification for the local economy.

These factors and others were taken into consideration when preparing the maintenance and operations budgets for the 2025 fiscal year.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, consumers, investors and creditors with a general overview of Dawson County's finances and to show the County's accountability for the money it receives. For questions concerning any information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information, contact the County Auditor, Dawson County, Texas, PO Box 1268, Lamesa, Texas, 79331.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

For their assistance and cooperation, thank you to the District Judge of the 106th Judicial District, County Judge, Commissioners Court, the Treasurer, and other elected officials, appointed officials, department heads, foremen, and employees in the various departments. The interest and involvement of the Commissioners Court in planning and conducting the financial operations of Dawson County is appreciated. The Commissioners Court and all officials and employees worked hard and diligently during the budget workshops and throughout the year. This type of cooperation, support, and teamwork allows Dawson County to continue to take care of the community, citizens, and taxpayers.

Respectfully submitted,

Erica Turner

Dawson County, Texas
Statement of Net Position (Exhibit A-1)
September 30, 2024

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,543,414
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)	
Taxes	787,189
Other	729,396
Prepaid expenses	9,724
Net pension asset	2,210,224
Capital assets	
Land	159,176
Construction in progress	46,080
Buildings and improvements, net	3,238,157
Furniture and fixtures, net	12,072
Machinery and equipment, net	2,954,569
Transportation equipment, net	1,203,434
Total assets	22,893,435
Deferred outflows of resources	
Deferred outflows - pension	924,649
Deferred outflows - OPEB	78,705
Total deferred outflows	1,003,354
Liabilities	
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	651,461
Payroll liabilities	444,368
Unearned revenue	73,246
Noncurrent liabilities	
Due within one year	247,624
Due in more than one year	329,561
Total OPEB liability	373,045
Total liabilities	2,119,305
Deferred inflows of resources	
Deferred inflows - pension	108,644
Deferred inflows - OPEB	76,892
Total deferred inflows	185,536
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	7,170,481
Restricted for	
Grant	107,335
Road and bridge	709,432
Judicial	414,352
Community improvements	124,844
Enabling legislation	1,671,368
Construction	25,000
Pension	2,210,224
Unrestricted	9,158,912
Total net position	\$ 21,591,948

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		Capital Grants and Contributions
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	
Primary Government				
Governmental activities				
General government	\$ 2,395,069	\$ 185,196	\$ 182,438	\$ -
Judicial	3,160,825	1,654,752	684,696	-
Elections	174,639	-	139	-
Financial administration	370,543	-	-	-
Tax administration	482,026	532,792	-	-
Law enforcement	1,372,462	36,096	397,379	-
Fire protection	216,451	-	-	-
Corrections	1,844,064	40,605	-	-
Road and bridge	2,762,626	652,025	-	-
Sanitation	10,000	-	-	-
Health care	69,837	-	-	-
Human services	382,287	21,140	-	-
Parks and recreation	52,438	-	940	-
Museums	1,000	-	-	-
County extension service	171,359	-	-	-
Libraries	380,631	7,035	7,560	-
Interest and fees on long-term debt	13,334	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	13,859,591	3,129,641	1,273,152	-
Total primary government	\$ 13,859,591	\$ 3,129,641	\$ 1,273,152	\$ -

See Notes to Financial Statements

Dawson County, Texas
Statement of Activities (Exhibit A-2)
Year Ended September 30, 2024

	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	
	Primary Government	
	Governmental Activities	Total
	\$ (2,027,435)	\$ (2,027,435)
	(821,377)	(821,377)
	(174,500)	(174,500)
	(370,543)	(370,543)
	50,766	50,766
	(938,987)	(938,987)
	(216,451)	(216,451)
	(1,803,459)	(1,803,459)
	(2,110,601)	(2,110,601)
	(10,000)	(10,000)
	(69,837)	(69,837)
	(361,147)	(361,147)
	(51,498)	(51,498)
	(1,000)	(1,000)
	(171,359)	(171,359)
	(366,036)	(366,036)
	(13,334)	(13,334)
	(9,456,798)	(9,456,798)
	(9,456,798)	(9,456,798)
General revenues		
Property taxes, levied for general purposes	9,120,572	9,120,572
Sales and other taxes	1,813,802	1,813,802
Investment earnings	696,978	696,978
Miscellaneous income	531,657	531,657
Total general revenues	12,163,009	12,163,009
Change in net position	2,706,211	2,706,211
Net position at beginning of year	18,885,737	18,885,737
Net position at end of year	\$ 21,591,948	\$ 21,591,948

	General Fund	Precinct Fund	District Court Fund
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,029,949	\$ 960,878	\$ 431,977
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles)			
Taxes	714,977	72,212	-
Other	653,468	-	-
Fines and fees	70,860	-	-
Prepaid expenses	-	9,724	-
Due from other funds	-	8,791	5,011
Total assets	<u>\$ 9,469,254</u>	<u>\$ 1,051,605</u>	<u>\$ 436,988</u>
Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances			
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	\$ 332,325	\$ 293,752	\$ -
Payroll liabilities	346,218	38,697	22,636
Unearned revenue	24,836	-	-
Due to other funds	29,333	-	-
Total liabilities	<u>732,712</u>	<u>332,449</u>	<u>22,636</u>
Deferred inflows of resources			
Unavailable revenue - property tax	204,086	13,663	-
Unavailable revenue - fines and fees	70,860	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>274,946</u>	<u>13,663</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances			
Nonspendable			
Prepaid items	-	9,724	-
Restricted for			
Grant	-	-	-
Judicial	-	-	414,352
Community improvements	124,844	-	-
Road and bridge	-	695,769	-
Enabling legislation	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-
Committed for			
Public facilities	-	-	-
Unassigned	8,336,752	-	-
Total fund balances	<u>8,461,596</u>	<u>705,493</u>	<u>414,352</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 9,469,254</u>	<u>\$ 1,051,605</u>	<u>\$ 436,988</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements

Dawson County, Texas

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position (Exhibit A-4)
September 30, 2024

Total Fund Balance - Governmental Funds		\$ 11,612,039
---	--	---------------

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in governmental funds.

Governmental capital assets	17,292,869	
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(9,679,381)</u>	7,613,488

Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Similarly, the net pension asset is not reported in the funds

Financed purchases payable	(443,007)	
Compensated absences	(134,178)	
Net pension asset	2,210,224	
Total OPEB liability	<u>(373,045)</u>	1,259,994

Included in the items related to long-term liabilities is the recognition of the County's deferred outflow of resources, and deferred inflow of resources relating to its pension liability and OPEB liability.

Deferred inflow of resources - pension	(108,644)	
Deferred inflow of resources - OPEB	(76,892)	
Deferred outflow of resources - pension	924,649	
Deferred outflow of resources - OPEB	<u>78,705</u>	817,818

Various other reclassifications and eliminations are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to accrual basis of accounting.

Unavailable revenue - office fees receivable	70,860	
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	<u>217,749</u>	<u>288,609</u>

Net Position of Governmental Activities - Statement of Net Position		<u>\$ 21,591,948</u>
---	--	----------------------

	General Fund	Precinct Fund	District Court Fund
Revenues			
Taxes			
Property taxes	\$ 7,256,411	\$ 2,016,755	\$ -
Other taxes	1,813,802	-	-
License and permits	-	486,390	-
Intergovernmental and grants	50,548	-	500,689
Fines and fees	1,454,636	22,400	-
Rents and recoveries	3,700	-	-
Investment earnings	664,426	-	-
Miscellaneous	671,954	143,235	9,341
Total revenues	<u>11,915,477</u>	<u>2,668,780</u>	<u>510,030</u>
Expenditures			
Current			
General government	2,394,021	-	-
Judicial	1,344,654	-	734,185
Elections	164,476	-	-
Financial administration	477,593	-	-
Tax administration	482,026	-	-
Law enforcement	1,280,660	-	-
Fire protection	216,451	-	-
Corrections	1,761,412	-	-
Road and bridge	-	1,989,063	-
Sanitation	10,000	-	-
Health and welfare			
Health care	60,000	-	-
Human services	104,770	-	-
Culture and recreation			
Parks and recreation	38,515	-	-
Museum	1,000	-	-
County extension services	145,629	-	-
Libraries	383,363	-	-
Debt service			
Debt principal	-	204,449	-
Debt interest and agent fees	-	10,476	-
Capital outlay			
Capital outlay	852,625	837,192	-
Total expenditures	<u>9,717,195</u>	<u>3,041,180</u>	<u>734,185</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	2,198,282	(372,400)	(224,155)
Other financing sources (uses)			
Transfers in	-	-	319,613
Proceeds on long-term debt	-	-	-
Transfers out	(710,536)	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(710,536)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>319,613</u>
Net change in fund balance	1,487,746	(372,400)	95,458
Fund balance at beginning of year	6,973,850	1,077,893	318,894
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 8,461,596</u>	<u>\$ 705,493</u>	<u>\$ 414,352</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements

Dawson County, Texas

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds (Exhibit A-5)

Year Ended September 30, 2024

<u>Other</u> <u>Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Governmental Funds</u>
\$ -	\$ 9,273,166
-	1,813,802
-	486,390
1,344,653	1,895,890
198,925	1,675,961
-	3,700
32,552	696,978
73,498	898,028
<u>1,649,628</u>	<u>16,743,915</u>
53,111	2,447,132
1,133,734	3,212,573
-	164,476
-	477,593
-	482,026
319,682	1,600,342
-	216,451
19,933	1,781,345
132,238	2,121,301
-	10,000
-	60,000
277,517	382,287
-	38,515
-	1,000
-	145,629
-	383,363
31,112	235,561
2,858	13,334
<u>238,459</u>	<u>1,928,276</u>
<u>2,208,644</u>	<u>15,701,204</u>
(559,016)	1,042,711
390,923	710,536
120,000	120,000
-	(710,536)
<u>510,923</u>	<u>120,000</u>
(48,093)	1,162,711
<u>2,078,691</u>	<u>10,449,328</u>
<u>\$ 2,030,598</u>	<u>\$ 11,612,039</u>

Dawson County, Texas

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of
Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities (Exhibit A-6)
Year Ended September 30, 2024

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ 1,162,711
Current year capital outlays and long-term debt principal payments are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but they should be shown as increases in capital assets and reductions in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements.		
Capital outlay	1,943,456	
Principal payments	<u>235,561</u>	2,179,017
Depreciation is not recognized as an expenditure in governmental funds since it does not require the use of current financial resources. The net effect of the current year's depreciation is to decrease net position.		
		(1,127,650)
Proceeds from financed purchases are reported as other financing sources in the fund financial statements but are shown as long term liabilities in the government-wide financial statements.		
		(120,000)
Certain expenditures for the pension that are recorded to the fund financial statements must be recorded as deferred outflows of resources. Contributions made after the measurement date caused the change in net position to decrease. The County's unrecognized deferred inflows and outflows for TCDRS as of the measurement date must be amortized and the County's share of pension expense must be recognized.		
Change in contributions made after measurement date	424,430	
Pension expense	<u>684,825</u>	1,109,255
Certain expenditures for the OPEB that are recorded to the fund financial statements must be recorded as deferred outflows of resources. Contributions made after the measurement date caused the change in net position to decrease. The County's unrecognized deferred inflows and outflows as of the measurement date must be amortized and the County's share of OPEB expense must be recognized.		
Change in contributions made after measurement date	2,553	
OPEB expense	<u>(17,439)</u>	(14,886)
Various other reclassifications and eliminations are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to accrual basis of accounting.		
Decrease in office fines and fees receivable	(25,876)	
Increase in unavailable tax revenues	(152,594)	
Net book value of assets retired	(283,641)	
Decrease in compensated absences	<u>(20,125)</u>	(482,236)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities - Statement of Activities		<u><u>\$ 2,706,211</u></u>

Dawson County, Texas
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position – Fiduciary Funds (Exhibit A-7)
September 30, 2024

	Private Purpose Trust Fund	Custodial Funds
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,877,372	\$ 1,405,641
Investments	908,892	-
Other receivables	44,812	-
	<u>2,831,076</u>	<u>1,405,641</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,831,076</u>	<u>\$ 1,405,641</u>
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -
Due to others	4,962	-
	<u>4,962</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	<u>4,962</u>	<u>-</u>
Net position		
Restricted for private purpose trust fund	2,826,114	-
Restricted for individuals, organizations, or other governments	<u>-</u>	<u>1,405,641</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 2,826,114</u>	<u>\$ 1,405,641</u>

Dawson County, Texas
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Fund Net Position – Fiduciary Funds (Exhibit A-8)
September 30, 2024

	Private Purpose Trust Fund	Custodial Funds
Additions		
Interest earnings	\$ 91,760	\$ -
Rents and royalties	321,270	-
Tax collections from other governments	-	10,588,062
Licenses, fees, fines from other governments	-	2,560,311
Collections for individuals and others	-	81,006
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Additions	413,030	13,229,379
Deductions		
Distributions to county schools	79,970	-
Loss on mineral interests	188,620	-
Ad valorem tax payments - other governments	-	10,499,998
CSCD program costs	-	2,462,561
Other disbursements	-	3,809
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Deductions	268,590	12,966,368
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Change in Net Position	144,440	263,011
Net position, beginning of year	2,681,674	1,142,630
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net position, end of year	<u>\$ 2,826,114</u>	<u>\$ 1,405,641</u>

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

The County and its specific functions and responsibilities are created by and dependent upon laws and legal regulations of the Texas State Constitution and V.A.C.S. Dawson County (the County) operates under a county judge/commissioners court type of government as provided by state statute. The financial and reporting policies of the County conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to state and local governments. GAAP for local governments include those principles prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which includes all statements and interpretations of the National Council on Governmental Accounting unless modified by the GASB and those principles prescribed by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants in the publication entitled Audits of State and Local Governmental Units.

The Commissioners' Court has governance responsibilities over all activities related to Dawson County, Texas. The County receives funding from local, state and federal government sources and must comply with the concomitant requirements of these funding source entities; however, the County is not included in any other governmental "reporting entity" as defined by authoritative guidance. There are no component units included within the reporting entity. The criteria for including organizations as component units within the County's reporting entity, as set forth in GAAP include whether:

- the entity is legally separate (can sue and be sued in its name)
- the County holds the corporation powers of the organization
- the County appoints a voting majority of the organization's board
- the County is able to impose its will on the organization
- the organization has the potential to impose a financial benefit/burden on the County
- there is fiscal dependency by the organization on the County
- the exclusion of the organization would result in misleading or incomplete financial statements

The County provides the following services to its citizens: public safety (law enforcement and detention, fire and ambulance), public transportation (roads and bridges), health and welfare (indigent care, health clinic facilities, meals for the elderly and indigent health care), culture and recreation facilities, conservation, public facilities, judicial and legal, election functions, and general and financial administrative services.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities are government-wide financial statements. They report information on all of the Dawson County nonfiduciary activities with most of the interfund activities removed. Governmental activities include programs supported primarily by taxes, fines and fees, grants and other intergovernmental revenues.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between expenses and program revenues for each function of the County's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include: a) fees, fines and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the program, and b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Interfund activities between governmental funds and between governmental funds and proprietary funds appear as due to/due from on the governmental fund Balance Sheet and as other resources and other uses on the governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. All interfund transactions between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide statements. Interfund activities between governmental funds and fiduciary funds remain as due to/due from custodial funds on the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The fund financial statements provide reports on the financial condition and results of operations for two fund categories – governmental and fiduciary. Since the resources in the fiduciary funds cannot be used for County operations, they are not included in the government-wide statements. The County considers some governmental funds major and reports their financial condition and results of operations in a separate column.

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

Governmental fund financial statements use the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, only current assets, current liabilities and fund balances are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present net increases and decreases in current assets (i.e., revenues and other financing sources and expenditures and other financing uses).

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become measurable and available. Available means collectible within the current period or expected to be collected within 60 days after year end and be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Exceptions to this general rule include unmatured principal and interest on general long-term obligations which are recognized when due. This exception is in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

The private purpose trust fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus and utilizes the modified accrual basis of accounting. This basis of accounting recognizes revenues in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable and expenses in the accounting period in which they are incurred and become measurable. With this measurement focus, all assets and liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. The net position is segregated into restricted and unrestricted net position.

Property tax revenues and sales tax receipts are considered measurable and available when collected by the respective intermediary collecting agency and recognized as revenue at that time. Property tax revenues are considered measurable at the time of levy and are recognized as a deferred inflow and taxes receivable, net of an allowance for estimated uncollectible taxes, at that time. Property tax revenues are considered available if collected within 60 days subsequent to year end. The amount of taxes collected in the period 60 days subsequent to year end are recorded as current year revenue. Licenses and permits, fines and forfeits, and miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenues when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received. Investment earnings are recorded on the accrual basis in all funds.

Intergovernmental revenues are recorded on a basis applicable to the legal and contractual requirements of the individual grant programs. If funds must be expended on the specific purpose or project before any amounts will be paid to the County, revenues are recognized as the expenditures or expenses are recorded. If funds are virtually unrestricted and irrevocable, except for failure to comply with required compliance requirements, revenues are recognized when received or susceptible to accrual. Federal and State grants awarded on the basis of entitlement periods are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues when entitlement occurs. All other federal reimbursable-type grants are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues when the related expenditures are incurred.

Fund Accounting

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – The General Fund is the County’s primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund balance is available for any purpose, provided it is expended or transferred in accordance with the legally adopted budget of the County.

District Court Fund – The District Court Fund is designated to receive and expend monies related to the operation of the district court which is headquartered in Dawson County.

Precinct Fund – The Road and Bridge Fund is a special revenue fund that is used to receive and expend the property tax, farm to market taxes, and lateral road monies that are used for precinct road operations.

Additionally, the County reports the following non-major fund types:

Governmental Funds

Special Revenue Funds – The County uses these funds to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than special assessments, expendable trusts, or major capital projects) that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for specified purposes.

Fiduciary Funds

Private Purpose Trust Fund - The County accounts for funds that both the principal and the income must be used for purposes that benefit parties other than the County. The only Private Purpose Trust Fund is the Permanent School Fund.

Custodial Funds – The County accounts for resources held for others in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments and/or other funds.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Highly liquid investments are considered to be cash equivalents if they have a maturity of three months or less when purchased.

Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied by October 1 in conformity with Subtitle E, Texas Property Tax Code. Taxes are due on receipt of the tax bill and are delinquent if not paid before February 1 of the year following the year in which imposed. On January 1 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all taxes, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed.

Legislation was passed in 1979 and amended in 1981 by the Texas Legislature that affects the methods of property assessment and tax collection in the County. This legislation, with certain exceptions, exempts intangible personal property, household goods and family-owned automobiles from taxation. In addition, this legislation creates a “Property Tax Code” and provides, among other things, for the establishment of county wide appraisal districts and for the State Property Tax Board which commenced operation on January 1, 1980.

As of October 1, 1981, the appraisal of property within the County was the responsibility of the Appraisal District (the Appraisal District) of Dawson County. The Appraisal District is required under the Property Tax Code to assess all property within the Appraisal District on the basis of 100% of its appraised value and is prohibited from applying any assessment ratios. Beginning January 1, 1984, the value of property within the Appraisal District must be reappraised every three years. The County may challenge appraised values established by the Appraisal District through various appeals and, if necessary, legal action. Under this legislation, the County continues to set tax rates on County property. However, if the effective tax rates for bonds and other contractual obligations and adjusted for new improvements exceeds the rate for the previous year by more than 8%, qualified voters of the County may petition for an election to determine whether to limit the tax rate to no more than 8% above the effective tax rate of the previous year.

Through a contractual arrangement with the County, the Appraisal District of Dawson County is responsible for the collection of taxes. The Appraisal District is governed by a Board of Directors elected by the governing bodies of the taxing entities within the Appraisal District. The Board of Directors appoints a Chief Appraiser to act as Chief Administrator of the Appraisal District and an Appraisal Review Board to equalize appraised values.

The County is permitted by Article 8, Section 9 of the State of Texas Constitution to levy taxes up to \$0.80 per \$100 of assessed valuation for general governmental services including the payment of principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt.

The County's taxes on real property are a lien against such property until paid. The County may foreclose real property upon which it has a lien for unpaid taxes. Although the County makes little effort to collect delinquent taxes through foreclosure proceedings, delinquent taxes on property not otherwise collected are generally paid when there is a sale or transfer of the title on property.

Capital Assets

Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated acquisition value at the date of the donation. 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. Generally, a capitalization threshold of \$5,000 and a useful life of two years or more is used.

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

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

Buildings	40-50
Building improvements	15-50
Vehicles	5-10
Other equipment	5-10

Infrastructure Assets

The County has elected to use the modified approach in accounting for its street network (pavement). The modified approach allows governments to report as expenses in lieu of depreciation, infrastructure expenditures which maintain the asset but do not add to or improve the asset. Additions and improvements to the street network are capitalized. The County uses a pavement rating system to rate street condition and quantify the results of maintenance efforts. The rating system uses a measurement scale that is based on a condition index rating from zero for failed pavement to 10 for pavement in perfect condition. The condition index is used to classify roads and streets in five categories: very good (9-10), good (7-8), fair (5-6), poor (3-4), and very poor (0-2). It is the County's desire to maintain 100% of its street system in good or very good condition. See Exhibit B-7 on pages 59 and 60 for additional information.

Receivables and Payables Balances

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

Reimbursements for services performed are recorded as receivables and revenues when they are earned in the government-wide statements. Included are fines and costs assessed by court action and billable services for certain contracts. Revenues received in advance of the costs being incurred are recorded as unearned revenue.

Compensated Absences

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

1. Leave or compensation is attributable to services already rendered
2. Leave or compensation is not contingent on specific event (such as illness)

Per GASB Interpretation No. 6, liabilities for compensated absences are recognized in the fund statements to extent the liabilities have matured (i.e. are due for payment). Compensated absences are accrued as long-term debt in the government-wide statements.

The County has a policy of paying for unused vacation, compensatory and holiday time. Sick time is allowed to accumulate to a maximum of 480 hours, but the County does not pay for unused sick time. The liability for these items has been estimated at approximately \$134,178 as of September 30, 2024. They are recorded as expenditures when they are paid but are reflected in the Government-Wide Financial Statements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the use of management's estimates. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Interfund Activity

Interfund activity results from loans, services provided, reimbursements or transfers between funds. Loans are reported as interfund receivables and payables as appropriate and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Services provided, deemed to be at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures or expenses. Reimbursements occur when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund and reduces its related cost as a reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers.

Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position. In fund financial statements, the face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The County has deferred outflows of resources related to its pension and OPEB plans for changes in assumptions and the difference between projected and actual earnings for its pension plan and contributions made to the pension and OPEB plans after the measurement date, but before the end of the fiscal year.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The County has deferred inflows of resources for the differences between expected and actual experience related to its pension plan, OPEB plan, and for unavailable revenue, which is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes and fines and fees. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Pensions

The fiduciary net position of the Texas County & District Retirement System (TCDRS) has been determined using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting. This includes for purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, and information about assets, liabilities and additions to/deductions from TCERS's fiduciary net position. Benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

OPEB

The fiduciary net position has been determined using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting. This includes for purposes of measuring the total OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, OPEB expense, and information about assets, liabilities and additions to/deductions from the fiduciary net position. Benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. There are no assets accumulated in a trust fund for the OPEB plan.

Note 2 - Fair Value Measurements

GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application, which defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction. Fair value accounting requires characterization of the inputs used to measure fair value into three-level fair value hierarchy as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are based on unadjusted quoted market prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market the entity has the ability to access.
- Level 2 inputs are observable inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent from the entity.
- Level 3 inputs are observable inputs that reflect the entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available.

There are three general valuation techniques that may be used to measure fair value:

- Market approach – uses prices generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities.
- Cost approach – uses the amount that currently would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (replacement cost).
- Income approach – uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts to present amounts based on current market expectations.

Investment valuation techniques are used to determine fair value. The valuation methodology used is based upon whichever technique is the most appropriate and provides the best representation of fair value for that particular asset or liability. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

Oil and gas properties: Valued based on an income multiplier method which estimates fair value at four times annual net income.

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the County's assets at fair value as of September 30, 2024:

	Total Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Quoted Prices Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Private purpose trust fund				
Oil and gas properties	\$ 908,892	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 908,892

Note 3 - Deposits and Investments

The County's funds are required to be deposited and invested under the terms of a depository contract. The depository bank deposits for safekeeping and trust with the County's agent bank approved pledged securities in an amount sufficient to protect County funds on a day-to-day basis during the period of the contract. The pledge of approved securities is waived only to the extent of the depository bank's dollar amount of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance.

A. Deposits

The funds of the County must be deposited and invested under the terms of a contract, contents of which are set out in the Depository Contract Law. The depository bank places approved pledged securities for safekeeping and trust with the County's agent bank in an amount sufficient to protect County funds on a day-to-day basis during the period of the contract. The pledge of approved securities is waived only to the extent of the depository bank's dollar amount of FDIC insurance.

At September 30, 2024, the carrying amount of cash held by the County (including custodial funds) was:

	Amortized Cost
Total cash in	
First United Bank	\$ 14,826,427
	<u>\$ 14,826,427</u>

B. Investments

The Public Funds Investment Act (the 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, (9) and 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 deposit, (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, (10) and common trust funds.

The Act also requires the County to have independent auditors perform test procedures related to investment practices as provided by the Act. The County is in substantial compliance with the requirements of the Act and with local policies.

Local government investment pools operate in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Local government investment pools use amortized cost rather than market value to report net position to compute share prices.

C. Investment Accounting Policy

In compliance with the Public Funds Investment Act, the County has adopted a deposit and investment policy. That policy does address the following risks:

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

This is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the County's deposits may not be returned to it. The County's policy regarding types of deposits allowed and collateral requirements is for the safekeeping bank to provide minimum collateral of 110% of the County deposits. The County was not exposed to custodial credit risk since its deposits at year-end and during the year ended September 30, 2024 were covered by depository insurance or by pledged collateral held by the County's agent bank in the County's name.

Interest Rate Risk

In accordance with its investment policy, the County manages its exposure to declines in fair value by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio to less than 365 days.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. County policy limits investments in public funds investment pools to those rated no lower than AAA or an equivalent rating by at least one nationally recognized rating service. The rating of securities by nationally recognized rating agencies is designed to give an indication of credit risk. At year end, the County was not significantly exposed to credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The County's investment policy does not limit investments in any one issuer except that the investment portfolio shall be diversified in terms of investment instruments, maturity scheduling, and financial institutions to reduce the risk of loss resulting from overconcentration of assets in a specific class of investments, specific maturity, or specific issuer.

Note 4 - Receivables

Receivables at year end, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	Property Taxes	Sales Tax	Fines and Fees	Other Receivables	Total Receivables
Governmental Funds					
General fund	\$ 892,115	\$ 300,124	\$ 6,283,508	\$ 653,468	\$ 8,129,215
Precinct fund	204,791	-	-	-	204,791
Nonmajor governmental funds	-	-	-	5,068	5,068
Gross receivables	1,096,906	300,124	6,283,508	658,536	8,339,074
Less: allowance for uncollectibles	(609,841)	-	(6,212,648)	-	(6,822,489)
Total governmental funds	<u>487,065</u>	<u>300,124</u>	<u>70,860</u>	<u>658,536</u>	<u>1,516,585</u>
Amounts not scheduled for collection during the subsequent year	<u>\$ 217,749</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 70,860</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 288,609</u>

Note 5 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the period ended September 30, 2024 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements	Ending Balance
Governmental activities				
Non-depreciable assets				
Land	\$ 159,176	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 159,176
Construction in progress	-	46,080	-	46,080
Total non-depreciable assets	159,176	46,080	-	205,256
Depreciable assets				
Buildings and improvements	7,261,934	298,000	-	7,559,934
Furniture and fixtures	109,157	-	-	109,157
Machinery and equipment	6,178,142	1,279,992	(801,143)	6,656,991
Transportation equipment	2,491,835	319,384	(49,688)	2,761,531
Total depreciable assets	16,041,068	1,897,376	(850,831)	17,087,613
Total at historic cost	16,200,244	1,943,456	(850,831)	17,292,869
Less accumulated depreciation				
Buildings and improvements	4,091,128	230,649	-	4,321,777
Furniture and fixtures	95,073	2,012	-	97,085
Machinery and equipment	3,675,032	559,798	(532,408)	3,702,422
Transportation equipment	1,257,688	335,191	(34,782)	1,558,097
Total accumulated depreciation	9,118,921	1,127,650	(567,190)	9,679,381
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 7,081,323</u>	<u>\$ 815,806</u>	<u>\$ (283,641)</u>	<u>\$ 7,613,488</u>

Depreciation was charged to functions as follows:

General government	\$ 89,252
Judicial	116,554
Elections	24,700
Facilities management	14,823
Law enforcement	190,205
Corrections	62,719
Road and bridge	538,331
Health care	9,837
Parks and recreation	51,337
County extension service	25,636
Libraries	4,256
	<u>1,127,650</u>
	<u><u>\$ 1,127,650</u></u>

Note 6 - Interfund Balances and Activity

Due to and From Other Funds

Balances due to and due from other funds at September 30, 2024, consisted of the following:

Due to road and bridge fund from:

General fund	\$ 8,791
Due from other funds	<u><u>\$ 8,791</u></u>

Due to district court fund from:

General fund	\$ 5,011
Due from other funds	<u><u>\$ 5,011</u></u>

Due to nonmajor special revenue funds from:

General fund	\$ 15,531
Nonmajor special revenue funds	628
Due from other funds	<u><u>\$ 16,159</u></u>

Transfers to and From Other Funds

Transfers to and from other funds at September 30, 2024, consisted of the following:

Transfers from General fund to:

District Court fund	\$ 319,613
Nonmajor special revenue funds	390,923
	<u>\$ 710,536</u>

Transfers from the general fund provide additional funding for District Court and special projects.

Note 7 - Long-Term Obligations

The County's long-term debt consists of finance purchases payable. Other long-term debt consists of the accrued liability for employee vested compensated absences.

A. Financed Purchases Payable

The County has entered into finance agreements to finance the acquisition of road graders and vehicles. The agreements carry interest rates ranging from 2.50% to 5.35%. Contracts have terms of 60 months and mature in the next four years.

The following table summarizes the annual debt requirements of the financed purchases payable at September 30, 2024, to maturity:

Year Ending September 30	Total Principal	Total Interest	Total Requirements
2025	\$ 247,624	\$ 14,095	\$ 261,719
2026	131,570	7,337	138,907
2027	30,892	4,193	35,085
2028	32,921	2,163	35,084
Thereafter	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 443,007</u>	<u>\$ 27,788</u>	<u>\$ 470,795</u>

Long-term obligations include debt and other long-term liabilities. Changes in long-term obligations for the year ended September 30, 2024, are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities					
Financed Purchases					
Caterpillar Financial Services	\$ 18,656	\$ -	\$ (18,656)	\$ -	\$ -
Caterpillar Financial Services	141,790	-	(72,965)	68,825	68,825
Caterpillar Financial Services	108,431	-	(38,571)	69,860	39,547
Caterpillar Financial Services	111,273	-	(39,582)	71,691	40,583
Caterpillar Financial Services	103,867	-	(34,675)	69,192	39,170
Government Capital Corp.	42,378	-	(20,798)	21,580	21,580
Government Capital Corp.	32,173	-	(10,314)	21,859	10,719
Government Capital Corp.	-	120,000	-	120,000	27,200
Total financed purchases	558,568	120,000	(235,561)	443,007	247,624
Compensated absences	114,053	147,114	(126,989)	134,178	-
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 672,621</u>	<u>\$ 267,114</u>	<u>\$ (362,550)</u>	<u>\$ 577,185</u>	<u>\$ 247,624</u>

Note 8 - Compensated Absences

Accumulated unpaid annual leave amounts are not accrued in governmental funds using the modified accrual basis of accounting but are reflected in the government-wide financial statements. At September 30, 2024, accrued employee benefits recorded as general long-term debt were for annual vacation pay, holiday pay, and comp pay and amounted to \$134,178.

Note 9 - Risk Management

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft, damage or destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2024, the County purchased commercial insurance to cover these risks. There were no significant reductions in coverage in the past fiscal year, and there were no settlements exceeding insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years.

Health Care Coverage

The County provides group health insurance coverage to all full-time employees. Employees may elect to cover dependents at their own expense. County employee premiums are paid with County funds.

Cafeteria Plan

The County entered into a Pre-Tax Premium Plan which qualifies as a "cafeteria plan." The insurance premiums that qualify for the plan are medical, life, and accidental death and dismemberment. The individuals who are eligible to participate are all employees who are covered or who are eligible to be covered under the County's group health plan.

Note 10 - Retirement Plan

Plan Description

The County provides retirement, disability, and death benefits for all of its full-time employees through a nontraditional defined benefit pension plan in the state-wide Texas County and District Retirement System (TCDRS). The Board of Trustees of TCDRS is responsible for the administration of the state-wide agent multiple-employer public employee retirement system consisting of over 870 nontraditional defined benefit pension plans. TCDRS in the aggregate issues an annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) on a calendar year basis. The ACFR is available upon written request from the TCDRS Board of Trustees at P.O. Box 2034, Austin, Texas 78768-2034 or at <https://www.tcdrs.org>.

Benefits Provided

The plan provisions are adopted by the governing body of the County, within the options available in the Texas state statutes governing TCDRS (TCDRS Act). Members can retire at ages 60 and above with 10 or more years of service or with 30 years of service regardless of age or when the sum of their age and years of service equals 75 or more. Members are vested after 10 years but must leave their accumulated contributions in the plan to receive any employer-financed benefit. Members who withdraw their personal contributions in a lump-sum are not entitled to any amounts contributed by their employer.

Benefit amounts are determined by the sum of the employee's contributions to the plan, with interest, and employer-financed monetary credits. The level of these monetary credits is adopted by the governing body of the employer within the actuarial constraints imposed by the TCDRS Act so that the resulting benefits can be expected to be adequately financed by the employer's commitment to contribute. At retirement, death, or disability, the benefit is calculated by converting the sum of the employee's accumulated deposits and the employer-financed monetary credits to a monthly annuity using annuity purchase rates prescribed by the TCDRS Act. There are no automatic post-employment benefit changes; including automatic COLAs. Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes, including ad hoc COLAs, can be granted by the County's Board within certain guidelines.

Membership

County membership in the TCDRS plan at December 31, 2023 consisted of the following:

Inactive Employees' Accounts	
Receiving benefits	84
Entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	123
	<hr/>
Total	207
Active Employees' Accounts	131

Contributions

The County has elected the annually determined contribution rate (Variable-Rate) plan provisions of the TCDRS Act. The plan is funded by monthly contributions from both employee members and the County based on the covered payroll of employee members. Under the TCDRS Act, the contribution rate of the County is actuarially determined annually. The employee contribution rate and the employer contribution rate may be changed by the governing body of the County within the options available in the TCDRS Act.

Contribution Rates	2023	2024
Member	7.00%	7.00%
Employer	6.31%	6.31%
Employer contributions	\$ 361,523	\$ 909,775
Member contributions	382,741	452,287

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation Date	December 31, 2023
Actuarial cost method	Entry age (level percentage of pay)
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll, closed
Remaining amortization period	14.6 years
Asset valuation method	5 year smoothed market
Discount rate	7.60%
Long-term expected investment rate of return*	7.50%
Salary increases*	4.70%, average
Payroll growth rate	3.00%

**Includes inflation of 2.50%*

The plan does not have an automatic cost-of-living adjustment and one is not considered to be substantively automatic under GASB No. 68. Therefore, no assumption for future cost-of-living adjustments is included in the GASB calculation or in the funding valuation. Each year, the plan may elect an ad-hoc COLA for its retirees.

Disability rates for males and females were as follows:

Age	Male and Female Occupational	Male and Female All Other Causes
Less than 25	0.001%	0.000%
25	0.001	0.003
26	0.001	0.006
27	0.001	0.009
28	0.001	0.011
29	0.001	0.013
30	0.001	0.014
31	0.001	0.016
32	0.001	0.018
33	0.001	0.020
34	0.001	0.023
35	0.001	0.025
36	0.001	0.028
37	0.001	0.030
38	0.001	0.034
39	0.001	0.038
40	0.001	0.042
41	0.001	0.046
42	0.001	0.050
43	0.001	0.058
44	0.001	0.066
45	0.001	0.074
46	0.001	0.082
47	0.001	0.090
48	0.001	0.099
49	0.001	0.108
50	0.001	0.117
51	0.001	0.126
52	0.001	0.135
53	0.001	0.144
54	0.001	0.153
55	0.001	0.162
56	0.001	0.171
57	0.001	0.180
58	0.001	0.189
59	0.001	0.198
60 and above	-	-

Mortality rates for depositing members were based on 135% of Pub-2010 General Employees Amount-Weighted Mortality Table for males and 120% Pub-2010 General Employees Amount-Weighted Mortality Table for females, both projected with 100% of the MP-2021 Ultimate scale after 2010. Service retirees, beneficiaries, and non-depositing members were based on 135% of Pub-2010 General Retirees Amount-Weighted Mortality Table for males and 120% Pub-2010 General Retirees Amount-Weighted Mortality Table for females, both projected with 100% of the MP-2021 Ultimate scale after 2010. Disabled retirees were based on 160% of Pub-2010 General Disabled Retirees Amount-Weighted Mortality Table for males and 125% Pub-2010 General Disabled Retirees Amount-Weighted Mortality Table for females, both projected with 100% of the MP-2021 Ultimate scale after 2010.

Service retirement rates for males and females were as follows:

Age	Active Scv				Deferred
	Active Scv<15	15-24	25-29	30+	All Svc
40-49	5.3%	6.3%	7.7%	8.8%	0.0%
50-51	5.6	6.8	8.3	9.4	-
52-53	6.0	7.2	8.8	10.0	-
54-56	6.8	8.1	9.9	11.3	-
57-59	7.5	9.0	11.0	12.5	-
60-61	9.0	10.8	13.2	15.0	12.0
62	13.5	16.2	19.8	22.5	18.0
63-64	11.3	13.5	16.5	18.8	15.0
65-66	22.5	22.5	27.5	27.5	25.0
67	21.6	21.6	26.4	26.4	24.0
68-69	18.9	18.9	23.1	23.1	21.0
70-74	20.7	20.7	25.3	25.3	23.0
75 & Above	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The demographic assumptions were developed from an actuarial experience investigation of TCDRS over the years 2017 - 2020. Assumptions were recommended by Milliman, Inc., adopted by the TCDRS Board of Trustees in 2021.

There were no changes in methods or assumptions reflected in the December 31, 2023 actuarial valuation.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability did not change from the rate used in the prior year valuation, 7.60%.

In order to determine the discount rate to be used, we have used an alternative method to determine the sufficiency of the fiduciary net position in all future years. This alternative method reflects the funding requirements under our funding policy and the legal requirements under the TCDRS Act:

1. TCDRS has a funding policy where the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) shall be amortized as a level percent of pay over 20-year closed layered periods.
2. Under the TCDRS Act, the employer is legally required to make the contribution specified in the funding policy.
3. The employer's assets are projected to exceed its accrued liabilities in 20 years or less. When this point is reached, the employer is still required to contribute at least the normal cost.
4. Any increased cost due to the adoption of a cost-of-living adjustment is required to be funded over a period of 15 years, if applicable.

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

Since the projected fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay projected benefit payments in all future years, the discount rate for purposes of calculating the total pension liability and net pension liability is equal to the long-term assumed rate of return on investments. This long-term assumed rate of return should be net of investment expenses, but gross of administrative expenses. Therefore, we have used a discount rate of 7.60%. This rate reflects the long-term assumed rate of return on assets for funding purposes of 7.5%, net of all expenses, increased by 0.10% to be gross of administrative expenses.

The long-term expected rate of return on TCDRS assets is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. The capital market assumptions and information shown below are provided by TCDRS' investment consultant, Cliffwater LLC. The numbers shown are based on January 2024 information for a 10-year time horizon.

Note that the valuation assumption for long-term expected return is re-assessed at a minimum of every four years and is based on a long term time horizon. The TCDRS Board of Trustees adopted the current assumption at their March 2021 meeting. Best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation are summarized below:

Asset Class	Benchmark	Target Allocation ^a	Geometric Real Rate of Return ^b
US Equities	Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index	11.50%	4.75%
Global Equities	MSCI World (net) Index	2.50%	4.75%
International Equities – Developed	MSCI World Ex USA (net) Index	5.00%	4.75%
International Equities – Emerging	MSCI Emerging Markets (net) Index	6.00%	4.75%
Investment-Grade Bonds	Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	3.00%	2.35%
Strategic Credit	FTSE High-Yield Cash-Pay Index	9.00%	3.65%
Direct Lending	Morningstar LSTA US Leveraged Loan TR USD Index	16.00%	7.25%
Distressed Debt	Cambridge Associates Distressed Securities Index ^c	4.00%	6.90%
REIT Equities	67% FTSE NAREIT All Equity REITs Index + 33% S&P Global REIT (net) Index	2.00%	4.10%
Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs)	Alerian MLP Index	2.00%	5.20%
Private Real Estate Partnerships	Cambridge Associates Real Estate Index ^d	6.00%	5.70%
Private Equity	Cambridge Associates Global Private Equity and Venture Capital Index ^e	25.00%	7.75%
Hedge Funds	Hedge Fund Research, Inc. (HFRI) Fund of Funds Composite Index	6.00%	3.25%
Cash Equivalents	90-Day U.S. Treasury	2.00%	0.60%

^a Target asset allocation adopted at the March 2024 TCDRS Board meeting.

^b Geometric real rates of return equal the expected return minus the assumed inflation rate of 2.2%, per Cliffwater's 2024 capital market assumptions.

^c Includes vintage years 2005 – present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.

^d Includes vintage years 2007 – present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.

^e Includes vintage years 2006 – present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.

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

At September 30, 2024, the County reported a net pension asset of \$2,210,224 for its net pension asset measured at December 31, 2023. For the year ended September 30, 2024, the County recognized pension benefit of \$199,479.

Changes to the real rate of return, inflation, long-term investment return, and the payroll growth assumptions affected measurement of the total pension liability during the measurement period.

There were no changes of benefit terms that affected measurement of the total pension liability during the measurement period.

Changes in the net pension liability/(asset) for the year ended December 31, 2023 are as follows:

Changes in Net Pension Liability / (Asset)	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability / (Asset) (a) - (b)
Balances at December 31, 2022	\$ 28,120,493	\$ 29,295,598	\$ (1,175,105)
Changes for the year			
Service cost	674,255	-	674,255
Interest on total pension liability ^f	2,134,637	-	2,134,637
Effect of plan changes ^g	-	-	-
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses	222,440	-	222,440
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	-	-	-
Refund of contributions	(32,852)	(32,852)	-
Benefit payments	(1,408,378)	(1,408,378)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(16,668)	16,668
Member contributions	-	399,749	(399,749)
Net investment income	-	3,214,114	(3,214,114)
Employer contributions	-	485,345	(485,345)
Other ^h	-	(16,089)	16,089
Balances as of December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 29,710,595</u>	<u>\$ 31,920,819</u>	<u>\$ (2,210,224)</u>

^fReflects the change in the liability due to the time value of money. TCERS does not charge fees or interest.

^gNo plan changes valued.

^hRelates to the allocation of system-wide items.

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

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

	1% Decrease (6.60%)	Discount Rate (7.60%)	1% Increase (8.60%)
Total pension liability	\$ 33,136,347	\$ 29,710,595	\$ 26,785,475
Fiduciary net position	31,920,819	31,920,819	31,920,819
Net pension liability / (asset)	<u>\$ 1,215,528</u>	<u>\$ (2,210,224)</u>	<u>\$ (5,135,344)</u>

At September 30, 2024, the County reported its deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 76,683	\$ 177,952
Changes of assumptions	31,961	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings	-	70,268
Contributions paid to TCDRS subsequent to the measurement date	-	676,429
Total	<u>\$ 108,644</u>	<u>\$ 924,649</u>

\$676,429 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contribution subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ended September 30, 2025. The other net amounts of the employer's balances of deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions, excluding contributions made subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended September 30	
2025	\$ (290,673)
2026	(96,532)
2027	684,218
2028	(157,437)
2029	-
Thereafter	-
Total	<u>\$ 139,576</u>

Note 11 - Fund Balance

The County classifies governmental fund balance in the following categories:

Nonspendable fund balance includes fund balance that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints. At September 30, 2024, the County had \$9,724 in nonspendable fund balance for prepaid items.

Restricted fund balance includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation. Fund balance restricted for specific programs included grant, judicial, community improvements, road and bridge, enabling legislation, and construction and totaled \$107,335, \$414,352, \$124,844, \$695,769, \$1,671,368, and \$25,000, respectively, as of September 30, 2024.

Committed fund balance is established, rescinded, and modified by a resolution from the Commissioners Court and can be used only for the specified purposes determined by the Court's resolution. Fund balance committed for public facilities totaled \$226,895 at September 30, 2024.

Assigned fund balance is intended to be used by the County for specific purposes but does not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. Fund balance can be assigned by the Commissioners Court or by a Court designee. At September 30, 2024, the County had no assigned fund balance.

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the County's general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications, as well as negative unassigned fund balance in other governmental funds.

The County uses restricted amounts first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available. Additionally, the County would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when the expenditures are made.

The County aims to maintain the following minimum fund balances:

General fund: Unassigned fund balance of approximately 20-30% of budgeted expenditures for the fiscal year, to be used for unanticipated needs.

Note 12 - Postemployment Healthcare Benefits

Plan Description

The County participates in the retiree Group Term Life program for the Texas County & District Retirement System (TCDRS), which is a statewide, multiemployer, public employee retirement system.

All full and part-time non-temporary employees participate in the plan, regardless of the number of hours they work in a year are eligible for the TCDRS pension plan. Only employers that have elected participation in the retiree Group Term Life (GTL) are included in the OPEB plan. Participation in the retiree GTL program is optional and the employer may elect to out of (or opt into) coverage as of January 1 each year.

Texas Local Government Code Section 157.101 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the Commissioners Court. The plan is not administered by a trust and there are no assets accumulated in a trust.

Contributions

Contributions made to the retiree GTL program are held in the GTL Fund. The GTL fund does not meet the requirements of a trust under Paragraph 4b of GASB 75, as the assets of the GTL fund can be used to pay active GTL benefits which are not part of the OPEB plan. Benefit terms are established under the TCDRS Act. The county's contribution rate for the GTL program is calculated annually on an actuarial basis, and is equal to the cost of providing a one-year death benefit equal to \$5,000. Total contributions paid by the County equaled \$21,968 for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Benefits Provided

The plan provides a \$5,000 post-retirement death benefit to beneficiaries of service retirees and disability retirees of employers that have elected participation in the retiree GTL program. The OPEB benefit is a fixed \$5,000 lump-sum benefit. No future increases are assumed in the \$5,000 benefit amount. Benefits are established under the TCDRS Act.

Membership

Inactive Employees' Accounts	
Receiving benefits	69
Entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	42
	<hr/>
Total	111
Active Employees' Accounts	131

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation Date	December 31, 2023
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry-age percent of salary
Amortization method	Straight-Line amortization over Expected Working Life
Discount rate	3.26%

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far in the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the health care cost trends. Amounts determined regarding the funded status and the annual required contributions of the County's retiree GTL plan are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Mortality rates for depositing members were based on 135% of Pub-2010 General Employees Amount-Weighted Mortality Table for males and 120% Pub-2010 General Employees Amount-Weighted Mortality Table for females, both projected with 100% of the MP-2021 Ultimate scale after 2010. Service retirees, beneficiaries, and non-depositing members were based on 135% of Pub-2010 General Retirees Amount-Weighted Mortality Table for males and 120% Pub-2010 General Retirees Amount-Weighted Mortality Table for females, both projected with 100% of the MP-2021 Ultimate scale after 2010. Disabled retirees were based on 160% of Pub-2010 General Disabled Retirees Amount-Weighted Mortality Table for males and 125% Pub-2010 General Disabled Retirees Amount-Weighted Mortality Table for females, both projected with 100% of the MP-2021 Ultimate scale after 2010.

Disability rates for males and females were as follows:

Age	Male and Female Occupational	Male and Female All Other Causes
Less than 25	0.001%	0.000%
25	0.001	0.003
26	0.001	0.006
27	0.001	0.009
28	0.001	0.011
29	0.001	0.013
30	0.001	0.014
31	0.001	0.016
32	0.001	0.018
33	0.001	0.020
34	0.001	0.023
35	0.001	0.025
36	0.001	0.028
37	0.001	0.030
38	0.001	0.034
39	0.001	0.038
40	0.001	0.042
41	0.001	0.046
42	0.001	0.050
43	0.001	0.058
44	0.001	0.066
45	0.001	0.074
46	0.001	0.082
47	0.001	0.090
48	0.001	0.099
49	0.001	0.108
50	0.001	0.117
51	0.001	0.126
52	0.001	0.135
53	0.001	0.144
54	0.001	0.153
55	0.001	0.162
56	0.001	0.171
57	0.001	0.180
58	0.001	0.189
59	0.001	0.198
60 and above	-	-

Service retirement rates for males and females were as follows:

Age	Active Scv<15	Active Scv 15-	Active Scv 25-	Active Scv 30+	Deferred All Svc
40-49	5.3%	6.3%	7.7%	8.8%	0.0%
50-51	5.6	6.8	8.3	9.4	-
52-53	6.0	7.2	8.8	10.0	-
54-56	6.8	8.1	9.9	11.3	-
57-59	7.5	9.0	11.0	12.5	-
60-61	9.0	10.8	13.2	15.0	12.0
62	13.5	16.2	19.8	22.5	18.0
63-64	11.3	13.5	16.5	18.8	15.0
65-66	22.5	22.5	27.5	27.5	25.0
67	21.6	21.6	26.4	26.4	24.0
68-69	18.9	18.9	23.1	23.1	21.0
70-74	20.7	20.7	25.3	25.3	23.0
75 & Above	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The actuarial assumptions and methods that determined the total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2023, were based on results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2020 as conducted by TCDRS.

Discount Rate

For plans that do not have formal assets, the discount rate should equal the tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date. For the purpose of this valuation, the municipal bond rate is 3.26% (based on the daily rate closest to but not later than the measurement date of the 20 Year Bond GO Index published by bondbuyer.com). The discount rate was 3.72% as of the prior measurement date.

OPEB Liability, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

At September 30, 2024, the County reported a total OPEB liability of \$373,045 measured at December 31, 2023. For the year ended September 30, 2024, the County recognized OPEB expense of \$27,147.

There was a change in the discount rate from 3.72% as of December 31, 2022, to 3.26% as of December 31, 2023.

There were no changes of benefit terms that affected measurement of the total OPEB liability during the measurement period.

Changes in the total OPEB liability for the measurement year ended December 31, 2023 are as follows:

Changes in Total OPEB Liability	Total OPEB Liability
	<hr/>
Balances at December 31, 2022	\$ 326,037
Changes for the year	
Service cost	11,112
Interest on the total OPEB liability	12,363
Changes of benefit terms	-
Difference between expected and actual experience of the total OPEB liability	6,016
Changes of assumptions	27,225
Benefit payments	(9,708)
Balances as of December 31, 2023	<hr/> <u>\$ 373,045</u>

At September 30, 2024, the County reported its deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 4,006	\$ 10,839
Changes of assumptions	72,886	51,736
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	-	16,130
Total	<u>\$ 76,892</u>	<u>\$ 78,705</u>

\$16,130 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability for the year ended September 30, 2025. The other net amounts of the employer's balances of deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB, excluding contributions made subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended September 30	
2025	\$ 6,875
2026	(3,973)
2027	(11,378)
2028	(11,377)
2029	5,536
Thereafter	-
Total	<u>\$ (14,317)</u>

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County, calculated using the discount rate of 3.26%, as well as what the County's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.26%) or 1 percentage point higher (4.26%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (2.26%)	Discount Rate (3.26%)	1% Increase (4.26%)
Total OPEB liability	\$ 444,407	\$ 373,045	\$ 317,529

Note 13 - Other Retirement and Miscellaneous Benefits

The County makes available to all of its full-time employees a deferred compensation plan under Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The County does not contribute to this plan. All contributions are made by employees who elect to participate in the plan. Employees may defer up to 25% of gross income, not to exceed \$7,500 per year. The County remits employee contributions to the plan trustee on a regular basis. The County does not administer the Section 457 plan, nor does it provide investment advice to the plan. Accordingly, the Section 457 plan is not part of the County's reporting entity.

Note 14 - Tax Abatements

The County has entered into property abatement agreements with local businesses under Texas Local Government Code, Section 501.159. Under the Code, local governments may grant property tax abatements.

The County is under no obligation to provide tax abatement to any specific applicant and reserves the right to do so on a case-by-case basis as stimulation for economic development within the Reinvestment Zones established by the County. The abatements may be granted to any business located within or promising to relocate to the service area of Dawson County.

For fiscal year ended September 30, 2024, the County abated property taxes totaling \$926,879 under this program, including the following tax abatement agreements:

Mesquite Creek Wind LLC

- Commitment: All improvements and equipment related to the operation of wind farms.
- Terms of abatement: 100% exemption from property taxes on all improvements for 10 years.
- The abatement for fiscal year 2024 amounted to \$477,436 for improvements valued at \$54,638,410.

BNB Lamesa Solar LLC

- Commitment: Improvements physically located on a site (Phase II Site) that supports electricity generation.
- Terms of abatement: 100% exemption from property taxes on certified appraised value of all improvements within the Phase II Site.
- The abatement for fiscal year 2024 amounted to \$259,154 for improvements valued at \$29,657,920.

Energy Storage Investment

- Commitment: Improvements physically located on a site that supports electricity generation.
- Terms of abatement: 100% exemption from property taxes on certified appraised value of all improvements.
- The abatement for fiscal year 2024 amounted to \$190,290 for improvements valued at \$21,777,000.



Required Supplementary Information
September 30, 2024

Dawson County, Texas

Dawson County, Texas
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund (Exhibit B-1)
Year Ended September 30, 2024

	Budget Amounts			Variance
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	from Final Budget
Revenues				
Taxes				
Property taxes	\$ 7,258,499	\$ 7,258,499	\$ 7,256,411	\$ (2,088)
Other taxes	1,231,000	1,231,000	1,813,802	582,802
License and permits	5	5	-	(5)
Intergovernmental and grants	71,207	71,207	50,548	(20,659)
Fines and fees	883,615	923,140	1,454,636	531,496
Rents and recoveries	12,320	12,320	3,700	(8,620)
Investment earnings	100,735	100,740	664,426	563,686
Miscellaneous	629,212	636,772	671,954	35,182
Total revenues	10,186,593	10,233,683	11,915,477	1,681,794
Expenditures				
Current				
General government	1,933,133	2,195,522	2,394,021	(198,499)
Judicial	1,855,332	1,862,906	1,344,654	518,252
Elections	161,194	165,974	164,476	1,498
Financial administration	548,285	548,285	477,593	70,692
Tax administration	418,903	418,903	482,026	(63,123)
Law enforcement	1,460,799	1,463,647	1,280,660	182,987
Fire protection	240,728	240,728	216,451	24,277
Corrections	2,160,661	2,160,661	1,761,412	399,249
Sanitation	45,000	45,000	10,000	35,000
Public transportation	150,000	150,000	-	150,000
Health care	141,046	141,046	60,000	81,046
Human services	100,591	115,591	104,770	10,821
Parks and recreation	17,592	17,597	38,515	(20,918)
Museum	1,500	1,500	1,000	500
County extension	154,944	154,944	145,629	9,315
Libraries	406,021	406,021	383,363	22,658
Capital outlay				
Capital outlay	119,725	446,752	852,625	(405,873)
Total expenditures	9,915,454	10,535,077	9,717,195	817,882
Excess revenues over expenditures	271,139	(301,394)	2,198,282	2,499,676
Other financing sources				
Transfers, net	(211,573)	(211,573)	(710,536)	(498,963)
Total other financing uses	(211,573)	(211,573)	(710,536)	(498,963)
Net change in fund balance	59,566	(512,967)	1,487,746	2,000,713
Fund balance at beginning of year	6,973,850	6,973,850	6,973,850	-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 7,033,416	\$ 6,460,883	\$ 8,461,596	\$ 2,000,713

Dawson County, Texas
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Precinct Fund (Exhibit B-2)
 Year Ended September 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	
Revenues				
Taxes				
Property taxes	\$ 1,925,435	\$ 1,925,435	\$ 2,016,755	\$ 91,320
Licenses and permits	495,000	495,000	486,390	(8,610)
Fines and fees	10	10	22,400	22,390
Other revenue	145,410	145,410	143,235	(2,175)
Total revenues	2,565,855	2,565,855	2,668,780	102,925
Expenditures				
Current				
Road and bridge	1,812,843	1,812,843	1,989,063	(176,220)
Debt service				
Principal	309,524	309,524	204,449	105,075
Interest	10,476	10,476	10,476	-
Capital outlay				
Capital outlay	5	437,606	837,192	(399,586)
Total expenditures	2,132,848	2,570,449	3,041,180	(470,731)
(Deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures	433,007	(4,594)	(372,400)	(367,806)
Other financing sources				
Transfers, net	5	5	-	(5)
Total other financing sources	5	5	-	(5)
Net change in fund balance	433,012	(4,589)	(372,400)	(367,811)
Fund balance at beginning of year	1,077,893	1,077,893	1,077,893	-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 1,510,905	\$ 1,073,304	\$ 705,493	\$ (367,811)

Dawson County, Texas
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule – District Court Fund (Exhibit B-3)
 Year Ended September 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original Budget	Final Budget		
Revenues				
Intergovernmental and grants	\$ 820,302	\$ 820,302	\$ 500,689	\$ (319,613)
Other revenue	5	5	9,341	9,336
Total revenues	820,307	820,307	510,030	(310,277)
Expenditures				
Current				
Judicial	834,789	834,789	734,185	100,604
Total expenditures	834,789	834,789	734,185	100,604
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(14,482)	(14,482)	(224,155)	(209,673)
Other financing sources				
Transfers, net	5	5	319,613	319,608
Total other financing sources	5	5	319,613	319,608
Net change in fund balance	(14,477)	(14,477)	95,458	109,935
Fund balance at beginning of year	318,894	318,894	318,894	-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 304,417	\$ 304,417	\$ 414,352	\$ 109,935

	Year Ended December 31, 2023	Year Ended December 31, 2022	Year Ended December 31, 2021	Year Ended December 31, 2020
Total Pension Liability				
Service cost	\$ 674,255	\$ 589,375	\$ 629,854	\$ 539,661
Interest on total pension liability	2,134,637	2,048,103	1,985,704	1,946,294
Effect of plan changes	-	-	-	-
Effect of assumption changes or inputs	-	-	(127,844)	1,301,636
Effect of economic/demographic (gains) or losses	222,440	(66,957)	(172,813)	(348,526)
Benefit payments/refund of contributions	<u>(1,441,230)</u>	<u>(1,589,656)</u>	<u>(1,321,986)</u>	<u>(1,532,190)</u>
Net change in total pension liability	1,590,102	980,865	992,915	1,906,875
Total pension liability, beginning	<u>28,120,493</u>	<u>27,139,628</u>	<u>26,146,713</u>	<u>24,239,838</u>
Total pension liability, ending (a)	<u><u>\$ 29,710,595</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 28,120,493</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 27,139,628</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 26,146,713</u></u>
Fiduciary Net Position				
Employer contributions	\$ 485,345	\$ 375,731	\$ 293,405	\$ 378,448
Member contributions	399,749	353,986	325,489	338,232
Investment income (loss) net of investment expenses	3,214,114	(1,806,884)	5,842,022	2,603,534
Benefit payments/refund of contributions	(1,441,230)	(1,589,656)	(1,321,986)	(1,532,190)
Administrative expenses	(16,668)	(17,169)	(17,352)	(19,731)
Other	<u>(16,089)</u>	<u>(94,268)</u>	<u>(12,494)</u>	<u>(21,631)</u>
Net change in fiduciary net position	2,625,221	(2,778,260)	5,109,084	1,746,662
Fiduciary net position, beginning	<u>29,295,598</u>	<u>32,073,858</u>	<u>26,964,774</u>	<u>25,218,112</u>
Fiduciary net position, ending (b)	<u><u>\$ 31,920,819</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 29,295,598</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 32,073,858</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 26,964,774</u></u>
Net pension liability / (asset), ending = (a) - (b)	<u><u>\$ (2,210,224)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (1,175,105)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (4,934,230)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (818,061)</u></u>
Fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	107.44%	104.18%	118.18%	103.13%
Pensionable covered payroll	\$ 5,710,702	\$ 5,038,683	\$ 4,621,265	\$ 4,831,892
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	-38.70%	-23.32%	-106.77%	-16.93%

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information

Dawson County, Texas

Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios – Texas County and District Retirement System (Exhibit B-4)
September 30, 2024

Year Ended December 31, 2019	Year Ended December 31, 2018	Year Ended December 31, 2017	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
\$ 462,764	\$ 520,168	\$ 515,742	\$ 552,869	\$ 496,229	\$ 484,715
1,867,256	1,789,362	1,658,559	1,535,283	1,435,047	1,343,391
-	-	-	-	(68,605)	-
-	-	257,457	-	221,435	-
(38,254)	(195,312)	31,249	(97,994)	(172,630)	(144,220)
(1,258,892)	(937,705)	(770,697)	(657,360)	(597,467)	(666,989)
1,032,874	1,176,513	1,692,310	1,332,798	1,314,009	1,016,897
23,206,964	22,030,451	20,338,141	19,005,343	17,691,334	16,674,438
<u>\$ 24,239,838</u>	<u>\$ 23,206,964</u>	<u>\$ 22,030,451</u>	<u>\$ 20,338,141</u>	<u>\$ 19,005,343</u>	<u>\$ 17,691,335</u>
\$ 260,646	\$ 250,684	\$ 231,844	\$ 248,689	\$ 1,757,925	\$ 1,961,194
309,755	319,052	308,538	305,945	302,987	290,172
3,660,417	(434,732)	2,972,664	1,410,052	(43,475)	1,035,828
(1,258,892)	(937,705)	(770,697)	(657,360)	(597,467)	(666,989)
(19,217)	(17,900)	(15,372)	(15,339)	(13,198)	(12,553)
(20,059)	(8,644)	(3,231)	120,242	26,695	(63,295)
2,932,650	(829,245)	2,723,746	1,412,229	1,433,467	2,544,357
22,285,462	23,114,707	20,390,961	18,978,733	17,545,264	15,000,908
<u>\$ 25,218,112</u>	<u>\$ 22,285,462</u>	<u>\$ 23,114,707</u>	<u>\$ 20,390,962</u>	<u>\$ 18,978,731</u>	<u>\$ 17,545,265</u>
<u>\$ (978,274)</u>	<u>\$ 921,502</u>	<u>\$ (1,084,256)</u>	<u>\$ (52,821)</u>	<u>\$ 26,612</u>	<u>\$ 146,070</u>
104.04%	96.03%	104.92%	100.26%	99.86%	99.17%
\$ 4,425,069	\$ 4,557,883	\$ 4,407,683	\$ 4,370,683	\$ 4,328,392	\$ 4,009,149
-22.11%	20.22%	-24.60%	-1.21%	0.61%	3.64%

Dawson County, Texas

Schedule of Employer Contributions – Texas County and District Retirement System (Exhibit B-5)

September 30, 2024

Year Ending September 30,	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Actual Employer Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Pensionable Covered Payroll	Actual Contribution as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2015	\$ 523,194	\$ 1,961,194	\$ (1,438,000)	\$ 4,009,149	48.9%
2016	421,585	1,757,925	(1,336,340)	4,328,392	40.6%
2017	248,689	248,689	-	4,370,637	5.7%
2018	231,844	231,844	-	4,407,683	5.3%
2019	250,684	250,684	-	4,457,883	5.6%
2020	287,721	287,721	-	4,647,840	6.2%
2021	290,944	365,944	(75,000)	4,616,798	7.9%
2022	344,108	344,108	-	4,820,676	7.1%
2023	361,523	361,523	-	5,467,722	6.6%
2024	407,058	909,775	(502,717)	6,461,244	14.1%

	Year Ended December 31, 2023	Year Ended December 31, 2022	Year Ended December 31, 2021	Year Ended December 31, 2020
Total OPEB Liability				
Service cost	\$ 11,112	\$ 13,821	\$ 13,001	\$ 11,312
Interest on total OPEB liability	12,363	8,743	8,756	9,804
Effect of plan changes	-	-	-	-
Effect of assumption changes or inputs	27,225	(109,330)	6,645	42,907
Effect of economic/demographic (gains) or losses	6,016	7,817	(6,915)	1,847
Benefit payments	(9,708)	(11,125)	(10,695)	(14,012)
Net change in total OPEB liability	47,008	(90,074)	10,792	51,858
Total OPEB liability, beginning	326,037	416,111	405,319	353,461
Total OPEB liability, ending	<u>\$ 373,045</u>	<u>\$ 326,037</u>	<u>\$ 416,111</u>	<u>\$ 405,319</u>
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 5,710,702	\$ 5,038,683	\$ 4,621,265	\$ 4,831,892
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	6.53%	6.47%	9.00%	8.39%

Note: No assets are accumulated in a trust that meet the criteria in GASB Statement No. 74, paragraph 4 for the OPEB plan.

Note: GASB No. 75 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until ten years of data is available, the County will present information for those years for which information is available.

Dawson County, Texas
Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios (Exhibit B-6)
September 30, 2024

Year Ended December 31, 2019	Year Ended December 31, 2018	Year Ended December 31, 2017
\$ 6,201	\$ 9,148	\$ 8,344
11,543	10,139	10,716
-	-	-
72,523	(31,702)	12,169
(7,440)	11,573	(11,135)
(9,293)	(9,572)	(9,697)
73,534	(10,414)	10,397
279,927	290,341	279,944
<u>\$ 353,461</u>	<u>\$ 279,927</u>	<u>\$ 290,341</u>
\$ 4,425,069	\$ 4,557,883	\$ 4,407,683
7.99%	6.14%	6.59%

As allowed by GASB Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments, the County has adopted an alternative method for reporting costs associated with certain infrastructure assets. Under this alternative method, referred to as the "modified approach," infrastructure assets are not depreciated, and maintenance and preservation costs are expensed. The County capitalizes costs related to new construction, major replacements, and improvements that increase the capacity and/or efficiency of infrastructure assets reported under the modified approach.

In order to use the modified approach, the County is required to:

1. Maintain an asset management system that includes an up-to-date inventory of eligible infrastructure assets.
2. Perform and document replicable condition assessments of the eligible infrastructure assets and summarize the results using a measurement scale.
3. Estimate each year the annual amount to maintain and preserve the eligible infrastructure assets at the condition level established and disclosed by the County.
4. Document that the infrastructure assets are being preserved approximately at or above the condition level established by the County.

Roads

The County applies the modified approach only to the 62 miles of paved roads that are owned by the County and maintained by the County's Precinct. The goal of the County in conjunction with adopting the modified approach is to develop and provide a cost effective pavement maintenance and rehabilitation program that preserves the County's investment in its road network and enhances public transportation and safety.

Measurement Scale

The condition of road pavement is measured using the County Pavement Measurement System. This system uses a measurement scale that considers the condition of the highways and roads as denoted by a Pavement Condition Index (PCI), ranging from 0 to 10. The PCI is used to classify roads into categories as follows:

Category	PCI Rating Range	Description
Very good	9 - 10	New or nearly new pavement which provides a very smooth ride and is mainly free of distress. (No maintenance work needed.)
Good	7 - 8	Pavement which provides an adequate ride and exhibits few, if any, visible signs of distress. (Minor maintenance may be needed.)
Fair	5 - 6	Surface defects such as cracking, rutting, and raveling are affecting the ride. (Major maintenance is likely needed.)

Poor	3 - 4	These roadways have deteriorated to such an extent that they are in need of resurfacing and the ride is noticeably rough. (Structural improvements, in addition to major maintenance, are likely needed.)
Very poor	0 - 2	Pavement in this category is severely deteriorated and the ride quality is unacceptable. (Complete road reconstruction is likely needed.)

Established Condition Level

It is the County's desire to maintain at least 100% of its roads at or above the "good" condition level, and none at a "very poor" condition. Condition assessments are performed at least every three years with the most recent occurring in 2024.

Assessed Conditions

The following table reports the percentage of pavement meeting the "very good," "good," and "fair" condition ratings, as assessed in 2024. The assessment takes into account if any of the three graded categories, Ride, Surface, and Structure, fell into the respective category. For instance, if the Ride graded a 6, but the Surface and Structure were both 8, the road is still considered to be in the "Fair" category.

Category	2024	2023	2022
Very Good	0%	0%	0%
Good	80%	0%	80%
Fair	20%	85%	20%
Poor	0%	10%	0%
Very Poor	0%	5%	0%

The County has performed maintenance and repairs to 100% of the County's paved roads over the past seven years. Because of this extensive maintenance and repair, all County paved roads are considered to be in the "Fair," "Good," or "Very Good" categories. Expenditures to improve County infrastructure assets are as follows for the fiscal years ended:

September 30, 2015	-
September 30, 2016	-
September 30, 2017	225,120
September 30, 2018	264,994
September 30, 2019	289,758
September 30, 2020	-
September 30, 2021	265,460
September 30, 2022	222,408
September 30, 2023	1,031,022
September 30, 2024	54,310

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information

Note 1 - Budgetary Information

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

1. The County Judge, as budget officer, with the assistance of the County Auditor, prepares a budget to cover all proposed expenditures and the means of financing them for the succeeding year, and delivers the proposed budget to Commissioners Court.
2. Commissioners Court holds budget sessions with each department head.
3. Commissioners Court holds budget hearings for the public at which all interested persons' comments concerning the budget are heard.
4. Commissioners Court formally adopts the budget in the open court meeting.
5. The adopted budget becomes the authorization for all legal expenditures for the County for the fiscal year. Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year.
6. The formally adopted budget may legally be amended by commissioners in accordance with article 689A 11 or 689A 20 of Vernon's Annotated Civil Statutes.
7. Annual budgets are legally adopted for the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds. The budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.
8. An appropriate resolution (the appropriated budget) to control the level of expenditures must be legally enacted prior to October 1. The County maintains its legal level of budgetary control at the department level. Amendments to the 2024 budget were approved by the Commissioners Court as provided by law.
9. Unencumbered appropriation balances lapse at year end and revert to the respective funds from which they were originally appropriated, thus becoming available for future appropriation.

Each fund's approved budget is prepared on a detailed line item basis. Revenues are budgeted by source. Expenditures are budgeted by department and class as follows: personnel services and related fringe benefits, supplies, other services and charges, capital outlay, transfers, and debt service. Expenditures may not exceed appropriations at the department level.

Within this control level, management may transfer appropriations between line items. Budget revisions and the line item transfers are subject to final review by the Commissioners Court. Revisions to the budget were made throughout the year.

The budgets for the operating funds are prepared on the cash and expenditure basis. Revenues are budgeted in the year receipt is expected; and expenditures, which do not include encumbrances, are budgeted in the year that the liability is incurred. The Debt Service Fund budget is prepared to provide funding for general obligation debt service when liabilities are due for payment. The budget and actual required supplementary information is presented on these bases. Unexpended appropriations for annually budgeted funds lapse at fiscal year-end.

The County had negative budget to actual variances in the following funds:

	Final Budget		Actual		Difference
General Fund					
General Government	\$ 2,195,522	\$	2,394,021	\$	(198,499)
Tax administration	418,903		482,026		(63,123)
Parks and recreation	17,597		38,515		(20,918)
Precinct Fund					
Road and bridge	1,812,843		1,989,063		(176,220)
Capital outlay	437,606		837,192		(399,586)

Note 2 - Net Pension Liability – Texas County & District Retirement System

Assumptions

The following methods and assumptions were used to determine contribution rates:

Valuation date	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	14.6 years (based on contribution rate calculated in 12/31/2023 valuation)
Asset valuation method	5-year smoothed market
Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	Varies by age and service. 4.7%, average, over career including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.50%, net of 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 services retirement for recent retirees is 61.
Mortality	135% of the Pub-2010 General Retirees Table for males and 120% of the Pub-2010 General Retirees Table for females, both projected with 100% of the MP-2021 Ultimate scale after 2010.

Changes of Assumptions

There were no changes of assumptions that affected measurement of the total pension liability during the measurement period.

Changes of Benefit Terms

There were no changes of benefit terms that affected measurement of the total pension liability during the measurement period.

Changes in the Size or Composition of the Population Covered by the Benefit Terms

There were no changes in the size or composition of the population covered by the benefit terms during the measurement period.

Note 3 - Total OPEB Liability

The following methods and assumptions were used to determine contribution rates:

Valuation date	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	Individual entry-age normal
Amortization method	Straight-line
Remaining amortization period	Does not apply
Inflation	Does not apply
Discount rate	3.26%
Salary increases	Does not apply
Retirement Age	Members are assumed to retire at the later of age 60 or their earliest retirement eligibility date.
Mortality	135% of the Pub-2010 General Retirees Table for males and 120% of the Pub-2010 General Retirees Table for females, both projected with 100% of the MP-2021 Ultimate scale after 2010.

Changes in Assumptions

There was a change in the discount rate from 3.72% as of December 31, 2022 to 3.26% as of December 31, 2023.

Changes of Benefit Terms

There were no changes of benefit terms that affected measurement of the total OPEB liability during the measurement period.

Changes in the Size or Composition of the Population Covered by the Benefit Terms

There were no changes in the size or composition of the population covered by the benefit terms during the measurement period.



Supplementary Information
September 30, 2024

Dawson County, Texas

	021	022	023	024	025
	Law Library	Child Welfare	Appellate Judicial	Family Protection	Court Reporter Service
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 28,097	\$ 11,547	\$ 1,060	\$ 3,727	\$ 30,266
Accounts receivable, net	-	-	-	-	-
Due from other funds	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	<u>\$ 28,097</u>	<u>\$ 11,547</u>	<u>\$ 1,060</u>	<u>\$ 3,727</u>	<u>\$ 30,266</u>
Liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Fund balance					
Restricted for					
Grant	-	-	-	-	-
Enabling legislation	28,097	11,547	1,060	3,727	30,266
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Committed for					
Public facilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total fund balance	<u>28,097</u>	<u>11,547</u>	<u>1,060</u>	<u>3,727</u>	<u>30,266</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>\$ 28,097</u>	<u>\$ 11,547</u>	<u>\$ 1,060</u>	<u>\$ 3,727</u>	<u>\$ 30,266</u>

Dawson County, Texas
Combining Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds (Exhibit C-1)
September 30, 2024

026 Unclaimed Property	027 Criminal Justice Planning	030 Sheriff Forfeiture	035 Courthouse Security	040 Hot Check Collection	041 County Attorney Forfeiture	042 County Attorney Pretrial Diversion
\$ 58,338	\$ 8,394	\$ 6,225	\$ 18,805	\$ 3,354	\$ 8,572	\$ 7,881
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	26
<u>\$ 58,338</u>	<u>\$ 8,394</u>	<u>\$ 6,225</u>	<u>\$ 18,805</u>	<u>\$ 3,354</u>	<u>\$ 8,572</u>	<u>\$ 7,907</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	160
-	-	-	-	-	-	160
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58,338	8,394	6,225	18,805	3,354	8,572	7,747
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>58,338</u>	<u>8,394</u>	<u>6,225</u>	<u>18,805</u>	<u>3,354</u>	<u>8,572</u>	<u>7,747</u>
<u>\$ 58,338</u>	<u>\$ 8,394</u>	<u>\$ 6,225</u>	<u>\$ 18,805</u>	<u>\$ 3,354</u>	<u>\$ 8,572</u>	<u>\$ 7,907</u>

	044	045	052	055	056
	District Clerk Records	County Records Management and PR	VOCA Grant	Inmate Phones	Jail Commissary
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,776	\$ 179,352	\$ 242	\$ 101,403	\$ 35,433
Accounts receivable, net	-	-	-	-	-
Due from other funds	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	<u>\$ 11,776</u>	<u>\$ 179,352</u>	<u>\$ 242</u>	<u>\$ 101,403</u>	<u>\$ 35,433</u>
Liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Fund balance					
Restricted for					
Grant	-	-	242	-	-
Enabling legislation	11,776	179,352	-	101,403	35,433
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Committed for					
Public facilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total fund balance	<u>11,776</u>	<u>179,352</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>101,403</u>	<u>35,433</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>\$ 11,776</u>	<u>\$ 179,352</u>	<u>\$ 242</u>	<u>\$ 101,403</u>	<u>\$ 35,433</u>

Dawson County, Texas
Combining Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds (Exhibit C-1)
September 30, 2024

078 County Clerk Vital Statistics Records	079 County Clerk Archive	080 COVID CARES	091 Records Management	092 District Attorney	095 District Attorney Chapter 59 Forfeiture	096 District Attorney Hot Check
\$ 3,526	\$ 522,449	\$ 21,086	\$ 141,411	\$ 292,006	\$ 43,344	\$ 379
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	676	-	-
<u>\$ 3,526</u>	<u>\$ 522,449</u>	<u>\$ 21,086</u>	<u>\$ 141,411</u>	<u>\$ 292,682</u>	<u>\$ 43,344</u>	<u>\$ 379</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,384	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	24,374	-	-
-	-	-	-	49,758	-	-
-	-	21,086	-	-	-	-
3,526	522,449	-	141,411	242,924	43,344	379
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>3,526</u>	<u>522,449</u>	<u>21,086</u>	<u>141,411</u>	<u>242,924</u>	<u>43,344</u>	<u>379</u>
<u>\$ 3,526</u>	<u>\$ 522,449</u>	<u>\$ 21,086</u>	<u>\$ 141,411</u>	<u>\$ 292,682</u>	<u>\$ 43,344</u>	<u>\$ 379</u>

	101 Homeland Security Grant	104 HAVA Grant	105 County Judicial Support	106 Gates Library	107 Equipment Grant
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5	\$ 276	\$ 19,178	\$ 260	\$ 19,798
Accounts receivable, net	-	-	-	-	-
Due from other funds	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 276</u>	<u>\$ 19,178</u>	<u>\$ 260</u>	<u>\$ 19,798</u>
Liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	-	17,300
Payroll liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	17,300
Fund balance					
Restricted for					
Grant	5	276	-	-	2,498
Enabling legislation	-	-	19,178	260	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Committed for					
Public facilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total fund balance	<u>5</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>19,178</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>2,498</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 276</u>	<u>\$ 19,178</u>	<u>\$ 260</u>	<u>\$ 19,798</u>

Dawson County, Texas
Combining Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds (Exhibit C-1)
September 30, 2024

108 Unclaimed Capital Credits	113 Information Technology	117 Airport Grant	118 Dawson County Cemetery	119 Chapter 19	120 Guardianship HB 1295	122 Election	124 District Clerk Technology
\$ 47,017	\$ 31,806	\$ 333	\$ 151,143	\$ 1,364	\$ 11,258	\$ 4,194	\$ 14,858
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	3,110	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 47,017</u>	<u>\$ 31,806</u>	<u>\$ 333</u>	<u>\$ 154,253</u>	<u>\$ 1,364</u>	<u>\$ 11,258</u>	<u>\$ 4,194</u>	<u>\$ 14,858</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	10,760	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	10,760	-	-	-	-
-	-	333	-	1,364	-	-	-
47,017	31,806	-	-	-	11,258	4,194	14,858
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	143,493	-	-	-	-
<u>47,017</u>	<u>31,806</u>	<u>333</u>	<u>143,493</u>	<u>1,364</u>	<u>11,258</u>	<u>4,194</u>	<u>14,858</u>
<u>\$ 47,017</u>	<u>\$ 31,806</u>	<u>\$ 333</u>	<u>\$ 154,253</u>	<u>\$ 1,364</u>	<u>\$ 11,258</u>	<u>\$ 4,194</u>	<u>\$ 14,858</u>

	129 CTIF Grant	131 Weaver Foundation Fund	132 Disaster Relief Fund	133 American Rescue Fund	135 Appellate Judicial System
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 64,116	\$ -	\$ 83,402	\$ -	\$ 399
Accounts receivable, net	5,068	-	-	-	-
Due from other funds	-	-	-	12,347	-
Total assets	<u>\$ 69,184</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 83,402</u>	<u>\$ 12,347</u>	<u>\$ 399</u>
Liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Fund balance					
Restricted for					
Grant	69,184	-	-	12,347	-
Enabling legislation	-	-	-	-	399
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Committed for					
Public facilities	-	-	83,402	-	-
Total fund balance	<u>69,184</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>83,402</u>	<u>12,347</u>	<u>399</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>\$ 69,184</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 83,402</u>	<u>\$ 12,347</u>	<u>\$ 399</u>

Dawson County, Texas
Combining Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds (Exhibit C-1)
September 30, 2024

136 Court Facility Fee Fund	137 County RM&P Fund	138 Language Access Fund	139 County Jury Fund	143 County Dispute	146 Court Initiated Guardianship	147 Judicial Edu. & Support Fund
\$ 8,168	\$ 14,595	\$ 2,848	\$ 4,167	\$ 2,948	\$ 2,380	\$ 14,105
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 8,168</u>	<u>\$ 14,595</u>	<u>\$ 2,848</u>	<u>\$ 4,167</u>	<u>\$ 2,948</u>	<u>\$ 2,380</u>	<u>\$ 14,105</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8,168	14,595	2,848	4,167	2,948	2,380	14,105
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>8,168</u>	<u>14,595</u>	<u>2,848</u>	<u>4,167</u>	<u>2,948</u>	<u>2,380</u>	<u>14,105</u>
<u>\$ 8,168</u>	<u>\$ 14,595</u>	<u>\$ 2,848</u>	<u>\$ 4,167</u>	<u>\$ 2,948</u>	<u>\$ 2,380</u>	<u>\$ 14,105</u>

	148 Public Probate Administrator	149 Annual or Final Account Report	153 Approving Bond Proposed Order	157 State Consolidated Fees	158 Admin Certification Seal Fund
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,070	\$ 735	\$ 174	\$ 3,942	\$ 233
Accounts receivable, net	-	-	-	-	-
Due from other funds	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,070</u>	<u>\$ 735</u>	<u>\$ 174</u>	<u>\$ 3,942</u>	<u>\$ 233</u>
Liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Fund balance					
Restricted for					
Grant	-	-	-	-	-
Enabling legislation	1,070	735	174	3,942	233
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Committed for					
Public facilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total fund balance	<u>1,070</u>	<u>735</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>3,942</u>	<u>233</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>\$ 1,070</u>	<u>\$ 735</u>	<u>\$ 174</u>	<u>\$ 3,942</u>	<u>\$ 233</u>

Dawson County, Texas
Combining Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds (Exhibit C-1)
September 30, 2024

172 Opioid Abatement Fund	173 SB22 Sheriff Fund	174 SB22 District Attorney Fund	175 SB22 County Attorney Fund	Total Special Revenue Funds	130 Capital Projects Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
\$ 18,904	\$ 168	\$ -	\$ 33,093	\$ 2,095,610	\$ 25,000	\$ 2,120,610
-	-	-	-	5,068	-	5,068
-	-	-	-	16,159	-	16,159
<u>\$ 18,904</u>	<u>\$ 168</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 33,093</u>	<u>\$ 2,116,837</u>	<u>\$ 25,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,141,837</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,384	\$ -	\$ 25,384
-	-	-	628	628	-	628
-	168	-	30,942	48,410	-	48,410
-	-	-	1,523	36,817	-	36,817
-	168	-	33,093	111,239	-	111,239
-	-	-	-	107,335	-	107,335
18,904	-	-	-	1,671,368	-	1,671,368
-	-	-	-	-	25,000	25,000
-	-	-	-	226,895	-	226,895
<u>18,904</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,005,598</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>2,030,598</u>
<u>\$ 18,904</u>	<u>\$ 168</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 33,093</u>	<u>\$ 2,116,837</u>	<u>\$ 25,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,141,837</u>

	021	022	023	024	025
	Law Library	Child Welfare	Appellate Judicial	Family Protection	Court Reporter Service
Revenues					
Intergovernmental and grants	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fines and fees	5,963	-	-	-	4,361
Investment earnings	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenues	-	640	-	-	-
Total revenues	5,963	640	-	-	4,361
Expenditures					
Current					
General government	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial	-	-	-	-	-
Law enforcement	-	-	-	-	-
Corrections	-	-	-	-	-
Road and bridge	-	-	-	-	-
Human services	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service					
Principal	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay					
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
Excess (deficit) of revenues over expenditures	5,963	640	-	-	4,361
Other financing sources (uses)					
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds on long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in fund balance	5,963	640	-	-	4,361
Fund balances at beginning of year	22,134	10,907	1,060	3,727	25,905
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 28,097	\$ 11,547	\$ 1,060	\$ 3,727	\$ 30,266

Dawson County, Texas
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Nonmajor Special
Revenue Funds (Exhibit C-2)
Year Ended September 30, 2024

026 Unclaimed Property	027 Criminal Justice Planning	030 Sheriff Forfeiture	035 Courthouse Security	040 Hot Check Collection	041 County Attorney Forfeiture	042 County Attorney Pretrial Diversion
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	1,003	-	6,142	346	-	10,402
-	-	546	-	174	64	-
144	-	-	-	-	-	-
144	1,003	546	6,142	520	64	10,402
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2,383	-	9,296	-	-	7,429
-	-	4,132	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2,383	4,132	9,296	-	-	7,429
144	(1,380)	(3,586)	(3,154)	520	64	2,973
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
144	(1,380)	(3,586)	(3,154)	520	64	2,973
58,194	9,774	9,811	21,959	2,834	8,508	4,774
\$ 58,338	\$ 8,394	\$ 6,225	\$ 18,805	\$ 3,354	\$ 8,572	\$ 7,747

	044	045	052	055	056
	District Clerk Records	County Records Management and PR	VOCA Grant	Inmate Phones	Jail Commissary
Revenues					
Intergovernmental and grants	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fines and fees	-	47,831	-	15,631	10,867
Investment earnings	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	-	47,831	-	15,631	10,867
Expenditures					
Current					
General government	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial	-	-	-	-	-
Law enforcement	-	-	-	-	-
Corrections	-	-	-	13,311	6,622
Road and bridge	-	-	-	-	-
Human services	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service					
Principal	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay					
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	-	-	-	13,311	6,622
Excess (deficit) of revenues over expenditures	-	47,831	-	2,320	4,245
Other financing sources (uses)					
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds on long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in fund balance	-	47,831	-	2,320	4,245
Fund balances at beginning of year	11,776	131,521	242	99,083	31,188
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 11,776	\$ 179,352	\$ 242	\$ 101,403	\$ 35,433

Dawson County, Texas

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Nonmajor Special Revenue
Funds (Exhibit C-2)
Year Ended September 30, 2024

078 County Clerk Vital Statistics Records	079 County Clerk Archive	080 COVID CARES	091 Records Management	092 District Attorney	095 District Attorney Chapter 59 Forfeiture	096 District Attorney Hot Check
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 498,694	\$ -	\$ -
1,147	46,670	-	-	2,951	-	-
-	-	10,385	-	14,732	-	20
-	-	-	-	29,331	32,235	-
1,147	46,670	10,385	-	545,708	32,235	20
50	17,652	-	18,382	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	795,020	0	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	31,112	-
-	-	-	-	-	2,858	-
-	-	-	-	153,728	-	-
50	17,652	-	18,382	948,748	33,970	-
1,097	29,018	10,385	(18,382)	(403,040)	(1,735)	20
-	-	-	-	179,155	-	-
-	-	-	-	120,000	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	299,155	-	-
1,097	29,018	10,385	(18,382)	(103,885)	(1,735)	20
2,429	493,431	10,701	159,793	346,809	45,079	359
\$ 3,526	\$ 522,449	\$ 21,086	\$ 141,411	\$ 242,924	\$ 43,344	\$ 379

	101 Homeland Security Grant	104 HAVA Grant	105 County Judicial Support	106 Gates Library	107 Equipment Grant
Revenues					
Intergovernmental and grants	\$ -	\$ 139	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fines and fees	-	-	945	-	-
Investment earnings	-	13	-	-	1,030
Other revenues	-	-	-	-	-
				-	
Total revenues	-	152	945	-	1,030
Expenditures					
Current					
General government	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial	-	-	-	-	-
Law enforcement	-	-	-	-	-
Corrections	-	-	-	-	-
Road and bridge	-	-	-	-	-
Human services	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service					
Principal	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay					
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
Excess (deficit) of revenues over expenditures	-	152	945	-	1,030
Other financing sources (uses)					
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds on long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in fund balance	-	152	945	-	1,030
Fund balances at beginning of year	5	124	18,233	260	1,468
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 5	\$ 276	\$ 19,178	\$ 260	\$ 2,498

Dawson County, Texas

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Nonmajor Special Revenue
Funds (Exhibit C-2)
Year Ended September 30, 2024

108 Unclaimed Capital Credits	113 Information Technology	117 Airport Grant	118 Dawson County Cemetery	119 Chapter 19	120 Guardianship HB 1295	122 Election	124 District Clerk Technology
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	2,139
-	-	-	4,687	-	-	-	-
10,648	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
10,648	-	-	25,187	-	-	-	2,139
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	277,517	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	25,649	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	303,166	-	-	-	-
10,648	-	-	(277,979)	-	-	-	2,139
-	-	-	211,768	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	211,768	-	-	-	-
10,648	-	-	(66,211)	-	-	-	2,139
36,369	31,806	333	209,704	1,364	11,258	4,194	12,719
\$ 47,017	\$ 31,806	\$ 333	\$ 143,493	\$ 1,364	\$ 11,258	\$ 4,194	\$ 14,858

	129 CTIF Grant	131 Weaver Foundation Fund	132 Disaster Relief Fund	133 American Rescue Fund	135 Appellate Judicial System
Revenues					
Intergovernmental and grants	\$ 132,238	\$ 24,800	\$ -	\$ 17,027	\$ -
Fines and fees	-	-	-	-	84
Investment earnings	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	132,238	24,800	-	17,027	84
Expenditures					
Current					
General government	-	-	-	17,027	-
Judicial	-	-	-	-	-
Law enforcement	-	24,800	-	-	-
Corrections	-	-	-	-	-
Road and bridge	132,238	-	-	-	-
Human services	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service					
Principal	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay					
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	132,238	24,800	-	17,027	-
Excess (deficit) of revenues over expenditures	-	-	-	-	84
Other financing sources (uses)					
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds on long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in fund balance	-	-	-	-	84
Fund balances at beginning of year	69,184	-	83,402	12,347	315
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 69,184	\$ -	\$ 83,402	\$ 12,347	\$ 399

Dawson County, Texas

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Nonmajor Special Revenue

Funds (Exhibit C-2)

Year Ended September 30, 2024

136 Court Facility Fee Fund	137 County RM&P Fund	138 Language Access Fund	139 County Jury Fund	143 County Dispute Resolution	146 Court Initiated Guardianship	147 Judicial Edu. & Support Fund
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3,408	6,037	1,069	1,751	813	960	4,855
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,408	6,037	1,069	1,751	813	960	4,855
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,408	6,037	1,069	1,751	813	960	4,855
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,408	6,037	1,069	1,751	813	960	4,855
4,760	8,558	1,779	2,416	2,135	1,420	9,250
\$ 8,168	\$ 14,595	\$ 2,848	\$ 4,167	\$ 2,948	\$ 2,380	\$ 14,105

	148 Public Probate Administrator	149 Annual or Final Account Report	153 Approving Bond Proposed Order	157 State Consolidated Fees Fund	158 Admin Certification Seal Fund
Revenues					
Intergovernmental and grants	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fines and fees	360	310	74	2,738	68
Investment earnings	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	360	310	74	2,738	68
Expenditures					
Current					
General government	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial	-	-	-	548	-
Law enforcement	-	-	-	-	-
Corrections	-	-	-	-	-
Road and bridge	-	-	-	-	-
Human services	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service					
Principal	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay					
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	548	-
Excess (deficit) of revenues over expenditures	360	310	74	2,190	68
Other financing sources (uses)					
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds on long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in fund balance	360	310	74	2,190	68
Fund balances at beginning of year	710	425	100	1,752	165
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 1,070	\$ 735	\$ 174	\$ 3,942	\$ 233

Dawson County, Texas

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Nonmajor Special Revenue
Funds (Exhibit C-2)
Year Ended September 30, 2024

172 Opioid Abatement Fund	173 SB22 Sheriff Fund	174 SB22 District Attorney Fund	175 SB22 County Attorney Fund	Total Special Revenue Funds	130 Capital Projects Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
\$ 2,865	\$349,832	\$ 175,000	\$ 144,058	\$ 1,344,653	\$ -	\$ 1,344,653
-	-	-	-	198,925	-	198,925
901	-	-	-	32,552	-	32,552
-	-	-	-	73,498	-	73,498
3,766	349,832	175,000	144,058	1,649,628	-	1,649,628
-	-	-	-	53,111	-	53,111
-	-	175,000	144,058	1,133,734	-	1,133,734
-	290,750	-	-	319,682	-	319,682
-	-	-	-	19,933	-	19,933
-	-	-	-	132,238	-	132,238
-	-	-	-	277,517	-	277,517
-	-	-	-	31,112	-	31,112
-	-	-	-	2,858	-	2,858
-	59,082	-	-	238,459	-	238,459
-	349,832	175,000	144,058	2,208,644	-	2,208,644
3,766	-	-	-	(559,016)	-	(559,016)
-	-	-	-	390,923	-	390,923
-	-	-	-	120,000	-	120,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	510,923	-	510,923
3,766	-	-	-	(48,093)	-	(48,093)
15,138	-	-	-	2,053,691	25,000	2,078,691
\$ 18,904	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,005,598	\$ 25,000	\$ 2,030,598



Compliance Section
September 30, 2024

Dawson County, Texas



Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

The Honorable Judge and Members of the Commissioners Court
Dawson County, Texas
Lamesa, 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 (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Dawson County, Texas, (the County) as of and for the year ended September 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 20, 2025.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We identified a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as item 2024-001 that we consider to be a material weakness.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Dawson County, Texas's Response to Finding

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the County's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses. The County's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Purpose of this Report

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Eide Bailly LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Abilene, Texas
June 20, 2025



Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for the Major State Program; Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Texas Grant Management Standards

The Honorable Judge and Members of the Commissioners Court
Dawson County, Texas
Lamesa, Texas

Report on Compliance for the Major State Program

Opinion on the Major State Program

We have audited Dawson County, Texas's (the County) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the Texas Grant Management Standards that could have a direct and material effect on each of the County's major state programs for the year ended September 30, 2024. The County's major state programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the County complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major state programs for the year ended September 30, 2024.

Basis for Opinion on the Major State Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (Government Auditing Standards); and the audit requirements of the Texas Grant Management Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards and the Texas Grant Management Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the County and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for the major state program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the County's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the County's state programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the County's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, Government Auditing Standards, and the Texas Grant Management Standards will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the County's compliance with the requirements of each major state program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, Government Auditing Standards, and the Texas Grant Management Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the County's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the County's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Texas Grant Management Standards, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we did identify certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiency in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2024-002 to be a significant deficiency.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the County's response to the internal control over compliance findings identified in our compliance audit described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The County's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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 Texas Grant Management Standards. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Eide Bailly LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Abilene, Texas
June 20, 2025

Dawson County, Texas
Schedule of Expenditures of State Awards
Year Ended September 30, 2024

State Department/Pass-Through Grantor/Program Title	Grant Number	Expenditures
Texas Comptroller		
Rural Law Enforcement Salary Assistance Grant	0000000186	\$ 349,832
Rural Prosecutor's Office Salary Assistance Grant	IA000000984	319,058
Texas Department of Transportation		
County Transportation Infrastructure Fund Grant	CTIF-02-058	132,238
Office of the Attorney General of Texas		
Statewide Automated Victim Notifications System	C-01060	5,720
Texas Indigent Defense Commission		
Formula Grant	212-24-058	<u>19,628</u>
Total State Awards		<u><u>\$ 826,476</u></u>

Section I - Summary of Auditor's Results

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Type of auditor's report issued	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weaknesses identified	Yes
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses	None Reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No

STATE AWARDS

Internal control over major programs:	
Material weaknesses identified	No
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses	Yes
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Texas Grant Management Standards:	Yes

Identification of major programs:

<u>Name of State Program</u>	
Rural Law Enforcement Salary Assistance Grant	
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs	\$750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	No

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

<u>Finding 2024-001:</u>	Preparation of Financial Statements and Material Audit Adjustments
Type of Finding:	Material Weakness
Criteria:	Management of the County is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). This includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement.
Condition:	The internal control structure of the County has focused primarily on the objective of effectiveness and efficiency of operations (i.e., performance and safeguarding of resources). However, the system of internal control over the objectives of reliability of financial reporting contains deficiencies which resulted in certain material entries recorded that were detected as a result of audit procedures. Further, Eide Bailly assists in the preparation of multiple cash-to-accrual entries as an approved nonattest service.
Cause:	The County does not prepare and has not developed an internal control system to provide for the timely preparation of the financial statements and related disclosures in a timely manner.
Effect:	The preparation of financial statements may result in financial statements and related information included in financial statement disclosures not being available or accurate for management purposes as timely and accurate as it would be if the financial statements were prepared by the County.
Recommendation:	Auditing standards require that auditors communicate this deficiency; however, the County prepares budgetary and other financial reports for Commissioners to review on a routine basis, similar to many smaller governmental entities. It is the responsibility of management and those charged with governance to determine whether to accept the risk associated with this condition because of cost or other considerations.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management agrees with the noted finding. Refer to Corrective Action Plan.

Section III – State Award Findings and Questioned Costs

Finding 2024-002:	Texas Comptroller – SB 22 Rural Law Enforcement Salary Assistance Grant
Compliance Requirement:	Procurement, Suspension, and Debarment
Type of Finding:	Significant Deficiency in Internal Controls over Compliance
Criteria:	<p>Texas Grant Management Standards (TxGMS) establishes that the auditee must establish and maintain effective internal control over the state award that provides assurance that the entity is managing the state award in compliance with state statutes, regulations, and conditions of the award.</p> <p>Per TxGMS, prior to entering contracts with award funds, recipients must verify that such contractors are not suspended, debarred, or otherwise excluded.</p>
Condition:	The County did not verify that 3 vendors were not suspended, debarred, or otherwise excluded prior to entering into a transaction with them.
Cause:	The County’s purchasing policy did not require this review be performed.
Effect:	Vendors could be suspended, debarred, or otherwise excluded, and the county would not be aware.
Questioned Costs:	None
Context / Sampling:	We tested 3 of 4 vendors subject to suspension and debarment in the SB 22 program.
Repeat Finding from Prior Year:	No
Recommendation:	<p>The County should update their purchasing policy to require review of the suspended and debarred vendor listing prior to purchase, and at least annually. The County should maintain a file of all reviews of suspended and debarred vendor review evidence for state and federal programs.</p>
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management agrees with the noted finding. Refer to Corrective Action Plan.

Management's Response to Auditor's Findings:
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings and
Corrective Action Plan
September 30, 2024

Prepared by Management of
Dawson County, Texas



*Erica Turner, Dawson County Auditor
P.O. Box 1268
Lamesa, Tx 79331*

Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings

Finding 2023-001

Initial Fiscal Year Finding Occurred: 2021

Finding Summary: Management of the County is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). This includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement. The County does not have an internal control system designed to provide for the timely preparation of the financial statements and related financial statement disclosures. There were material entries recorded that were detected as a result of audit procedures. Further, Eide Bailly assists in the preparation of multiple cash-to-accrual entries as an approved nonattest service.

Status: Refer to Finding 2024-001.



*Erica Turner, Dawson County Auditor
P.O. Box 1268
Lamesa, Tx 79331*

Corrective Action Plan

Finding 2024-001

Finding Summary:

Management of the County is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). This includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement.

The internal control structure of the County has focused primarily on the objective of effectiveness and efficiency of operations (i.e., performance and safeguarding of resources). However, the system of internal control over the objectives of reliability of financial reporting contains deficiencies which resulted in certain material entries recorded that were detected as a result of audit procedures. Further, Eide Bailly assists in the preparation of multiple cash-to-accrual entries as an approved nonattest service. Additionally, the County recorded adjustments to restate beginning fund balances and net position, which if not recorded, would have resulted in misstatement of the County's financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Responsible Individuals:

Erica Turner, County Auditor

Corrective Action Plan:

It is not cost effective to have an internal control system designed to provide for preparation of the financial statements and accompanying notes. We requested that our auditors, Eide Bailly LLP, prepare the financial statements and the accompanying notes to the financial statements as a part of their annual audit. We have designated a member of management to review the drafted financial statements and accompanying notes, and we have reviewed with and agree with the adjustments proposed during the audit.

Anticipated Completion Date:

Ongoing

Finding 2024-002

State Agency Name: Texas State Comptroller

Program Name: SB 22 Rural Law Enforcement Salary Assistance Grant

Assistance Listing Number: N/A

Finding Summary: TxGMS establishes that the auditee must establish and maintain effective internal control over the state award that provides assurance that the entity is managing the award in compliance with statutes, regulations, and conditions of the award. Prior to entry in subawards and contracts with award funds, recipients must verify that such contractors and subrecipients are not suspended, debarred, or otherwise excluded. The County's purchasing policy did not include a requirement to review the suspended and debarred vendor listing for all purchases with state funds. The County did not review the listing for purchases with three vendors. No debarred vendors were noted in this testing.

Responsible Individuals: Erica Turner, County Auditor

Corrective Action Plan: The County will update their purchasing policy to include the required review of the suspension and debarment requirement. Going forward, the County will retain documentation of the verification of vendors paid with state funds against the Texas Comptroller suspended and debarred vendor listing.

Anticipated Completion Date: Completed