Frio County, Texas

Annual Financial Report

For the Year Ended

September 30, 2023

LEAL & CARTER, P.C.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

LEAL & CARTER, P.C.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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Required Communication Letter to the County Commissioners of the Frio County, Texas

September 11, 2024

To the Honorable County Judge The Commissioners Court Frio, County, Texas

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Frio, County, Texas (the "County") as of and for the year ended September 30, 2023. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities under generally accepted auditing standards, Government Auditing Standards and the Uniform Guidance, as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. We have communicated such information in our engagement letter dated December 14, 2022. Professional standards also require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit.

Significant Audit Matters

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by the County are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. No new accounting policies were adopted and the application of existing policies was not changed during FY 2023. We noted no transactions entered into by the County during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. All significant transactions have been recognized in the financial statements in the proper period.

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. The most sensitive estimates affecting the County's financial statements were:

- <u>Depreciation Expense</u> Management's estimate of depreciation expense is based on estimated useful lives of assets using the straight line method of depreciation.
- <u>Fair Value of Investments</u>. Financial Institution(s) provided information is used by the County for these values.
- Allowance for uncollectible taxes are based on historical data;

We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop depreciation expense and the current portion of accrued compensated absences in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. Management has corrected all such misstatements. The following material misstatements detected as a result of audit procedures were corrected by management:

- Reconcile beginning fund balances per the general ledger to prior year ending auditing balances.
- Eliminating prior year Inter fund balances
- Eliminating prior year payable balances
- Correcting Pension Liability opening balances

Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, a disagreement with management is a financial accounting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated September 11, 2024.

Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to the governmental unit's financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor's opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

Other Audit Findings or Issues

- We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as the County's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.
- We issued two findings 2023-01& 2023-02 on page 52 in the Schedule of Findings.

Other Matters

We applied certain limited procedures to the Management's Discussion and Analysis, which is required supplementary information (RSI) that supplements the basic financial statements. Our procedures consisted of inquiries of management regarding 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 did not audit the RSI and do not express an opinion or provide any assurance of the RSI.

With respect to supplementary information accompanying the financial statements, we made certain inquiries of management and evaluated the form, content, and methods of preparing the information to determine that the information complies with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the method of preparing it has not changed from the prior period, and the information is appropriate and complete in relation to our audit of the financial statements. We compared and reconciled the supplementary information to the underlying accounting records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves.

Restriction on Use

The information contained in this report is intended solely for the use by the County and management and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Very truly yours,

Jeal & Conter, P.C.

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Frio County, Texas

Annual Financial Report

For the Year Ended

September 30, 2023

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LEAL & CARTER, P.C.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable County Judge and The Commissioners Court Frio County, Texas

Qualified and Unmodified Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Frio County, Texas (the "County") as of and for the year ended September 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Summary of Opinions

	Type of Opinion
Opinion Unit	
Governmental Activities	Unmodified
General Fund	Unmodified
Road & Bridge Fund	Unmodified
Aggregate Remaining Fund Information	Unmodified
Custodial Funds	Qualified

Qualified Opinion on Custodial Funds

In our opinion, except for the possible effect of the matter discussed in the Basis for Qualified and Unmodified Opinions section of our report, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Custodial Funds of the County, as of September 30, 2023, and the changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Unmodified Opinions on Governmental Activities, Major Funds and Aggregate Remaining Fund Information

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, general fund, road & bridge fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County, as of September 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America

Basis for Qualified and Unmodified Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 the County, 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 qualified and unmodified audit opinions.

Matter Giving Rise to Qualified Opinion on the Custodial Funds

As indicated in the Schedule of Findings on page 52, Custodial funds' daily transactions and ending balances are not recorded in the general ledger and opening balances could not be reconciled to the previous years audited ending balances. The amount by which these transactions would affect the Custodial Fund activity for FY 2023 has not been determined.

Emphasis of Matter - Prior Period Adjustments

As further discussed in the Note A.5. Prior Period Adjustments, prior period adjustments were necessary to correct balances from prior years. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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 generally accepted 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 generally accepted 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 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 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, budgetary comparison and pension information 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated September 11, 2024 on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Leal & Conten, P.C.

San Antonio, Texas September 11, 2024

Management's Discussion and Analysis

September 30, 2023

This section of Frio County, Texas' (the "County") annual financial report presents our management discussion and analysis of the County's financial performance during the year ended September 30, 2023. Please read it in conjunction with the County's financial statements, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

Government-Wide Highlights

- The County's total combined net position was \$48,467,118 at September 30, 2023.
- During the year, the County's expenses were \$70,951 greater than the \$20,339,972 in revenues for governmental activities.
- The total cost of the County's programs increased by \$1,356,288 from last year's \$19,054,635 program cost.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This annual report consists of three parts – management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, and required supplemental information. The basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, 3) notes to financial statements, and 4) required supplemental information.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the County's finances in a manner similar to private sector business. They present the financial picture of the County from an economic resources measurement focus using the accrual basis of accounting. These statements include all assets of the County (including infrastructure) as well as all liabilities. Additionally, certain eliminations have occurred as prescribed by GASB Statement No. 34 regarding interfund activity, payables, and receivables.

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis

September 30, 2023

(Continued)

The statement of activities presents information showing how net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year using the full accrual basis of accounting. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., earned but unused vacation leave).

The government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the County that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other business functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges. The governmental activities of the County include general government, justice system, public safety, corrections and rehabilitation, health and human services, community and economic development, and infrastructure and environmental services.

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis

September 30, 2023

(Continued)

The County maintains 18 individual Governmental Funds (excluding Custodial Funds), 26 Special Revenue Funds, 1 Debt Service Fund, and the General Fund. Information is presented separately in the Governmental Funds balance sheet and in the Governmental Funds balance sheet and in the Governmental Funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund and the Road and Bridge Fund which are classified as major funds. Data from the other nonmajor Governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

The County adopts an annual appropriated budget as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and for all Special Revenue Funds. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the General Fund and the Road and Bridge Fund to demonstrate compliance with the budget.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary Funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. The County's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary assets and liabilities. These activities are excluded from the County's other financial statements since the County cannot use these assets to finance its operations and must ensure the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

Notes to Financial Statements

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

Required Supplemental Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report presents certain required supplemental information concerning the County's major funds, the General Fund and the Road and Bridge Fund, budgetary comparison schedules. Also presented is a schedule of funding progress for the County's pension plan.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

September 30, 2023

(Continued)

Financial Analysis of the County as a Whole

Of the County's total assets of \$50,904,304 the largest components are 1) cash and investments of \$24,173,780 or 47%, 2) receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts) of \$2,988,513 or 6%, 3) prepaid expenses of \$197,103 or 0% and 4) capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) of \$23,544,908 or 46%. Capital assets are nonliquid and cannot be utilized to satisfy County obligations.

The County's assets exceeded liabilities by \$48,467,118 as of September 30, 2023.

	Governmental-Type Activities					
		2023		2022		
Current and Other Assets	\$	27,359,396	\$	27,326,043		
Capital Assets		23,544,908		24,962,760		
Total Assets		50,904,304		52,288,803		
Deferred Outlfows		1,443,344		1,385,138		
Current Liabilities		1,454,207		1,717,432		
Long Term Liabilities		401,080		(1,776,103)		
Total Liabilities		1,855,287		(58,671)		
Deferred Inflows		2,025,243		5,283,844		
Net Position:						
Invested in Capital Assets,						
Net of Depreciation		23,678,292		24,406,062		
Restricted		-		-		
Unresticted		24,788,826		24,042,706		
Total Net Position	\$	48,467,118	\$	48,448,768		

Governmental activities increased the County's net position by \$18,350.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

September 30, 2023

(Continued)

Financial Analysis of the County as a Whole (continued)

Frio County,TX Changes in Net Assets Governmental Activities

		Program	n Revenues	2023 Net (Expenses) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	2022 Net (Expenses) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities General Administration Judicial Elections Financial Administration Public Facilities Public Safety Maintenance and Operations Health and Welfare Conservation - Agriculture Corrections Administration Infrastructure Total Governmental Activities	\$ 2,954,087 1,436,227 250,115 1,048,175 1,983,344 5,612,115 3,845,991 568,285 140,087 283,464 401,644 1,887,389	\$ 234,983 93,052 18,954 70,315 120,124 329,331 352,282 54,211 6,715 17,846 20,036 144,886	\$ 548,066 - - - 714,563 122,715 530,421 - - - - -	\$ (2,171,038) (1,343,175) (231,161) (977,860) (1,863,220) (4,568,221) (3,370,994) 16,347 (133,372) (265,618) (381,608) (1,742,503)	(1,115,681) (227,254) (843,063) (1,440,269) (1,811,095) (4,123,615) (115,601) (80,511) (213,975) (240,232) (1,737,164)
General Revenues: Taxes Interest Jail Revenues Miscellaneous	\$ 20,110,725	1,102,100	1,5715,705	16,362,962 217,565 16,440 364,505	13,878,329 43,329 11,600 572,932
Total General Revenues				16,961,472	14,506,190
Increase in Net Position				(70,951)	308,101
Net Position at beginning of year				48,448,768	47,254,114
Prior Period Adjustment				89,301	883,553
Net Position at end of year				\$ 48,467,118	\$ 48,445,768

Management's Discussion and Analysis

September 30, 2023

(Continued)

Financial Analysis of the County's Funds

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The budget is prepared in accordance with financial policies approved by the County Auditor and the Commissioner's Court following a public hearing. The County Auditor is required by policy to present the Commissioner's Court with a balanced budget that contains a no-tax increase assumption as a starting point for budget discussions.

The budget is prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United State of America by the County Auditor and approved by the Commissioner's Court following a public hearing. Appropriated budgets are approved and employed as management control devise during the year. The County maintains strict budgetary controls and sets its appropriations at the line item level for each department. Appropriation transfers may be made between line item or departments only with the approval of the Commissioner's Court.

Over the course of the year, the County revised its budget. Excess of expenditures over revenues was \$223,742 over the final budgeted amounts in the General Fund. The County's revenues were \$445,065 over budgeted amounts and are attributed to an increase in tax revenues for fiscal year 2023.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

September 30, 2023

(Continued)

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

Frio County's' investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of September 30, 2023, amounts to \$23,544,908 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, construction in progress, buildings and system, improvements, machinery and equipment, park facilities, roads, highways, and bridges.

		ental-Type ivities
	2023	2022
Land	262,691	262,691
Construction in Progress	1,518,606	981,924
Buildings and Improvements	10,520,351	9,879,883
Machinery and Equipment	13,084,472	12,672,644
Infrastructure	56,621,672	56,621,672
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(58,462,884)	(55,456,054)
Total Capital Assets	\$ 23,544,908	\$ 24,962,760

Additional information on the Frio County, Texas' capital assets can be found in Note E on the notes to the financial statements.

Long Term Debt

At the end of the current fiscal year, Frio County, Texas had the following long term debt.

	eginning Balance	Ad	ditions	R	eductions	Ending Balance	ue Within ne Year	 ue After ne Year
Governmental Activities								
Notes Payable	\$ 556,698	\$	-	\$	(133,384)	\$ 423,314	\$ 137,172	\$ 286,142
Grand Total	\$ 556,698	\$	-	\$	(133,384)	\$ 423,314	\$ 137,172	\$ 286,142

Frio County, Texas' total long term debt decreased by \$133,384 during the current fiscal year. The key factor in this decrease was the payment of \$133,384 in notes payable. Additional information on the Frio County, Texas' long-term debt can be found in Note F on the notes to the financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

September 30, 2023

(Continued)

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget and Rates

The annual budget is developed to provide efficient, effective, and economic uses of the County's resources, as well as a means to accomplish the highest priority objectives. Through the budget, the County Commissioners set the direction of the County, allocate its resources, and establish its priorities.

The Commissioner's Court adopted the County's 2022-2023 budgets on September 12, 2022. The budget was adopted based on estimated balances that would be available at the end of the fiscal year 2023 and estimated revenues to be received in the fiscal year 2023. The total available resources for all funds for the fiscal year 2023 are \$27,166,602.

For 2022-2023, the property tax rate is \$0.5968 of \$100 assessed taxable valuation. This rate stayed the same as prior year. Tax revenues are budgeted to increase, due to new property added to the tax roll.

Contacting the County's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the County's finances and to demonstrate the County's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the County Auditor at (830) 334-0000.

Frio County, Texas Statement of Net Position September 30, 2023

	Primary Government
	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 22,483,780
Investments	1,690,000
Receivables:	
Ad Valorem Taxes - Net of Allowance	2,827,563
Due from Other Governments	96,952
Due from Custodial Funds	63,998
Prepaid Expenses	197,103
Capital Assets:	
Land	262,691
Construction in Progress	1,518,606
Building and Improvements	10,520,351
Equipment	13,084,472
Infrastructure	56,621,672
Accumulated Depreciation	(58,462,884)
Total assets	50,904,304
Deferred Outlfow related to Pension Plan	1,367,458
Deferred Outliow related to OPEB Plan	75,886
Total Deferred Outflow related to Pension & OPEB Plans	1,443,344
Total Deletica Catalon Felanca to Felancia Co ED Finals	
Liabilities	1 000 750
Accounts Payable	1,002,758
Accrued Wages & Related Payable	285,258
Due to Other Governments	8,492
Due to Custodial Funds	9,055
Compensated Absences Payable	134,650
Due to Others Non-Current Liabilities	13,994
Due Within One Year	127 172
Due in More Than One Year	137,172
Notes Payable	286,142
Net Pension Liablity (Asset)	(335,919)
Net OPEB Liability	313,685
Not of LB Liability	
Total liabilities	1,855,287
Deferred Inflow related to Unearned Grant Revenue	1,227,991
Deferred Inflow related to Pension Plan	693,621
Deferred Inflow related to OPEB Plan	103,631
Deferred Inflows related to Pension	2,025,243
Net Position	
Invested in Capital Assets - Net of Related Debt	23,678,292
Unrestricted	24,788,826
	<u></u>
Total Net Position	\$ 48,467,118

Statement of Activities Year Ended September 30, 2023

		 Program	Reve	nues	R	t (Expenses) evenue and anges in Net Position
Functions/Programs	 Expenses	narges for Services	C	Operating Grants and entributions		overnmental Activities
Government Activities						
General Administration	\$ 2,954,087	\$ 234,983	\$	548,066	\$	(2,171,038)
Judicial	1,436,227	93,052		-		(1,343,175)
Elections	250,115	18,954		-		(231,161)
Financial Administration	1,048,175	70,315		-		(977,860)
Public Facilities	1,983,344	120,124		-		(1,863,220)
Public Safety	5,612,115	329,331		714,563		(4,568,221)
Maintenance and Operations	3,845,991	352,282		122,715		(3,370,994)
Health and Welfare	568,285	54,211		530,421		16,347
Conservation - Agriculture	140,087	6,715		-		(133,372)
Corrections	283,464	17,846		-		(265,618)
Administration	401,644	20,036		-		(381,608)
Infrastructure	 1,887,389	 144,886		-	_	(1,742,503)
Total Governmental Activities	 20,410,923	\$ 1,462,735		1,915,765	\$	(17,032,423)
General Revenues:						
Taxes						16,362,962
Interest						217,565
Jail Revenues						16,440
Miscellaneous						364,505
Total General Revenues						16,961,472
Increase in Net Position						(70,951)
Net Position at beginning of year						48,448,768
Prior period Adjustment						89,301
Net Position at end of year						48,467,118

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds

September 30, 2023

	General Fund	Road Bridge eneral Fund Fund		Total Governmental Funds		
Assets						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 11,858,467	\$ 5,467,471	\$ 5,157,842	\$ 22,483,780		
Investments	1,000,000	525,000	165,000	1,690,000		
Receivables:		(0(***)	044 500	0.007.440		
Ad Valorem Taxes - Net of Allowance	1,954,293	626,512	246,758	2,827,563		
Due from Other Governments	67,488	19,540	13,835	100,863		
Due from Other Funds	-	-		-		
Due from Custodial Funds	27,073	24,775	12,150	63,998		
Due from Others	•	-	•	•		
Prepaid Expenditures	197,069	34		197,103		
Total Assets	15,104,390	6,663,332	5,595,585	27,363,307		
Liabilities						
Accounts Payable	742,716	203,751	56,291	1,002,758		
Accrued Wages & Related Payables	285,258	· <u>-</u>		285,258		
Due to Other Governments	8,492	-	-	8,492		
Due to Other Funds	•	-	3,911	3,911		
Due to Custodial Funds	9,055	-	-	9,055		
Due to Others	8,242		5,752	13,994		
Total Liabilities	1,053,763	203,751	65,954	1,323,468		
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Unearned Grant Funds	-	-	1,227,991	1,227,991		
Unavailable Revenue _ Property Taxes	1,950,725	598,381	168,505	2,717,611		
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,950,725	598,381	1,396,496	3,945,602		
Fund Balances						
Fund Balances						
Other Assigned	-	-	4,133,135	4,133,135		
Unreserved:			.,,	-,,		
Unassigned	12,099,902	5,861,200	-	17,961,102		
Total Fund Balances	12,099,902	5,861,200	4,133,135	22,094,237		
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows						
and Fund Balances	\$ 15,104,390	\$ 6,663,332	\$ 5,595,585	\$ 27,363,307		

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position

September 30, 2023

Total Fund Balances- Governmental Funds	\$ 22,094,237
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in governmental funds.	80,418,814
Accumulated depreciation for capital assets recorded in governmental activities are not reported in the funds	(55,456,054)
Long term debt are recorded for governmental activities but not for the funds (Including Countys proportionate share of the TCDRS pension & OPEB plans activity)	(1,898,481)
Property taxes receivable not available to pay current period's expenditures are deferred in the funds	2,717,611
Compensated absences are not reported as expenses in the statement of activities	(8,036)
Capital additions and long term debt payments are not reported as expenses in the statement of activities	1,455,594
Depreciation of capital assets used for governmental activities is not reported in the funds	(3,006,830)
Various other reclassifications and eliminations are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to accrual basis of accounting. These include reclassifying deferred revenues, eliminating interfund transactions, reclassifying the proceeds of bond sales and related costs as an net increase in bonds payable and recognizing the liabilities associated with maturing long term debt and interest, and recongizing current year pension & OPEB activity. The net effect is to increase(decrease) net position	2,150,263
Net Position of Governmental Activities - Statement of Net Position	\$ 48,467,118

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds Year Ended September 30, 2023

	General Fund	Road and Bridge Fund	Aggregate Remaining Non Major Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues Taxes	\$ 12,158,965	\$ 3,000,389	\$ 1,176,226	\$ 16,335,580
Licenses and Permits	-	462,395	-	462,395
Federal Grants	-	-	862,569	862,569
State Grants	249,058	1,866	549,314	800,238
Intergovernmental	105,739	104,385	42,834	252,958
Charges for Services	55,407	-	2,553	57,960
Fines and Forfeitures	368,268	164,659	409,454	942,381
Interest	166,958	35,147	15,460	217,565
Tobacco settlement	4,548	-	-	4,548
Jail Revenues	16,440	-	-	16,440
Miscellaneous	310,413	106,422	3,147	419,982
Total Revenues	13,435,796	3,875,263	3,061,557	20,372,616
Expenditures				
Current:	2 112 622		001.074	2.025.551
General Administration	2,113,577	-	921,974	3,035,551
Judicial Elections	1,440,052	-	3,670	1,443,722 258,819
Financial Administration	258,819	•	-	1,078,032
Public Facilities	1,078,032 1,994,955	-	•	1,994,955
Public Safety	5,887,004	-	535,054	6,422,058
Maintenance and Operations	3,867,004	3,361,414	749,558	4,110,972
Health and Welfare	33,322	5,501,414	455,823	489,145
Conservation - Agriculture	143,027	_		143,027
Corrections	296,632	_	-	296,632
Administration	414,118	-	-	414,118
		2 261 414	2 666 070	
Total Expenditures	13,659,538	3,361,414	2,666,079	19,687,031
Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
over (under) expenditures	(223,742)	513,849	395,478	685,585
Other Financing Sources				
Operating Transfers In	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers Out Sale of Fixed Assets	-	-	-	
Total Other Financing Sources				
Net changes in fund balances	(223,742)	513,849	395,478	685,585
Fund balances at beginning of	12,170,963	5,347,351	3,790,808	21,309,122
Prior Period Adjustment	152,681	-	(53,151)	99,530
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 12,099,902	\$ 5,861,200	\$ 4,133,135	\$ 22,094,237

Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, And Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities

September 30, 2023

Net Changes in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 685,585
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Compensated absences are not reported as expenses in the statement of activities	8,036
Capital additions and long tem debt payments are not reported as expenses in the statement of activities	1,455,594
Depreciation of capital assets used for governmental activities is not reported in the funds	(3,006,830)
Changes in property taxes receivable not available to pay for current period's expenditures are deferred in the funds	(27,382)
Current year changes due to GASB 68 (Pension Plan Activity)	519,759
Current year changes due to GASB 75 (OPEB Plan Activity)	(11,173)
Various other reclassifications and eliminations are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to accrual basis of accounting. These include reclassifying taxes collected from prior years levies from tax revenues, reclassifying the proceeds of bond sales and related costs as an net increase in bonds payable and recognizing the liabilities associated with maturing	
long term debt and interest. The net effect is to increase(decrease) net position	 305,460
Net Changes in Net Position - Statement of Activities	\$ (70,951)

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Custodial Funds

September 30, 2023

Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 3,111,815
Due from Other Funds	-
Due from Others	-
Restricted Cash	42,106
Total Assets	3,153,921
Liabilities	<u>-</u>
Payable to State	-
Due to Other Funds	-
Due to Others	 3,153,921
Total Liabilities	\$ 3,153,921

Note A- Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting and reporting policies of Frio County, Texas (the "County") reflected in the accompanying financial statements conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to state and local governments. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for local governments are those promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") in Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards. The financial report has been prepared in accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements ~ and Management's Discussion and Analysis -for State and Local Governments, issued in June 1999, and implemented by the County in fiscal year 2004. The most significant accounting and reporting policies of the County are described in the following notes to financial statements:

The County was organized in 1871. The County operates under a county judge/commissioners court type government and provides the following services throughout the county: public safety (ambulance and law enforcement), maintenance and operations, health and welfare, culture and recreation, conservation (agriculture), public facilities, judicial and legal, election functions, and general and financial administrative services.

1. The Reporting Entity

The County considered the guidelines specified by GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended by GASB Statement No. 39 and GASB Statement No.61, when determining which entities to include in the accompanying basic financial statements. Under these guidelines, the reporting entity consists of the primary government, organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and any organization for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government is such that exclusion could cause the County's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. It has been determined the reporting entity of the County, effective for the year ended September 30, 2023, includes all of the funds and account groups of the County.

The only other entity that was considered for inclusion in the reporting entity of the County was Frio County Appraisal County (the "Appraisal District"). The Appraisal District was created by state statute to appraise property in the County. It is governed by a publicly elected Board of Directors. The managers of the Appraisal County are responsible to the Board of Directors. This entity is responsible for its own fiscal matters and debt. Consequently, since the Appraisal County is not subject to oversight by the Commissioner's Court and is responsible for its own fiscal matters, the Appraisal County is not included within the scope of these financial statements.

Note A - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Separate fund financial statements are provided for Governmental Funds and Fiduciary Funds even though the latter arc excluded from the government-wide financial statements. The General Fund and Road and Bridge Fund meet the criteria as major governmental funds. Each major fund is reported in separate columns in the fund financial statements. Nonmajor funds include other Special Revenue and Debt Service Funds. The combined amounts for these funds are reflected in a single column in the fund balance sheet and statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances.

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

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

Revenues are classified as program revenues and general revenues. Program revenues include (1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided; (2) operating grants and contributions; and (3) capital grants and contributions. General revenues include all taxes and grants not restricted to specific programs and interest.

Note A - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation (continued)

Governmental Fund level financial statements are reported using current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Measurable and available revenues include revenues expected to be received within 60 days after the fiscal year ends. Receivables which are measurable but not collectible within 60 days after the end of the fiscal period are reported as deferred revenue. Property taxes which were levied prior to September 30, 2023, and became due October 1, 2020 have been assessed to finance the budget of the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2020 and, accordingly, have been reflected as deferred revenue and taxes receivable in the fund financial statements at September 30, 2023.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred; however, debt service expenditures as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when the liability has matured and payment is due.

The County reports the following major Governmental Funds:

General Fund - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the County and is always classified as a major fund The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Major revenue sources include property taxes, charges for services, and intergovernmental revenues. Primary expenditures are for general administration, public safety, public facilities, welfare, and judicial.

Road and Bridge Fund - The Road and Bridge Fund is used to account for the revenues restricted for the funding of road repairs and improvements and all related expenditures related to the County's roads.

Other fund type includes a Fiduciary Fund which is considered as a nonmajor fund. Nonmajor funds include Special Revenue Funds (other than Road and Bridge) and Debt Service Funds.

Fiduciary Fund level financial statements include Fiduciary Funds which are classified as Custodial Funds. The County has only Custodial Funds which are used to account for assets held by the County as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments, and other funds. Custodial Funds do not involve a formal trust agreement. Custodial Funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations.

Note A - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

4. Budget and Budgetary Accounting

Budgets are adopted for the General Fund and all Special Revenue Funds. The budget is prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America by each department.

Amendments are made during the year on approval by the Commissioner's Court. Expenditure amendments can be made as long as the final amended budget figures do not exceed the County Auditor's estimated revenue and available cash balances. The final amended budget is used in this report. Appropriations for annually budgeted funds lapse at year-end.

The Agency Funds have not been budgeted by the County, as these funds are all custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations.

5. Prior Period Adjustment

Prior period adjustments of \$99,530 were made to the fund level financial statements in fiscal year 2023 to record un-adopted prior year adjustments to the general fund and aggregate remaining fund, and for (\$10,229) in government wide financial statement to correct prior pension activity.

Note A - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

6. Cash and Investments

The County's total bank deposits of \$27,327,701 at September 30, 2023 were covered by federal depository or by pledged collateral securities held by the County's bank in the County's name. Such total collateralization and insurance coverage are required by state law. Of the \$27,327,701 in bank deposits \$1,690,000 consisted of non-negotiable certificates of deposits (CDs) whose original maturity is more than 3 months and \$25,637,701 in demand deposits. The CDs are insurable bank deposits, classified as Investments for Financial Statement Reporting purposes. The following is a summary of coverage at September 30, 2023:

Amount insured by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC")	\$ 250,000
Amount collateralized with securities held by the trust department	
Of the County's bank in the County's name	<u>36,469,755</u>
Total	\$ <u>36,719,755</u>

State statutes authorize the County to invest in fully collateralized or insured time deposits, direct debt securities of the United States, and fully collateralized repurchase agreements. The repurchase agreements must be purchased pursuant to a master repurchase agreement which specifies the rights and obligations of both parties and which requires the securities involved in the transaction be held in a safekeeping account subject to the control and custody of the County. Investments in security repurchase agreements may be made only with state or national banks domiciled in the state of Texas with which the County has signed master repurchase agreements. The County did not have any repurchase agreements at September 30, 2023.

Cash deposits held at financial institutions can be categorized according to three levels of risk. These three levels of risk are as follows:

- Category 1: Deposits which are insured or collateralized with securities held by the County or by its agent in the County's name.
- Category 2: Deposits which are collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the County's name.
- Category 3: Deposits which are not collateralized or insured.

Based on these three levels of risk at September 30, 2023, all of the County's cash deposits are classified as category 1.

Note A - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

7. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - Delinquent Taxes

The allowance for doubtful accounts is established as losses are estimated to have occurred through a provision for bad debts charged to earnings. Losses are charged against the allowance when the County believes the uncollectibility of a receivable is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. The allowance for doubtful accounts is evaluated on a regular basis by the County and is based on historical experience and specifically identified questionable receivables. The evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available. The allowance for doubtful accounts as of September 30, 2023 is \$146,079.

8. Compensated Absences

Vacation leave benefits are accrued by County employees according to guidelines set out in the County's personnel policy.

The County's policy allows for accumulation of sick leave but does not provide for payment of sick leave accruals. Accordingly, since such accumulated amounts are non vesting, unused sick leave was not accrued in the financial statements.

Employees are allowed 10 days of vacation leave annually for years of service of 10 years or less and 15 days for years of service in excess of 10 years, and are paid for any unused vacation leave upon termination of employment. Accumulated vacation benefits are recorded as obligations in the general long-term debt account group since these amounts are not expected to be paid from currently available resources.

A liability for unused vacation 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:

- Leave or compensation is attributable to services already rendered
- Leave or compensation is not contingent on a specific event (such as illness)

Per GASB Interpretation No. 6, liabilities for compensated absences are recognized in the fund statements to the extent the liabilities have matured (i.e., are due for payment). Compensated absences are accrued in the government-wide statements in the amount of \$134,650 for year-end September 30, 2023.

Note A - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

9. Use of Estimates

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

10. Interfund Transactions

Transactions between funds that would be treated as revenues, expenditures, or expenses if they involved organizations external to the governmental unit are accounted for as revenues, expenditures, or expenses in the funds involved. Transactions which constitute reimbursements of a fund for expenditures or expenses initially made from that fund which are properly applicable to another fund are recorded as expenditures or expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of the expenditure or expenses in the fund that is reimbursed. Nonrecurring or nonroutine transfers of equity between funds are reported as additions to or deductions from the fund balance of Governmental Funds. All other legally authorized transfers are treated as operating transfers and are included in the schedule of revenues, expenditures, and changes of fund balances of the Governmental Funds. Interfund balances are eliminated for Government Wide reporting purposes.

11. Capital Assets - Primary Government

Capital assets, which include land, buildings and improvements, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads and bridges) are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined as assets with a cost of \$5,000 or more. Infrastructure assets include County-owned roads and bridges. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

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

Assets	<u>Years</u>
Buildings and improvements	40
Equipment	5
Infrastructure	30

Note B - Fund Balance

The County implemented GASB Statement No. 54, "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions." This Statement provides more clearly defined fund balance categories to make the nature and extent of the constraints placed on a government's fund balances more transparent. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints:

- Nonspendable fund balance—amounts that are not in nonspendable form (such as inventory) or are required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted fund balance—amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.
- Committed fund balance—amounts constrained to specific purposes by the County itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority (i.e., Commissioners Court). To be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the County takes the same highest level action to remove or change the constraint.
- Assigned fund balance—amounts the County intends to use for a specific purpose. Intent can be expressed by the Commissioners Court or by an official or body to which the Commissioners Court gives the authority.
- Unassigned fund balance—amounts that are available for any purpose. Positive amounts are reported only in the general fund.

The Commissioners Court establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of an ordinance or resolution. This is typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget. A fund balance commitment is further indicated in the budget document as a designation or commitment of the fund (such as for special incentives). Assigned fund balance is established by the Commissioners Court through adoption or amendment of the budget as intended for specific purpose (such as the purchase of fixed assets, construction, debt service, or for other purposes). As of September 30, 2023, the County's fund balances are Unassigned. The County's Policy is to consider unassigned amounts to have been spent when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted (committee, assigned or unassigned) classifications could be used. The County's policy is to apply unrestricted resources when an expense is incurred for the purpose for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

Note C - Property Taxes

1. Levy and Collection

Property is appraised and lien on such property becomes enforceable as of January 1, subject to certain procedures for rendition, appraisal review, and judicial review. Property taxes are levied by October 1 of the year in which assessed, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The County bills and collects its own property taxes. Property taxes are due and payable from October 1 of the year in which levied until January 31 of the following year without interest or penalty. Taxes become past due February 1 of each year and are subject to interest and penalty charges. The assessed value for the tax roll of October 1, 2022 was \$2,306,782,965.

Collections of the current year's levy are reported as current collections if received by June 30 (within nine months of the October 1 levy date). Collections received thereafter are reported as delinquent collections.

The County's taxes on real property are a lien against such property until paid. The County may foreclose on real property upon which it has a lien for unpaid taxes. The exception is homestead property belonging to persons 65 years of age or older. Although the County makes little effort to collect taxes on property not otherwise collected, the taxes are generally paid when there is a sale or transfer of the title on the property.

Any liens and subsequent suits against the taxpayer for payment of delinquent personal property taxes are barred until instituted within four years from the time such taxes become delinquent. Unlike real property, the sale or transfer of most personal property does not require any evidence that taxes thereon are paid.

2. Tax Rates

The Texas Constitution (Article VUI, Section 9) imposes a limit of \$0.80 per S100 assessed valuation for operating fund purposes (jury, general, permanent improvement, and road and bridge funds), including debt service for courthouse and jail bonds and certificates of indebtedness/obligation against such County funds.

The 2023 tax rate for the October 1, 2022 levy was \$0.4176 for the General Fund, \$0.1295 for the Road and Bridge Fund, and \$0.0433 for the Farm-to-Market and Lateral Road Fund for a total of \$0.5968 per \$100 of assessed valuation.

3. Taxes Receivable and Advance Tax Collections

At September 30, all taxes receivable are delinquent and reported in the assets section of the various balance sheets where applicable. Since the County begins to collect taxes for the subsequent calendar year in October, there are no advance tax collections at September 30.

Note C - Property Taxes (continued)

3. Taxes Receivable and Advance Tax Collections (continued)

	General	Road and Bridge	Lateral Road Fund	Debt Service	Total
Receivables					
Taxes	2,067,667	649,838	226,600	29,538	2,973,643
Gross Receivables	2,067,667	649,838	226,600	29,538	2,973,643
Less: Allowance for					
Uncollectibles	113,373	23,326	9,380		146,079
Net Total Receivables	1,954,294	626,512	217,220	29,538	2,827,564

Allowances for uncollectible tax receivables are: General Fund - \$113,373, Road and Bridge Fund -\$23,326, and Lateral Road Fund - \$9,380. These allowances are based upon historical experience in collecting property taxes. Uncollectible personal property taxes are periodically reviewed and written off, but the County is prohibited from writing off real property taxes without specific statutory authority from the Texas Legislature.

4. Appraisal County

The Texas Legislature in 1979 adopted a comprehensive property tax code (the "Code") which established a county-wide appraisal County and an Appraisal Review Board in each county in the state. The Appraisal County is responsible for the recording and appraisal of property for all taxing units in the County.

The Appraisal County is required under the Code to assess property at 100% of its appraised value. Further, real property must be reappraised at least every four years. Under certain circumstances. taxpayers and tax units, including the County, may challenge orders of the Appraisal Review Board through various appeals and, if necessary', take legal action. Under the Code, the Commissioner's Court will continue to set County tax rates on property.

Note D-1 - Disaggregated Receivable Balances

Receivables balances as of year-end consisted of due from other governments of \$100,863 which were miscellaneous state grants and payroll deposits.

Note D-2 – Deferred Outflows and Inflows and of Resources

The \$1,443,344in deferred outflows and \$2,025,243 in deferred inflows are related to the fiscal year 2023 activity of the county's portion of the retirement system. The \$3,495,602 in deferred inflows (on the fund level basis financial statements) is delinquent property tax revenue as of the of the end of fiscal year 2023.

Note E - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2023 was as follows:

	Balance at			Balance at	
	October 1, 2022	Increases	Decreases	September 30, 2023	
Governmental activities:					
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$262,691	-	-	\$ 262,691	
Construction in Progress	\$981,924	536,682		1,518,606	
Total capital assets not being depreciated:	1,244,615	536,682	-	1,781,297	
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Buildings and Improvements	9,879,883	640,468	-	10,520,351	
Machinery, Equipment and Vehicles	12,672,644	480,428	(68,600)	13,084,472	
Infrastructure	56,621,672	-		56,621,672	
Total Depreciable Assets	79,174,199	1,120,896	(68,600)	80,226,495	
Less: Accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings and Improvements	(5,230,741)	(206,624)	-	(5,437,365)	
Machinery, Equipment and Vehicles	(8,702,722)	(921,392)	8,575	(9,615,539)	
Infrastructure	(41,522,591)	(1,887,389)		(43,409,980)	
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(55,456,054)	(3,015,405)	8,575	(58,462,884)	
Total Capital Assets Depreciated, Net	23,718,145	(1,894,509)	(60,025)	21,763,611	
Governmental Activities capital assets, Net	\$ 24,962,760	\$ (1,357,827)	\$ (60,025)	\$ 23,544,908	

Depreciation expense for the year ended September 30, 2023 was charged to the functions of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:

General administration	\$ 1,207
Judicial	12,259
Public safety	313,592
Maintenance and operations	670,388
Health and Welfare	130,570
Infrastructure	1,887,389
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	<u>\$ 3,015,405</u>

Note F- Long Term Liabilities

The government has entered into a public property finance act contract agreement as the issuer for financing the acquisition of 10 police vehicles.

The annual requirements to amortize all long-term liabilities and obligations outstanding as of September 30, 2023 including interest payments, are as follows:

Year		
Ending _	Governmenta	l Activities
December 31,	Principal	Interest
2024	137,172	12,022
2025	141,068	8,126
2026	145,074	4,120
2027	-	-
2028	-	-
Totals	423,314	24,268

Changes in long-term liabilities:

	Beginning			Ending	Due Within	Due After
	Balance	Additions	Reductions	Balance	One Year	One Year
Governmental Activities:				·		
Note Payable	556,698		(133,384)	423,314	137,172	286,142
Total Government Long Term Debt	556,698	-	(133,384)	423,314	137,172	286,142

Note G - Interfund Transfers, Receivables, and Payables

Interfund receivables and payables at September 30, 2023 consisted of the following:

	Interfund Payable	Interfund Receivable	
General Fund	\$ 9,055	\$ 23,073	
Road & Bridge Fund	-	24,775	
Agency Funds	100	12,150	
	\$ 9,155	\$ 63,998	

The purpose of the interfunds are temporary borrowings amongst the funds, which are expected to be paid back within one year.

Note H - Compensated Absences

Compensated absences are made up of time earned by employees for vacation that would be paid if the employee leaves the County. The following shows the change in compensated absences and the balance due, which is all current, at September 30, 2023:

	Governmental Activities	
Beginning balance at October 1, 2022	\$ 126,614	
Changes	8,036_	
Ending balance at September 30, 2023	\$ 134,650	

Note I - Pension Plan

Plan Description

The County provides retirement, disability, and death benefits for all of its eligible employees through a nontraditional defined benefit pension plan in the statewide Texas County and County Retirement System (TCDRS). The Board of Trustees of TCDRS is responsible for the administration of the statewide agent multiple-employer public employee retirement system which consists of 850 nontraditional defined benefit pension plans. TCDRS, in the aggregate, issues a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) on a calendar year basis. The CAFR is available upon written request from the TCDRS Board of Trustees at P.O. Box 2034, Austin, Texas 78768-2034.

The plan provisions are adopted and may be amended 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 eight or more years of service, with 20 years of service regardless of age, or when the sum of their age and years of service equals 75 or more. Members are vested after eight years of service but must leave their accumulated deposits in the plan to receive any employer-financed benefit. Members who withdraw their personal deposits in a lump sum and who are not eligible to retire are not entitled to any amounts contributed by their employer.

Benefit amounts are determined by the sum of the employees' deposits 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.

At December 31, 2022, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	72
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	173
Active employees	149

Funding Policy

The County has elected the Annually Determined Contribution Rate plan provisions of the TCDRS Act. The plan is funded by monthly contributions from both employee members and the employer based on the covered payroll of employee members. Under the TCDRS Act, the contribution rate of the employer is actuarially determined annually. The County contributed using the actuarially determined rate of 11.31% of covered payroll for the months of the calendar year in 2022, and 8.89% of covered payroll for the months of the calendar year in 2023.

The deposit rate payable by all employee members for the calendar year 2023 is 7% as adopted by the governing body of the County. The employee deposit rate and the employer contribution rate may be changed by the governing body of the employer within the options available in the TCDRS Act.

Methodology For Determining Employer Contributions Rates

The TCDRS board hires independent outside consulting actuaries to conduct an annual valuation to measure the funding status and to determine the required employer contribution rate for each employer plan. In order to calculate the employer contribution rate, the actuary does the following:

Note I - Pension Plan(cont.)

- 1. Studies each employer's adopted plan of benefits and the profile of its plan participants, and uses assumptions established by the board to estimate future benefit payments.
- 2. Discounts the estimate of future benefit payments to the present based on the long-term rate of investment return to determine the present value of future benefits.
- 3. Compares the present value of future benefits with the plan's assets to determine the difference that needs to be funded based on the funding policy.

The valuation of each employer plan is based on the system funding policy and the assets, benefits and participant profile of each participating employer plan. The four key components in the determination of employer contribution rates are: the actuarial cost method, amortization policy, the asset valuation method and the actuarial assumptions.

Brief Description of Benefit Terms

- 1) All full- and part-time non-temporary employees participate in the plan, regardless of the number of hours they work in a year. Employees in a temporary position are not eligible for membership.
- 2) The plan provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits.
- 3) TCDRS is a savings-based plan. For the county's plan, 7% of each employee's pay is deposited into his or her TCDRS account. By law, employee accounts earn 7% interest on beginning of year balances annually. At retirement, the account is matched at an employer set percentage (current match is 200%) and is then converted to an annuity.
- 4) There are no automatic COLAs. Each year, the county may elect an ad hoc COLA for its retirees (if any). There are two COLA types, each limited by actual inflation.
- 5) Benefit terms are established under the TCDRS Act. They may be amended as of Jan. 1 each year, but must remain in conformity with the Act.

Net Pension Liability / (Asset)

	Dece	ember 31, 2022
Total pension liability	\$	25,045,365
Fiduciary net position		25,381,283
Net pension liability / (asset)		(335,919)
Fiduciary net position as a % of total pension liability		101.34%
Pensionable covered payroll		7,134,738
Net pension liability / (asset) as a % of covered payroll		-4.71%

Actuarial Assumptions

The County's net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Valuation Date: Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated each December 31, two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported.

Note I - Pension Plan(cont.)

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age (level percentage of pay)
Amortization Method Level percentage of payroll, closed

Remaining Amortization Period 16.5 years (based on contribution rate calculated in 12/31/2022 valuation)

Asset Valuation Method 5-year smoothed market

Inflation 2.50%

Salary Increases Varies by age and service. 4.70% average over career including inflation 7.50%, net of administrative and investment expenses, including inflation

Retirement Age Members who are eligible for service retirement are assumed to commence

receiving benefit payments based on age. The average age at service retirement

for recent retirees is 61.

Mortality 135% of the Pub-2010 General Retirees Table for males and

120% of the Pub-2010 General Retirees Table for females,

Both projected with 1--% of the MP-2021 Ultimate scale after 2010 2015: New inflation, mortality and other assumptions were reflected.

Changes in Assumptions 2015: New inflation, mortality and other assumption And Methods Reflected in 2017: New mortality assumptions were reflected.

The Schedule of Employer 2019: New inflation, mortality and other assumptions were reflected.

Contributions 2022: New investment return and inflation assumptions were reflected.
Changes in Plan Provisions 2015: Employer contributions reflect that a 2% flat COLA was adopted.

Reflected in the Schedule 2016: Employer contributions reflect that a 1% flat COLA was adopted. 2017: New annuity purchase rates were reflected for benefits earned after 2017.

2018-2022: No changes in plan provisions were reflected in the schedule.

Other Key Actuarial Assumptions

The demographic assumptions were developed from an actuarial experience investigation of TCDRS over the years 2017-2020. They were recommended by Milliman and adopted by the TCDRS Board of Trustees in December of 2021. All economic assumptions were recommended by Milliman and adopted by the TCDRS Board of Trustees in March of 2021. These assumptions, except where required to be different by GASB 68, are used to determine the total pension liability as of December 31, 2022. The assumptions are reviewed annually for continued compliance with the relevant actuarial standards of practice.

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 2023 information for a 10-year time horizon.

Note I - Pension Plan(cont.)

		Target	Geometric Real Rate
Asset Class	Benchmark	Allocation	of Return
US Equities	Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index	11.50%	4.95%
Global Equities	MSCI World (net) Index	2.50%	4.95%
International Equities Developed Markets	MSCI World Ex USA (net) Index	5.00%	4.95%
International Equities Emerging Markets	MSCI Emerging Markets (net) Index	6.00%	4.95%
Investment Grade Bonds	Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	3.00%	2.40%
Strategic Credit	FTSE High-Yield Cash Pay Capped Index	9.00%	3.39%
Direct Lending	S&P /LTSA Leverage Loan Index	16.00%	6.95%
Distressed Debt	Cambridge Associates Distressed Securities Index	4.00%	7.60%
REIT Equities	67% FTSE NAREIT All Equity REITs Index + 33% S&P Global REIT (net) Index	2.00%	4.15%
Master Limited Partnerships	Alerian MLP Index	2.00%	5.30%
Private Real Estate Partnerships	Cambridge Associates Real Estate Index	6.00%	5.70%
Private Equity	Cambridge Associates Global Private Equity & Venture Capital Index	25.00%	7.95%
Hedge Funds	Hedge Fund Research, Inc. (HFRI) Fund of Funds Composite Index	6.00%	2.90%
Cash Equivalents	90-Day U.S. Treasury	2.00%	0.20%

Note I - Pension Plan (cont.)

Depletion of Plan Assets/ GASB Discount Rate

The discount rate is the single rate of return that, when applied to all projected benefit payments results in an actuarial present value of projected benefit payments equal to the total of the following:

- 1. The actuarial present value of benefit payments projected to be made in future periods in which (a) the amount of the pension plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be greater than the benefit payments that are projected to be made in that period and (b) Pension plan assets up to that point are expected to be invested using a strategy to achieve the long term rate of return, calculated using the long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments.
- 2. The actuarial present value of projected benefit payments not included in (1), calculated using the County & District bond rate.

Therefore, if plan investments in a given future year are greater than projected benefit payments in that year and are invested such that they are expected to earn the long-term rate of return, the discount rate applied to projected benefit payments in that year should be the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments. If future years exist where this is not the case, then an index rate reflecting the yield on a 20-year, tax-exempt County & District bond should be used to discount the projected benefit payments for those years.

The determination of a future date when plan investments are not sufficient to pay projected benefit payments is often referred to as a depletion date projection. A depletion date projection compares projections of the pension plan's fiduciary net position to projected benefit payments and aims to determine a future date, if one exists, when the fiduciary net position is projected to be less than projected benefit payments. If an evaluation of the sufficiency of the projected fiduciary net position compared to projected benefit payments can be made with sufficient reliability without performing a depletion date projection, alternative methods to determine sufficiency may be applied.

In order to determine the discount rate to be used by the employer, TCDRS used an alternative method to determine the sufficiency of the fiduciary net position in all future years. The alternative method reflects the funding requirements under the County's funding policy and the legal requirements under the TCDRS Act

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

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

Note I - Pension Plan (cont.)

Since the projected fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay projected benefit payments in all future years, the discount rate for purposes of calculating the total pension liability and net pension liability of the employer is equal to the long-term assumed rate of return on investments. This long-term assumed rate of return should be net of investment expenses, but gross of administrative expenses for GASB 68 purposes. Therefore, a discount rate of 7.60% was used. This rate reflects the long-term assumed rate of return on assets for funding purposes of 7.50%, net of all expenses, increased by 0.10% to be gross of administrative expenses.

Changes in Net Pension Liability / (Asset)

	Increase (Decrease)			
	Total Pension	Fiduciary	Net Pension	
	Liability	Net Position	Liability/ (Asset)	
	(a)	(b)	(a) - (b)	
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 24,094,217	\$ 26,838,211	\$ (2,743,994)	
Changes for the year:			-	
Service Cost	898,388	-	898,388	
Interest on total pension liability	1,854,551	-	1,854,551	
Effect of plan changes	-	-	-	
Effect on economic/demographic gains or losses	(598,514)	-	(598,514)	
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	-	-	-	
Refund of contributions	(192,279)	(192,279)	-	
Benefit payments	(1,010,998)	(1,010,998)	-	
Administrative expense	•	(14,874)	14,874	
Member contributions	-	499,432	(499,432)	
Net investment income	-	(1,582,088)	1,582,088	
Employer contributions	-	806,936	(806,936)	
Other		36,943	(36,943)	
Net Changes	951,148	(1,456,928)	2,408,076	
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 25,045,365	\$ 25,381,283	\$ (335,918)	

Sensitivity Analysis

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

	19	% Decrease in			1	% Increase in
	D	Discount Rate	I	Discount Rate	Ι	Discount Rate
	•	(6.60%)		(7.60%)	7	(8.60%)
Total pension liability	\$	28,285,709	\$	25,045,365	\$	22,328,467
Fiduciary net position	\$	25,381,283	\$	25,381,283	\$	25,381,283
Net pension liability / (asset)	-\$	2,904,426	\$	(335,918)	\$	(3,052,816)

Note I - Pension Plan (cont.)

Pension Expense/(Income)

	January 1, 2022 to	
	December 31, 2022	
Service cost	\$	898,388
Interest on total pension liability		1,854,551
Effect of plan changes		-
Administrative expenses		14,874
Member contributions		(499,432)
Expected investment return net of investment expenses		(2,044,373)
Recognition of deferred inflows/outflows of resources		
Recognition of economic/demographic gains or losses		(339,704)
Recognition of assumption changes or inputs		303,628
Recognition of investments gains or losses		62,368
Other		(36,943)
Pension expense / (income)	\$	213,357

Deferred Inflows / Outflows of Resources

As of December 31, 2022, the deferred inflows and outflows of resources are as follows

	Deferred Inflows Of Resources		Deferred Inflows Deferred Outfloor Of Resources Of Resources	
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$	669,461	\$	15,066
Changes in Assumptions		24,161		327,789
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings		-		521,726
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the Measurement Date		-		502,877
Totals	\$	693,622	\$	1,367,458

Amounts currently reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, excluding contributions made subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended	
December 31:	
2023	(343,452)
2024	(150,455)
2025	(60,427)
2026	725,293
2027	-

Thereafter

Note J: Other Post-Employment Benefits – Group Term Life Insurance (OPEB)

Plan description

- a. Frio County participates in the retiree Group Term Life Program of the Texas County and District (TCDRS) which is statewide, multiple-employer, public employee retirement system.
- b. A brief description of the benefit terms:
 - All full-time and part-time non-temporary employees participate in the plan, regardless of the number of hours they work in a year and are eligible for the TCDRS pension plan. Only employers that have elected participation in the retiree Group Term Life program are included in the OPEB Plan.
 - 2) The plan provides a \$5,000 post-retirement death benefit to beneficiaries of service retirees of employers that have elected participation in the retiree GTL program.
 - 3) The OPEB benefit is a fixed \$5,000 lump-sum benefit.
 - 4) No future increases are assumed in the \$5,000 benefit amount.
 - 5) Benefit terms are established under the TCDRS Act. Participation in the retiree GTL program is optional and the employer may elect to opt out of (or opt into) coverage as of January 1 of each year.
- c. Membership information is shown in the chart below.
- d. 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 Statement 75, as the assets of the GTL fund can be used to pay GTL benefits which are not a part of the OPEB Plan.
- e. Benefit terms are established under the TCDRS Act. Participation in the retiree GTL program is optional and the employer may elect to opt out (or opt into) coverage as of January 1 each year. The county's contribution rate for the entire GTL program is calculated on an actuarial basis and is equal to the cost of providing a one-year death benefit equal to \$5,000.

Membership Information

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022
Number of inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits (i)	45	42
Number of active employees	147	149
Average age of active employees	45.59	44.44
Average length of service in years for active employees	10.14	10.18
Inactive Employees Receiving Benefits (i)	-	-
Number of Benefit Recipients	55	62

⁽i) "Receiving benefits" indicates the member is retired and receiving monthly pension benefits, and his or her beneficiary is eligible for the \$5,000 lump sum upon the retiree's death.

Note J: Other Post-Employment Benefits - Group Term Life Insurance (OPEB) (Cont.)

	Changes in	
	To	tal OPEB
	Liability	
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$	411,194
Changes for the year:		
Service Cost		18,712
Interest on total OPEB liability		8,717
Changes of benefit terms		-
Effect on economic/demographic experience		(2,889)
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs		(108,493)
Benefit payments		(13,556)
Other		-
Net Changes		(97,509)
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	313,685

The total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2021, was \$313,685 and was determined by an annual valuation as of the valuation date, calculated based on the discount rate and actuarial assumptions below.

Discount Rate

Discount Rate	<u>December 31, 2021</u> 2.06%	<u>December 31, 2022</u> 3.72%
Long-Term expected rate of return, net of investment expense	Does not apply	Does not apply
Municipal Bond Rate	2.06%	3.72%

All actuarial assumptions that the total OPEB liability as December 31, 2022 were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2020, except where required to be different by GASB 75. The assumptions are reviewed annually for continued compliance with the relevant actuarial standards of practice.

	Beginning Date	Ending Date
Valuation Date	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022
Measurement Date	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022
Employer's fiscal Year	October 1, 2022	September 30, 2023

Note J: Other Post-Employment Benefits - Group Term Life Insurance (OPEB) (Cont.)

Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated on a **Valuation Timing**

calendar year basis as of December 31, two years prior to the end

of the fiscal year in which the contributions are reported

Straight-Line amortization over Expected Working Life

Straight-Line amortization over Expected Working Life

Entry Age Level Percent of Salary **Actuarial Cost Method**

Amortization Method

Recognition of economic/

demographic gains or losses

Recognition of assumptions changes

or inputs

Asset Valuation Method

Inflation

Does not apply Note, salary increases do not affect benefits but are used in the Salary Increases

allocation of costs under the actuarial cost method.

Investment Rate of Return (Discount

rate)

20 Year Bond GO index published by the bondbuyer.com as of

December 31, 2022.

Does not apply

Does not apply

Cost of Living Adjustment

Disability

The rates of disability used in this valuation were based on a

custom table based on TCDRS experience.

Mortality

Depositing members

135% of the Pub-2010 General Employees Amount-Weighted

Mortality Table for males and 120% Pub-2010 General

135% of the Pub-2010 General Healthy Retirees Amount-

Employees Amount-Weighted Mortality Table for females, both projected with 100% of the MP-2021 Ultimate scale after 2010.

Service retirees, beneficiaries

Non-depositing members

Weighted Mortality Table for males and 120% Pub-2010 General Healthy Retirees Amount-Weighted Mortality Table for females, both projected with 100% of the MP-2021 Ultimate scale after

2010

Disabled Retirees

160% of the Pub-2010 General Disabled Retirees Amount-Weighted Mortality Table for males and 120% Pub-2010 General Disabled Retirees Amount-Weighted Mortality Table for females, both projected with 100% of the MP-2021 Ultimate scale after

Retirement Members eligible for service retirement are assumed to retire at

rates based on TCDRS experience as compiled in its customized

Table.

Note J: Other Post-Employment Benefits – Group Term Life Insurance (OPEB) (Cont.)

GASB Discount Rate

The TCDRS GTL program is treated as unfunded OPEB plan because the GTL trust covers both actives and retirees and the assets are not segregated for these groups. Under GASB 75 (paragraph 155), the discount rate for an unfunded OPEB plan should be based on 20-year tax-exempt AA or higher Municipal Bonds. Therefore, a discount rate of 3.72% based on the 20 Year Bond GO Index published by bondbuyer.com is used as of the measurement date of December 31, 2022.

Employer OPEB Contributions to the Plan

Employers in the TCDRS Group Term Life (GTL) Program make a combined contribution for both the active and retiree coverage; however, only the retiree coverage is considered an OPEB plan and therefore only the contributions associated with retiree covered are included under GASB 75. For GASB 75 purposes, the OPEB plan is not a cost sharing plan as the employer's benefit payments for the year are treated as being equal to its annual retiree GTL contributions.

2022 Employer OPEB Contributions and Benefit Payments

The following shows a breakdown of the employer's contributions to the GTL program for the calendar year 2022. The contributions for retiree GTL coverage are assigned to the OPEB plan under GASB 75 and are used to determine the benefit payments shown on the exhibit on the next page. The contributions for active coverage are not considered an OPEB benefit under GASB 75, so there should be no change in how these amounts are reported.

Coverage Type	2022 GTL Rate	Amount	Financial Reporting
Active Member GTL Benefit	0.21%	\$14,983	No Change from prior year
Retiree GTL Benefit	0.19%	\$13,556	GASB 75

Employer OPEB Contributions made Subsequent to Measurement Date

Employer OPEB contributions made in the fiscal year, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2022 should be reflected as a deferred outflow. As previously noted, only contributions to the GTL program for retiree coverage should be included under GASB 75. Therefore, once the total GTL contributions made subsequent to the measurement date have been determined, this amount should be multiplied by the portion attributable to retiree coverage to determine the OPEB contributions made subsequent to the measurement date that should be reported under GASB 75 This proportion is 46.15385%, allocated as follows:

Coverage Type	2023 GTL Rate	Proportion	Financial Reporting
Active Member GTL Benefit	0.14%	53.84615%	No Change from prior year
Retiree GTL Benefit	0.12%	46.15385%	GASB 75

Note J: Other Post-Employment Benefits - Group Term Life Insurance (OPEB) (Cont.)

Sensitivity Analysis

The following presents the Total OPEB Liability of the employer, calculated using the discount rate of 3.72%, as well as what the Frio County Total OPEB Liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.72%) or 1 percentage point higher (4.72%) than the current rate. Note that the healthcare cost trend rate does not affect the Total OPEB Liability, so sensitivity to the healthcare cost trend rate is not shown:

	1 % Decrease 2.72%	Current Discount Rate 3.72%	1% Increase 4.72%
Total OPEB Liability	\$373,230	\$313,685	\$267,476
		January 1, 2022 to	

	Januar	y 1, 2022 to
	Decem	ber 31, 2022
Service cost	\$	18,712
Interest on total OPEB liability		8,717
Effect of plan changes		-
Recognition of deferred inflows/outflows of resources		
Recognition of economic/demographic gains or losses		2,368
Recognition of assumption changes or inputs		(529)
Other		
OPEB expense / (income)	\$	29,268

The total OPEB Expense for September 30, 2023 was \$29,268.

As of December 31, 2022, the deferred inflows and outflows of resources are as follows:

		red Inflows		ed Outflows
	<u> </u>	Resources	Of I	Resources
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$	5,557	\$	11,357
Changes in Assumptions		98,074		49,823
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the Measurement Date		-		14,706

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB benefits, excluding contributions made subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows

Year Ended	
December 31:	
2023 \$	1,836
2024	837
2025	(7,998)
2026	(18,564)
2027	(18,562)
Thereafter	_

Note J: Other Post-Employment Benefits - Group Term Life Insurance (OPEB) (Cont.)

Contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$14,706 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized as a reduction of the OPEB liability for the year ending September 30, 2023.

Note K - Risk Management

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. In 1991, the County entered in a contractual agreement with the Texas Association of Counties, a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program providing insurance coverage in the following areas: public officials' liability, automobile liability, physical damages, general liability, boiler and machinery, property coverage, workers' compensation, and law enforcement liability. The agreement for formation of the Texas Association of Counties provides that the pool will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will be adjusted annually through an experience modifier.

The County continues to carry commercial insurance for other risks of loss including airport premises and product liability. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The pooling agreement requires the pool to be self-sustaining. It is not possible to estimate the amount of any loss for which the County might be liable.

The Texas Association of Counties has published its own financial report for the year ended September 30, 2023, and it can be obtained from that agency.

Note L- Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events of Frio County through September 11, 2024 (the date the financial statements were available to be issued).

Note M - COVID-19 Financial Statements Impact

The COVID-19 pandemic, whose effects first became known in January 2020, has had a broad and negative impact on commerce and financial markets around the world. The United States and global markets experienced significant declines in value resulting from uncertainty caused by the pandemic. The extent of the impact of COVID-19 on the County's operational and financial performance will depend on certain developments, including the duration and spread of the outbreak and its impacts on the County's employees and vendors, all of which at present, cannot be determined. Accordingly, the extent to which COVID-19 may impact the County's financial statements is uncertain and the accompanying financial statements include no adjustments relating to the effects of this pandemic.

Frio County, Texas

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance -

Budget to Actual - General Fund - Unaudited

Year Ended September 30, 2023

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 11,208,847	\$ 11,208,847	\$ 12,158,965	\$ 950,118
Licenses and permits	-	•	-	-
Federal grants	-	-	-	240.050
State grants	-	-	249,058	249,058
Intergovernmental	193,286	374,114	105,739	(268,375)
Charges for services	287,474	287,474	55,407	(232,067)
Fines and forfeitures	396,000	396,000	368,268	(27,732)
Interest	88,000	88,000	166,958	78,958
Tobacco settlement	2,000	2,000	4,548	2,548
Jail Revenues	137,500	137,500	16,440	(121,060)
Miscellaneous	438,470	496,796	310,413	(186,383)
Total revenues	12,751,577	12,990,731	13,435,796	445,065
Expenditures Current:				
General administration	2,612,121	2,798,737	2,113,577	685,160
Judicial	1,495,619	1,491,532	1,440,052	51,480
Elections	259,934	262,763	258,819	3,944
Financial administration	1,095,987	1,096,284	1,078,032	18,252
Public facilities	3,073,665	3,076,910	1,994,955	1,081,955
Public safety	5,782,094	5,831,451	5,887,004	(55,553)
Maintenance and operations	0,702,071	0,001,101	-	(,)
Health and welfare	39,696	39,696	33,322	6,374
Conservation - agriculture	155,115	155,115	143,027	12,088
Corrections	317,704	317,704	296,632	21,072
Administration	362,985	363,882	414,118	(50,236)
Total expenditures	15,194,920	15,434,074	13,659,538	1,774,536
Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
over	(2,443,343)	(2,443,343)	(223,742)	2,219,601
(under) expenditures				
Other Financing Sources	2,359,343	2 250 242		(2 250 242)
Operating transfers in Operating transfers out	2,339,343	2,359,343	-	(2,359,343)
Sale of Fixed Assets	84,000	84,000		(84,000)
Total other financing sources	2,443,343	2,443,343	-	(2,443,343)
Net changes in fund balances	-	-	(223,742)	(223,742)
Fund balances at beginning of	12,170,963	12,170,963	12,170,963	
Prior Period Adjustment	-	•	152,681	152,681
Fund balances at end of year	12,170,963	12,170,963	\$ 12,099,902	\$ (71,061)

Frio County, Texas Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios Texas County & District Retirement System

3

	1	12/31/2014	1	2/31/2015		12/31/2016		12/31/2017		12/31/2018	1	2/31/2019		12/31/2020		12/31/2021		12/31/2022
Total pension liability								_		_								
Service cost	S	653,437	S	701,162	S	679,128	\$	726,528	\$	655,640	\$	741,224	\$	755,543	\$	833,622	\$	898,388
Interest on the total pension liability		1,283,865		1,343,783		1,372,832		1,514,427		1,487,434		1,597,747		1,705,313		1,804,390		1,854,551
Effect of plan changes		-		(1,551,506)		(57,376)		(1,394,294)		-		•				(22 485)		•
Effect of assump, changes or inputs		22.224		271,689		121 420		87,934		-		9 409		1,311,159		(72,485)		(598,514)
Effect of economic/demographic (gains) or losses		32,336		(317,939)		121,470		(314,714)		66,652		8,408		60,270		(661,730)		
Benefit payments, refunds	_	(563,743)		(690,461)		(663,161)		(921,204)	_	(841,707)	_	(1,028,788)	_	(1,038,845)	_	(1,410,041)	_	(1,203,276)
Net change in total pension liability		1,405,895		(243,272)		1,452,893		(301,323)		1,368,019		1,318,591		2,793,440		493,756		951,149
Total pension liability - beginning	_	15,806,217	_	17,212,112	<u>-</u>	16,968,840	_	18,421,733	_	18,120,410	_	19,488,429	<u>-</u>	20,807,020	_	23,600,460	-	24,094,216
Total pension liablity - ending (a)	2	17,212,112	7	16,968,840	3	18,421,733	7	18,120,410	7	19,488,429	7	20,807,020	<u>s</u>	23,600,460	<u>s</u>	24,094,216	<u>\$</u>	25,045,365
Fiduciary net position																		
Employer contributions	c	414,686	s	435,201	S	425,658	S	438,976	•	476,381	s	530,729	s	606,820	•	631,602	s	806,936
Member contributions	•	325,766	•	352,591	•	350,541		353,603	•	362,858	•	411,418	•	460,209	•	465,881	•	499,432
Investment income net of inv exp		909,659		(168,978)		1,067,821		2,281,879		(331,391)		2,864,216		2,087,146		4,863,318		(1,582,088)
Benefit payments, refunds		(563,743)		(690,461)		(663,161)		(921,204)		(841,707)		(1,028,788)		(1,038,845)		(1,410,041)		(1,203,276)
Administrative expenses		(10,782)		(10,417)		(11,625)		(11,829)		(14,009)		(15,395)		(16,321)		(14,520)		(14,874)
Other		(80,808)		35,146		38,418		(1,835)		1,866		(152)		2,836		(2,712)		36,943
Net change in plan fiduciary net position •		994,778	_	(46,918)		1,207,652	_	2,139,590		(346,002)		2,762,028	_	2,101,845		4,533,528		(1,456,927)
Fiduciary net position - beginning		13,491,708		14,486,486		14,439,568		15,647,220		17,786,810		17,440,809		20,202,837		22,304,682		26,838,210
Fiduciary net position - ending (b)	_	14,486,486	$\overline{}$	14,439,568	-	15,647,220	<u>s</u>		$\overline{\mathbf{x}}$	17,440,808	$\overline{}$	20,202,837	5	22,304,682	~	26,838,210	<u>s</u>	25,381,283
readily not position - citains (o)		14,400,400	Ť	14,432,300	Ť	10,047,420		17,100,010		11,110,000		20,202,037	ٽ	22,50 1,002	Ť	#0,050,#10	Ť	20,000,000
Net pension liability = (a) - (b)	S	2,725,626	s	2,529,272	s	2,774,513	s	333,600	s	2,047,621	S	604,183	S	1,295,778	s	(2,743,994)	S	(335,918)
													_		_	<u> </u>		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		84.16%		85.09%		84.94%		98.16%		89.49%		97.10%		94.51%		111.39%		101.34%
Pensionable covered payroll	\$	4,653,805	s	5,037,016	\$	5,007,728	\$	5,051,474	\$	5,183,686	\$	5,877,400	s	6,574,418	\$	6,655,445	\$	7,134,738
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll		58.57%		50.21%		55,40%		6,60%		39.50%		10.28%		19.71%		-41.23%		-4.71%
the pension asparty as a percentage of covered payton		50.5770		JU. 1/0		JJ.7070		0.0070		37.3070		. 0.2070		. 7.7170		71.2070		4.7170

^{*} May be off due to rounding

Note: Only nine years of data is presented in acordance with GASBS #68, paragraph 138, since this is the only information available that is measureable in accordance with this statement.

Frio County, Texas Schedule of Employer Contributions Texas County & District Retirement System

	1	2/31/2013	_1	2/31/2014	1	12/31/2015		2/31/2016		12/31/2017	_	12/31/2018	_	12/31/2019	_	12/31/2020		2/31/2021	12	2/31/2022
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$	285,211	\$	414,654	\$	435,201	\$	425,658	\$	438,976	\$	476,381	S	530,729	\$	606,820	\$	631,602	\$	806,936
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution		285,211	_	414,686	_	435,201	_	425,658	_	438,976	_	476,381	_	530,729	_	606,820	_	631,602		806,936
Contibution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>s</u>		_\$	(32)	<u>s</u>		<u>s</u>	<u> </u>	\$		_\$		_\$		<u> </u>	-	<u>s</u>		<u>s</u>	-
Covered Employee Payroll	s	4,080,299	s	4,653,805	s	5,037,016	s	5,007,728	s	5,051,474	s	5,183,686	\$	5,877,400	s	6,574,418	\$	6,655,445	s	7,134,738
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll		7.00%		8.90%		8.60%		8.50%		8.70%		9.20%		9.00%		9.20%		9.50%		11.30%

Frio County, Texas Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios Texas County & District Retirement System

3

	12/31/2017		1	2/31/2018	1	2/31/2019	12/31/2020		1	2/31/2021	1:	2/31/2022
Total OPEB liability												
Service cost	\$	9,080	\$	11,549	\$	9,235	\$	15,374	\$	16,238	\$	18,712
Interest on the total OPEB liability		9,345		9,123		10,205		9,137		8,587		8,717
Effect of plan changes		-		-		-		-		-		-
Effect of assump. changes or inputs		11,605		(26,828)		66,109		42,967		7,743		(108,493)
Effect of economic/demographic (gains) or losses		(4,552)		3,837		6,565		16,141		(4,162)		(2,889)
Benefit payments, refunds		(10,103)		(9,849)		(13,518)		(13,806)		(11,980)		(13,556)
Net change in total OPEB liability		15,375		(12,168)		78,596		69,813		16,426		(97,509)
Total OPEB liability - beginning		243,152		258,527		246,359		324,955		394,768		411,194
Total OPEB liablity - ending (a)	\$	258,527	\$	246,359	\$	324,955	\$	394,768	\$	411,194	\$	313,685
Pensionable covered payroli	\$	5,051,474	\$	5,183,686	\$	5,877,400	\$	6,574,418	\$	6,655,445	\$	7,134,738
Total OPEB liability/ (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll		5.12%		4.75%		5.53%		6.00%		6.18%		4.40%

^{*} May be off due to rounding

Note: Only six years of data is presented in accordance with GASBS #75, since this is the only information available that is measureable in accordance with this statement.

Frio County, Texas Schedule of Employer Contributions - Other Post- Employment Texas County & District Retirement System

	12/31/2017			12/31/2018	1	12/31/2019	1	2/31/2020	1	12/31/2021	1	2/31/2022
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$	10,103	\$	9,849	\$	13,518	\$	13,806	\$	11,980	\$	13,556
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution		10,103		9,849		13,518		13,806		11,980		13,556
Contibution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	•	_\$_		_\$_	-	\$		_\$_		_\$_	
Covered Employee Payroll	\$	5,051,474	\$	5,183,686	\$	5,877,400	\$	6,574,418	\$	6,655,445	\$	7,134,738
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll		0.20%		0.19%		0.23%		0.21%		0.18%		0.19%

LEAL & CARTER, P.C.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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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

To the Judge and Commissioner's Court Frio County, Texas

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Frio County, Texas, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2023, and the related noted to the financial statements, which comprise the Frio County, Texas' basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 11, 2024.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Frio County, Texas' 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 opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Frio County, Texas' internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Frio County, Texas' 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 were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs that we consider to be a significant deficiency. (Findings 2023-01, 2023-02)

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Frio County, Texas' financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the 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.

Frio County's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on Frio County's response to the finding identified in our audit, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Frio County's response was not subjected to the 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.

Jeal & Carter, P.C.

San Antonio, Texas

September 11, 2024

Frio County, Texas

Summary Schedule of Findings (Financial Audit)

Year ended September 30, 2023

We consider the following to be significant deficiencies:

Finding 2023 -01 Inter fund Balances

Criteria: Interfund balances should reconcile and be adequately supported.

Inter fund balances for Fiscal year 2023 did not balance. Additionally supporting documentation for inter fund balances was not available for review, therefore inter fund balances may not be accurately stated.

We recommend inter fund balances be reconciled and accurately reflect inter fund activity in order to ensure financial reports present actual inter fund balances at period end.

Status: Corrective action is in progress in Fiscal Year 2023.

View of Responsible Official: County Auditor is in agreement, inter fund balances need to be reconciled.

Finding 2023-02 Custodial Fund accounting procedures

Criteria: The County's general ledger should reflect all financial transactions including these of the Custodial Fund.

It appears some of the Custodial funds' daily transactions and ending balances are not recorded in the general ledger. The resulting activity, related to receipts, to the County's governmental funds is recorded in the general ledger, however reconciliation of the transfers from the Custodial funds is not reflected in the general ledger.

Due to the significant amount of funds processed through these accounts we recommend the County improve controls over these funds by recording Custodial fund transactions in the general ledger on a regular and current basis as transactions occur.

Status: Corrective action is in progress in Fiscal Year 2023.

View of Responsible Official: County Auditor is in agreement, custodial funds need to be recorded in the County's general ledger.