ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

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PART I

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

PRINCIPAL COUNTY OFFICIALS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

Ronnie Gordon	County Judge
David Vincent	Commissioner, Precinct #1
Jim Hill	Commissioner, Precinct #2
Carl Kuper	Commissioner, Precinct #3
Butch Owens	Commissioner, Precinct #4
Ron Enns	Judge, 69 th Judicial District
David Green	District Attorney
Shane Turner	County Attorney
Diane Thompson	District/County Clerk
Franky Scott	County Tax Assessor/Collector
Dinkie Parman	County Treasurer
Franky Scott	County Sheriff
Edwyna Womble	Justice of the Peace

PART II

FINANCIAL SECTION



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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and their respective budgetary comparisons, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Hartley County, Texas as of and for the year ended September 30, 2011, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of Hartley County, Texas' management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund and their respective budgetary comparisons, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Hartley County, Texas, as of September 30, 2011, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 8, 2011, on our consideration of Hartley County, Texas' internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the schedule of funding progress for the retirement plan for the employees of Hartley County, Texas on page 28 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Government 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 inquires of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquires, 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

The County has omitted the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) that accounting principles generally accepted in

Hartley County, Texas Page 2

the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. The MD&A, although not a part of the basic financial statements is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. The independent auditors' opinion is not affected by the omission of the MD&A.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Hartley County, Texas' financial statements as a whole. The combining nonmajor and agency fund financial statements listed under other supplementary information in the accompanying table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. The combining nonmajor and agency fund financial statements listed under other supplementary information in the accompanying table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. The combining nonmajor and agency fund financial statements listed under other supplementary information in the accompanying table of contents are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

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

DOSHIER, PICKENS & FRANCIS, LLC December 8, 2011

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

	Governmental Activities			
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 517,059			
Investments	200,000			
Accounts receivable, net	319,482			
Delinquent taxes receivable, net	6,537			
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	2,277,877			
Total assets	3,320,955			
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	149,055			
Due to other governmental entities	99,034			
Accrued expenses	22,517			
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year	177,812			
Due in more than one year	498,514			
Total liabilities	946,932			
NET ASSETS				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	1,615,891			
Restricted by enabling legislation for:				
Special projects	78,102			
Unrestricted	680,030			
Total net assets	\$ 2,374,023			

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

Functions/Programs		Expenses	C	Program RevenueOperatingCapitalCharges forGrants andServicesContributionsContributionsContributions						t (Expense) evenue and changes in Vet Assets Primary overnment vernmental Activities
Primary government										
Governmental Activities:										
Administrative	\$	595,471	\$	290,716	\$	27,896	\$	-	\$	(276,859)
Judicial	Ψ	363,873	Ψ	445,655	Ψ	31,907	Ψ	_	Ψ	113,689
Public facilities		223,375		-		-		_		(223,375)
Public safety		888,505		55,936		920		-		(831,649)
Road and bridge		677,255		354,437		15,669		-		(307,149)
Public service		134,414		_				-		(134,414)
Interest on long-term		- ,								
debt		30,002		-		-		-		(30,002)
Total	\$	2,912,895	\$	1,146,744	\$	76,392	\$	-		(1,689,759)
General revenues: Taxes: Property taxes, levied for general purposes Property taxes, levied for debt service Other taxes Investment earnings Miscellaneous Proceeds from disposal of asset										1,711,390 181,739 2,335 2,314 41,003 11,514
		Total general	reve	nues						1,950,295
		Change in ne	t asse	ets						260,536
	N	Jat acceta has								2 202 050
		Vet assets - beg Prior period res	-	-						2,392,050
		-								(278,563)
	N	Vet assets - beg	ginnir	ng, as restated						2,113,487
	N	Vet assets - enc	ling						\$	2,374,023

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

		eneral Fund		oad and idge Fund	Gov	Other vernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	466,096	\$	-	\$	50,963	\$	517,059
Investments		200,000		-		-		200,000
Accounts receivable, net		319,482		-		-		319,482
Taxes receivable, net		6,537		-		-		6,537
Due from other funds		31,655		-		78,450		110,105
Total assets	\$	1,023,770	\$	-	\$	129,413	\$	1,153,183
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	ES							
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	149,055	\$	-	\$	-	\$	149,055
Due to other funds		78,450		31,655		-		110,105
Due to other governmental entities		99,034		-		-		99,034
Deferred revenue		251,996		-		-		251,996
Accrued expenses		22,517		-		-		22,517
Total liabilities		601,052		31,655				632,707
Fund balances: Restricted:								
By enabling legislation for special projects		-		-		78,102		78,102
Committed for:								
Capital projects		-		-		51,311		51,311
Unassigned		422,718		(31,655)		-		391,063
Total fund balances		422,718		(31,655)		129,413		520,476
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	1,023,770	\$	_	\$	129,413	\$	1,153,183
barances	Ψ	1,023,110	Ψ	-	Ψ	127,713	Ψ	1,155,105

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

Total fund balance - governmental funds	\$	520,476
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets are differen because:	t	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in this fund financial statement, but are reported in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Assets.		2,277,877
Long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are shown as deferred revenues in the fund financial statements.	e	251,996
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are no reported in the fund financial statements:	t	
Notes payable		(661,986)
Accrued compensated absences		(14,340)
Net assets - governmental activities	\$	2,374,023

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

	Ge	neral Fund	Road and Bridge Fund		Gov	Other rernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
REVENUES								
Property taxes	\$	1,706,318	\$	-	\$	181,739	\$	1,888,057
Other taxes		2,335		-		-		2,335
Licenses and fees		166,534		354,437		36,472		557,443
Fines and forfeitures		318,140		-		24,237		342,377
Intergovernmental		60,723		15,669		-		76,392
Investment earnings		1,507		168		639		2,314
Miscellaneous		40,173		69		761		41,003
Total revenues		2,295,730		370,343		243,848		2,909,921
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
Administrative		561,774		-		24,852		586,626
Judicial		354,487		-		10,391		364,878
Public facilities		212,620		-		-		212,620
Public safety		782,720		-		31,415		814,135
Road and bridge		-		552,411		-		552,411
Public service		134,414		-		-		134,414
Debt service:								
Principal		-		-		158,529		158,529
Interest		-		-		30,002		30,002
Capital outlay		41,040		101,769		-		142,809
Total expenditures		2,087,055		654,180		255,189		2,996,424
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		208,675		(283,837)		(11,341)		(86,503)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Proceeds from sale of assets		2,300		10,797		_		13,097
Transfers in		-		200,000		-		200,000
Transfers out		(200,000)		-		-		(200,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(197,700)		210,797		_		13,097
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		10,975		(73,040)		(11,341)		(73,406)
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING		371,271		41,385		140,754		553,410
PRIOR PERIOD RESTATEMENT		40,472		-		-		40,472
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING								
OF YEAR, AS RESTATED		411,743		41,385		140,754		593,882
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$	422,718	\$	(31,655)	\$	129,413	\$	520,476

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds:	\$	(73,406)
Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are differen because:	t	
Governmental funds report outlays for capital assets as expenditures because such outlay use current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities reports only a portion of the outlay as expense. The outlay is allocated over the assets' estimated usefu lives as depreciation expense for the period.	a	
This is the amount by which capital outlays, \$142,809, was exceeded by depreciation \$218,789, in the current period.	l,	(75,980)
The Statement of Activities reports gains arising from the trade-in of existing capital asset to acquire new capital assets. Conversely, governmental funds do not report any gain or los on a trade-in of capital assets.		(1,583)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are fully deferred in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances This amount represents the change in deferred revenue.		251,996
In the Statement of Net Assets, incurring debt increases long-term liabilities and does no affect the Statement of Activities. Similarly, repayments of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but reduces the liability in the Statement of Net Assets. Principal repayments:		
Note payable		158,529
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of curren financial resources and these are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Compensated absences, net change	t	980
Change in net assets - governmental activities	\$	260,536

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS GENERAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

	Budgeted	l Amo	unts	Actual	Fi	riance With nal Budget Positive	
	 Original		Final	Amounts	(Negative)		
REVENUES	0				<u> </u>		
Property taxes	\$ 1,728,399	\$	1,728,399	\$ 1,706,318	\$	(22,081)	
Other taxes	1,000		1,000	2,335		1,335	
Licenses and fees	144,400		144,400	166,534		22,134	
Fines and forfeitures	208,000		234,400	318,140		83,740	
Intergovernmental	97,736		97,736	60,723		(37,013)	
Investment earnings	5,000		5,000	1,507		(3,493)	
Miscellaneous	 37,218		37,218	 40,173		2,955	
Total revenues	 2,221,753		2,248,153	 2,295,730		47,577	
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
Administrative	600,466		600,466	561,774		38,692	
Judicial	396,434		397,835	354,487		43,348	
Public facilities	243,640		248,640	212,620		36,020	
Public safety	776,009		790,259	782,720		7,539	
Public service	135,127		135,127	134,414		713	
Capital outlay	 40,000		47,150	 41,040		6,110	
Total expenditures	 2,191,676		2,219,477	 2,087,055		132,422	
EXCESS OF REVENUES							
OVER EXPENDITURES	 30,077		28,676	 208,675		179,999	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Proceeds from sale of assets	-		-	2,300		2,300	
Transfers out	 (200,000)		(200,000)	 (200,000)		-	
Total other financing							
sources (uses)	 (200,000)		(200,000)	 (197,700)		2,300	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(169,923)		(171,324)	10,975		182,299	
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	371,271		371,271	371,271		-	
PRIOR PERIOD RESTATEMENT	 		-	 40,472		40,472	
FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING							
OF YEAR, AS RESTATED	 371,271		371,271	 411,743		40,472	
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ 201,348	\$	199,947	\$ 422,718	\$	222,771	

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

		Budgeted Amounts				Actual	Variance With Final Budget Positive		
		Original		Final		Amounts	(Negative)		
REVENUES									
Licenses and fees	\$	343,775	\$	343,775	\$	354,437	\$	10,662	
Intergovernmental		15,000		15,000		15,669		669	
Investment earnings		500		500		168		(332)	
Miscellaneous		6,000		6,000		69		(5,931)	
Total revenues		365,275		365,275		370,343		5,068	
EXPENDITURES									
Current:									
Road and bridge		608,949		586,949		552,411		34,538	
Capital outlay		80,000		102,000		101,769		231	
Total expenditures		688,949		688,949		654,180		34,769	
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES	5								
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		(323,674)		(323,674)		(283,837)		39,837	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES									
Proceeds from sale of assets		5,000		5,000		10,797		5,797	
Transfers in		200,000		200,000		200,000		-	
Total other financing sources		205,000		205,000		210,797		5,797	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		(118,674)		(118,674)		(73,040)		45,634	
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING		41,385		41,385		41,385			
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$	(77,289)	\$	(77,289)	\$	(31,655)	\$	45,634	

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS AGENCY FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	62,593
Total assets	<u></u> \$	62,593
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable Deposits	\$	7,114 55,479
Total liabilities	\$	62,593

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Hartley County's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations). Governments are also required to follow the pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued through November 30, 1989 (when applicable) that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

The most significant accounting and reporting policies of the County are described in the following notes to the financial statements.

A. <u>Financial Reporting Entity</u>

The County, incorporated in 1891, is a public corporation and political subdivision of the State of Texas. The Commissioners Court, which is made up of four commissioners and the county judge, is the general governing body of the County in accordance with Article 5, Paragraph 18 of the Texas Constitution. The County provides the following services as authorized by the statutes of the State of Texas: administrative (e.g., tax collection), judicial (courts, juries, district attorney, etc.), public safety (sheriff, jail, etc.), road and bridge, public facilities, and public services (e.g. juvenile services and assistance to indigents).

The accompanying basic financial statements present the government defined according to criteria in GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*. These financial statements do not include the operations of any other organization, because none of the criteria for inclusion as set forth in GASB Statement No. 14 have been met. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the County is financially accountable. The County has no component units.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

Fund-Level Statements

Separate **fund financial statements** are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. The General Fund and the Road and Bridge Fund meet criteria as *major governmental funds*. Each major fund is reported in separate columns in the fund financial statements. Non-major funds include the other Special Revenue funds and the Capital Projects Fund. 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.

Continued

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

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

The **government-wide financial statements** are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Major revenue types which have been accrued are district clerk and county clerk fees, justice of the peace fees, intergovernmental revenue and charges for services. Grants are recognized as revenue when all applicable eligibility requirements imposed by the provider are 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, investment earnings, and other miscellaneous revenues.

The effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

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.

Revenues susceptible to accrual include property taxes, fines, forfeitures, licenses, interest income, and charges for service and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the County.

Interfund eliminations have not been made in the fund financial statements.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a fund liability is incurred; however, 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:

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

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

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

Continued

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continuation

D. Use of Restricted Assets

In circumstances when an expenditure is made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications, fund balance is depleted in the order of restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity

1. Deposits and Investments

The County's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and deposits within public fund investment pools. Statutes authorize the County to keep funds in demand deposits, time deposits, or securities of the United States. The County's custodial banks are required to pledge for the purpose of securing County funds, securities of the following kind, in an amount equal to the amount of such County funds: bonds and notes of the United States, securities of indebtedness of the United States, bonds of the State of Texas, or of any county, city, or independent school district, and various other bonds as described in Texas Statutes.

2. Receivables and Payables

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

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

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

Reimbursements for services performed are recorded as receivables and revenues when they are earned in the government-wide statements. Included are fines and costs assessed by court action and billable services for certain contracts. Revenues received in advance of the costs being incurred are recorded as deferred revenue in the fund statements. Receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$502,652.

Payables consist of vendor obligations for goods and services as well as funds payable to others when the criteria for their release have been met.

Continued

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity – Continuation

3. Property Tax Calendar and Revenues

Property taxes are based on taxable value at January 1 and become due October 1 and past due after January 31 of the following year unless the half payment option is elected in which one-half the tax is due November 30, and the balance the following June 30. Tax collections after February 1 are treated as late payments and are subject to penalty and interest. Uncollected taxes from the current tax roll become delinquent on July 1 and are subject to additional penalties and interest. Accordingly, receivables and revenues for property taxes are reflected on the government-wide statement based on the full accrual method of accounting. Property tax receivables for prior years' levies are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$891.

4. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

5. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings and improvements, and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. The County has opted to not retroactively report infrastructure assets. According to the County's capitalization policy, capital assets, such as equipment, are defined as individual assets (or systems of assets) having a cost of \$5,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

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

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

Buildings and improvements	25-40 years
Vehicle and equipment	3-10 years

6. Compensated Absences

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

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

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

Continued

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continuation

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity – Continuation

6. Compensated Absences – Continuation

Regular full-time employees are entitled to vacation of up to twelve days per year as earned. Vacation time earned, but not taken, is paid upon termination, but cannot be accumulated beyond one calendar year. Accrued vacation leave benefits are accrued in the government-wide financial statements in the amount of \$14,340 at September 30, 2011.

7. Long-term Obligations

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

In the fund financial statements, the face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources.

8. Fund Balances

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continuation

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity – Continuation

9. Net Assets

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

Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt – This amount consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvements of those assets, and adding back unspent proceeds.

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

<u>Unrestricted Net Assets</u> – This amount includes all net assets that do not meet the definition of "invested in capital assets, net of related debt" or "restricted net assets."

10. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

11. New Accounting Pronouncements

During the fiscal year 2011, the County adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 54 "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions." The objective of this statement is to enhance the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied and clarifying the existing governmental fund type definitions.

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. <u>Budgetary Information</u>

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

- 1. Prior to September 1, the proposed budget is submitted to the Commissioners' Court.
- 2. The Commissioners' Court provides for a public hearing on the County budget subsequent to August 15, and prior to the levy of taxes by the Commissioners' Court.
- 3. Prior to October 1, the budget is legally adopted by order of the Commissioners' Court for the General Fund and the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund.

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY – Continuation

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

- 4. The budget is prepared by fund and department with the legal level of control at the department level. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed account or object class budgets within the departments. Emergency expenditures to meet unusual and unforeseen conditions which could not, by reasonable diligent thought and attention, have been included in the original budget, whereby total expenditures of a department have been increased must be authorized by the Court as emergency amendments to the original budget. Management may not amend the budget at any level without approval of the Commissioners' Court. The Court has the authority to make such changes in the budget, in its judgment of facts, the law warrant, and the interest of the taxpayers demand, provided the amounts budgeted for the current expenditures from the various funds for the County do not exceed appropriations, including fund balances from the prior fiscal periods. Amounts shown in the financial statements represent the original budget amounts and all supplemental appropriations. Supplemental appropriations to the original adopted budget are in the Final Budget Amounts column of the Budgetary Comparison Schedule for both the General Fund and the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund.
- 5. Budgets for the General and Road and Bridge Special Revenue Funds are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP on the modified accrual basis of accounting on an annual basis.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration on an annual basis is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund.
- 7. All appropriations, except those in grant funds, lapse at the end of the County's fiscal year and may be re-budgeted the next year.

B. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

For the year ended September 30, 2011, expenditures exceeded appropriations in the Dallam-Hartley Extension Service by \$903. The over-expenditures within the Dallam-Hartley Extension Service were funded by lower than expected expenditures in other departments of the County.

C. Deficit Fund Equity

The Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund had a deficit fund balance of \$31,655 as of September 30, 2011. The fund incurred expenditures in excess of appropriations during previous fiscal years. The government plans to cover the excess expenditures with interfund transfers from the General Fund.

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Following is a reconciliation of the County's cash and deposit balances as of September 30, 2011:

Cash and deposit balances consist of:	
Petty cash funds	\$ 800
Bank deposits	159,079
Texas LOGIC (interest rate - 0.1381%)	246,454
TexPool (interest rate0929%)	 173,319
Total	\$ 579,652
Cash and deposit balances are reported in the basic financial statements as follows:	
Government-wide Statement of Net Assets:	
Unrestricted	\$ 517,059
Fiduciary Funds Statement of Net Assets	 62,593
Total	\$ 579,652

As of September 30, 2011, the County had the following investments:

Investment Type	F	air Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)		
Governmental activities Certificates of deposit (interest rates at 1.00 - 1.20%)	\$	200,000	289		
Total fair value Portfolio weighted average maturity	\$	200,000	289		

Custodial credit risk – deposits. As of September 30, 2011, the carrying amount of the County's deposits with financial institutions was \$359,079 and the bank's balance was \$361,752. Of the bank balance, \$314,315 was insured through the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and \$47,437 was collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution's agent in the County's name.

As of September 30, 2011, the County had \$246,454 and \$173,319, respectively invested with the Texas LOGIC and Texas Treasury Safekeeping Trust Company (TexPool). Both Texas LOGIC and TexPool are public funds investment pools created pursuant to the Interlocal Cooperation Act of the State of Texas. The State Comptroller of Public Accounts exercises oversight responsibility over both funds. Oversight includes the ability to significantly influence operations, designation of management and accountability for fiscal matters. Additionally the State Comptroller has established an advisory board composed of both participants of the pools and other persons who do not have a business relationship with either pool. The advisory board members review the investment policy and management fee structure.

Both investment pools operate in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Both pools use amortized cost rather than market value to report net assets to compute share prices. Accordingly, the fair value of the position in the pools is the same as the value of the shares.

Continued

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS – Continuation

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

Credit risk is the risk that an insurer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. State law and County policy limit investments in local government pools to those rated no lower than AAA or an equivalent rating by at least one nationally recognized rating service.

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single insurer. As of September 30, 2011, 72% of the County's carrying value of cash was invested in pooled investment accounts. All other cash was deposited with the County's depository bank and was adequately secured as described above.

NOTE 4 – PROPERTY TAX

The State of Texas Constitutional tax rate limit for both operations and debt service is \$.80 on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The tax rate on the 2010 tax roll was \$.337395 per \$100, which means that the County has a tax margin of \$.462605 per \$100 and could raise up to \$2,605,714 additional revenue from the 2010 assessed valuation of \$563,269,763 before the limit is reached.

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

NOTE 5 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets are recorded at cost or, if donated, at fair market value at the date of receipt. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, depreciation policies were adopted to include useful lives and classification by function. As stated earlier, the County has not opted to report its infrastructure retroactively.

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2011 was as follows:

		Beginning Balance		Increases	T	Decreases	Ending Balance		
Governmental activities:		Duluilee		mereuses				Dululiee	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:	•	22 120	¢		•		.	22 120	
Land and land improvements	\$	22,129	\$	-	\$	-	\$	22,129	
Total capital assets, not being									
depreciated		22,129		-		-		22,129	
Capital assets, being depreciated:									
Buildings and improvements		1,980,715		14,151		-		1,994,866	
Equipment		1,602,139		249,026		(232,690)		1,618,475	
Total capital assets, being									
depreciated		3,582,854		263,177		(232,690)		3,613,341	
Less accumulated depreciation for:									
Buildings and improvements		(420,325)		(55,356)		-		(475,681)	
Equipment		(829,216)		(163,433)		110,737		(881,912)	
Total accumulated depreciation		(1,249,541)		(218,789)		110,737		(1,357,593)	
Total capital assets, being									
depreciated, net		2,333,313		44,388		(121,953)		2,255,748	
Governmental activities capital									
assets, net	\$	2,355,442	\$	44,388	\$	(121,953)	\$	2,277,877	

Depreciation expense for the year ended September 30, 2011 was charged to the functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities	
Administrative	\$ 8,903
Public facilities	11,200
Public safety	72,126
Road and bridge	 126,560
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 218,789

NOTE 6 – RETIREMENT PLAN

Plan Description

Hartley County provides retirement and death benefits for all of its employees, except temporary employees through a nontraditional defined benefit pension plan in the statewide Texas County and District Retirement System (TCDRS). The Board of Trustees of TCDRS is responsible for the administration of the statewide agent multiple-employer public employee retirement system consisting of 618 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 by the governing body of the County (employer), within the options available in the Texas state statutes governing TCDRS (TCDRS Act). Members can retire at ages 60 and above with 8 or more years of service, with 30 years of service regardless of age, or when the sum of their age and years of service equals 75 or more. Members are vested after 8 years of service but must leave their accumulated contributions in the plan to receive any employer-financed benefit. Members who withdraw their personal contributions in a lump sum are not entitled to any amounts contributed by the County.

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

Funding Policy

The County has elected the annually determined contribution rate (ADCR) plan provisions of the TCDRS Act. The plan is funded by monthly contributions from both employee members and the County based on the covered payroll of employee members. Under the TCDRS Act, the contribution rate of the County is actuarially determined annually.

The County contributed using the actuarially determined rate of 9.67% for the months of the accounting year in 2010 and 9.76% for the months of the accounting year in 2011. The contribution rate payable by the employee members is 7.0% for fiscal year 2011 as adopted by the governing body of the County. The employee contribution rate and the employer contribution rate may be changed by the governing body of the County within the options available in the TCDRS Act.

Continued

NOTE 6 - RETIREMENT PLAN - Continuation

Annual Pension Cost

For 2011, the County's annual pension cost of \$97,300 was equal to the County's required and actual contributions.

TREND INFORMATION FOR THE RETIREMENT PLAN FOR THE EMPLOYEES OF HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS

	Annual Pension	Percentage of APC	Net Pension	
Accounting Year Ending	ost (APC)	Contributed		igation
September 30, 2009	\$ 72,451	100%	\$	-
September 30, 2010	93,356	100		-
September 30, 2011	97,300	100		-

The required contribution was determined as part of the December 31, 2010 actuarial valuation using the entry age actuarial cost method. The actuarial assumptions at December 31, 2010 included (a) 8.0% investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses), and (b) projected salary increases of 5.4%. Both (a) and (b) included an inflation component of 3.5%. The actuarial value of the assets was determined using techniques that spread the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of investments over a ten year period. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized over a level percentage of projected payroll on a closed basis. The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2010 was 20 years.

Funded Status and Funding Progress

As of December 31, 2010, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the plan was 90.32% funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$2,936,331, and the actuarial value of assets was \$2,652,127, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$284,204. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$986,313, and the ratio of UAAL to the covered payroll was 28.81%.

The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability.

NOTE 7 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

Individual Fund Interfund Receivables and Payables

Fund	Interfund Receivables		
General Fund	\$ 31,655	\$	78,450
Special Revenue Funds:			
Road and Bridge	-		31,655
Records Management	5,606		-
Records Preservation	4,541		-
Records Archive	12,075		-
Seized Property	5,303		-
Courthouse Security	28,320		-
Justice Court Technology	22,257		-
Capital Project Fund	 348		-
	\$ 110,105	\$	110,105

The primary purpose of interfund receivables and payables is the reimbursement of the Special Revenue funds for day to day operations as all County funds are pooled in the General Fund.

Individual Interfund Transfers

Fund	Interfund Transfers In		Interfund Transfers Out		
General Fund Special Revenue Funds: Road and Bridge	\$ - 200,000	\$ 2	-		
	\$ 200,000	\$ 2	00,000		

The primary purpose for interfund transfers was for the General Fund to supplement the Road and Bridge Fund revenues in the current year.

NOTE 8 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

In 2005 the County participated in the joint financing of the construction of the Dallam-Hartley Counties Jail facility. The original principal amount of Hartley County's portion of this financing was for \$1,498,863 with a fixed interest rate of 3.75%.

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES - Continuation

In 2010 the County financed a capital purchase of equipment in the Sheriff's office with a note payable to a financial institution. The principal of the loan is to be paid off in two equal payments, annually beginning in the year ended September 30, 2011.

	Beginning							Ending	Due Within		
		Balance	A	Additions		Reductions		Balance		One Year	
Governmental activities:											
2005 Note Payable	\$	808,501	\$	-	\$	(152,522)	\$	655,979	\$	157,465	
2010 Note Payable		12,014		-		(6,007)		6,007		6,007	
Compensated absences		15,320		26,640		(27,620)		14,340		14,340	
Governmental activity long-term liabilities	\$	835,835	\$	26,640	\$	(186,149)	\$	676,326	\$	177,812	

The County incurred interest expense of \$30,002 during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011.

The annual debt service requirement on long-term liabilities outstanding as of September 30, 2011 is as follows:

			2005 Note Payable				2010 No	ote Paya	ble
Fiscal Year	Total		Interest]	Principal	In	terest	Pı	rincipal
2012	\$ 188,530	\$	25,058	\$	157,465	\$	-	\$	6,007
2013	182,524		19,085		163,439		-		-
2014	182,524		12,956		169,568		-		-
2015	 172,104		6,597		165,507		-		-
	\$ 725,682	\$	63,696	\$	655,979	\$	-	\$	6,007

NOTE 9 – RISK MANAGEMENT

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

NOTE 10 - PROBATION DEPARMENTS

Juvenile Probation Department

The Dallam, Hartley and Sherman Counties Juvenile Probation Department (Department) is a joint venture between the Counties. Each County makes a contribution to the Department based on a predetermined percentage of budgeted expenditures. The Department is governed by the Juvenile Probation Board whose members are the District Judge, the three County Judges and one citizen member appointed by the Board.

The Department operates on a fiscal year ending August 31 and issues an audited statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance by Texas Juvenile Probation Commission (TJPC) contract – budget and actual on a regulatory basis of accounting as mandated by the TJPC. This report is solely the TJPC special revenue grant funds and not the Department as a whole.

Summarized information of the Dallam, Hartley and Sherman Counties Juvenile Probation Department for the year ended August 31, 2011 is as follows:

Department revenues:	
TJPC grant revenues - audited	\$ 175,078
TJPC grant revenues - unaudited	35,007
Local funding - unaudited	83,000
Other revenues - unaudited	 58,450
Total revenues	 351,535
Department expenditures	
Grant expenditures - audited	175,078
Grant and local expenditures - unaudited	 140,775
Total expenditures	 315,853
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	\$ 35,682
Total assets - unaudited	\$ 15,632
Fund balance - unaudited	\$ 15,632

Community Supervision and Corrections (Adult Probation)

The 69th District CSCD is a joint venture between Dallam, Hartley, Sherman and Moore Counties. The County's local funding to this department for the year ended September 30, 2011 was \$3,071. This funding was not audited after it was sent to the CSCD by the County.

NOTE 11 – PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

In the fund financial statements, beginning fund balance has been restated to reflect the prior year overstatement of revenue and understatement of assets related to the receivables of fines and fees in the offices of the County and District Clerks and the Justice of the Peace. The governmental fund financial statements are presented using the modified accrual basis of accounting and the current financial resources measurement focus, and as such the receivables owed to these offices, net of an allowance should be recorded on the balance sheet. Also, the portion of these receivables not collected within sixty days should be recorded as deferred revenue; neither of these presentations were recorded in the prior year. The addition of these receivables, net of an allowance and the deferred revenue increased fund balance by \$53,700. Beginning fund balance was also restated for the prior year overstatement of liabilities for accumulated compensated absences in the fund financial statements. The balance sheet is presented using the modified accrual basis of accounting and as such, these long-term liabilities should not be included, as they do not represent a commitment of current financial resources. The removal of these liabilities increased fund balance by \$15,317. Beginning fund balance has also been restated to reflect the prior year understatement of expenditures. It was noted that there were multiple expenditures in the current year that related to the prior period and should have been accrued in that period. The decrease in fund balance in order to place the expenditures in the proper accounting period was \$28,545. These restatements resulted in a net increase of beginning fund balance of \$40,472.

In the government-wide financial statements, beginning net assets – governmental activities has been restated to reflect the prior year understatement of debt related to notes payable and understatement of expenditures. The increase to notes payable, in order to account for all debt in the name of the County, was \$12,014. The decrease in net assets in order to place the expenditures in the proper accounting period was \$28,545. Beginning net assets – governmental activities has also been restated to reflect the inclusion of the deferred revenue related to the fines and fees collected in the offices of the County and District Clerks and of the Justice of the Peace as mentioned above. The correction of the presentation of these deferred revenues resulted in a decrease of net assets of \$238,004. These restatements resulted in a net decrease of beginning net assets – governmental funds of \$278,563.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS FOR THE RETIREMENT PLAN FOR THE EMPLOYEES OF HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

										UAAL
	Actuarial									as a
		Actuarial	Accrued Liability		Unfunded AAL		Funded	Annual Covered		Percentage
Actuarial		Value of								of Covered
Valuation	Assets		(AAL)		(UAAL)		Ratio	Payroll*		Payroll
Date	(a)		(b)		(b-a)		(a/b)	(c)		((b-a)/c)
12/31/08	\$	2,127,441	\$	2,376,438	\$	248,997	89.52%	\$	870,949	28.59%
12/31/09		2,437,303		2,698,399		261,096	90.32		921,104	28.35
12/31/10		2,652,127		2,936,331		284,204	90.32		986,313	28.81
OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

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

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

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

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

Seized Property – The Seized Property Fund accounts for proceeds from asset forfeitures and seizures collected by the County Sheriff to statutorily supplement the cost of the Sheriff's office.

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

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

CAPITAL PROJECT FUND

The Capital Project Fund accounts for funds being accumulated by the County to fund future capital acquisitions or construction. The fund is also being used to account for the property taxes levied to pay for the debt service requirements of the note used to finance the Dallam-Hartley Counties Jail Facility.

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

	Special Revenue Funds								
		ecords agement		ecords servation	Records Archives				
ASSETS									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-			
Due from other funds		5,606		4,541		12,075			
Total assets	\$	5,606	\$	4,541	\$	12,075			
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Fund balances:									
Restricted:									
By enabling legislation for special projects	\$	5,606	\$	4,541	\$	12,075			
Committed for:									
Capital projects		-		-		-			
Total fund balances		5,606		4,541		12,075			
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	5,606	\$	4,541	\$	12,075			

Special Revenue Funds									
Seized	Courthouse Seized Property Security		Justice Court Total Special Technology Revenue Funds		Capital Projects	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds			
\$	5,303	\$	28,320	\$	- 22,257	\$ - 78,102	\$ 50,963 348	\$	50,963 78,450
\$	5,303	\$	28,320	\$	22,257	\$ 78,102	\$ 51,311	\$	129,413
\$	5,303	\$	28,320	\$	22,257	\$ 78,102	\$ -	\$	78,102
	-		-		-	 -	 51,311		51,311
	5,303		28,320		22,257	 78,102	 51,311		129,413
\$	5,303	\$	28,320	\$	22,257	\$ 78,102	\$ 51,311	\$	129,413

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

	Special Revenue Funds								
	Re Man		cords ervation	Records Archives					
REVENUES		_							
Property taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-			
Licenses and fees		7,607		3,943		7,164			
Fines and forfeitures		-		-		-			
Interest		15		17		35			
Miscellaneous		-		-		-			
Total revenues		7,622		3,960		7,199			
EXPENDITURES									
Current:									
Administrative		5,634		3,554		3,811			
Judicial		-		-		-			
Public safety		-		-		-			
Debt service:									
Principal		-		-		-			
Interest		-				-			
Total expenditures		5,634		3,554		3,811			
EXCESS / (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES									
OVER / (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		1,988		406		3,388			
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING		3,618		4,135		8,687			
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$	5,606	\$	4,541	\$	12,075			

Special Revenue Funds										
Courthouse Seized Property Security				Total Special Revenue Funds		 Capital Projects	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds			
\$-		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 181,739	\$	181,739
-		10,0)21		7,737		36,472	-		36,472
24,23	37		-		-		24,237	-		24,237
4	50		96		103		316	323		639
					-		-	 761		761
24,28	87	10,1	17		7,840		61,025	 182,823		243,848
-			-		-		12,999	11,853		24,852
-		5,5	506		4,885		10,391	-		10,391
31,41	15		-		-		31,415	-		31,415
-			-		6,007		6,007	152,522		158,529
					-		-	 30,002		30,002
31,41	15	5,5	506		10,892		60,812	194,377		255,189
(7,12	28)	4,6	511		(3,052)		213	 (11,554)		(11,341)
12,43	31	23,7	709		25,309		77,889	62,865		140,754
\$ 5,30)3	\$ 28,3	320	\$	22,257	\$	78,102	\$ 51,311	\$	129,413

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

AGENCY FUNDS

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

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

County Attorney – The County Attorney's Fund accounts for the restitution payments collected by his office to be repaid to the victims of hot checks.

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS AGENCY FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

	County and District Clerk		County Attorney		Total Agency Funds	
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	55,498	\$	7,095	\$	62,593
Total assets	\$	55,498	\$	7,095	\$	62,593
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	\$	19	\$	7,095	\$	7,114
Deposits		55,479				55,479
Total liabilities	\$	55,498	\$	7,095	\$	62,593

PART III

COMPLIANCE



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

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and their respective budgetary comparisons, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Hartley County, Texas as of and for the year ended September 30, 2011, which collectively comprise Hartley County, Texas' basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 8, 2011. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Hartley County, Texas' internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Hartley County, Texas' internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Hartley County, Texas' internal control over financial reporting. reporting.

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.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, described in the accompanying schedule of findings that we consider to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting. 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.

Hartley County, Texas Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Hartley County, Texas' financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings.

This report is intended for the information of the Commissioners' Court and County Officials and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than those specified parties.

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

DOSHIER, PICKENS & FRANCIS, LLC December 8, 2011

HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING:

Inadequate segregation of duties within a significant account or accounting process is considered to be a deficiency in your financial reporting controls. Certain officials of the County, because of the small size of the offices, have not been able to adequately segregate the processes of cash receipts and deposits, cash disbursements and checks, and reconciling the bank accounts. Because of this lack of segregation of duties within these processes of handling cash, there is a risk that a material misstatement could be present in the financial statements or that fraud could occur and would not be detected by management timely. Though the various offices may not be able to adequately segregate these processes within the office, the official should implement compensating controls over these processes such as having the bank reconciliations reviewed by another official of the County outside of their office.

County Attorney:

a) During the course of our audit it was determined that the County Attorney's office was not maintaining an adequate accounting of the funds within his hot check account restitution account. As these funds are all owed to someone else outside of the County, the County Attorney needs to be able to account for whom all of the funds at any point are owed to. As of the date of this report, the County Attorney and County Judge have acknowledged to deficiency and have implemented a plan, to take effect on January 1, 2012, to begin a new accounting system that would meet the requirements noted above.

Preparing financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires specialized skills and knowledge of a technical nature. Responsibility for ensuring that the County's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles lies with the County's management. As a result, the County's management is responsible for designing and implementing internal controls to ensure the accuracy of the County's financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. This includes ensuring that those responsible for the accounting and reporting function possesses the skills and knowledge to apply generally accepted accounting principles in recording the County's financial transactions or preparing its financial statements.

We noted that the County's management was able to prepare the information necessary to prepare the governmental fund financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. However, the adjustments needed to convert the governmental fund statements to the government-wide financial statements per GASB Statement 34, *Basis Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments,* were still necessary. These adjustments were needed to convert the County's financial statements from a modified-accrual method of accounting to an accrual basis as required by GASB Statement 34. We are required to notify the County's management that the County does not have an individual who possesses these specialized skills and knowledge to prepare these adjustments and the related financial statements and disclosures.

We have reviewed with the County Judge and Treasurer these adjustments, financial statements and disclosures to help management have an understanding of this financial information so that they can assume this responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the financial statements.